THE OVER NARROWS (Pt.II)

Archaeological Investigations in Hanson's Needingworth Quarry

Godwin Ridge East-Central

Christopher Evans & Marc Vander Linden

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

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Godwin Ridge East-Central (Pt. II; 2008)

Christopher Evans & Marc Vander Linden
With contributions by Grahame Appleby, Rachel Ballantyne,
Lawrence Billington, Steve Boreham, Matt Brudenell, J. Crowther,
Natasha Dodwell, Charles French, Mark Knight, Ian Riddler,
Ben Roberts, Krish Seetah and Simon Timberlake

Cambridge Archaeological Unit
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
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Following on from the 2007 fieldwork on the western end of the Godwin Ridge, this report outlines the 2008 excavations across the remainder of this great, former river-surrounded sand ridge and includes pollen analysis of a palaeochannel on its eastern side. Continuing with methodologies employed in the 2007-phase, an extensive programme of metre-square test pit sampling (and surface collection) of its remarkably finds-rich buried soil strata allowed for the distinction of a series of surface-lithic scatter sites of Mesolithic and Neolithic date (both "Early'- and Peterborough Ware-associated). In addition, the surface register of a number of Beaker and Early Bronze Age/Collared Urn occupation spreads were also identified, and a series of settlement clusters of those periods (as well as also Grooved Ware-attributed pit groups) were also investigated. It is particularly significant that two earlier Bronze Age roundhouses were excavated, one of which truncated a network of parallel furrows/troughs that must represent rare evidence of spade-cultivation (probably Beaker-associated).

The most intensive phase of the ridge's usage occurred during the Middle/later Bronze Age, when a 'strip-compound' enclosure system extended over approximately half the length of the ridge (its eastern front arguably being embanked). Accompanied by 'midden-like' surface densities of Late Bronze Age pottery, two definite and three other 'probable' roundhouses of the period were excavated. Later Bronze Age metalwork was recovered, including awls, a spearhead and a palstave.

Unlike in the previous western ridge-end site, there was only limited evidence of any Iron Age usage within the area.

The ridge's buried soil strata was subject to both magnetic susceptibility and phosphate surveys, and the results of the seven radiocarbon assays thus far achieved from the site's sequence are included within this report.

INTRODUCTION

This is the second in the Cambridge Archaeological Unit's (CAU) *Over Narrows* report series, whose investigations occurred during 2007-08 within the northeastern quarter of Hanson's Needingworth Quarry (TL 38507400; fig. 1). It outlines the results of excavations carried out by the Unit on a site located across the east-central portions of the 'Godwin Ridge', which had first been recognised during English Heritage's Fenland Survey (Hall 1996) and whose western end was excavated in 2007 (Site 13; Evans & Vander Linden 2009).

So-entitled by the Unit, *The Godwin Ridge* (in homage to Harry Godwin, the renowned Cambridge/Fenland palaeo-ecologist), this sand ridge directly beds upon the basal gravels and forms a marked quasi-linear landscape feature in the Ouse floodplain (fig. 2). Following evaluation fieldwork in 2007 (Evans & Vander Linden 2008), three areas, amounting to 2.9ha (Areas IV-VI), were targeted for excavation along this portion of the ridge. These attest to usage/occupation from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age, and saw particularly intense utilisation during the Mesolithic, Later Neolithic and the Bronze Ages. Yet, as will become apparent, this was not solely a matter of feature-based archaeology. The site generated more than 30,000 artefacts, with majority of the material deriving from the intensive sampling of its buried soil horizons; accordingly, matters of sample-methodology are highlighted within this report.

Be it a matter of fen-edge terraces or upland valleys, most land-masses are semi-continuous and not *closed* or absolutely delineated. The scale of Hanson's quarry operations have, in effect, allowed us to investigate almost the entirety of the immediate, *c.* 6ha 'ridge/island-length of the larger Godwin Ridge' and, therefore, it represents one of the few instances that all of a palaeo-environmental/-topographic 'mass' has been intensively sample-excavated.

Topography and Geology

The Godwin Ridge runs on a roughly southwest-northeast axis and extends for approximately 1400m to the northeastern limits of the quarry (from where it continues north-eastward), adjacent to Earith and where the present-day river debouches into the Fens (fig. 1; Vander Linden & Evans 2008). The ridge is well-preserved, raising *c.* 1.4-3m (OD) above the Ouse floodplain, and is between 60 and 150m wide (fig. 5). It does not, though, constitute a continuous landmass and a minor palaeochannel bisects it into two roughly equal parts (see fig. 2, Channel IX); therefore, the ridge is better described as two 'elongated islands'. The western length, whose excavations are here described, stretches for some 550m, with its width varying between 60 and 70m.

This Late Glacial feature has a complex and composite internal stratigraphy, comprising a basal silt (occasionally associated with gravely clay) overlain by sand and sandy clay. Indeed, its geological formation is not straightforward and it was initially thought to be some manner of roddon (see Boreham in Evans & Webley 2003); only later was it realised that it was an original

upstanding feature of the glacial braidplain that had subsequently been carved-out by later palaeochannels into its 'linearity'.

The ridge is bordered on each side by palaeochannels related to the activity of the Ouse delta (see Boreham in Evans & Vander Linden 2008): to the west, a main palaeochannel of the Ouse River (fig. 2; Channel I) and, to the north and south, smaller channels (respectively Channels V & VII); the latter separating the Godwin Ridge from another 'matching' sand ridge formation, the southern, O'Connell Ridge.

As will be further discussed below, we have obtained the LIDAR imagery for the immediate area (fig. 6), and which clearly shows that both of these ridges continue northeast and beyond the line of the Old West River. Given that there does not appear to be any natural breeching of the Godwin Ridge at the point of its Old West crossing (though this requires confirmation through coring), the implications of this are potentially great. On the one hand, it indicates that, in its present course, the Old West cannot have been particularly 'old'/ancient (see Evans & Hodder 2006b for further discussion of possibly alternative courses). Given, on the other hand, that the ridge clearly confined the north-eastward course of the main Ouse palaeochannel, this highlights the importance of the Channel IX breeching of the ridge. Indeed, it maybe this breech-point that was primarily responsible for the backwater flooding/'coursing' of this area (i.e. behind/south of the ridge) and, perhaps even ultimately, the formation of Willingham Mere.

Corresponding to the east-central length of the Godwin Ridge, the current excavations occurred over a 500m long and 100m wide 'corridor'; the palaeosol sequence and immediate topography of the three areas that were investigated are detailed below.

Methodology

Leaving aside the western ridge-end excavated in 2007 (Site 13; Evans & Vander Linden 2008), the site was divided in three main areas (figs 3 & 9):

Area IV

This was set 20m west from 2007-Site 13 and was separated from it by a modern drain. It was 180m long, with its width varying between 60 and 80m. The first 120m of the ridge had a roughly northwest-southeast axis, followed by a small deflexion towards a more west-east alignment. Its crest had been ploughed for a width of between *c.* 10-20m over the westernmost 80m of the area. Off the crest, the buried soil cover was continuous as the ridge flattened to only 2.2m OD towards the east. The northern slope directly continued from that in Site 13, with a similarly narrow, steep slope covered by a thin buried soil and a band of waterwashed sand. The slope was less steep towards the eastern edge of excavation. Unlike in Site 13, the northern palaeochannel was not here exposed due to the proximity of an active drainage ditch. The palaeochannel was, however, later test-excavated at two locations to determine the potential existence of waterlogged remains.

The southern slope was also comparable to Site 13, with a wide-cover of thick buried soil, followed by a band of 'gleyed' buried soil and, then adjacent to the palaeochannel, a final swathe of mixed alluvium. Towards the east, between the bands of the buried soil and the gleyed horizon, there was a strip of waterwashed sand, which was directly comparable to the deposits observed on the northern slope. Within the easternmost 30m of the exposed area, the ridge was split into two by a small palaeochannel flowing eastwards (Channel X).

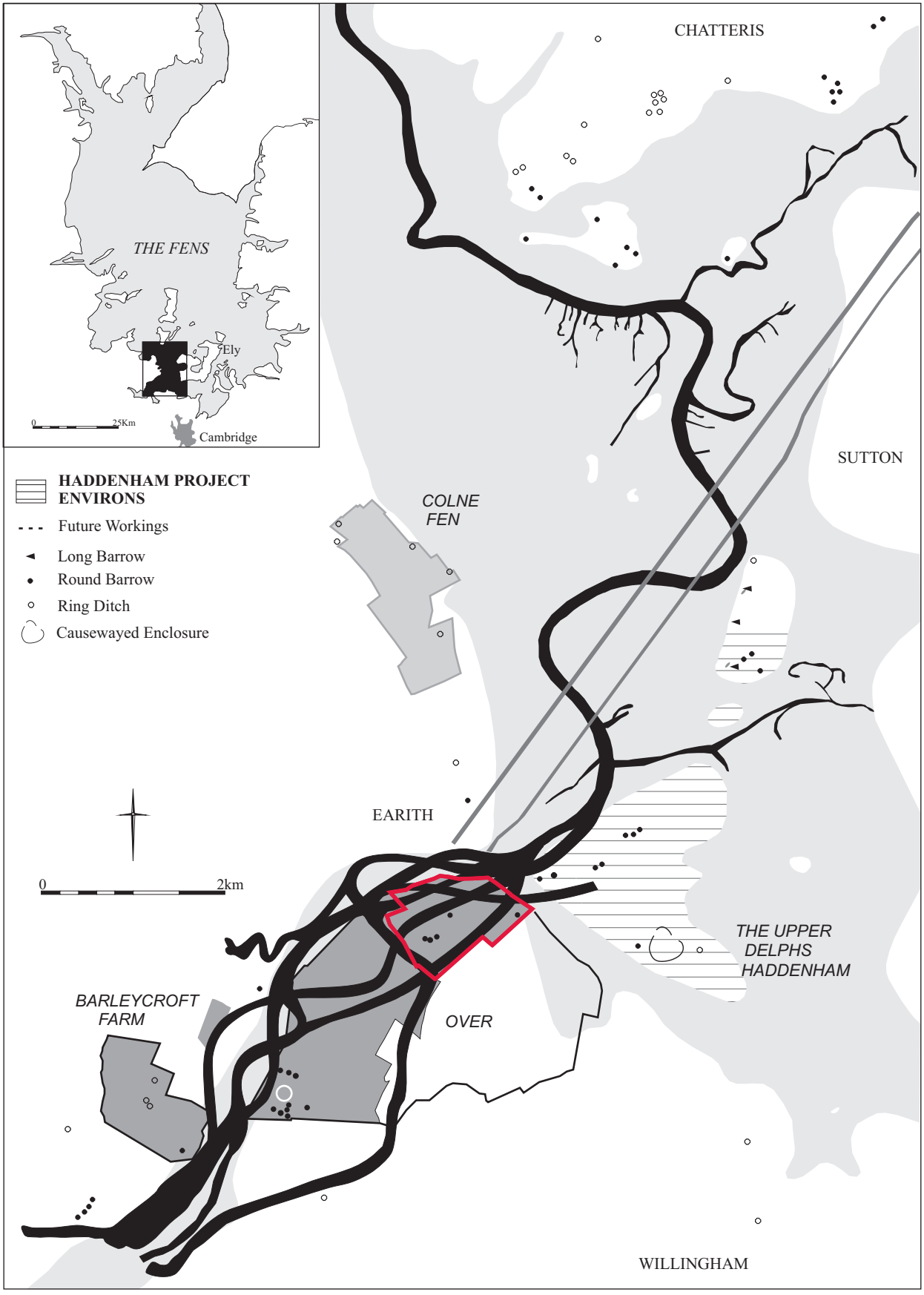

THE FENS
Ely
0
25Km
Cambridge
HADDENHAM PROJECT ENVIRONS
Future Workings
Long Barrow
Round Barrow
Ring Ditch
Causewayed Enclosure
CHATTERIS
SUTTON
COLNE FEN
EARITH
0
2km
THE UPPER DELPHS HADDENHAM
BARLEYCROFT FARM
OVER
WILLINGHAM
34/70
44/70

Figure 1.

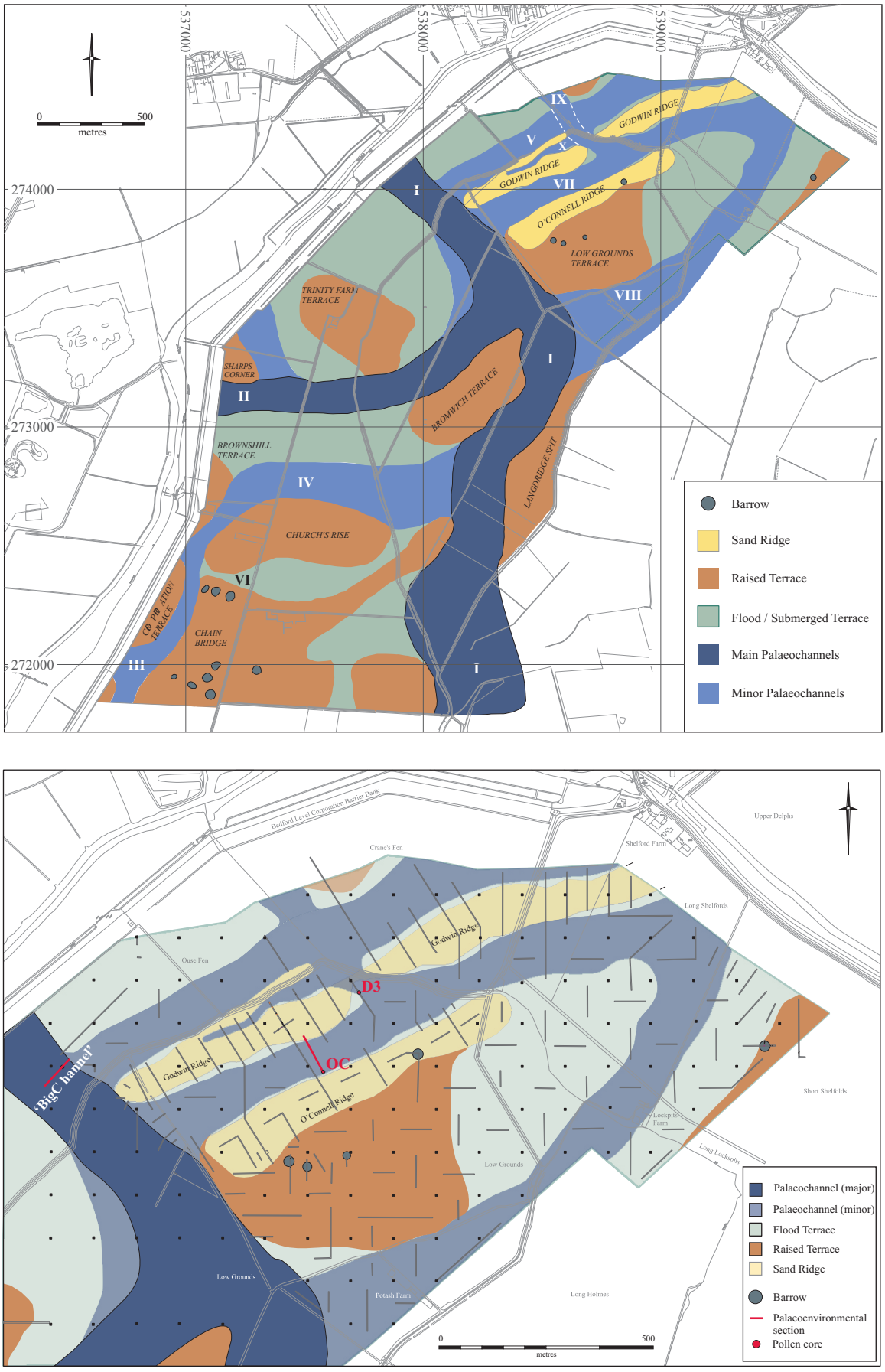

537000
538000
539000
274000
273000
272000
0
500
metres
IX
V
X
GODWIN RIDGE
VII
O'CONNELL RIDGE
LOW GROUNDS TERRACE
VIII
I
TRINITY FARM TERRACE
SHARPS CORNER
II
BROWNSHILL TERRACE
BROMWICH TERRACE
LANGDRIDGE SPIT
IV
CHURCH'S RISE
VI
CHAIN BRIDGE
III
Barrow
Sand Ridge
Raised Terrace
Flood / Submerged Terrace
Main Palaeochannels
Minor Palaeochannels
Bedford Leys Corporation Barrier Bank
Crane's Fen
Upper Delphs
Shelford Farm
Long Shelfords
Ouse Fen
Godwin Ridge
D3
OC
'BigC' channel'
O'Connell Ridge
Short Shelfolds
Lockpits Farm
Long Lockspits
Low Grounds
Potash Farm
Long Holmes
Palaeochannel (major)
Palaeochannel (minor)
Flood Terrace
Raised Terrace
Sand Ridge
Barrow
Palaeoenvironmental section
Pollen core

Figure 2.

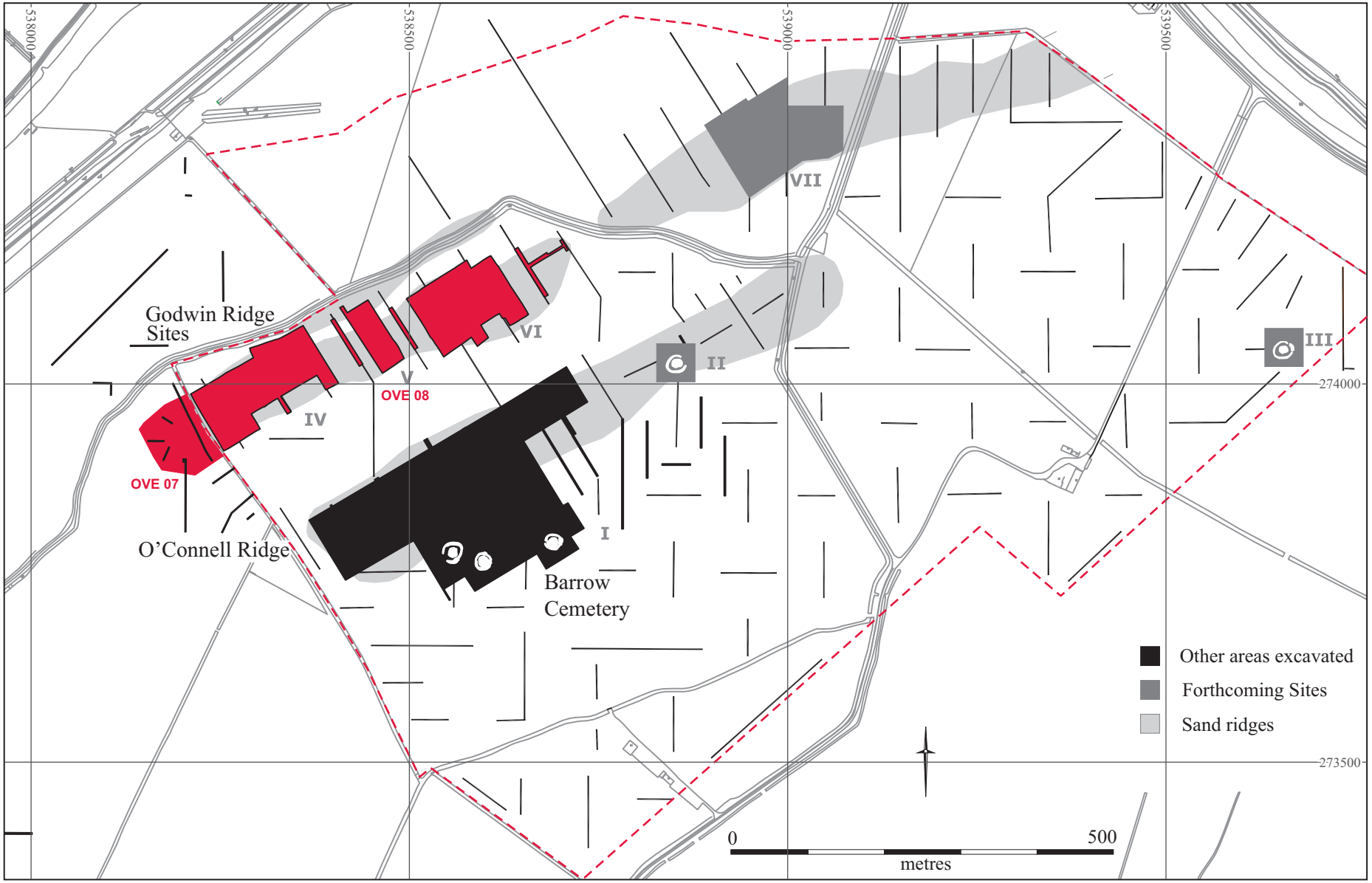

538000
538500
539000
539500
274000
273500
Godwin Ridge
Sites
O'Connell Ridge
Barrow
Cemetery
OVE 07
OVE 08
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
Other areas excavated
Forthcoming Sites
Sand ridges
0
500
metres

Figure 3.

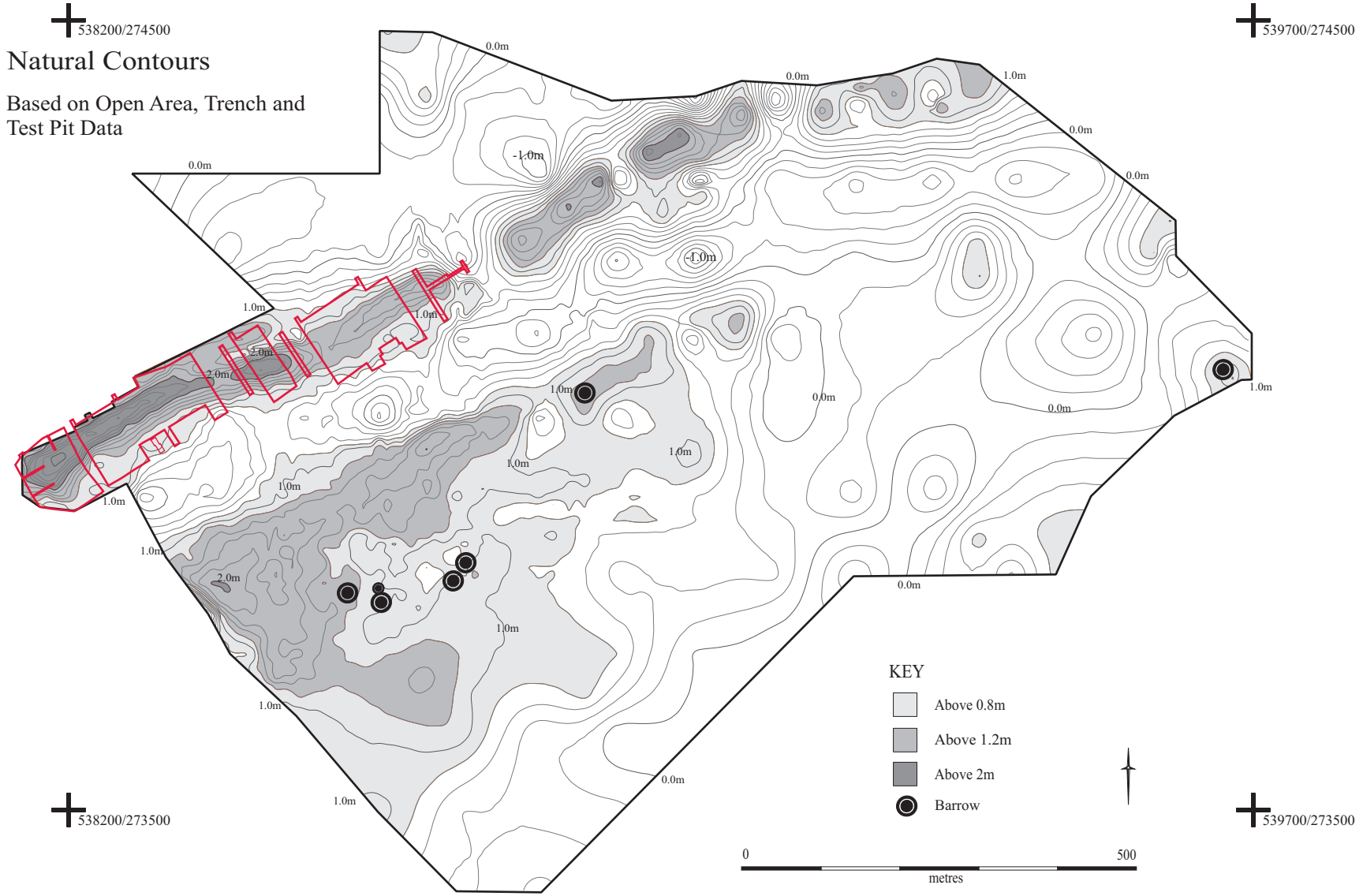

538200/274500
539700/274500
Natural Contours
Based on Open Area, Trench and Test Pit Data
0.0m
-1.0m
1.0m
2.0m
KEY
Above 0.8m
Above 1.2m
Above 2m
Barrow
0
500
metres
538200/273500
539700/273500

Figure 4.

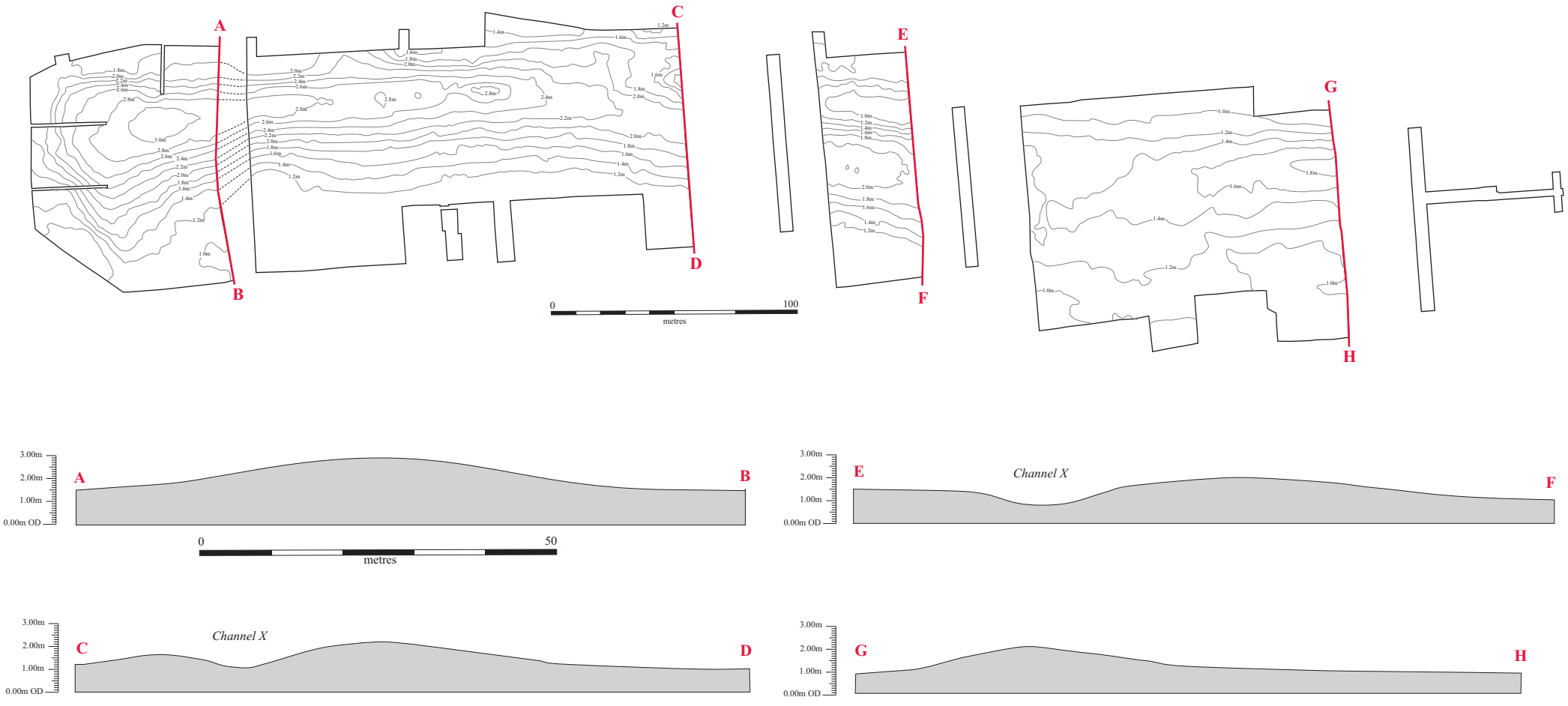

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
0
100
metres
3.00m
2.00m
1.00m
0.00m OD
0
50
metres
Channel X
Channel X

Figure 5.

Figure 6. Lidar

Area V

Located 60m west of Area IV, the stripped area extended over 35 x 70m. The division of the ridge observed at the eastern end of Area IV was here obvious. The northern arm of the ridge was 20m wide; its excavation being constrained by a neighbouring modern drainage ditch. This length has been subjected to intense scouring and was entirely covered by waterwashed sand. This main, southern portion of the ridge (45m wide) was separated from the northern arm by a shallow palaeochannel (15m across; fig. 9). Its northern slope presented the same successive bands of waterwashed sand and buried soil as on the rest of the ridge. The southern slope was also comparable to the other areas, as its cover of buried soil gradually gives place to alluvium.

Area VI

This lay some 40m west of Area V and was stripped over an area of 130 x 90m. Over the westernmost 90m, the ridge was relatively flat and only rose to 1.4m OD. It had also been extensively flooded as it was entirely covered by a mix of waterwashed sand and buried soil. Over the easternmost 40m, the ridge rose slightly (up to 1.80m OD) and had more marked 'slopes'. The northern was rather narrow and steep, and was covered by a band of waterwashed sand. The southern slope was less pronounced and was blanketed by a 'gleyed' buried soil and alluvium similar to the others areas. The surviving cover of buried soil was, thus, restricted to only a narrow, 25m wide bank along the crest of the ridge.

In addition to these open-stripped areas, a series of trenches were dug in order to check the distribution of features between and beyond these main areas (fig. 9). For the most part, these were four metres wide and generally involved the doubling of earlier evaluation trenches: Trench A was set between Areas IV and V; B between Areas V and VI; C lay east of Area VI, while D was laid-out at a right-angle to Trench C and extended until the eastern edge of the 'ridge-island' was achieved.

The open-areas were first stripped to the surface of the buried soil. Following surface collection and extensive sampling of this horizon (figs 7 & 8), the area was again stripped, then to the surface of the natural yellow-orange sand. The area was then re-planned; small pits and postholes were generally half-sectioned by hand-excavation, with linear features (e.g. ditches) sampled at appropriate intervals (figs 9 & 22-4). Finally, a third phase of mechanical excavation was undertaken, when a series of deep trenches were cut alongside the limits of the excavation to investigate the nature of the palaeochannel deposits and evaluate what, if any, finds occurred within them.

Buried Soil

The thickness of the ridge's various palaeosol horizons is indicated on Figure 11. Generally 20-40cm deep, locally it had up to 70cm depth. Before progressing, it warrants stressing that, in reference to that figure in relationship to Figures 17 and 18's plots, there was not a one-to-one correlationship between the depth of the buried soil and its artefact densities. True, where the finds densities were greatest overall - along the southern slope of the western ridge-end (Evans & Vander Linden 2009) - this horizon was very deep. Yet, in the 2009 areas (IV-VI), where the palaeosols were thickest in Area V the finds densities were relatively modest; whereas, across the central-northeastern sector of Area IV, the densities were very high, the buried soil was only *c*. 30-40cm deep (i.e. the general/typical depth).

Figure 7.

Figure 8.

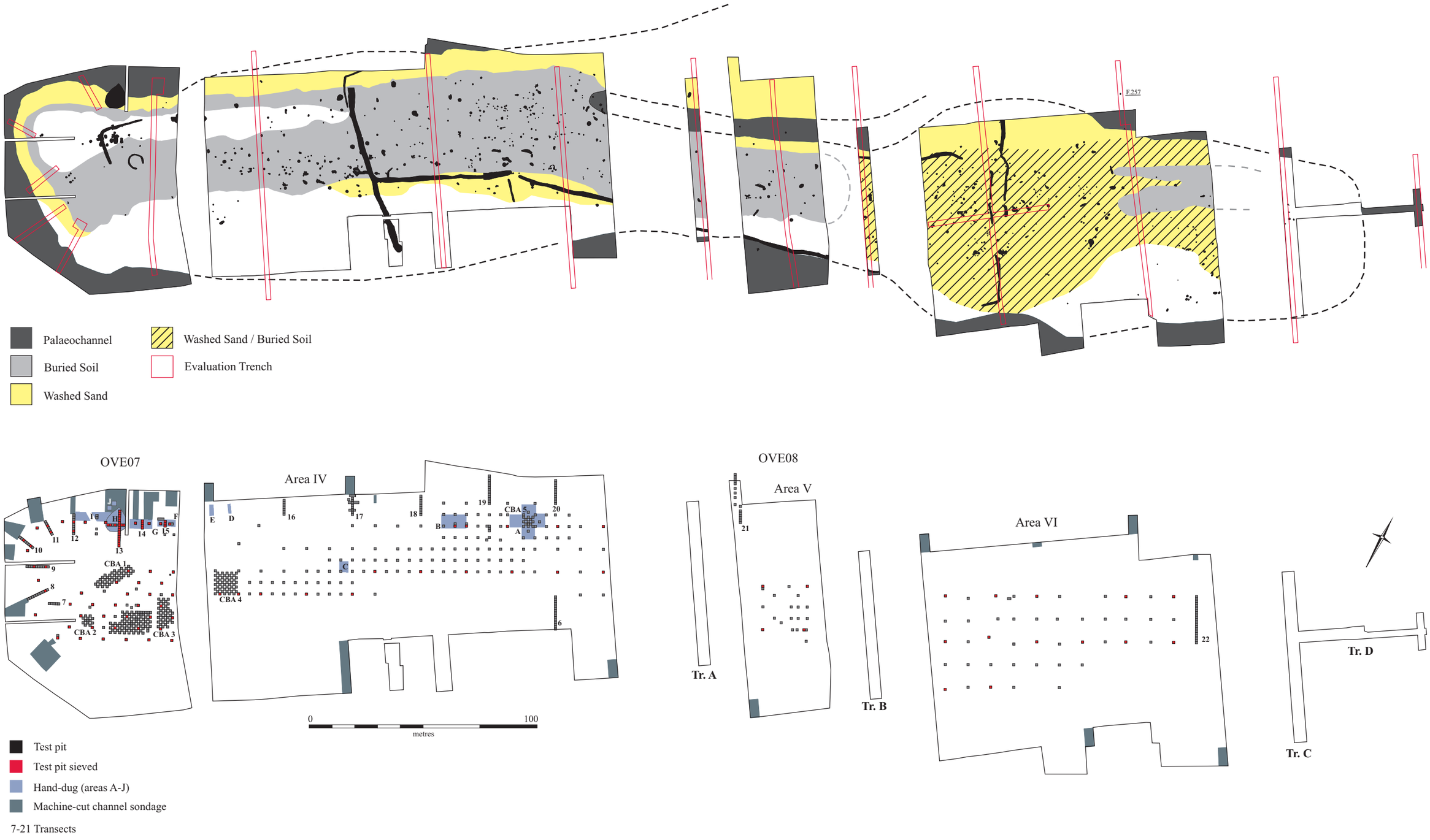
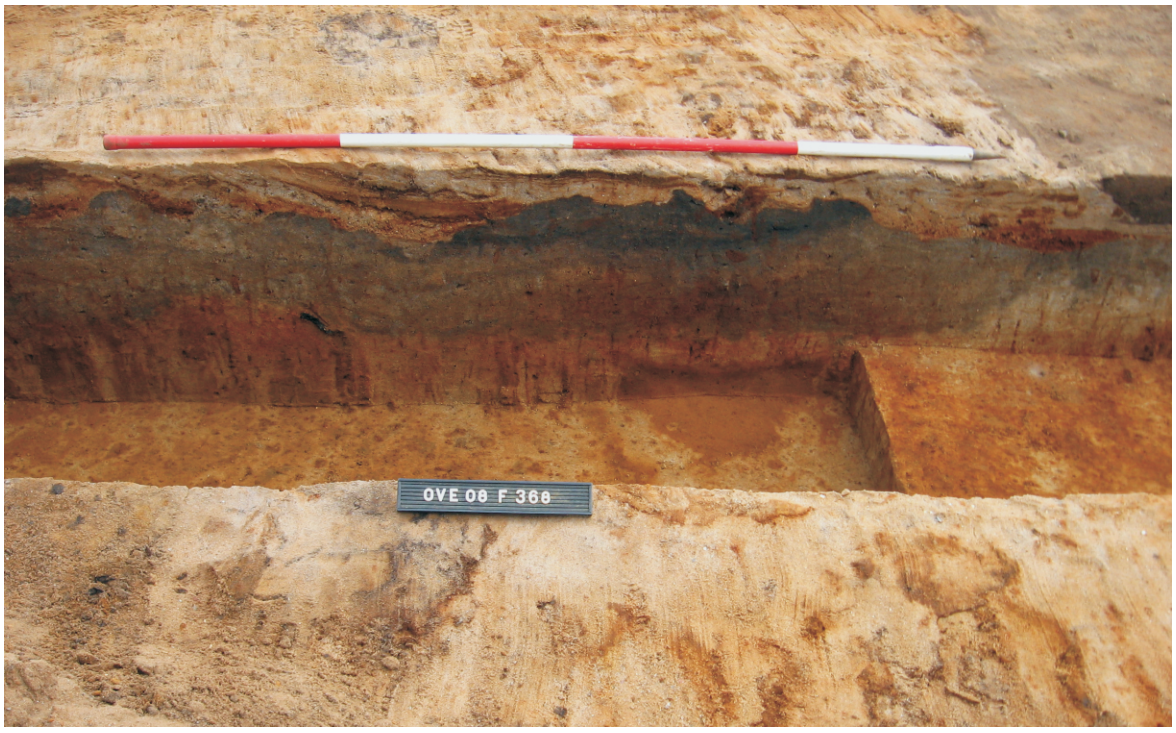

F257
Palaeochannel
Buried Soil
Washed Sand
Washed Sand / Buried Soil
Evaluation Trench
OVE07
Area IV
OVE08
Area V
Area VI
CBA 1
CBA 2
CBA 3
CBA 4
CBA 5
Tr. A
Tr. B
Tr. C
Tr. D
0
100
metres
Test pit
Test pit sieved
Hand-dug (areas A-J)
Machine-cut channel sondage
7-21 Transects

Figure 9.

Chequerboard grid and buried soil ‘wind-blow’



Ridge-flank sand shift / feature-cover

Figure 10.

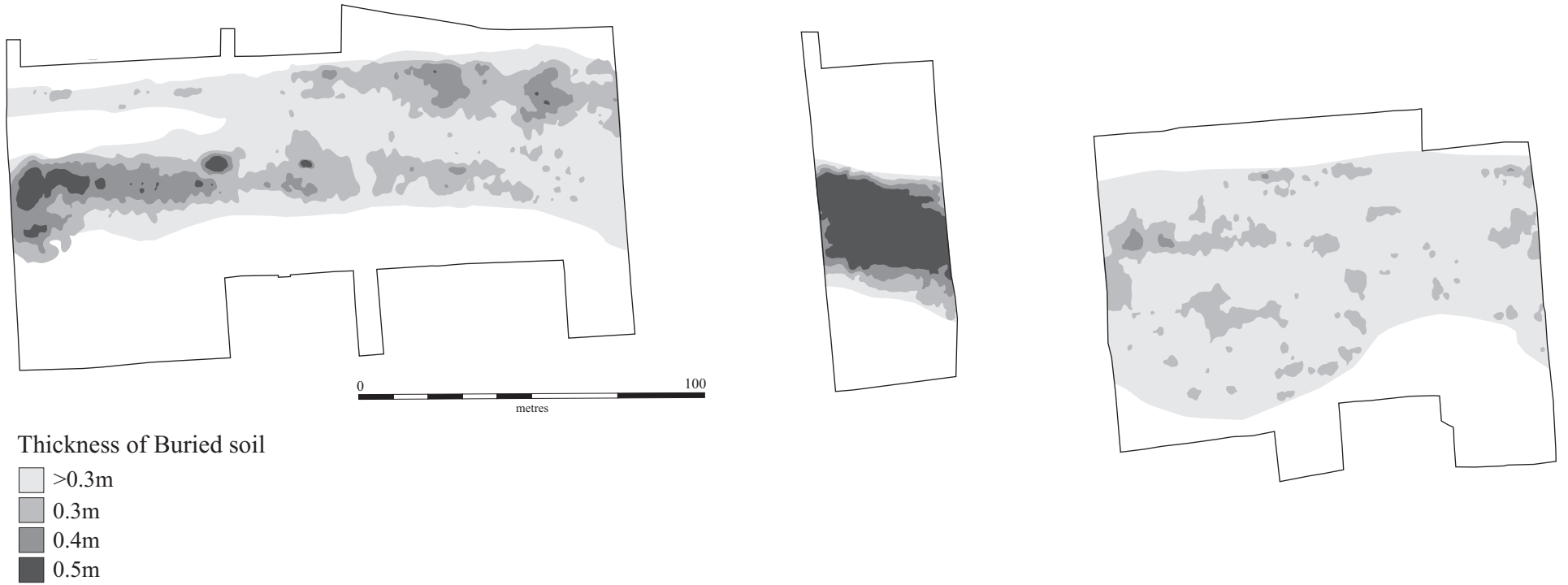


Figure 11.

Artefact Sampling

The preservation of the buried soil covering most of the ridge required further procedures in order to adequately gauge its archaeological potential and, particularly, its extraordinary finds densities. This initially involved the collection of the artefacts scattered over its surface (fig. 15); the ridge being intensively 'fieldwalked', and all of the recovered material was attributed a unique number and recorded on base-plan, with a total of 4668 finds thereby collected:

	Number	**Weight** (g)
Pottery	998	8457
Flint	2035	17233
Burnt Flint	690	7723
Burnt Stone	195	8031
Bone	750	8797

Table 1: surface finds from Areas IV, V & VI

Complementing and extending the 2007 ridge-end site methodologies (Evans & Vander Linden 2009), the second procedure saw the excavation of hand-dug metre-square test pits to appraise the quantities of artefacts locked into this horizon and potentially delineate any distinct finds scatters. In the first instance this occurred on a 20m grid, with most of the test pits being 100% sieved (5mm mesh). A 10m grid was then applied right the way across Areas IV-VI (it proving difficult to insert a regular close-grid across the main ridge portion of Area V due to its limited buried soil coverage and the lines of post-Medieval field boundary and our earlier evaluation trenches there). As a result of the quantity of finds, on a density-targeted basis, thereafter, the grid was further reduced to a 5.00m interval across approximately half of Area IV - throughout its western southern flank and in the east-central portion. In all cases, the buried soil in each test pit was excavated as a single unit/deposit, with the uppermost 20cm of unaltered sand 'natural' also being dug to appraise any potential downward penetration of finds into the sand; in total 115 test pits were thus 'grid-dug' (fig. 9).

In order to further apprise the ridge's channel-side finds densities, especially the waterwashed deposits along its northern flank in Area IV, six transects of continuous metre-square test pit-lines were also dug (Transects 6, 16-20) and, in addition, further test pit transects were excavated both across the northern ridge-arm in Area V and bisecting the main ridge-top spine of buried soil in Area VI (Transects 21 & 22 respectively; fig. 9).

Relating to varying finds-density criteria, two areas were, furthermore, targeted for intense, alternate metre-square/chequerboard sampling in Area IV:

1) *CBA 4* - Over 10 x 10m in the extreme west-southern end to further investigate the Mesolithic flint scatter similarly tested in the 2007 ridge-end site (Evans & Vander Linden 2009)

2) *CBA 5* - A 5 x 5m square in the area's northeastern sector where both high pottery and bone densities occurred.

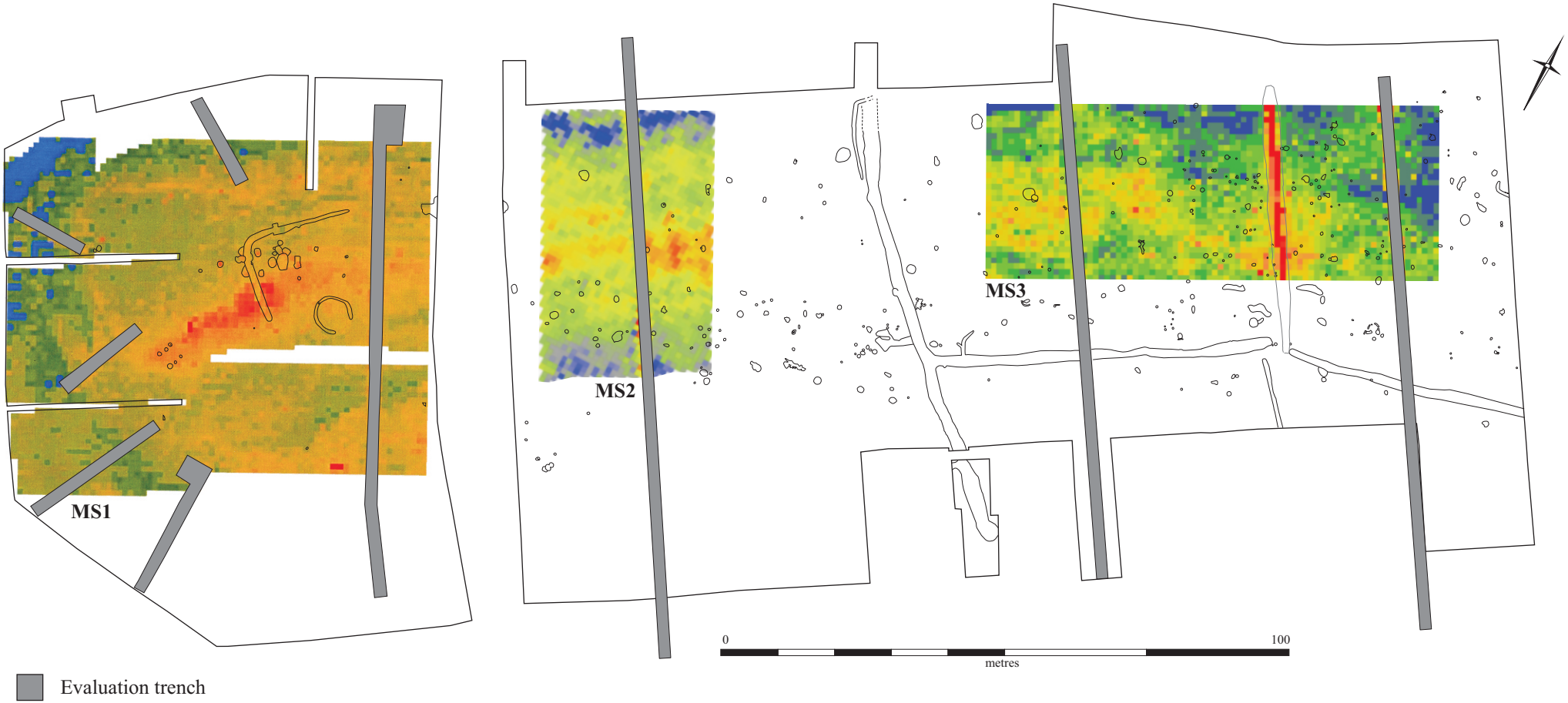


Figure 12.

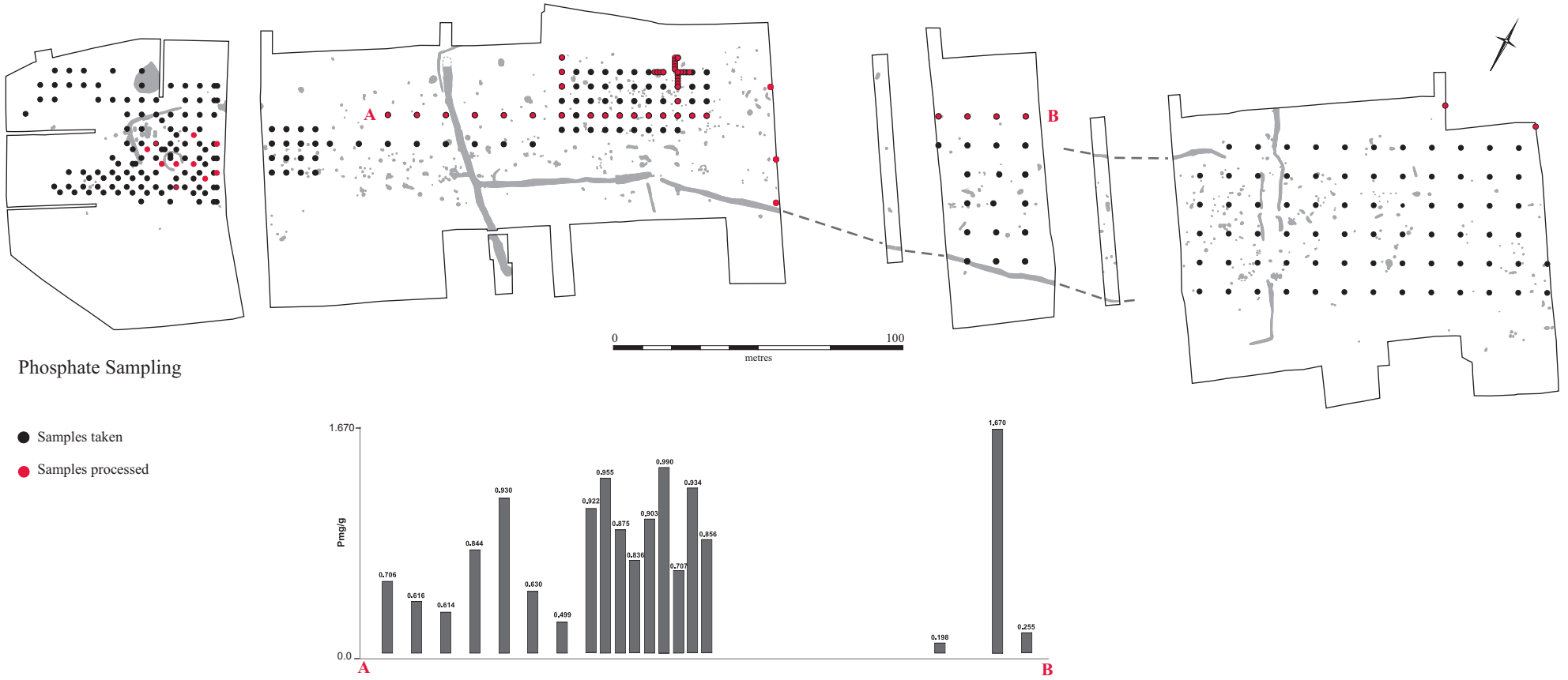


Figure 13. West - East transect of B/C soil horizon. Phosphate concentration mg/g^{-1} Values above 1.5mg/g^{-1} 'very enriched';
values between 1.00 - 1.4mg/g^{-1} ='slightly enriched': Only one sample across the transect was significantly enriched with phosphate.

Collectively through these various procedural 'levels', 373 test pits were, in total, hand-excavated across the three areas, with 34 being sieved.

Beyond this, five other 'Hand-dug Areas' (HAD A-E) were excavated to maximise finds retrieval. In addition to two ridge-flank transects in the northwestern corner of Area IV (D & E), this included three *en masse*-dug 'blocks' of buried soil (i.e. non-metre-square differentiated) upon the crown of the ridge in that same area:

A) Laid-out as a four-square cross centred on the CBA 5 grid (and including its intervening squares; 102sqm in total)

B) Due west of A (44sqm)

C) Southwest of B (11sqm).

Surface Surveys/Chemical Testing

Again, continuing the 2007 procedures, 'chemical trace' sampling of the buried soil was also undertaken (phosphate and magnetic susceptibility). In Area IV, two areas of magnetic susceptibility survey were conducted (MS 2 & 3, following 2007's MS 1; fig. 12):

2) A 30 x 50m swathe across the width of the ridge's western end

3) 30 x 80m within its north-central sector.

The results are somewhat ambiguous. The first, western survey was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys Ltd., who registered relatively high enhancement levels right the way along of the spine of the ridge (MS 2). However, David Sabin of the organization reported of the results:

Data have been collected from the base of evaluation trench, where this [the ridge deposits] was considered to be 'natural'. What is interesting is the strong magnetic enhancement observed within the natural (max 66 SI) and it is possible that this has been caused by natural processes moving iron salts down through the soil profile [and] which have become magnetically enhanced chemically rather than anthropogenically. The enhanced measurements running along the spine of the 'mound' [i.e. ridge] may therefore represent erosion and exposure of the illuviated layers at the most vulnerable position (agriculturally).

I suspect that low MS along the northern edge represents a redeposited or thicker sandy layer with a lower ferrous content or affected by ground water; similarly, low readings along the southern side could represent gleying.

Consequently, they did not feel confident that the enhanced magnetic susceptibility could be directly related to an anthropogenic signature. Certainly their original plot gave no distinct evidence of any kind of feature/magnetic susceptibility correlationship. However, we have subsequently had them re-scale it so that it matches, as closely as possible, that in the second, eastern area (where the survey work was undertaken by A. Challands; MS 3, fig. 38). While still lacking any definite sub-surface feature correlation, this shows a more localised enhancement area in the east-centre of their survey area (fig. 39) and 'better fits' with Challands'.

The results of Challands' east-area survey is potentially interesting on a number of accounts. As shown on Figure 38, aside from three main swathes of magnetic susceptibility enhanced soil, what appears to be a small sub-square 'structure' registers in the east-central quarter. Of his results as a whole, 'patterning' seems most clear in the dot density diagram-version. On it, of the larger enhanced soil swathes the most significant seems to indicate a *c*. 12.00m diameter circle in the west. Suggestive of a roundhouse (or, alternatively, a burnt flint mound), none of these enhancement zones appear to have direct sub-surface feature correspondents; the western circle, for example, only being marked by a couple of potholes and two inter-cutting pits. As will be further discussed below, in the light of this area's extraordinary buried soil finds densities and the thickness of the palaeosol there, this raises the possibility that structures may have only existed with the mix/'non-strata' of the buried soil and were, otherwise, without direct register.

The buried soil along the length of the ridge was also extensively sampled for phosphate analysis, with samples taken every 10m and, locally, 5m in areas with high concentrations of archaeological material (fig. 13). Initially, 71 of these (distributed right the way along the ridge, including the 2007 site) were analysed on a trial basis; 61 being from the current 2008 areas (see Crowther, Appendix II). The 61 trial samples thus far processed were obtained from those parts subject to test pitting, control stations and along baulk-edges. Unfortunately, the strong natural variability and the nature of the substrate prevented any meaningful conclusions to be made from the results.

Geoarchaeological Assessment Charles French

Extensive excavations over the past two years of the 'Narrows programme have afforded the opportunity to excavate and sample large expanses of buried soil and old land surface on the 'Godwin Ridge', the 'O'Connell Ridge to the south and, also, with the Low Grounds barrow group situated on southern terrace-side of the latter. This statement is, however, only concerned with the northern, Godwin Ridge and, then, as a whole (i.e. also including the 2007 area of excavation).

A well developed, fine sandy loam palaeosol with two evident horizons is ubiquitous across the Godwin Ridge. It ranges in thickness from *c*. 10 to 90cm; thinning dramatically on the northern slope and margin with the palaeochannel (*c*. 10-15cm), as well as along the very centre of the ridge (*c*. 15-25cm). The two horizons consist of an upper, dark greyish brown to black sandy organic loam or Ah horizon which is up to 30cm in thickness. This horizon tends to become blacker and deeper where it is associated with denser artefact assemblages; it is all but absent along the margin with the palaeo-channel along the north side of the ridge, and is somewhat truncated in a linear swathe about 10m wide along the central axis of the ridge. The lower horizon is a yellowish brown to yellowish white sand with variable amounts of amorphous iron mottling and staining, and much evidence of earthworm casts. Thus this soil has been much affected by a locally rising and falling ground watertable and much bioturbation by the soil fauna.

Although this soil has yet to be analysed in thin section, its horizon characteristics suggest that it was a brown earth that had developed under woodland in the earlier Holocene and has subsequently become prone to a rising groundwatertable and disturbed by human activities and erosion processes. In particular, human activities appear to have resulted in the thickening and blackening of the organic A horizon. Essentially this may seen as middening activity which varies spatially across the ridge in its intensity and its degree of survival. The

midden material is composed of very fine charcoal, humified organic matter and pottery/flint/animal bone settlement-related debris. Secondly, there has been much groundwater fluctuation in the past leading to ubiquitous mottling with amorphous iron oxides.

There are a number of taphonomic factors affecting the survival of this palaeosol. The central *c*. 10m width of the ridge is just within modern plough depth, so there is some truncation of its upper surface. It is also probable that this former A horizon surface suffered physical disturbance, freshwater flooding, wind-blow and deflation prior to burial by peat, probably in post-Roman times. Along the lower margins of the ridge, and especially on the northern side of the ridge, and in some larger feature fills on the ridge itself, fine-medium sand deposition alternates with lenses of sandy loam soil and/or humified organic matter, mainly 1-2cm thick. These lenses may be both horizontal and convoluted in orientation. The implication of these features is that this surface must have been periodically devoid of vegetation, at other times influenced by water- and wind-borne sediments, perhaps derived from the edges of the channel, as well as intermittent periods of more marshy, standing water with organic accumulation, and some times there was sufficient stability for incipient soil formation to commence. This would suggest that this ridge and channel was an open and aggrading system, receiving fine-medium sand from the exposure and reworking of the upper edges of the palaeochannel when the water level was lower, probably on a seasonal basis, but also intermittently being sufficiently stable for organic accumulation and/or soil development. As a corollary, there were also periods of truncation, removal and re-deposition, probably all on a localised scale on/off the ridge.

In one sector of the ridge on its southern side, there is a large area (c. 10 x 55m) of narrow linear bands of reddened sandy loam soil (immediate east of the current area of excavation). These reddish orange 'bands' are about 5cm thick and 20-30cm in width and are composed of an amorphous iron impregnated sand. These alternate with variably narrow linear bands of brown sandy loam, which when sectioned are visible as small gully-like features, c. 10-15cm wide and up to c. 18cm deep. These features are cut by a large, later Bronze Age ditch, which suggests that they are of earlier Bronze Age date. Although these features must be tested further by a variety of laboratory analyses (i.e. magnetic susceptibility, phosphates, micromorphology), they are strongly suggestive of some kind of cultivation feature, such as spade cultivated 'lazy beds.' If they are, they will be some of the earliest dated cultivation features found anywhere in the world.

Palaeo-Environmental Investigations

The results of the project's overall palaeo-environmental programme are duly presented in the first of the '*Narrow* series' reports (Boreham in Evans & Vander Linden 2009) and need not be reiterated herein. Boreham does, however, relate below the analysis of a pollen core taken through the Channel IX deposits at the eastern end of this 'ridge-island' formation; the results from his Channel VII investigations (bordering the southern side of this ridge) appearing in the third, O'Connell Ridge report in this series.

What does warrant stressing at this time is the dual impact of the channels' incursion/flooding upon the Godwin Ridge proper. On the one hand, it is the end of Channel X that carved into and sub-divided its sands within Areas IV & V and, given its 'flow pattern', this must ultimately have been of marine origin (i.e. coming inland from the sea). On the other hand, while not allocated a distinct channel designation as such (due primarily to its lack of 'hard-edge' definition), the evidence of the over-ridge waterwashing within Areas V & VI, and the manner in which this had clearly truncated the crown-top 'teardrop-shaped' spine of buried soil left surviving within the eastern third of the latter, must attest to 'over-bank' flooding and have been of an inland origin (i.e. a later freshwater 'event').

Finally, the date at which Channel IX evidently breeched the ridge as a whole is crucially important. Not only is this true of the area's palaeo-environmental/-riverine history (see above), but for the interpretation of its archaeological sequence. Of the latter, for example, in its time was the later Neolithic settlement cluster found at the eastern end of the immediate 'island-ridge' actually situated in relationship to this channel as such or did its course only subsequently truncate the greater ridge? Unfortunately, the adjudication of this issue must await the receipt of forthcoming radiocarbon dates from the channel's deposits.

Pollen Analysis Steve Boreham

The 'D3 Channel' or Channel IX was situated in an apparent 'breach' in the sand ridge (TL 38671 74218). Seven samples were taken from a 130cm long sequence through presumed Bronze Age organic silts filling the channel. In this sequence, gravel was contacted at –70cm below datum. Below 0 (zero)cm the basal channel sediment comprised organic black/brown wood peat with hazelnuts. It is possible that this material is of Mesolithic or Neolithic age. The basal part of the visible sequence (0-26cm) was brown very organic silt (detritus mud) with abundant reed stems, from which pollen samples were taken at 5.0 and 23.5cm. Above this (26-46cm) there was a unit of grey organic silty clay with shell fragments. Overlying this (46-63cm) was a brown organic silt, which was sampled for pollen at 49.5cm. Above this was a grey organic silt (63-130cm) with abundant shell debris and occasional rootlets, which was sampled for pollen at 70.0, 90.0, 110.0 and 127.5cm. This sequence was overlain by Iron Age peat and alluvium (130-200cm).

The seven 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 samples is presented in Table 2 and Figure 14.

Pollen concentrations varied widely between 21,358 and 50,585 grains per ml. Preservation of the fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) was generally good, although counting was hampered by the presence of finely divided organic debris in most samples. Pollen counting of a single slide for each sample produced three assessment counts that exceeded a main sum of 100 grains, although none exceeded the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains. As a consequence, a care should be exercised in the interpretation of these pollen assessment results.

The basal sample (5cm) produced a pollen assemblage dominated by grass (Poaceae; 41.5%). Arboreal taxa included hazel (*Corylus*; 7.5%), alder (*Alnus*; 5.7%), willow (*Salix*; 3.8%), pine (*Pinus*; 3.8%), and buckthorn (*Rhamnus*; 1.9%). Herbs included sedges (Cyperaceae; 5.7%), and strapwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*; 1.9%). The spores of the polypody fern (*Polypodium*) were present (1.9%) and undifferentiated fern spores together reached 36.4%. Pollen of the obligate aquatic bur-reed (*Sparganium*; 5.4%) was also present. The sample from 23.5cm was also dominated by grass (37.5%), with alder (14.6%). Arboreal taxa included hazel (6.3%), pine and lime (*Tilia*; both <3%). Herb pollen included sedges (4.2%), the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae); 4.2%), the fat hen family (Chenopodiaceae; 2.1%) and the rose family (Rosaceae; 2.1%). Fern spores together reached 25.0% and bur-reed pollen was present at 4.0%. The sample from 49.5cm was dominated by grass (30.6%). Alder reached 7.2%, with

other arboreal taxa including willow (5.4%), birch (*Betula*), pine, oak (*Quercus*), hazel, privet (*Ligustrum*) and juniper (*Juniperus*; all <3%). Herb pollen included sedges and the cabbage family (Brassicaceae; both 4.5%). Undifferentiated fern spores together reached 18.9% and bur-reed pollen had risen to 17.2%.

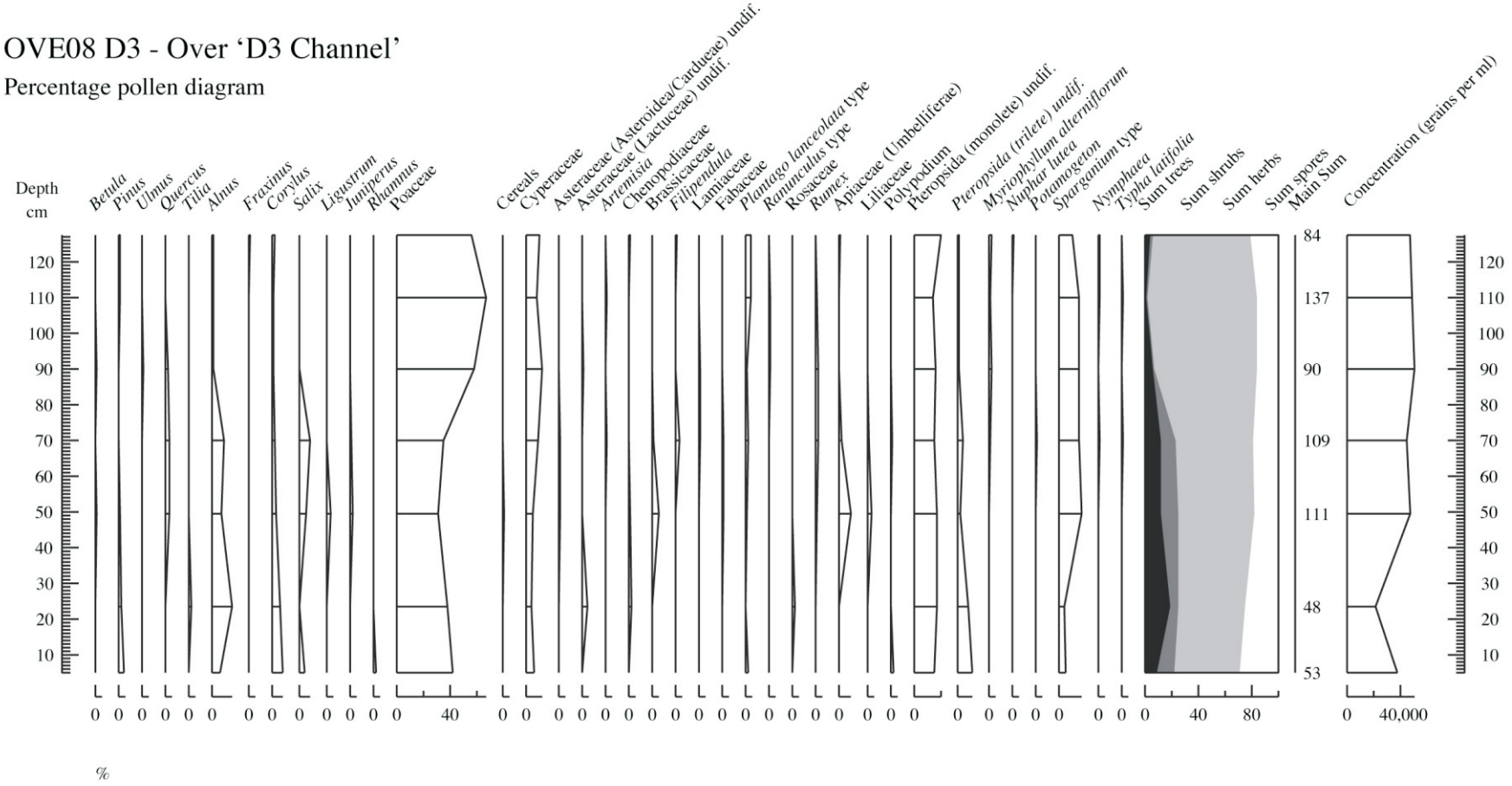
The sample from 70cm was dominated by grass (34.9%), with alder (9.2%), willow (8.3%) and sedges (9.2%). Arboreal taxa included oak, hazel and juniper (all <3%). Herb pollen included meadowsweet (*Filipendula*; 2.8%) and strapwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*; 1.8%). The spores of the polypody fern were present (0.9%) and undifferentiated fern spores together reached 18.4%. In this sample the aquatic pollen included milfoil (*Myriophyllum alterniflorum*; 1.5%), broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton*; 1.5%), white water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*; 0.7%), bur-reed (14.8%) and reedmace (0.7%). The sample from 90cm was also dominated by grass (57.8%), with sedge (12.2%). Arboreal pollen included birch, elm (*Ulmus*), oak, alder and hazel (all <3%). Dock (*Rumex*; 2.2%) was the most noteworthy from a range of herbs present. Fern spores together reached 16.7%, bur-reed pollen was present at 14.8% and milfoil was present at 1.9%. The sample from 110cm was dominated by grass (67.2%). Arboreal pollen included pine, alder and hazel (all<3%). Herb taxa included sedges (8.0%) and strapwort plantain (3.6%). Fern spores together accounted for 15.4%. Pollen of obligate aquatic included milfoil (0.6%), white water-lily (1.2%), bur-reed (15.1%) and reedmace (0.6%). The upper-most sample from the sequence at 127.5cm was also dominated by grass (56.0%). Arboreal pollen included pine, alder, ash (*Fraxinus*) and hazel (all <3%). Noteworthy herb pollen included sedges (9.5%) and strapwort plantain (3.6%). Fern spores together reached 21.4%. In this sample the aquatic pollen included milfoil (2.0%), yellow water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*; 1.0%), white water-lily (1.0%) and bur-reed (10.2%).

All of the samples from this sequence were dominated by grass pollen, which is interpreted as representing extensive reedswamp development in this channel; however, the lowest four samples show convincing evidence for the local presence of alder-willow wet woodland (carr), which appears to be inundated by rising water levels and expansion of reedswamp in the upper part of the sequence. The increasing depth of water towards the top of the sequence is confirmed by the presence of milfoil (*Myriophyllum alterniflorum*), broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton*), yellow water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*) and white water-lily (*Nymphaea alba*). At the same time, the pollen signal from dry ground hazel-oak woodland, presumably brought to the site from the catchment by river flow is reduced. Only a little cereal pollen was detected in a single sample, although the disturbed ground indicator strapwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) is present for much of the sequence. It is hard to determine whether Channel D3/IX was too distant from the arable activity for there to be a strong signal, or whether local arable fields were abandoned with rising water levels. It is well known that reedswamp vegetation produces a large amount of local pollen so that pollen signals from other environments further away are diluted or 'swamped'. Despite this effect, a range of habitats including marsh, meadowland, tall-herb communities and riparian (bank-side) vegetation are indicated throughout.

Taken together, this sequence shows that in the Early Bronze Age the floor of the channel was originally a shallow reedswamp with fringing wet woodland, but that rising water levels resulted in the development of an extensive reedswamp with areas of deep open water. As with all assessment studies, care must be taken not to over-interpret assessment pollen counts; however, there seems to be reliable evidence that as Bronze Age water-levels became higher, reedswamp expanded within the channel.

Table 2 Boreham

Figure 14.


OVE08 D3 - Over 'D3 Channel'
Percentage pollen diagram
Depth cm
Betula
Pinus
Ulmus
Quercus
Tilia
Alnus
Fraxinus
Corylus
Salix
Ligustrum
Juniperus
Rhamnus
Poaceae
Cereals
Cyperaceae
Asteraceae (Asteroidea/Cardueae) undif.
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.
Artemisia
Chenopodiaceae
Brassicaceae
Filipendula
Lamiaceae
Fabaceae
Plantago lanceolata type
Ranunculus type
Rosaceae
Rumex
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)
Liliaceae
Polypodium
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.
Pteropsida (trilete) undif.
Myriophyllum alternifloru
Nuphar lutea
Potamogeton
Sparganium type
Nymphaea
Typha latifolia
Sum trees
Sum shrubs
Sum herbs
Sum spores
Main Sum
Concentration (grains per ml)
%

EXCAVATION RESULTS

Though the extent/spatial distribution of archaeological remains on the ridge is very impressive (as was also the quantity and quality of material culture recovered), it is difficult to adequately appraise due to of the number of periods attested to. It is likely that phases of settlement/usage have been differentially obliterated and truncated, leaving only a partial record of occupation during various periods. Fortuitously, the exceptional preservation of the buried soil provides us with a sequence of utilisation of the ridge from the Mesolithic onwards. This information remains, however, challenging as it offers us a general, if biased, view on the presence and spatial extent of the different phases of use. The value of the quantity of recovered material is thus more problematic and has to be evaluated on a case-by-case and period-by-period basis.

While a limited number of features were exposed during the 2007 excavation (only 38 features over an excavated area in excess of 15000sqm; Evans & Vander Linden 2009), the rest of the ridge yielded *c.* 640 features (e.g. ditches, pits, postholes, tree-throws; fig. 9). The significance of these features is subject to similar problems of preservation since as it impossible to assess how much has been variously lost through truncation during subsequent phases of occupation, erosion and plough-damage. The assessment of the occupation of the Godwin ridge is further complicated by the 'destructive activity' of the buried soil (i.e. intermixing and eradication of strata): any feature cut less than 20-30cm depth (if not more, depending on the variable thickness of the palaeosol) would have been completely incorporated within this horizon, although traces and hints of archaeological features were found during the excavation of some test pits. This continuous process of incorporation of older material into the buried soil, coupled with its re-cutting/-working at later stages, accounts for the high frequency of residual material observed in the fills of some of the features.

The topography of the ridge itself may also have had and effect on preservation conditions and, thus, also needs to be taken into consideration; for example, the steeper northern slope at its western end made it unsuitable for any long-standing features. The south-facing slope is not only more likely to have been chosen for settlement and/or agricultural activity due to its exposure, but, in this case, it also presents a more continuous, gentle slope for suitable for settlement-related activity. The height of the ridge is also crucial, especially in a landscape dominated water. For instance, the restricted occurrence of later Iron Age remains towards the western end of the ridge (Site 13), which corresponds to its highest point, can only be understood in the context of the general rise in water levels during that time. Despite these limitations, it is possible to outline the general phases of the settlement and use of the Godwin Ridge; however, before doing so it is appropriate that we first consider the site's buried soil distributions.

Buried Soil Distributions - *Surface Finds*

As is apparent in Figure 15, the distribution of both worked flint and burnt flint/stone was quite uniform across the buried soil surface within the three main areas (IV-VI). The same though is certainly not true of its pottery, which shows a marked concentration within Area IV (and another along the northern ridge-flank in the 2007 site - the area of the F. 214 'midden-platform'; Evans & Vander Linden 2009). Comparing this with Figure 16's phased or 'attributed' surface pottery plots, it is clear that the vast majority of this material is of later Bronze Age date. Of this, two points warrant notice. First is as observation whose implications will only later be fully appreciated: the fact that it spread west and well beyond the line of the Bronze Age 'strip compound' ditch there (it will later be argued that this ditch system must pre-date this spread). Second, is that the distribution of the later Bronze Age pottery is generally confined to the ridge's higher ground; almost all being above 2.00m OD, with the vast majority above the 2.20m OD contour. Given what is known about the area's environmental sequence and its increased wetness during the late second/earlier first millennium BC, this elevated propensity only seems logical. Yet, this is rather contradicted by the Iron Age pottery distributions. While far more sparse generally, and having its greatest values in the main area of Iron Age activity at the northern flank of the ridge's high western end (i.e. the 2007 'midden-platform'; Evans & Vander Linden 2009), its distribution throughout Areas IV-VI is far more uniform and does not show any kind of high ground preference. Indeed, there is something of a minor cluster within Area VI occurring at a level of between 1.40-1.80m OD. Given the Fenland's environmental 'story', land at this level should then have then been, at least seasonally, 'wet' and only one definite feature of that date was found in the excavations (F. 257 in Area VI at 0.8m OD). We must, therefore, accredit these low-occurring Iron Age wares to either watery ritual deposit or incidental breakage/loss while boating across or trampling through the ridge-flank marshes or water meadows.

The greatest quantity of the pre-Late Bronze Age surface pottery, again, occurred within Area IV; there being only little material in Area VI and with none recovered in the intervening Area V. There are two points concerning its distribution that warrant emphasis. First, that relative to the test pit/CBA densities, little occurred along the lower southern flanks in both the 2007 Site/ridge-end area and in the western end of Area IV, and this must be due to the greater depth of buried soil in those areas (and perhaps a degree of colluvial build-up/sealing). Secondly, is that fact that certain types of pottery occurred as surface finds in some locales where they didn't register in the buried soil sampling. Examples of this include the cluster of three Early Neolithic sherds at the head of Channel X in the northeastern side of Area IV, and the four Beaker and three Collared Urn sherds respectively along the mid and western northern ridge-flank in that area. Equally, the distribution of Collared Urn and generic earlier Bronze Age wares along its southern slope was generally more extensive than in the test pitting.

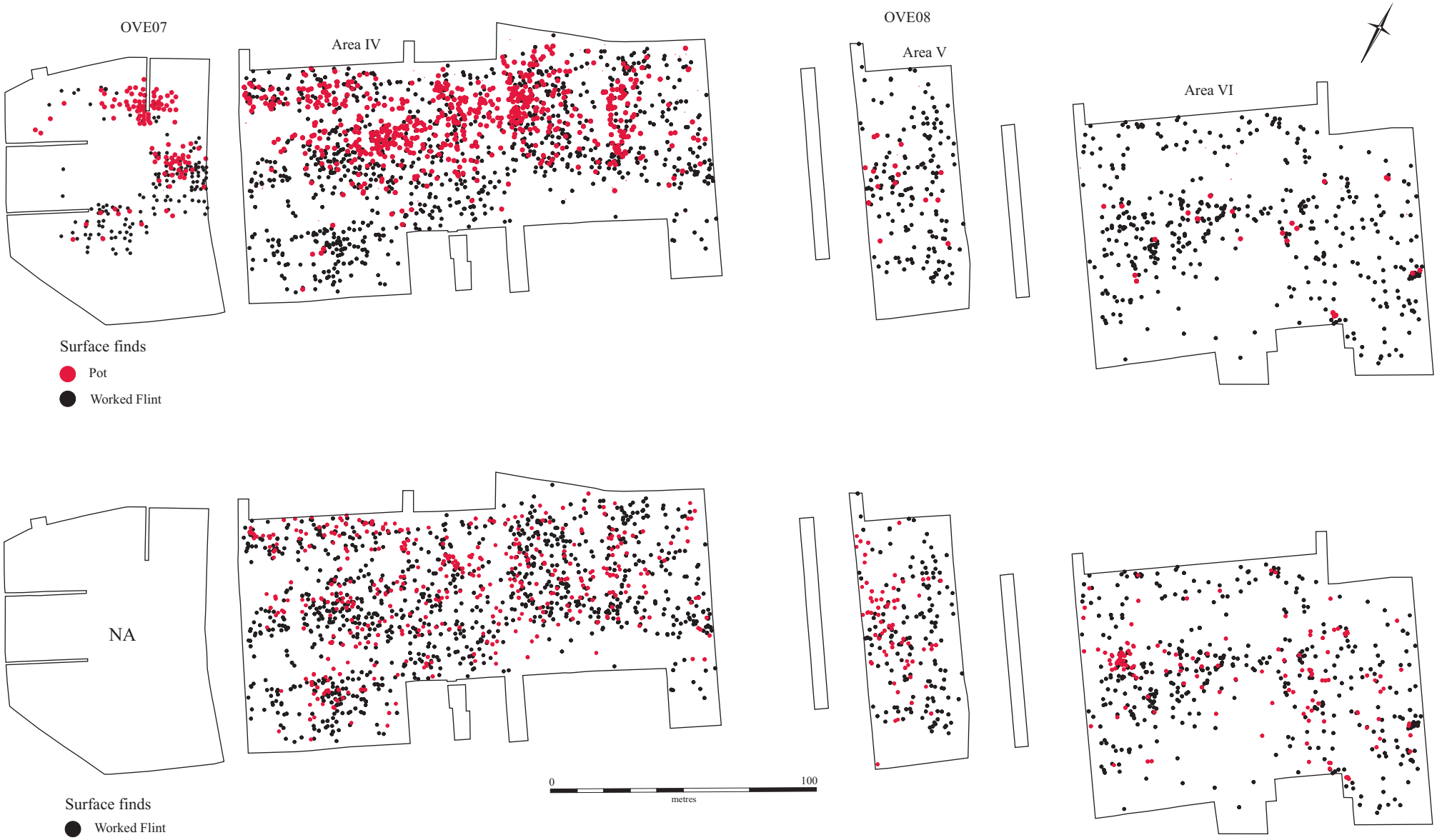

OVE07
Area IV
OVE08
Area V
Area VI
Surface finds
Pot
Worked Flint
NA
0
100
metres
Surface finds
Worked Flint
Burnt Flint / Stone

Figure 15.

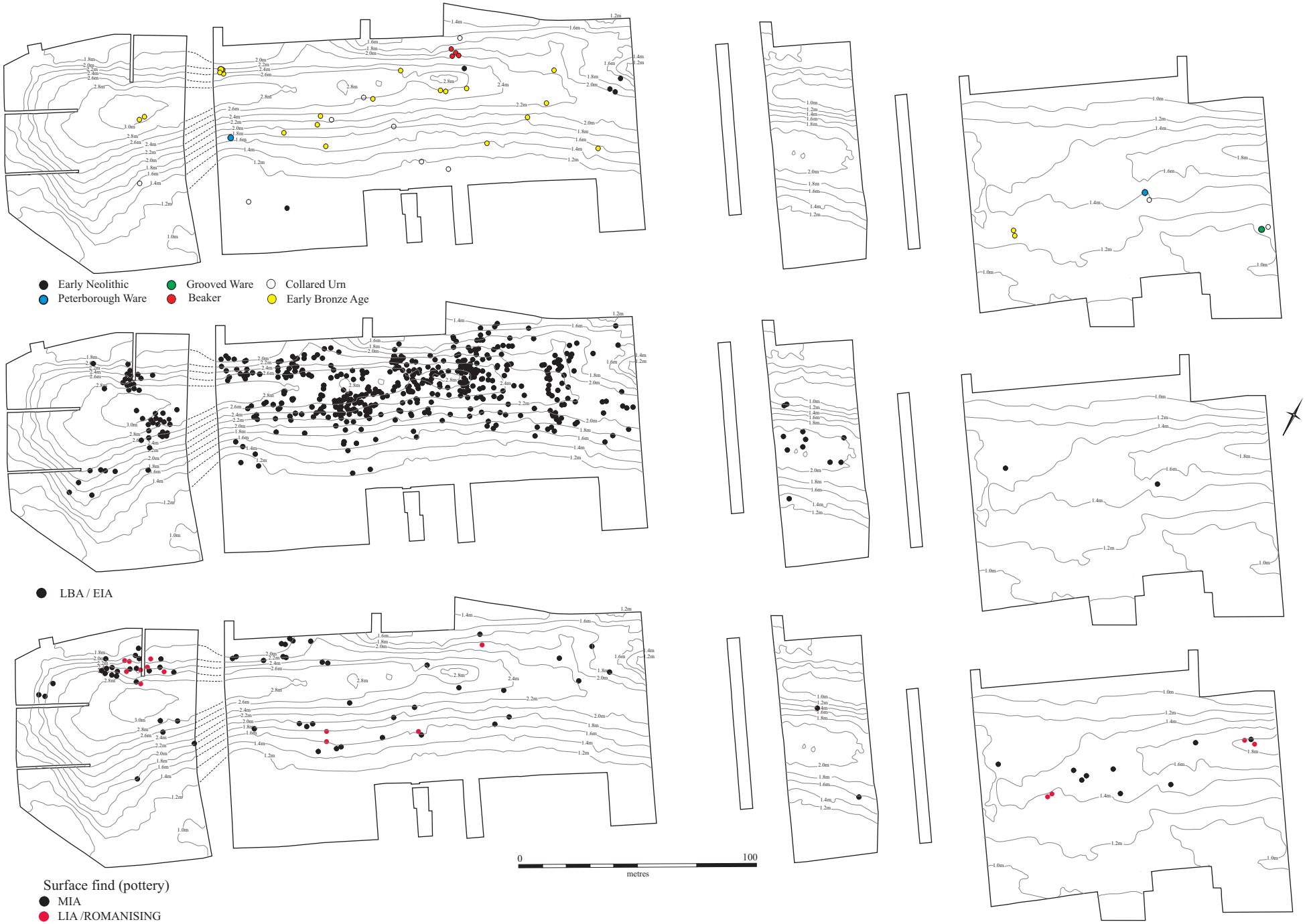

Early Neolithic
Peterborough Ware
Grooved Ware
Beaker
Collared Urn
Early Bronze Age
LBA / EIA
Surface find (pottery)
MIA
LIA /ROMANISING
0
100
metres

Figure 16.

Distributional Patterning

The site's buried soil finds density tables are presented in Appendix III. From the test pit values (both sieved and non-sieved) it is clear that the highest densities consistently occurred within Area IV. Comparing these to the western 2007 ridge-end-site values (Evans & Vander Linden 2009, Tables 11 & 12), it is apparent that the latter saw far higher overall artefact densities, and this is equally true of the transect data (*ibid*, Table 14). This is not, however, to say that this part of the ridge, particularly Area IV, did not see high finds densities. Indeed, of the 'chequerboard-dug' areas, CBA 5 saw the highest average pottery values of any (*c*. 20 sherds per metre; *cf*. *ibid*, Table 13). Similarly, while at a averages of 15 and 18 pieces of worked and burnt flints per metre respectively, the CBA 4 values are less than the 2007 CBA averages (22 & 21 pieces respectively), these still rank as very high densities.

The most readily means to appreciate the ridge's finds distributions as whole is by plotting the test pit densities along its length. (Note, that for our purposes here, and also in Figure 20's Late Bronze Age distributions, in order to achieve a sense of comprehensive pattern isolated/'rogue' single test pit-point 'highs' lying beyond the lowest contour-value level have been omitted from the plot.) As is apparent in Figures 17 and 18, two main 'scatter-zones' (SZ) consistently occur in Area IV with high-value distributions in more than one of the four finds categories plotted:

SZ 1 - In both the worked and burnt flint a 'tail' extended along the southern ridge-slope eastward from the main, 2007 southwestern ridge-end 'high'

SZ 2 - Particularly in the pottery and bone plots (but also more locally in the lithic densities), there was a second, marked finds spread in the north-central eastern half of the area.

Beyond this, two other more minor 'highs' occur in the eastern areas:

SZ 3 - On the main ridge in Area V, a moderate worked flint 'high' extends over c. 185sqm, and which seems to have some localised correlation with high pottery values

SZ 4 - A moderate high burnt flint spread registered over c. 585sqm in the central-eastern swathe of Area VI, and which has a very localised worked flint 'high' bordering its southwestern side.

Below, Lawrence Billington has provided the following comments concerning the attribution of the flintwork in each of these 'Scatter-Zones'.

It is clear that these four 'scatter-zones' do not reflect a single episode of activity and deposition, but reflect an intensity of material accumulation, generally dominated by evidence from a particular, if coarsely dated, period. The scatters are discussed individually here with an attempt to date the material based on the presence of diagnostic types and technological traits together with an assessment of the types of activities the accumulations represent.

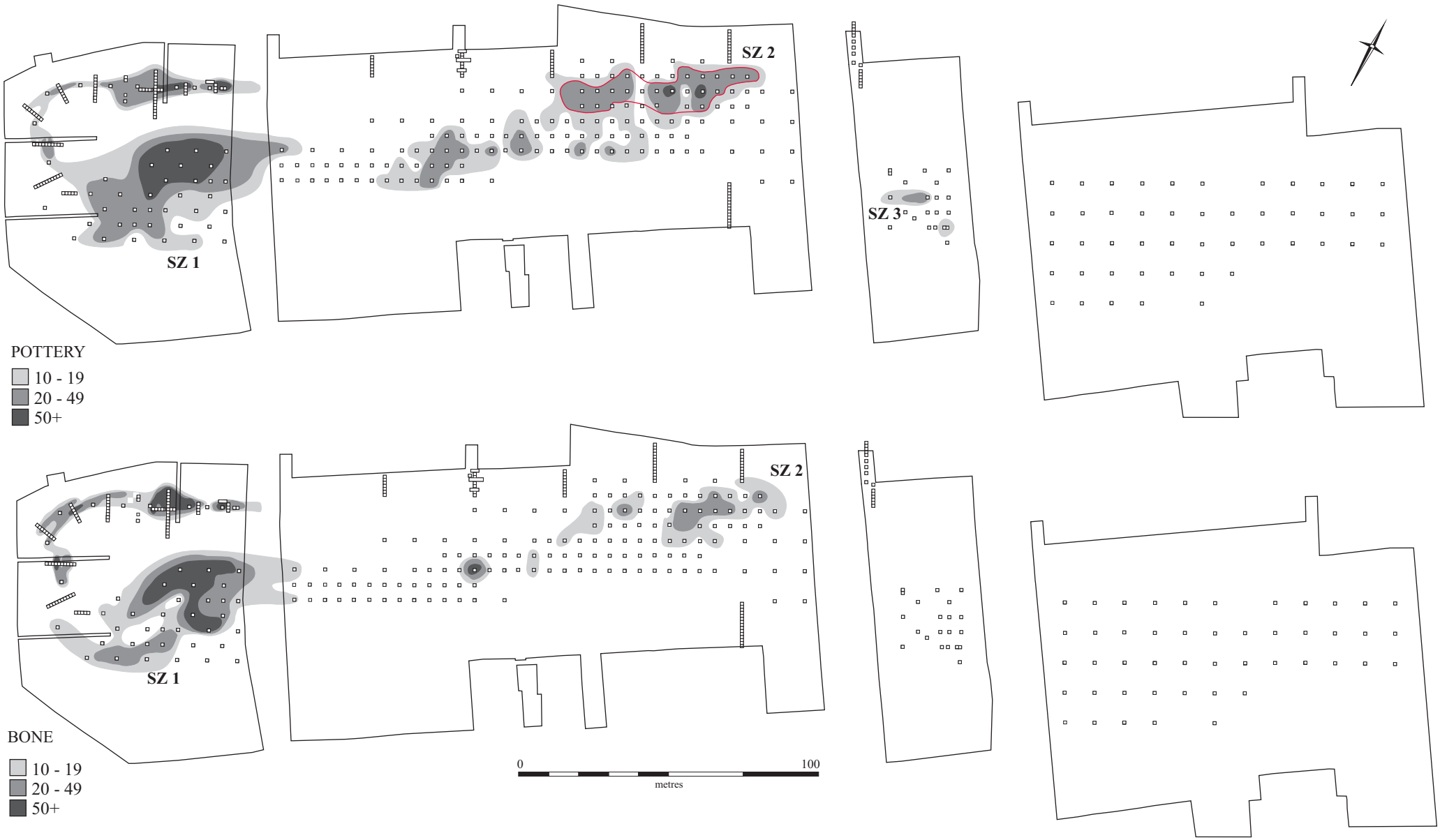


Figure 17. Test pit distributions

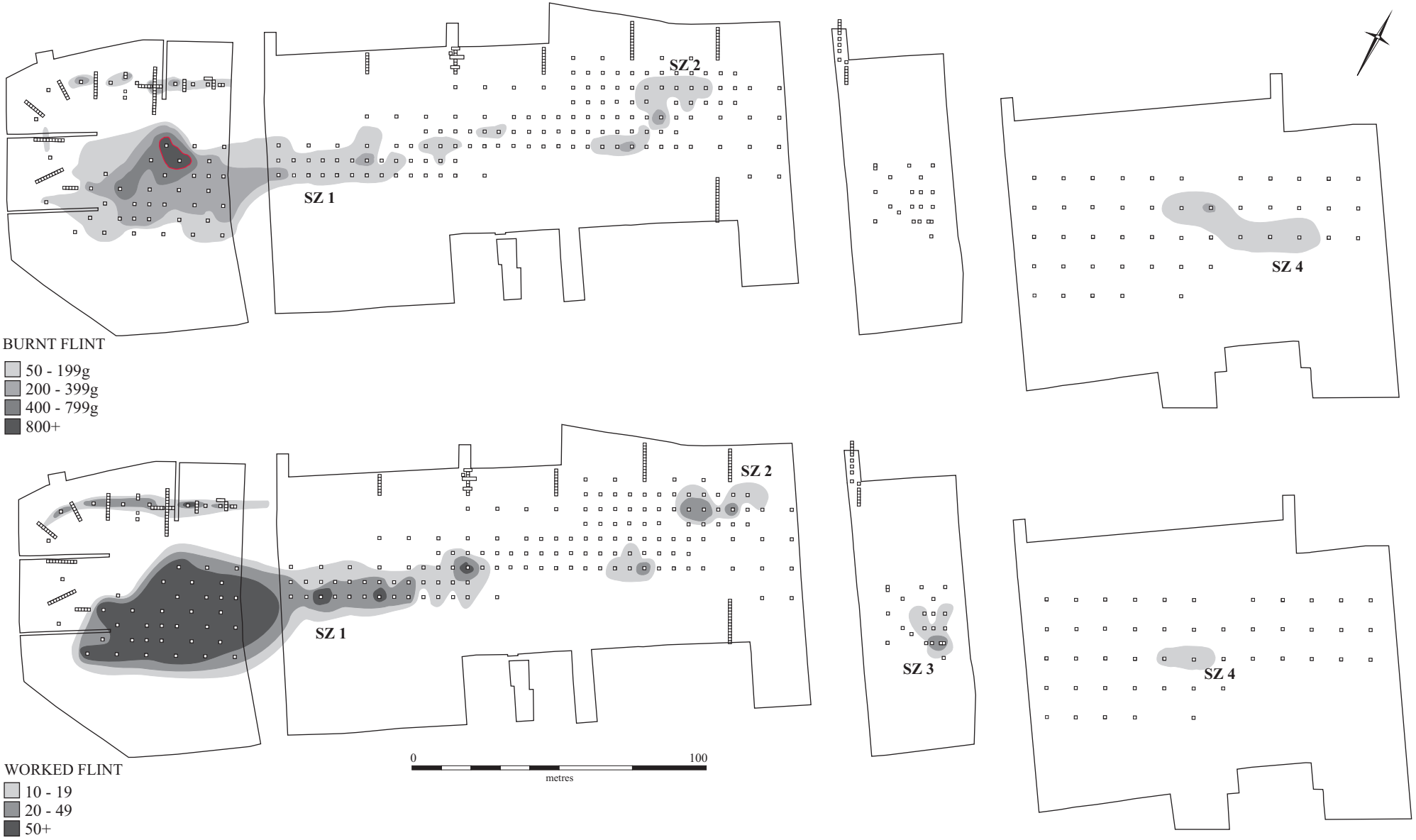


Figure 18. Test pit distributions

Scatter-Zone	1	2	3	4
chip	11	24	69	150
chunk	5	2	6	18
primary flake	4	2	2	5
secondary flake	36	18	43	80
tertiary flake	46	17	69	102
secondary blade	1	1	2	5
tertiary blade	6	4	15	36
flake (reduction unrecorded)				110
blade (reduction unrecorded)				18
seratted flake/blade	1			
burin		2	1	
scraper	5		2	6
backed bladelet				1
axe				1
microlith			1	
roughout arrowhead	1			
miscellaneous retouched flake	1		1	1
miscellaneous retouched blade		2	1	1
core	5		11	17
core fragment			1	1
core rejuvenation flake			3	6
Total	**122**	**72**	**227**	**558**

Table 3: Scatter-Zone Flintwork (I).

Scatter-Zone 1 - Scatter-Zone 1 relates to eight test pits with densities greater than 10 flints per metre square centred on TP 175 and TP 166, both of which produced in excess of 40 worked flints. In total 122 flints were recovered from these test pits. Probable Mesolithic material is represented by seven blades, which formed 7.5 % of the unretouched flake component together with one blade/narrow flake core. Also probably reflecting Mesolithic technologies were 17 flakes showing evidence for systematic working in the form of abraded or trimmed platform edges, 23% of the classifiable flake platforms. A single serrated blade was the only tool of probable Mesolithic date. The remainder of the assemblage was composed of flakes of varied morphology, hard-hammer struck from unprepared platforms, accompanied by four flake cores, generally worked from one or two dominant platforms. These pieces represent later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flake based technologies and are accompanied by five scrapers and a retouched flake all consistent with this date. An arrowhead rough-out could not be assigned to type, but is almost certainly of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Eight retouched pieces were recovered overall, comprising 7% of the assemblage (excluding chips). This is a relatively high percentage suggesting a 'domestic' element to the assemblage, together with flintworking waste. Chips formed 9% of the total assemblage, a low proportion in contrast to the other scatters (see below).

Scatter-Zone 2 - Scatter-Zone 2 is defined by four test pits that produced in excess of 10 worked flints, producing 72 flints in total. Probable Mesolithic material is represented by nine removals struck with soft-hammers from carefully prepared platforms (27% of the identifiable flake-platforms). Five pieces could be defined as blades (14% of the unretouched flakes). Most of the remaining flake-based debitage, including two flake cores, is consistent with a later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age date. Two end-scrapers were recovered, one of which is likely to be of Early Bronze Age date. A total of 24 chips (33% of the total assemblage) suggests that the area saw relatively intensive flintworking.

Scatter-Zone 3 - Scatter-Zone 3 is composed of 14 test pits that produced in excess of ten flints, with a total of 227 flints. 15 blades (13% of the unretouched flakes) attest to Mesolithic technologies. 40 of the removals had the abraded or trimmed platforms characteristic of these reduction strategies (44% of the classifiable flake-platforms). Mesolithic activity was also attested by six blade cores (50% of the cores), three core rejuvenation flakes, an obliquely

truncated microlith, a burin and an end-scraper made on a blade. The remainder of the material is largely undiagnostic, consisting of hard-hammer struck flakes and six flake cores. These, together with a retouched flake, are probably representative of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintworking. The proportion of retouched forms (3.5% of the assemblage; excluding chips), together with a large proportion of chips (30% of the total assemblage) suggests flintworking may have been more important than other activities in this area.

Scatter-Zone 4 - Scatter-Zone 4 is defined by 18 test pits that produced a total of 558 worked flints. Mesolithic activity is strongly represented by 59 blades (17% of the unretouched flakes), activity of this date is also seen in the high proportion of prepared platforms among the removals with 42% having abraded or trimmed platform edges. Thirteen cores also relate to Mesolithic narrow flake/blade production (70% of the cores) as do six core rejuvenation flakes. Mesolithic tools present include a non-tranchet flaked axe, a backed bladelet and a retouched blade. Much of the remaining material is representative of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork, several scrapers probably relate to this activity including a fine later Neolithic end-scraper. A low percentage of retouched forms (2.4%, excluding chips), together with a high percentage of chips (27% of the total assemblage), suggests, in common with Scatter-Zone 3, that flintworking may have been more important than other activities in this area.

All of the scatters display individual characteristics relating both to date and the character of activities which they represent. The relative frequency of key chronological and functional attributes are tabulated below. It is clear that Scatter-Zones 3 and 4 are composed mostly of Mesolithic material, seen in the technological traits of the assemblage, as such they should be seen as essentially forming a single scatter of material, although there are some subtle differences between the two. These scatters do however contain a significant proportion of later flintwork both in the form of flake based debitage and occasional retouched pieces. 'Contamination' by later material is also seen in the percentages of blades in these scatters, which although high never attain the proportion seen in the core Mesolithic area on the western end of the ridge, where the percentage of blades was 25% of the unretouched flakes (see Billington in Evans & Vander Linden 2009). The low proportion of retouched tools and the large numbers of chips reflect a high level of flintworking, as well as other domestic- or settlement-related activities, were taking place. This is likely to represent a chronological, rather than functional, contrast with Scatter-Zones 1 and 2, with more flintworking taking place at the site during the phase of Mesolithic activity.

Scatter-Zones 1 and 2, whilst retaining a significant portion of earlier material, appear to relate to later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. There are important differences between the two scatters: Scatter-Zone 1 appears to represent more tools in the form of retouched pieces together with less flintworking (evinced by the proportion of chips); Scatter-Zone 2 has proportions of retouched pieces and chips similar to those of Scatter-Zones 3 and 4, reflecting more of an emphasis on flintworking.

Scatter-Zone	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
No.of blades	7	5	17	59
% **of blades** (all removals)	**8**	**14**	**13**	**17**
No.of trimmed/abraded flake-platforms	17	9	40	69
% **of trimmed/abraded flake-platforms** (all removals)	**23**	**27**	**44**	**42**
No. of blade/narrow flake cores	1	0	6	13
% **of blade/narrow flake cores** (all cores)	**20**	**0**	**50**	**70**
No. of flake cores	4	2	6	4
% **of flake cores** (all cores)	**80**	**100**	**50**	**30**
amount of retouched pieces	8	2	6	10
% **of retouched pieces** (all excluding chips)	**7**	**4**	**3.5**	**2.4**
amount of chips	11	24	69	150
% **of chips** (whole assemblage)	**9**	**33**	**30**	**27**

Table 4: Scatter-Zone Flintwork (II).

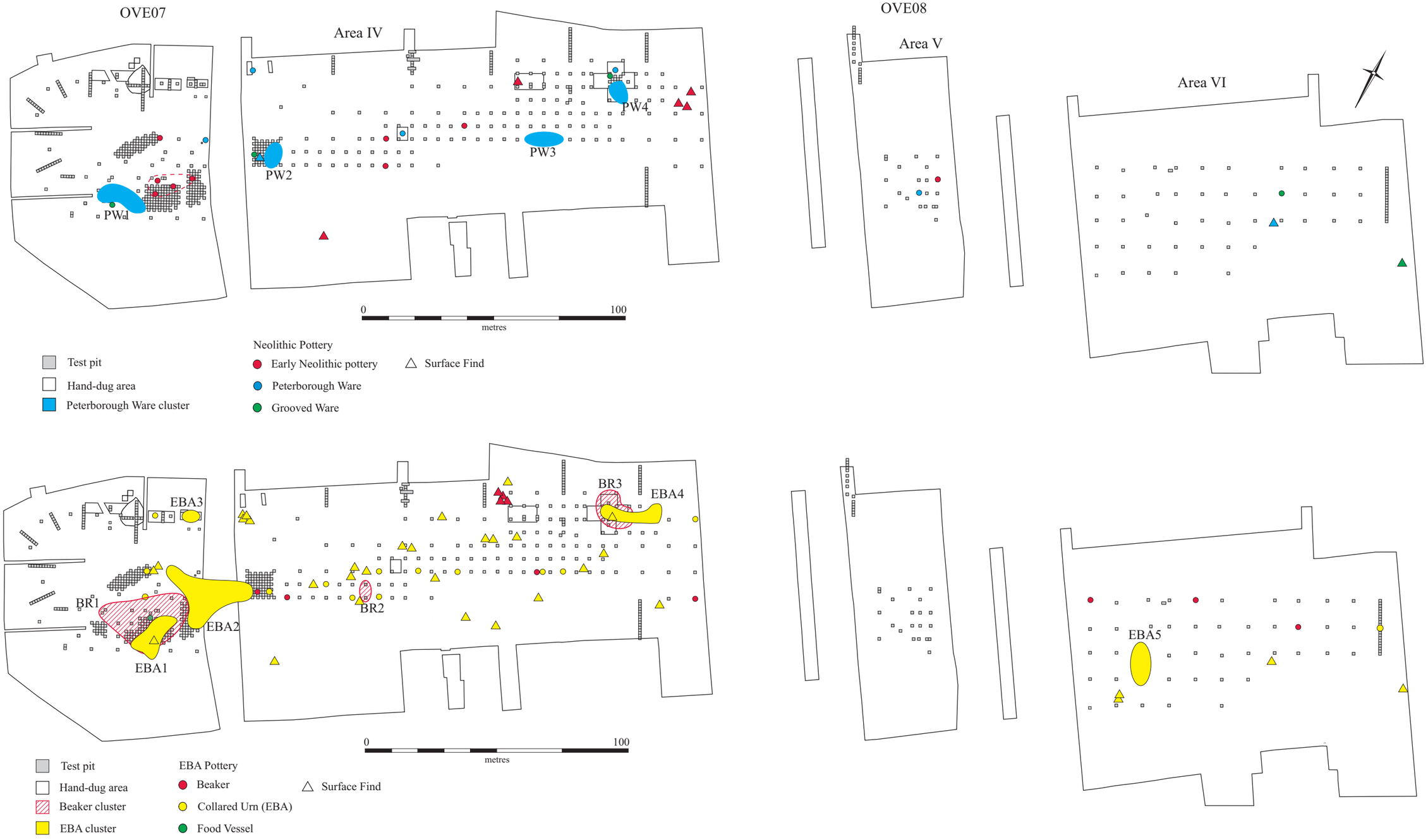


Figure 19. Test pit distributions (all test pits)

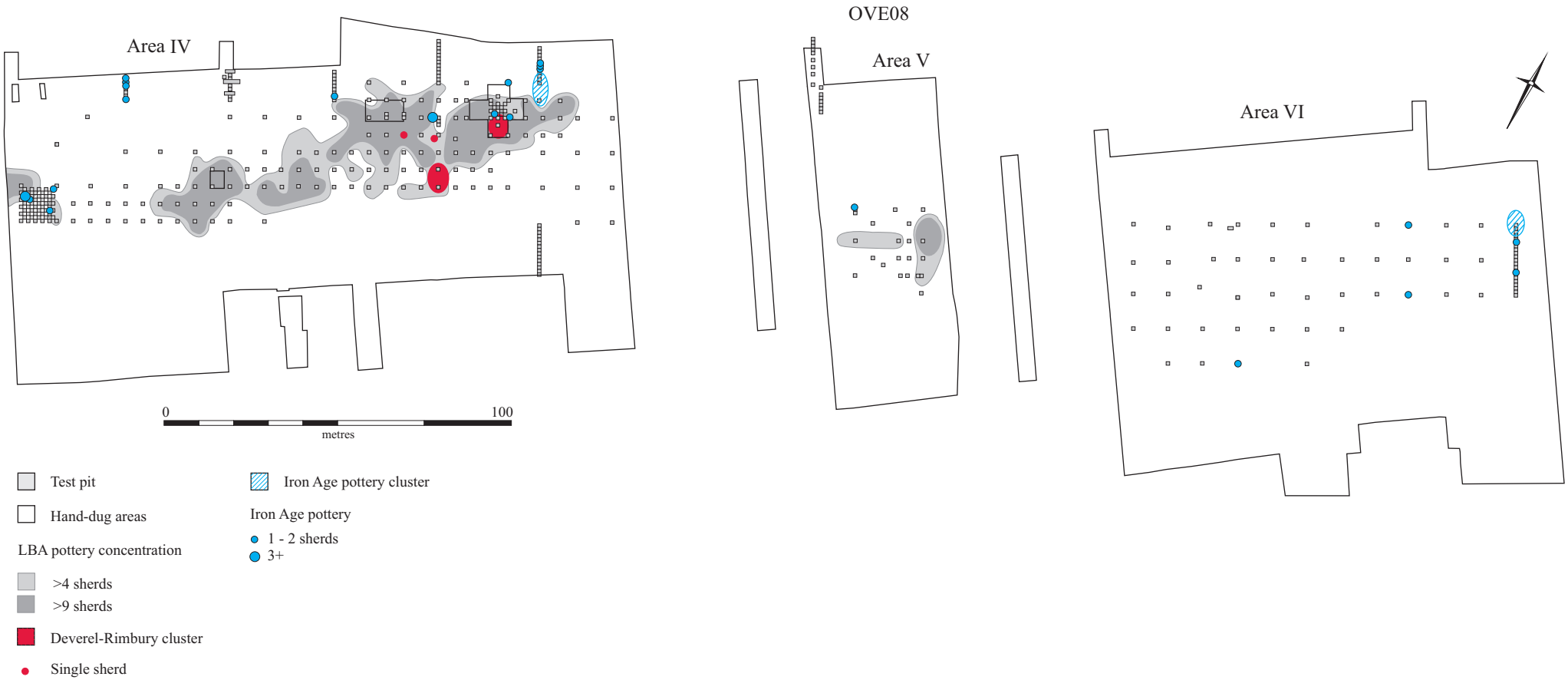


Figure 20. Test pit distributions (all test pits)

Attempting to break-out and articulate the site's buried soil pottery distributions by phase/type has proven difficult. As shown on Figure 20, while the later Bronze Age distributions only involve the main test pit and transect grid (and not the HD/CB areas), for the plotting of earlier material all classes of excavated buried soil context-date have been incorporated. (Equally, and as mentioned above, for the later Bronze Age plotting 'rogue highs' have been omitted if they occurred outlying/isolated the main >4± sherd contour.) This being said, plotting of the later Bronze Age wares has proven to be relatively straight-forward (the only caveat to add being that the plots omit the generic 'Later Prehistoric' pottery, which must largely consisted of Middle/Later Bronze Age material). Though almost no such pottery occurred within Area VI (five sherds in four test pits only), low density 'highs' (approximating to the area of SZ3) were present within Area V, included a single 'rogue high' of 105 sherds in TP 273.

Later Bronze Age pottery occurred throughout the vast majority of the test pit-grid in Area IV. As defined by the >4+ sherd contour, its distribution closely matches that of SZ2 and extended throughout about half of the area. Its densities were quite remarkable, with each of the >9+ sherds 'highs' including 30+ sherds test pit values (the highest being 48 sherds per metre in TP 41). As shown in Figure 20, the highs along the western edge of that area correspond with the eastern fringe of the SZ1 scatter whose later Bronze Age compoent has been discussed in the 2007 report (Evans & Vander Linden 2009).

Before progressing attention should be drawn to the fact that, albeit in low numbers, Deverel-Rimbury pottery did occur within the south-central mid-slope swathe of the main SZ2 later Bronze Age scatter.

Similarly, and as also shown on Figure 20, only one very localised 'high zone' of Iron Ag pottery occurred within Area IV: on the northern ridge-slope (Transect 20) at the extreme eastern end of the SZ2 swathe. There, aside from one 'rogue high' of 21 pieces in TP 177, values of three and four sherds per metre occurred. Otherwise, Iron Age pottery only occurred at 14 other points, generally at single sherd-values. The only 'highs', otherwise, were six sherds in TP 234 (also within SZ2) and a three in CBA 4. Indeed, there were four occurrences of Iron Age pottery within the latter's chequerboard and which, again, must represent the eastern fringes of the SZ1/2007 site distributions.

The distribution of Iron Age pottery was extremely sparse within the other two areas. There was a single sherd-occurrence within Area V and, also at values of just one sherd, it was recovered from only three test pits (*per se*) within Area VI. Otherwise, within the latter's extreme eastern end, there was, in addition to two single sherd-values, another slight 2-3 sherds per metre 'high' at the extern northern end of Transect 22. The crucial point concerning the distribution of pottery of that period was that the main area of Iron Age activity/deposition was clearly restricted to the western ridge-end and, unlike for the later Bronze Age, this did not significantly extend into Areas IV-VI.

Having now broken-out the distributions of the site's post-Middle Bronze Age pottery - representing the vast bulk of the buried soils assemblage - the attempt can now be made to tease-out any patterning within the spread of its

earlier wares. Given their much lower numbers and non-consecutive/inconsistent distributions, this is much more difficult and challenging. The key issue is how many 'holes' (i.e. non-pottery type nil values) can be admitted within a finds cluster while still maintaining its integrity as a 'spread', and there can be no 'absolutes' in such an exercise. (Note that of the clusters enumerated below, * indicates 'suspect'/incomplete extent and these are duly excluded from any ensuing size-analyses; see *Discussion* below.)

This question confronts us immediately in relationship to the Early Neolithic pottery. While there were three single sherd test pit occurrences within Area IV and only one in V (and none within Area VI), five such sherds occurred within the 2007 area of excavation (Evans & Vander Linden 2009, fig. 23). Indeed, four of them fell as a group along the southern ridge-slope and which might well warrant an appellation as a low density 'cluster'.

Surprisingly, given the usual paucity of such pottery, far more extensive was the distribution of Peterborough Wares. In addition to five single test pit occurrences, four clusters were distinguished:

PW1 - 2007 site-area (114sqm)
PW2 - Area IV (45sqm)
PW3 - Area IV (80sqm)
PW4 - Area IV (46sqm).

Interestingly, given suggestions that later Neolithic Grooved Ware occupation involved a high degree of direct pit-deposition and 'tidying-up'/backfilling of any accompanying surface spreads (e.g. Garrow 2006), no cluster of the period were present and, instead, there were only four single test pit occurrences of such wares (one each in Area VI and the 2007 site; two in Area IV.

Of the site's Bronze Age distributions, although the spread of isolated Beaker sherds was relatively limited (four, three and one test pit occurrences in Areas IV, VI and 2007 site-area respectively; none in Area V), three distinct clusters were distinguished:

BR1 - 2007 site-area (545sqm)
BR2 - Area IV (42sqm)*
BR3 - Area IV (149sqm).

Of these, the first and third appear relatively major/significant. That much more limited, BR2 can only be considered rather suspect; however, the wider multi-phase distributions within that immediate area will be further discussed below.

Only three occurrences of Food Vessel registered: one in Area VI and two, *c.* 7m apart on the southern slope of the western ridge-end site.

Rather comparable to their surface finds counterparts (fig. 19), Early Bronze Age wares and Collared Urn sherds had the most extensive distribution of the 'early wares'. Aside from three single-point occurrences in the 2007 site-area and one such in Area VI, there were ten such test pit finds within Area IV,

with most located along the ridge's lower southern slope. In addition, five clusters of the period's wares were identified:

EBA1 - 2007 site-area (139sqm)
EBA2 - 2007 site-area (355sqm)
EBA3 - 2007 site-area (25sqm)*
EBA4 - Area IV (146sqm)
EBA5 - Area IV (103sqm).

Of these, though extensively 'holed', EBAs 1, 2 and 4 are certainly the most significant. While cluster EBA3 may just reflect localised palaeochannel-edge activity associated with the main clusters in that area (EBA1 & 2; and possibly could have been eroded from that upper ridge source), located right at the eastern entrance of the Bronze Age 'strip-compound' (see below), though not particularly large the status of the EBA5 cluster in Area IV is intriguing and will be further discussed below.

Having outlined the ridge's pottery distributions, in a final attempt to tease out its early scatter 'occupations', in Figure 21 its main flint types have been plotted, at least its microliths and arrowheads. Of their distributions, attesting to the ridge's Mesolithic presence, the microliths are dispersed through much of the area, with the most obvious concentration occurring within the 2007 CBA 3 grid. In order to try to broadly distinguish the scatters of this period, on the lower-page version of that illustration these types have been overlain against the overall test pit flint densities. Based on this, three Mesolithic scatters can be tentatively identified:

Meso 1 - Coinciding with the main core of SZ1 in the 2007 area (and just extending into Area IV's CBA 4 grid), while the overall flint densities there were clearly also contributed to by both later, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity across that swathe, it still seems to mark a very major Mesolithic site (1287sqm).

Meso 2 - Of much more modest scale, the concentration of microliths found within HDA C would seem to concur with the greater flint-value high at the eastern end of SZ1 in Area IV, and suggests a minor Mesolithic site (231sqm).

Meso 3 - Billington above noted the occurrence of Mesolithic material in the SZ4 spread within Area VI, and which must coincide with the concentration of microliths found in test pits immediately east of that point. Together constituting a medial-scale site of the period (482sqm), as is also shown on Figure 21, what is interesting is its complimentary relationship to the burnt flint 'high' that seems to generally coincide with its spread.

Note that Billington has also recorded Mesolithic flint within SZ3 in Area V. As this did not, however, have a definite microlith component, it is not possible to definitely ascribe it as a site of the period (i.e. possible-only status; *c*. 190sqm).

Of the arrowhead distributions, the few leaf-shaped types do little to further elucidate what seems to the very low level of the ridge's Early Neolithic activity; that is except for the fact that the two which occurred in the CBA 3 grid in the 2007 area, which must correspond to the pottery finds of that date that register directly north of them and, together, this suggests the only definite Early Neolithic cluster distinguished (*ENeo 1*; 249sqm).

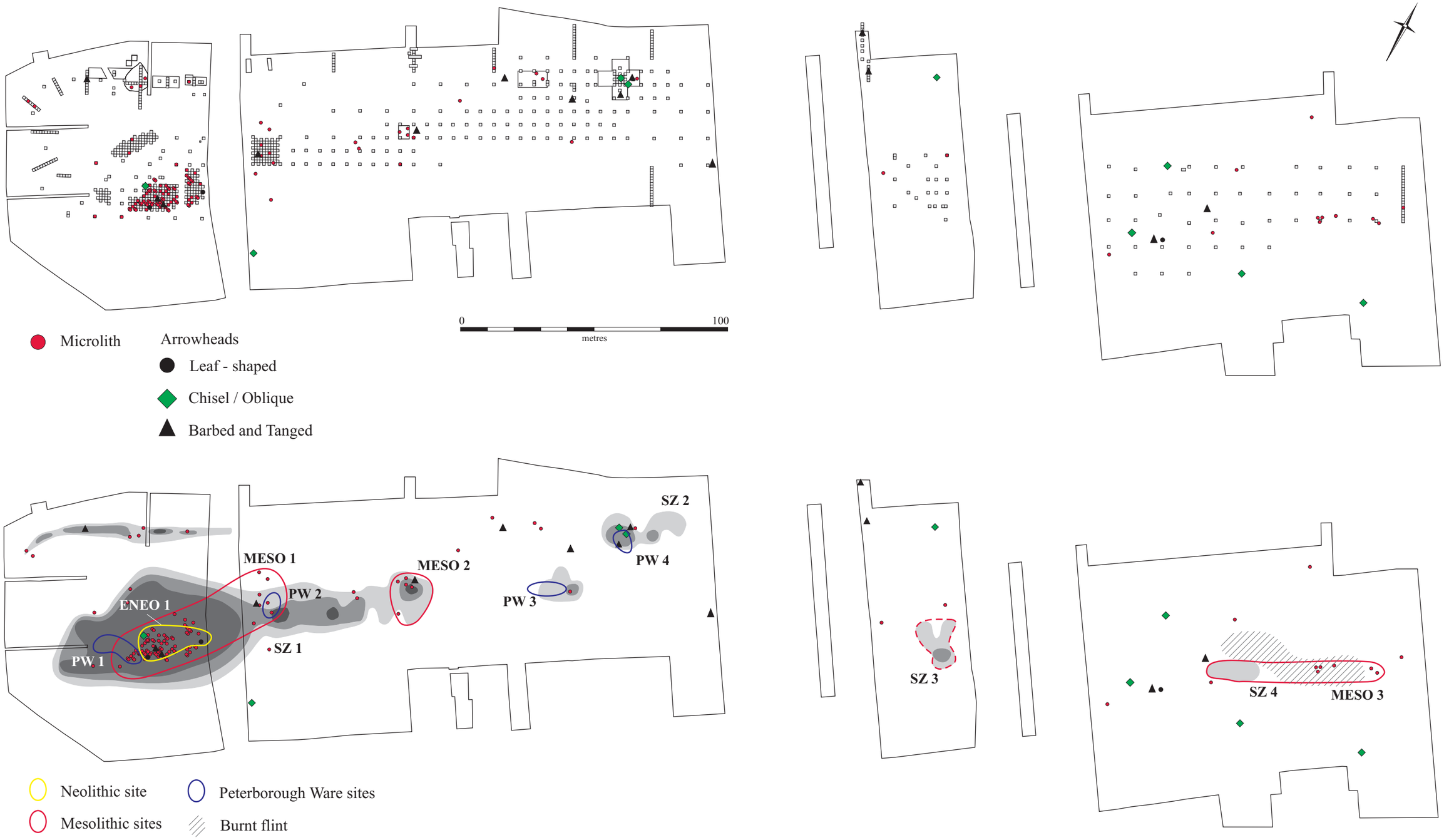

0
100
metres
Microlith
Arrowheads
Leaf - shaped
Chisel / Oblique
Barbed and Tanged
MESO 1
MESO 2
PW 2
PW 3
PW 4
SZ 2
ENEO 1
PW 1
SZ 1
SZ 3
SZ 4
MESO 3
Neolithic site
Mesolithic sites
Peterborough Ware sites
Burnt flint

Figure 21.

Otherwise, the barbed-and-tanged arrowhead forms occur widely across the ridge and shows both broad correspondence with the Early Bronze Age and, more specifically, Beaker distributions (see fig. 21). Occurring at lower numbers, the later Neolithic arrowheads are also widespread along the ridge. Again, as shown of Figure 21 (lower), the one in the CBA 3 grid probably correlates to the Peterborough Ware spread in that area (PW1); just as the two in the CBA 5/HAD A area may well relate to PW4. Of the four arrowheads of this date within Area VI, these are without any surface spread register of that period, but may well relate to the evidence of Grooved Ware cut-feature activity found in that part of the site (Clusters 1 & 2; see below). Alternatively, of course, there need not be any direct one-to-one linkage between any of these arrowheads and the ridge's early settlement *per se*; rather, they may relate independent hunting trips to the ridge and, thereby, simply attest to 'time' or off-(home-)site 'tasking' in the landscape.

As is the case for all of these distributions, to further understand their implications it is appropriate that the site's feature-based archaeology is now presented.

Site Sequence (figs 22-4 & 26-8)

Of the site's 577 discrete features, only some 17% could be attributed based on pottery alone, and this obviously hindered its ready and 'complete' phasing. As discussed above, the most pressing implication of this relates to the remarkable densities of later Bronze Age pottery that extended throughout much of Area IV (fig. 20). Given the number of settlement features sealed by these 'midden-like' deposits, it seems extraordinary that only 36 could be attributed to that period (39 site-wide in total), and this suggests that most of the features must pre-date that usage.

Area	IV	V	VI	Total
Neolithic	2		1	3
Grooved Ware	1		7	8
Beaker	7		9	16
Collared Urn	11	1	3	15
Deverel Rimbury	1		1	2
LBA	36	2	1	39
Later Prehistoric	2	1		3
Bronze Age	4	2	4	10
Unattributed	268 (81%)	39 (87%)	174 (87%)	481 (83%)
Total	*332*	*45*	*200*	*577*

Table 5: Frequency of pottery-attributed discrete features

The presentation of the sequence that follows is not without ambiguity. Again, this is largely due to the paucity of direct feature-dating evidence, and relates to the scale of the period-specific feature clusters and just how many finds-unattributable adjacent/intervening features can be admitted into any such cluster. Here, while acknowledging such 'possible' candidates, we have taken a fairly conservative or minimalist approach; however, in the

Discussion's Figure 37 a larger 'blocking/amalgamation of contemporary clusters is indicated. Nevertheless, the phasing outline offered here can only be considered very provisional, and a more authoritive schema will require fine-grained finds/feature depositional (and spatial) analyses and, also, further radiocarbon dates.

Mesolithic

The importance of the Mesolithic period on the Godwin Ridge had first been suggested during the 2001 evaluation (Evans & Webley 2003) and confirmed by the excavation of a major flint scatter on Site 13 (Evans & Vander Linden 2009). Although the extent of the aforementioned flint scatter had been extensively excavated in the western end of Area IV (CBA 4), Mesolithic elements were, nevertheless, still scattered on the other parts of the ridge. A few diagnostic finds (microliths, serrated flakes) were recovered from the eastern half of Area IV (see Billington below), including those areas subjected to extensive test pit sampling (CBA 5). As has already been discussed above in the context of the Scatter-Zone clusters, this suggests that Mesolithic activity might have been more extensive than the immediate 2007/CBA 4 area. A couple of serrated flakes were also been recovered in the western half of Area VI, while both serrated flakes and microliths were found at the eastern end of that area where the ridge raises slightly higher above the general ground level. These finds, together with the main scatter at the western end of the ridge, indicate a possible locational preference during the Mesolithic for higher ground, perhaps because of the level of surrounding rivers and other environmental/topographic factors (i.e. landscape overview). While no definite or securely attributed cut features of this period were recovered, tree-throw **F. 321** only yielded Mesolithic material, as did also an otherwise unphased pit, **F. 737**.

Early Neolithic

Early Neolithic activity was relatively underrepresented in the ridge's archaeological record. Notwithstanding the possibility that elements of the Mesolithic scatter actually related to this period, diagnostic Early Neolithic finds are restricted to two leaf-shaped arrowheads and a handful of potsherds (see, respectively, Billington and Knight below), mostly found in the western half of Area IV. As with the Mesolithic and as shown on Figure 21's plot, this suggests a more widespread presence which would only have registered had the sampling had been more intensive, and isolated finds in Areas V and VI further reinforce this inference.

Only a very limited number of features can be assigned to the Early Neolithic (see below the discussion on the presence of a leaf-shaped arrowhead in posthole F. 867). In the southeastern corner of Area IV, a coherent, if minor, lithic assemblage (including a refit) was recovered from pit **F. 637**, which suggests an Early Neolithic date (and subsequently confirmed by radiocarbon dating to 3790-3650 cal. BC; see below). Similarly, only pit **F. 654** yielded what could be considered a 'convincing' pottery assemblage of the period (14 sherds; see Knight below).

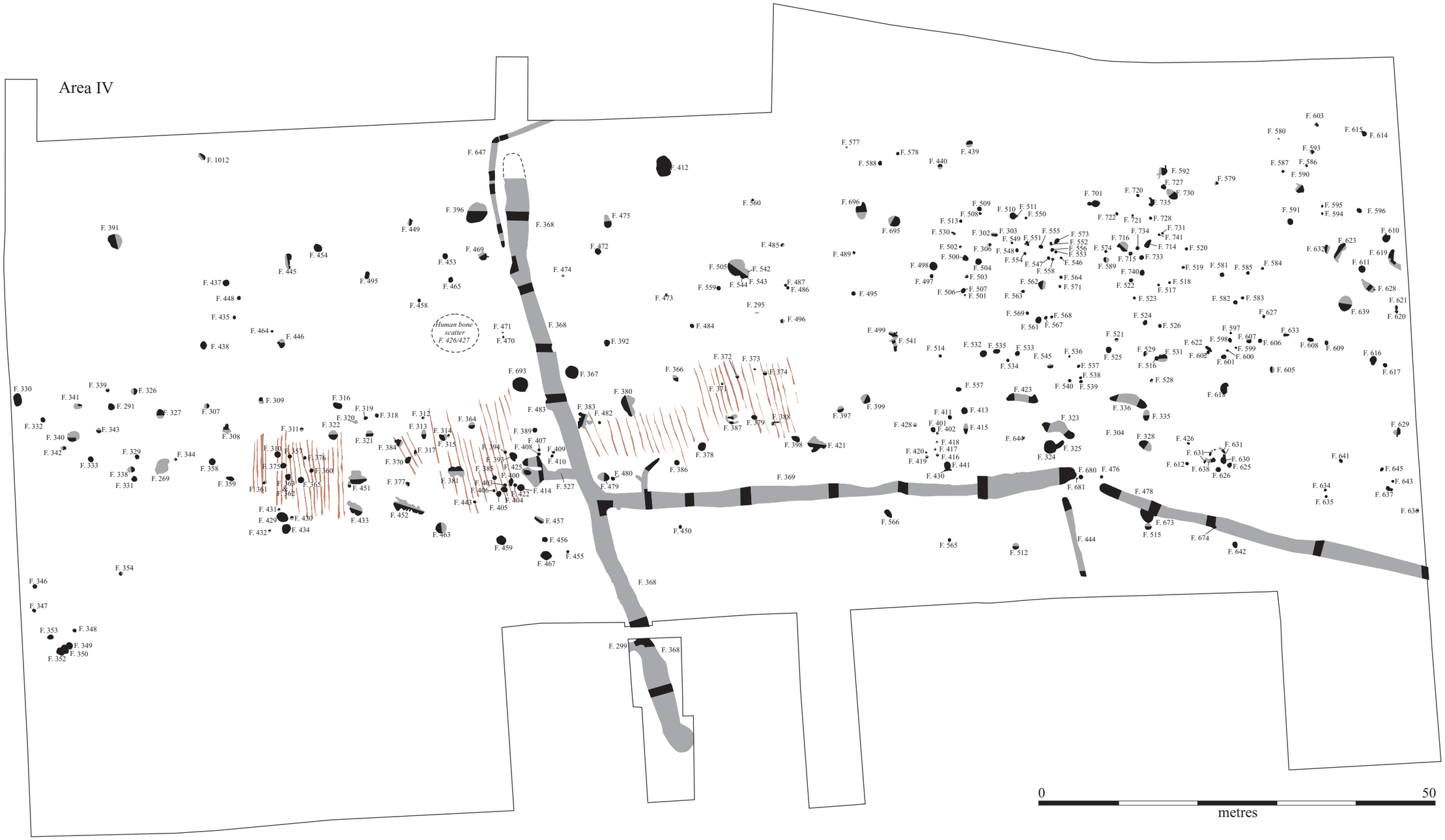


Figure 22. Area IV plan of features

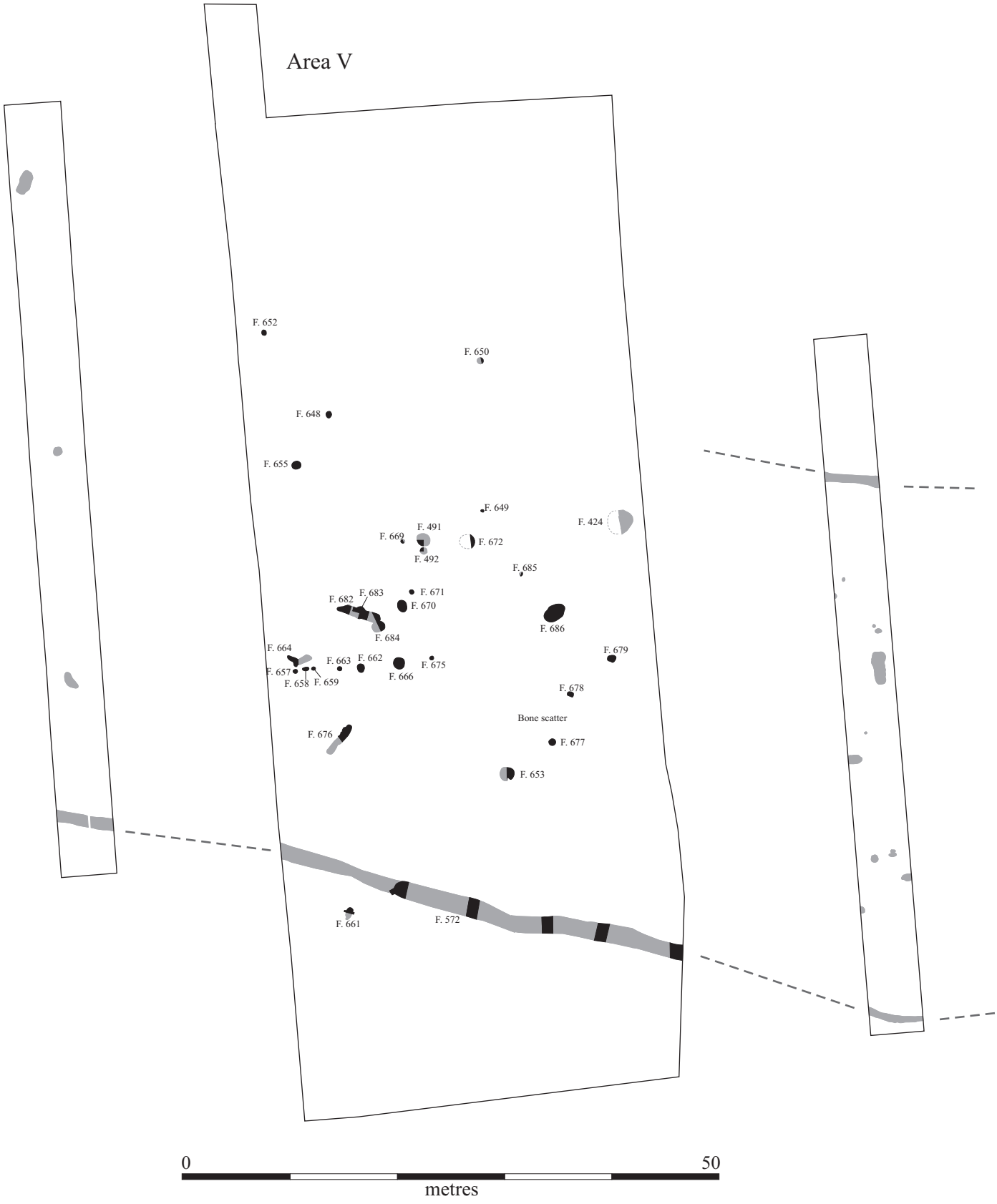


Figure 23. Area V plan of all features

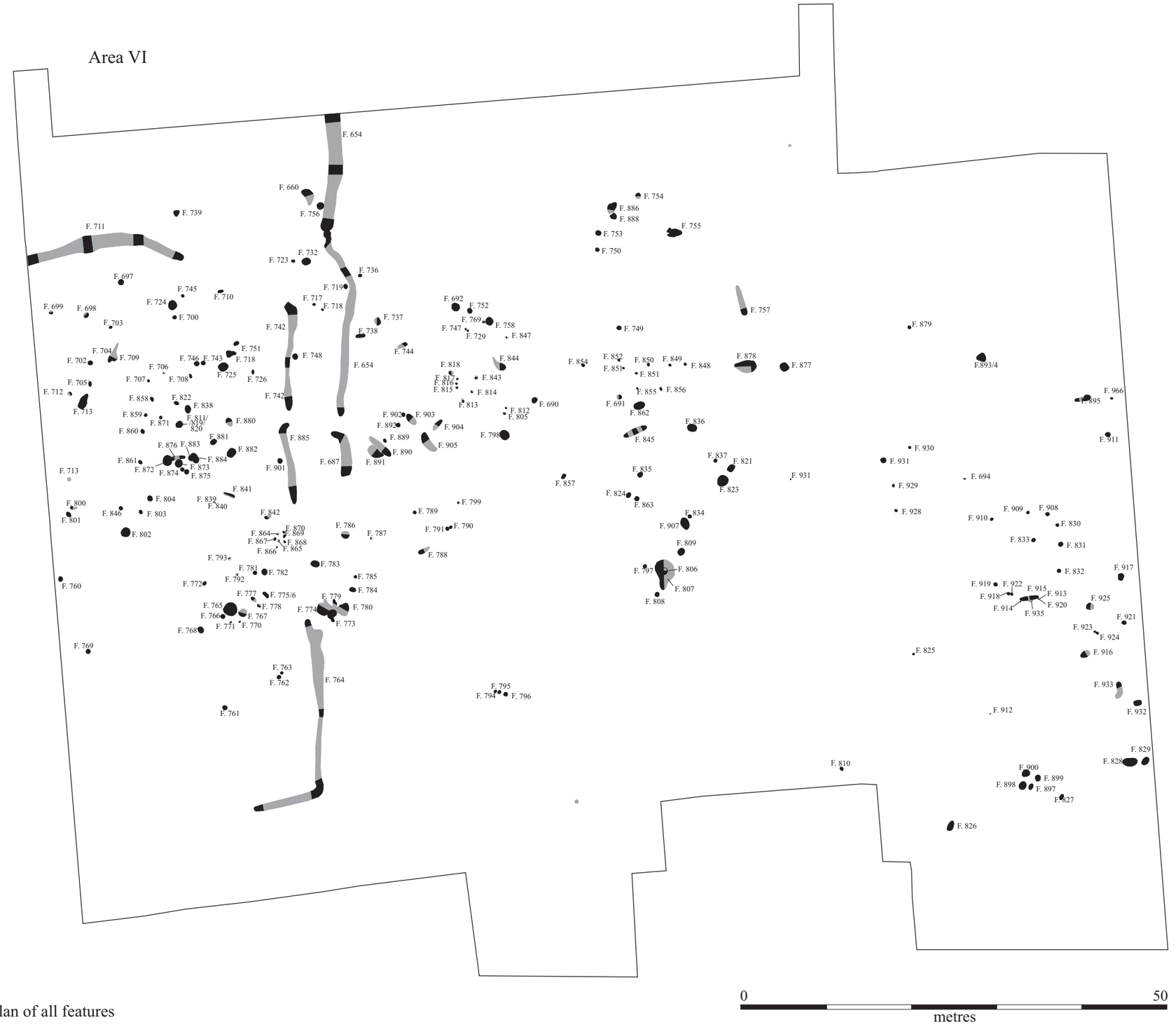


Figure 24. Area VI plan of all features

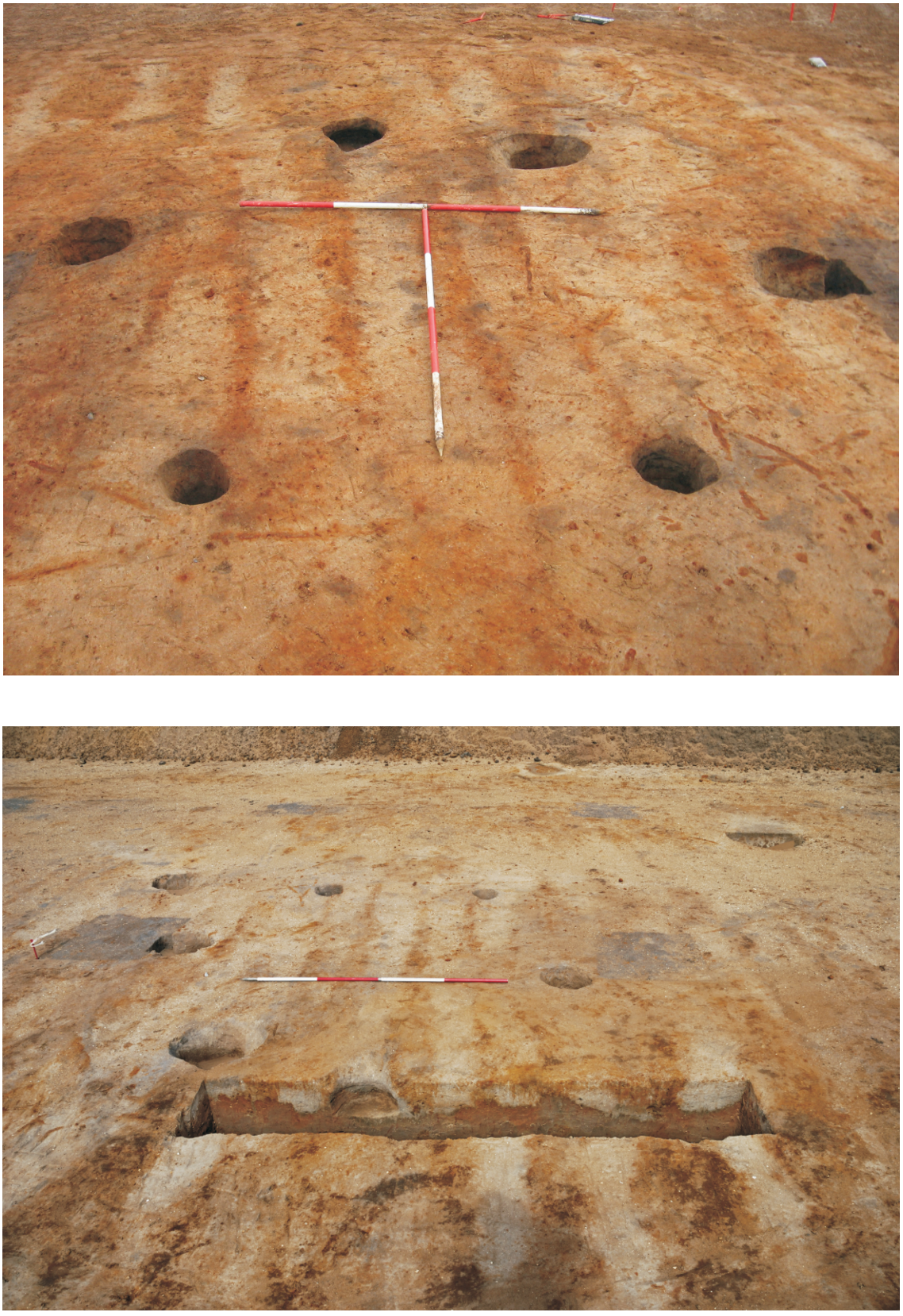


Figure 25. Structure 4 and cultivation troughs / furrows

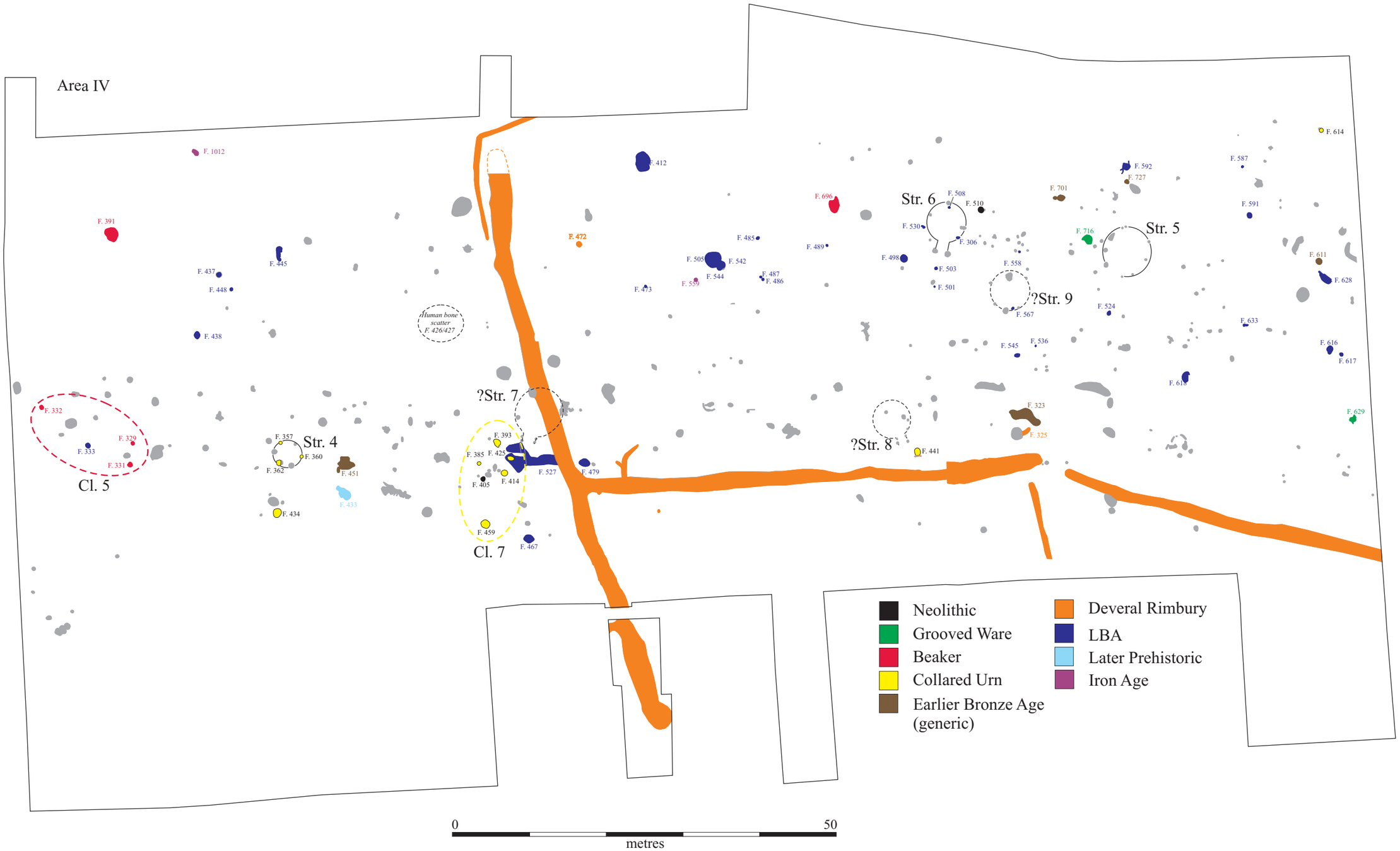


Figure 26. Area IV phasing

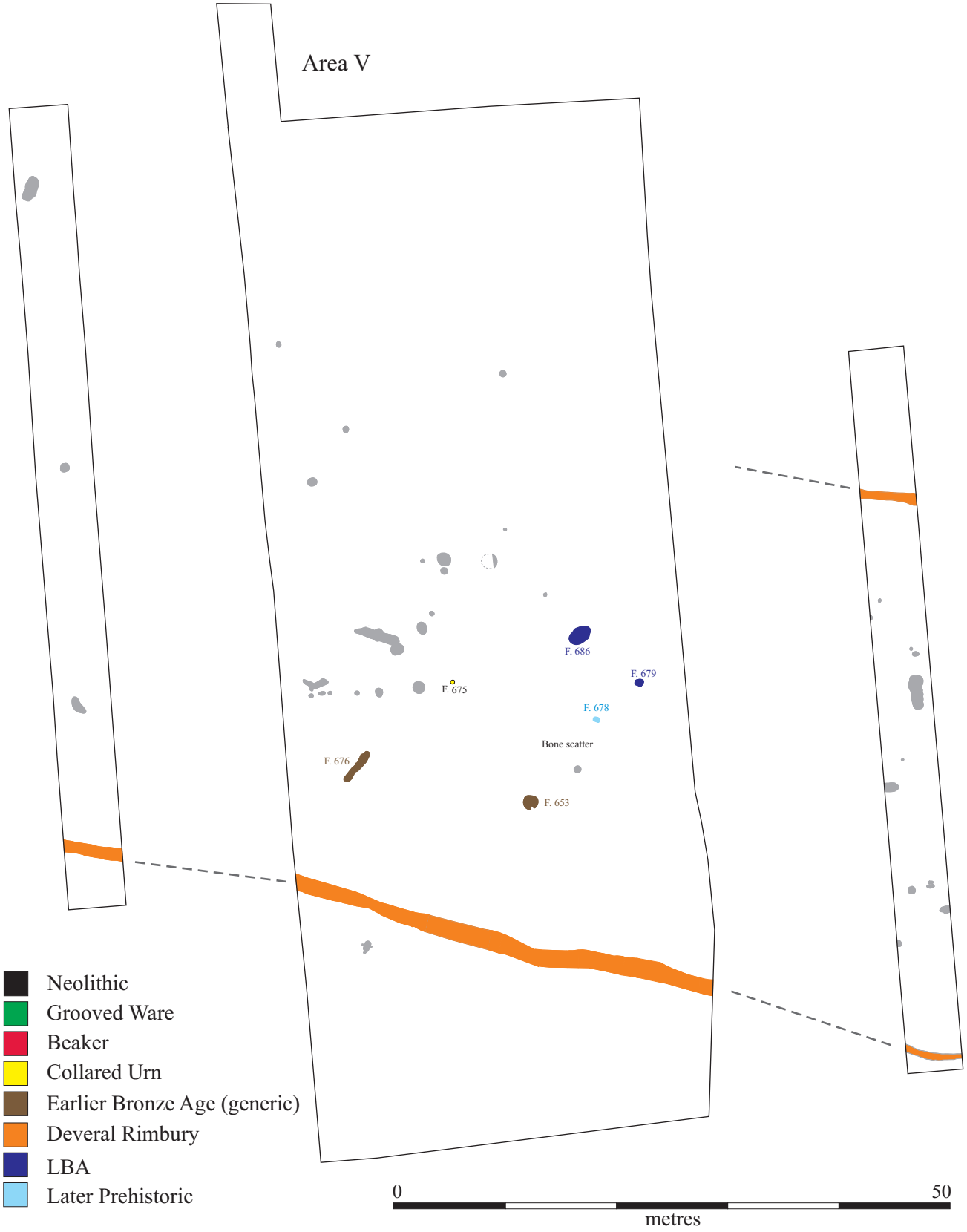


Figure 27. Area V phasing

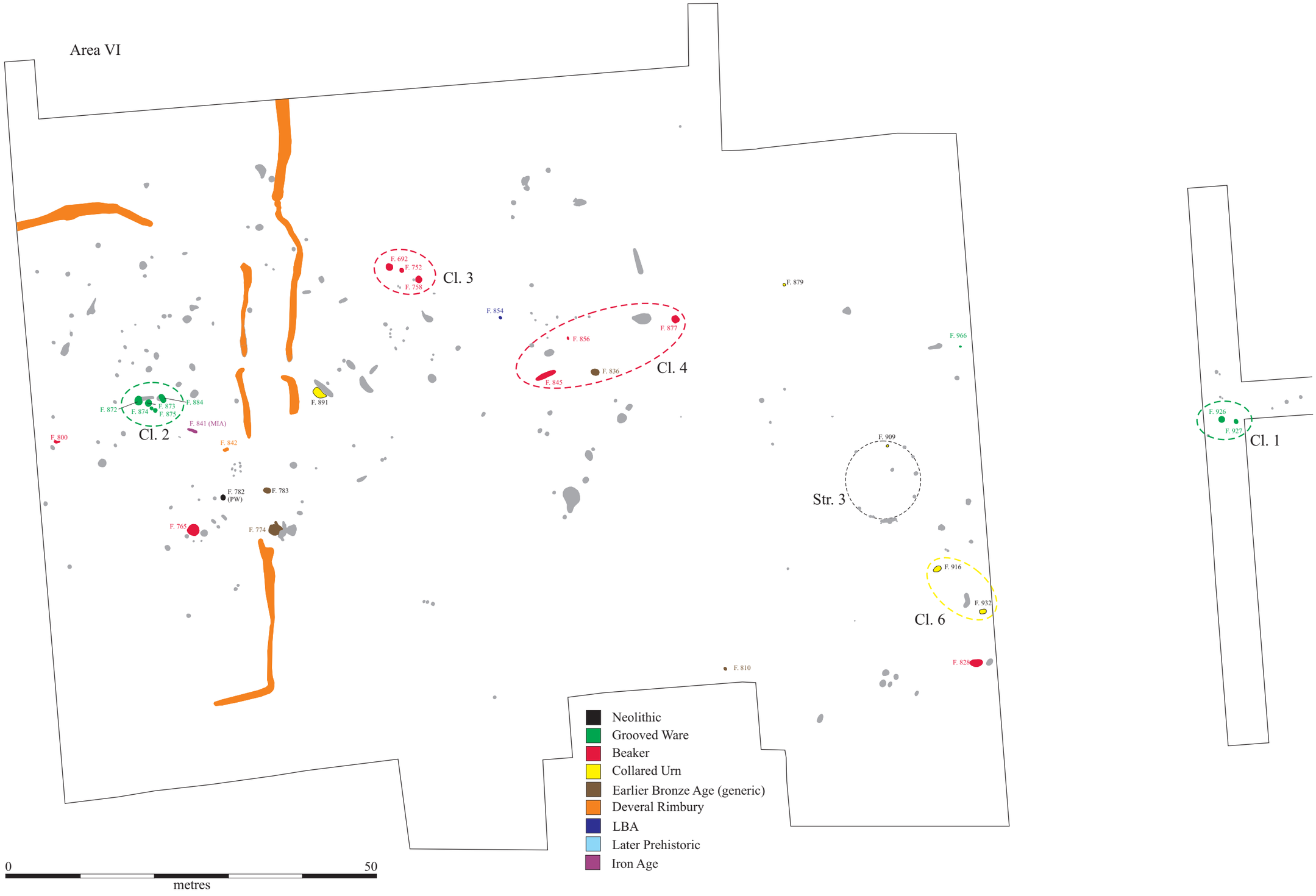


Figure 28. Area VI phasing

Middle/Later Neolithic

Indications of Late Neolithic occupation are more evident than the preceding period. In terms of lithic material, two transverse arrowheads were found in Area VI, while two oblique arrowheads were recovered in the western half of Area IV. The ceramics provide a more comprehensive picture of the period's occupation. As detailed by Knight below, Peterborough Wares occurred within four features (**F. 333**, **F. 348**, **F. 640** & **F. 782**). Aside from a few isolated surface-context sherds scattered between the three areas, as discussed above in addition to the pottery cluster of this period identified within the 2007 excavation-area (PW1), three further Peterborough Ware pottery scatters have been distinguished within Area IV (PW2-4; fig. 19).

No such Grooved Ware surface scatters seem to have been present. Similarly, the number of definite Grooved Ware-attributed features were few. Apart from two tree-throws (**F. 629** & **F. 716**), a posthole adjacent to the western end of Area VI (**F. 966**) and two further postholes in Area IV (**F. 503** & **F. 563**; single sherds only), the following 'clusters' were identified:

> *Cluster 1* - Two pits with Grooved Ware pottery were found in Trench C and at the eastern end of the ridge (**F. 926** & **F. 927**), where they occurred with other features that may well be associated.
>
> *Cluster 2* - This was composed of postholes **F. 874** and **F. 875**, and pits **F. 872**, **F. 873**, **F. 884**, all with Grooved Ware material, as well as a possible small 'linear' (**F. 876**; undated) cut by **F. 872**. This concentration of features recalls similar clusters from Over, Sites 3 (Area B) and 4 (Area D, especially the northeastern pit-group; Pollard 1998). Note that F. 873 and F. 874 have subsequently been radiocarbon dated to 2460-2200 and 2390-2390/2340-2130 cal BC respectively (see below).

Several features were present in the vicinity of the latter Grooved Ware cluster and, despite the lack of definitive Late Neolithic artefacts recovered from them, were probably/possibly related to it and of the same period. Immediately to the west was a line of postholes that continued for some 10m on a northwest-southeast axis (**F. 706**, **F. 707**, **F. 858**, **F. 859**, **F. 860** & **F. 861**); two other postholes, **F. 871** and **F. 822**, may also be related. Also nearby was a further grouping of five pits (**F. 811**, **F. 838**, **F. 881**, **F. 882** & **F. 883**) that might conceivably be attributed to this period based on their morphology and proximity to the dated features.

Located c. 12m to the southeast of the Cluster 2 features was a very small sub-circular setting, with a central posthole (**F. 864**, **F. 865**, **F. 866**, **F. 967**, **F. 968**, **F. 869** and **F. 870**) and which was reminiscent of other Grooved Ware-attributed shed-like structures found in earlier Over investigations (Pollard 1998). Note that **F. 867** produced a Early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead; however, the morphology of this pit and its spatial proximity with the Grooved Ware cluster suggests that it was residual.

Early Bronze Age

Evidence for the Early Bronze Age usage was extensive on the ridge, and substantive pottery assemblages of the period were recovered (*c.* 540 Beaker sherds; *c.* 425 Collared Urn/generic Early Bronze Age), as, in addition, were 12 barbed-and-tanged arrowheads (fig. 21). Attesting to widespread clearance, not only did single surface-deposits finds of Collared Urn/Early Bronze Age pottery occur throughout the site (at least in Areas IV & VI, and previously in the 2007 area), but two distinct Beaker and three Early Bronze Age 'clusters' were identified (EBA 2-5 and BR 2 & 3 [in addition to BR 1 & EBA 1 on the western ridge-end]; fig. 19). As with the early phases of

occupation, a more nuanced interpretation of the use of the ridge throughout the Early Bronze Age can be gained from the distribution and nature of associated features. Particularly significant was the recognition of a sub-rectangular 'plot' of cultivation troughs; though they can only be indirectly dated to the time (?Beaker; they being truncated by an Early Bronze Age-attributed roundhouse: *Structure 4*), this really must rank as a major discovery. Equally important, of course, is the fact that this period saw the advent of the first unequivocal buildings/structures on the site (Structures 3 & 4; following 2007's Structures 1 & 2).

Beaker

Within Area VI, in addition to three dispersed pits yielding low levels of Beaker material (**F. 765**/12 sherds and **F. 800** & **F. 825** - one sherd each), two distinct pit clusters were identified:

> *Cluster 3* - Three pit-features occurred side-by-side in the north-central part of the area (**F. 692**, **F. 752** & **F. 758**) and from which some 325 sherds of the period were recovered. It is possible that these were associated with a series of six postholes (although no material was been found in them), which lay 5m to the south of this cluster (**F. 813**, **F. 814**, **F. 815**, **F. 816**, **F. 817** & **F. 843**), and which might have possibly defined a small structure (2 x 3m); an adjacent pit, **F. 818**, might also have been related. Note that F. 752 has subsequently been radiocarbon dated to 2130-2090 and 2050-1890 cal. BC (see below).
>
> *Cluster 4* - Two further Beaker features occurred some 20m southeast of Cluster 3: 'trough' **F. 845** (one sherd) and pit **F. 877** (13 sherds). These appeared associated with an alignment of postholes (undated; **F. 848**, **F. 849**, **F. 850**, **F. 851** & **F. 852**) and may have related to postholes **F. 855** and **F. 856**; the latter yielded three Beaker sherds.

Note, that the isolated Beaker pit, F. 765, also fell within a 'cluster' of pits and postholes, but which lacked any obvious spatial structure/organisation and were without any definite material culture dating evidence: postholes, **F. 766**, **F. 770**, **F. 771**, **F. 772**, **F. 775**, **F. 777**, **F. 778** & **F. 792,** and pits **F. 767**, **F. 768**, **F. 778** & **F. 782** (the latter producing a Peterborough Ware sherd that may have been residual).

Another Beaker feature-cluster was present within Area IV:

> *Cluster 5* - Yielding, in total, some 30 sherds, three postholes (**F. 329** & **F. 331-2**) occurred along the southern ridge-slope at the western end of the area. Note that F. 329 has subsequently been radiocarbon dated to 2130-2090 and 2050-1890 cal. BC (see below).

Some 20m to the north was a tree-throw, F. 391, that produced two Beaker sherds and another such feature to the east (F.696) similar contained a sherd of that attribution.

It is noteworthy that, though two isolated test pit-finds of Beaker pottery occurred adjacent to Clusters 3 and 4, no surface-pottery scatters of that period registered within that area (VI). Equally, in Area IV, while a few test pit-recovered Beaker sherds occurred within the vicinity of Cluster 4 (and there was a group of four surface sherds of that date adjacent to tree-throw F. 696), no Beaker-attributed features were found within the area of the two surface scatters of that period that were there identified (BR2 & 3; nor were any recovered within the area of BR1 in the 2007 excavations; fig. 19).

Collared Urn/Early Bronze Age

It is relevant that though a pottery surface scatter of this date was identified in the western quarter of Area VI (EBA5; fig. 19), only one feature - tree-throw F. 891 - in that area produced pottery of that date (four sherds, Collared Urn). This being said, two feature groups were found in the southern ridge-slope along the eastern side of the area:

Cluster 6 - A 'cluster' of the two pits, **F. 932** and **F. 916**, that respectively yielded one and 15 sherds of Collared Urn.

Structure 3 - Lying immediately north of the above-described cluster, this *c.* 10m diameter roundhouse comprised postholes **F. 830**, **F. 831**, **F. 832**, **F. 908**, **F. 909**, **F. 910**, **F. 913**, **F. 914**, **F. 915**, **F. 918**, **F. 919**, **F. 920**, **F. 922,** and central posthole **F. 833**. It may have been associated with 'trough' **F. 915** (threshold?) and an area of scorched sand, **F. 935**. However, only posthole F. 909 yielded dating evidence - two sherds of Collared Urn. Some 10m to the northwest, was an alignment of three evenly placed postholes (**F. 928-30**, as well as possibly posthole **F. 694**), which could have constituted a 'screen' associated with the roundhouse.

Aside from the above-described groupings, the only potty-attributed features of the period within the area - and then only generic earlier Bronze Age-type wares - consisted of two sherds within tree-throw **F. 774** and a single sherd in posthole F. 783 (the latter being potentially associated with the Middle Bronze Age 'strip-compound' system; see below).

Only one feature in Area V produced pottery of this period, posthole **F. 675** (one sherd Collared Urn); it was without any obvious 'cluster-association'. Otherwise, generic earlier bronze Age-type pottery was only recovered from two animal burrow disturbances (**F. 653** & **F. 676**).

More obvious and extensive evidence of settlement was found in Area IV:

Cluster 7 - This consisted of five pits on the lower southern ridge-slope (**F. 385, F. 393, F. 414, F. 425** & **F. 459**) and which, in total, produced *c.* 120 sherds of Collared Urn.

Structure 4 - This small, 5m diameter roundhouse was defined by postholes of its wall-interior post-ring (**F. 357**, **F. 360**, **F. 362**, **F. 363**, **F. 365**, **F. 375** & **F. 376)**. Its dating is primarily based on the recovery of single sherds of Collared Urn from postholes F. 360 and F. 362 (though see also F. 434 below); this attribution is crucial, as the building clearly truncated the below-described cultivation furrows/troughs (figs 22 & 25). Note that an isolated pit, **F. 434** (producing 24 sherds of Collared Urn) lay c. 6.00m directly south and downslope from this building; it has subsequently been radiocarbon dated to 1960-1750 cal. BC (see below).

Otherwise, only two other pits were found (isolated) within this area: **F. 441** (one sherd Collared Urn) and **F. 614** (18 sherds Collared Urn). This being said, other features yielded generic earlier Bronze Age-type wares: **F. 451**, a tree-throw adjacent to Structure 4 and three small pits in the northeast of the area (**F. 611**, **F. 701** & **F. 727**).

Finally, of the site's Early Bronze Age/Collared Urn occupation in this area, it should be mentioned that, aside from the F. 614 pit, the EBA4 surface spread had only the three pit feature-correlates within its northeastern sector (F. 611, F. 701 & F. 727); these northeastern sector features seem too dispersed to warrant any appellation as a definite 'occupation cluster'. Conversely, while no comparable surface spread was found to accompany the Structure 4/Cluster 7 occupation of that date along the southern ridge-slope, a relatively high density of contemporary single-sherd surface finds did occur within that immediate area (fig. 19).

Cultivation Plots/Troughs

Extending for *c.* 70 x 10m along the southern aspect in the central-west of the area, was a dense pattern of roughly parallel troughs/furrows, each of which were about 20-30cm wide, 10-15cm deep and with varying profiles. They were not initially observed and only recognised after the exposed surface had weathered for a couple of weeks or so after initial machine stripping. First thought to be natural features, their regularity prevents such an interpretation as they were evenly spaced every metre or so and cut at a perpendicular angle to the main axis of the ridge. The shape and structure of the furrows suggest that they are indicative of some sort of spade agriculture, possibly 'lazy-bed'-type (see French above). If the

aforementioned roundhouse (Structure 4) which cut these features is, indeed, of Collared Urn-attribution, then these furrows could attest to later Neolithic or Beaker agricultural practices (more likely the latter). Further to dating arguments, it warrants notice that the fact that the Beaker-assigned Cluster 5 bordered the western side of these furrows/plots could further indicate their broad contemporanity.

Middle Bronze Age

The Middle Bronze Age component of the ridge's sequence saw the construction of a major paddock system - the so-entitled 'Strip-compound'. Superficially it was of a similar nature and orientation to the system identified on the southern, O'Connell Ridge (Evans & Tabor 2009); however, its lack of internal ditch divisions possibly reflects the truncation of shallower linear features in the post-Medieval period due to drainage works. Certainly, the small, partially exposed ditch segment found on the southern slope of Area IV (F. 444, see below), aligned parallel to the larger western ditch F. 368, suggests that further ditches relating to the enclosure were previously present (at least along the compound's channel-side aspect).

The Strip-Compound

The entrance of the paddock/enclosure consists of five segmented ditches situated at the western end of Area VI (figs 24, 28 & 31). Ditch **F. 654** was exposed over 35m of its length, its northern extremity laying beyond the edge of the excavated area. It was oriented on a northwest-southeast axis and cut, perpendicularly, the main axis of the ridge. Parallel to F. 654, off-set 5m to the west, was ditch **F. 742,** 12m long. After a 1m wide gap the ditch system was resumed with ditches **F. 885** (10m long) and **F. 887** (5m long), each aligned respectively with ditches F. 742 and F. 654. An entrance, 12m wide, was exposed along this alignment. The southern corner of the entrance corresponded to ditch **F. 764**; this ran for 20m on a northwest-southwest axis, before turning at right-angles south-westwards. At this point, the ditch followed the break of slope which separated the dry and well-drained part of the ridge from the area which has been subjected to the fluvial action of the palaeochannel. The precise course of the ditch was difficult to identify because of the extreme weathering of the ridge and the stratigraphic complexity of the waterwashed deposits at this point. It is, thus, entirely possible that this ditch continued without interruption along the southern slope.

A few postholes potentially 'completed' the entrance system. Postholes **F. 889**, **F. 892** and **F. 902** delineate a line, 3m long, set immediately in front of and parallel to the narrow gap between ditches F. 654 and **F. 687**: this could constitute a small palisade to funnel the movement of people and/or animals through the entrance. Postholes **F. 787**, **F. 789** and **F. 799** potentially formed a 12m-long line which bisected the gap (main entrance?) between ditches F. 885 and F. 764. These postholes were aligned with a large posthole/pit, **F. 783**, set exactly in the middle of this gap, and could correspond to part of a gate.

Ditch F. 368 (foregrouond; looking north east)

F. 478

Figure 29.

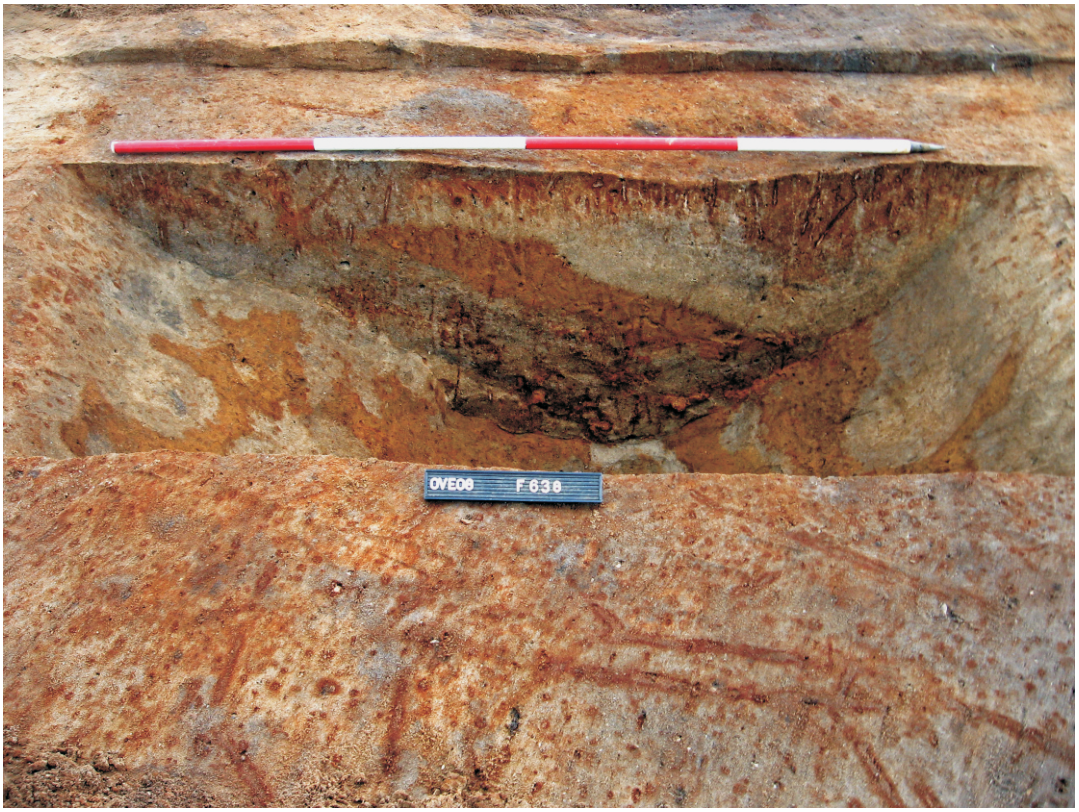


Figure 30. Ditch sections

While none of the above-described posthole settings are terribly convincing, a degree of formality is, nevertheless, apparent in the arrangement of the compound's eastern side. The *c.* 5.m wide gap/interval between the parallel ditches on its northern side (F. 685/654 and F. 742/885) suggest that they bordered a substantial embankment and which may have also continued along the eastern side of ditch F. 764 in the south. Indeed, the marked eastward kinking of the F. 654 boundary along its middle length could suggest that this bank system might have also continued some distance along the compound's northern and southern sides (and beyond the western terminal of ditch F. 764 and, also, have filled the 'gap' between ditches F. 742 and F. 711). Regardless of its extent in that direction, the compound's eastern front may well then have presented quite a formidable barrier, thoroughly restricting along-ridge movements. (The 'straight' northern extension of ditch F. 654 presumably related to an attempt to cut off low-ground access around the compound in that direction.)

A single ditch, F. 711, was observed on the northern slope in the northwest corner of Area VI. This ran on a southwest-northwest axis for at least 50m, as it was observed in both Area VI and Trench B, but was absent in Areas V and IV. This restricted course related to the natural shape of the ridge. Ditch F. 711 was set parallel to ditch F. 764 at the contact point between the relatively dry and well-drained part of the ridge, and the area subject to the influence of the palaeochannel (as indicated by the cover of waterwashed deposits). In Area V, the split in the ridge caused by the Channel X 'micro-palaeochannel' seems to have been so pronounced that the need of a boundary was redundant: the flow of water acted as a natural limit. It is possible that the steep northern slope in Area IV had the same effect; however, this cannot be proven as excavation did not expose the entire width of the ridge due to the presence of a modern field drain.

The southern slope of the Godwin Ridge was bordered by four aligned narrow ditches, all set at the break of slope between the upper well-drained part of the ridge and the area potentially subject to flooding from the O'Connell palaeochannel. From east to west, the first ditch was the aforementioned F. 764, located at the western end of Area VI, which ran parallel to the ridge on an east-west axis. In Area V, the ditch-line was recorded as ditch **F. 572**, and it continued into both Trenches A and B, whilst in Area IV, the ditch was recorded as ditch **F. 478** and observed for *c.* 40m. After a 3-4m gap (see below), the line of the latter was resumed by ditch **F. 369**, which ran for 60m on a northeast-southwest axis, still parallel to the main axis of the ridge. It is noteworthy that ditch F. 478 presented a series of re-cuts. These probably corresponded to enlargements of the ditch, likely to have been quickly filled by sediments either washed in by the river, or related to water-weathering of the ridge itself.

There appears to be an opening in this enclosure system between ditches F. 478 and F. 369. This 3-4m wide opening, or entrance, fell where the axis of the ridge alters from a general southeast-northwest axis to a more west-east axis. Before this opening was ditch **F. 444**, which ran southward on a northwest-southeast axis. This ditch was been followed for 10m, its southern terminus lying beyond the edge of excavation. This 'entrance', which opens towards the

palaeochannel, appeared to be 'completed' by postholes **F. 476**, **F. 680** and **F. 681**, which all lay between ditches F. 369 and F. 478. Two relatively large pits (**F. 328** and **F. 324**) were set in symmetrical position on each side of this potential 'entrance'. This area was also a focus for the deposition of metalwork, as indicated by the recovery of a palstave axe, a basal looped spearhead and an awl, all within a 20m radius. Similar metalwork deposition practices within or in close spatial association with boundary and/or field systems were a recurrent feature during the Bronze Age (Yates 2007). These finds also potentially date the fieldsystem from the Middle to the later Bronze Age, between *c.* 1400 and 1200 BC (see Appleby & Roberts below).

To the west, the enclosure was completed by ditch **F. 368**, which connected to ditch F. 478. This substantial ditch (up to 2m wide and 1m deep) ran across the width of the ridge for 75m on a northwest-southeast axis, effectively blocking any movement into or out of the compound. Its northern terminus has not fully been delineated and it has been completely eroded and obliterated by water-action and waterwashed deposits covered the bottom of the slope at this part of the ridge. (It is possible that ditch F. 368 returned at right-angles towards the west to follow the axis of the ridge, but this hypothesis is based on an ambiguous section.) On the northern slope of the ridge, ditch **F. 647** ran parallel to F. 368 for 15m before apparently turning towards the east, where it continued beyond the edge of excavation.

South of the F. 369 axis, ditch F. 368 extended beyond the limit of the drained sand and cut deeply into the part of the ridge subject to the activity of the nearby palaeochannel. At the southern edge of excavation was another small ditch, **F. 299**, connecting with F. 368. This ditch has only been recorded in section but could not have continued very far westwards as it was not observed in a deep cut made 20m in that direction (figs 22 & 26).

It should be noted that the dating of this enclosure is rather ambiguous, as limited quantities of both Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury wares and, also, later Bronze Age pottery was recovered from it (as well a single sherd of Food Vessel from the F. 478 portion). Otherwise, Deverel-Rimbury pottery was only recovered from two tree-throws: **F. 325** in Area IV and **F. 842** in Area VI. Apart from noting that the latter both occurred adjacent to the enclosure's main entranceways, this correlates with the relative low surface-register of such wares (fig. 19; their distribution does, though, correspond to the system's settlement core-swathe in the eastern half of Area IV). Nor is the attribution of the compound system helped by the fact that the one radiocarbon date thus far achieved from it produced a 'rogue' Iron Age assay (see below). Nevertheless, pending further such determinations, based on regional precedent it is presumed that the system dates to the Middle-later Bronze Age date (*c*. 1500-1300 cal. BC).

Later Bronze Age

As has been outlined, substantial quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered. Of the excavated features, however, only three could be firmly dated to this period east of Area IV: two pits, F. 686 and F. 679, in Area V and a posthole (F. 854) in Area VI. This recovery pattern does, nonetheless, closely

correspond with the surface and buried soil distributions of these wares (figs 16 & 20). While more than 30 features within Area IV can be dated, by pottery, to this time, the vast majority of the discrete features there (and, equally, within the bounds of the compound system within Areas V and VI) cannot be definitely attributed. Though these will be variously discussed in the text that follows, this does not preclude the possibility that many may actually have been of earlier date. Indeed, given the extraordinary surface densities of Late Bronze Age pottery (which, if contemporary, one would suspect would have surely been incorporated into contemporary features), a number of these unattributed features may even have related to a quasi-aceramic Deverel-Rimbury occupation (see the southern, O'Connell Ridge report where this issue is discussed at length; Evans & Tabor 2009).

Before progressing, it should also be noted that it is difficult to determine to what degree the strip-compound system was actually 'operational' during the Late Bronze Age and still served as any kind of barrier/divide. Not only is this evinced in the two clusters of Late Bronze Age-attributed features occurring across the western third of Area IV (and beyond the system's boundary there; see Evans & Vander Linden 2009 concerning activity of the period on the western ridge-end), but also that the surface deposit-plots of the period's pottery indicate that its high-value distributions essentially continued uninterrupted across the system's western ditch-line (fig. 20).

Clusters and Alignments

A cluster of features was recorded in the northeastern corner of Area IV. This comprised potentially associated posthole groupings, **F. 580**, **F. 583**, **F. 586** & **F. 593** and **F. 594-6**, with pits **F. 591** and **F. 614-5** also possibly relating to the latter. Slightly towards the south, where the ridge has been cut by the palaeochannel (Channel X), lay another series of three pits (**F. 610-1**, **F. 628** & **F. 639**).

Another cluster of features, located on the lower part of the southern ridge in that area, consisted of pits **F. 378-9** and **F. 386**. This was possibly bordered to the north by a 'post screen' suggested by three, evenly spaced and aligned postholes (**F. 371-3**) associated with a small pit, **F. 374**.

Upon the ridge in Area V a cluster of pits (**F. 670-1** & **F. 683-4**), some of them cutting a short linear feature (**F. 682**), was identified. However, as noted, within this area only two pits, **F. 686** and **F. 679**, yielded Late Bronze Age pottery dating evidence. (Another series of features, set 5.00m to the south of the cluster of pits, comprised postholes **F. 657-9**, **F. 663** & **F. 675**, and pits **F. 662** & **F. 666**).

Towards the southeast of Area IV, a suite of potential postholes alignments were discerned. The first comprised postholes **F. 581** and **F. 584-5**, with a second, longer line comprised by **F. 583**, **F. 599-601**, **F. 607-8**, **F. 627** and **F. 633**. A small extension to the latter line was composed of postholes **F. 597-8** and **F. 600**. It is difficult to determine whether these various lines were actually related, although they seem to have potentially demarcated this portion of the ridge from the rest of the settlement area.

Although rather suspect, among the most intriguing potential alignments were a series of postholes that suggested sub-rectangular settings (**F. 485**, **F. 487**, **F. 489** and **F. 495**; **F. 484**, **F. 496**, **F. 486** and **F.559**, the latter two being aligned with posthole F. 495). These seemed associated with pits **F. 505** and **F. 542-4** (the latter truncating F. 505). West of this arrangement was isolated cremation **F. 392**, which held the remains of one individual and had traces of *in situ* burning (see Dodwell below).

Located *c.* 20-25m west of F. 368, postholes **F. 318-20** formed a line approximately 3m long and was comparable to the other possible 'screens' observed within the enclosed later Bronze Age settlement area.

Structures

Despite the quantities of Late Bronze Age surface pottery present throughout the eastern two-thirds of Area IV, only two definite roundhouse structures were identified there (5 & 6); however, three other possible such settings were also recognised (Structures 7-9). For at least two of the latter, it would essentially seem that it was only the porch-postholes that survived, with the rest of the buildings presumably being 'lost'/eradicated within the site's buried soil strata. As discussed above, this would complement the suggestion based on the MS3 plots (fig. 38) that some structures may have only really existed within the palaeosol horizon, with only one or two postholes cutting the ridge's sands to otherwise attest to their existence. This being said, two other 'structure-suggestive' posthole settings are also described below; their lack of any clear patterning, however, precludes any such enumerated entitlement.

Structure 5 - The partially preserved circle of this roundhouse was defined by postholes **F. 517-20**, **F. 522**, **F. 715**, **F. 734** and **F. 741**, with pit **F. 714** located inside it. It was bordered to the north by a possible 'screen' consisting of three postholes (**F. 721-2** & **F. 728**), with a potential extension formed by **F. 720**. South of the roundhouse were three pits (**F. 516** & **F. 524-5**) and, to the west, was pit **F. 589**. This roundhouse fell within the area of CBA 5, where the buried soil yielded the highest concentration of pottery for this part of the ridge; therefore, it is all the more remarkable that none of these features held any pottery.

Structure 6 - Lying west of Structure 5, two large adjacent postholes (**F. 500** & **F. 509**) formed the entrance of this roundhouse, with its post-ring comprising postholes **F. 302-3**, **F. 306**, **F. 502**, **F. 508-9** and **F. 513**. It was bordered to the northwest by a possible 'screen-setting' as suggested by three evenly spaced postholes (**F. 440** & **F. 577-8**) and, to the south, by another line of three postholes (**F. 501**, **F. 503** & **F. 506**); two pits (**F. 497-8**) also seem to be associated with this building. Note that Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from postholes F. 306, F. 508 and F. 530 (with F. 503 also having a sherd of Grooved Ware).

Structure 7 - Five metres west of ditch F. 368, four postholes (**F. 407-410**) delineated a rectangular setting, which possibly represents the porch of a roundhouse, with posthole **F. 389** to the north being the only potential surviving wall-related element. This possible roundhouse is spatially associated with a cluster of features: postholes **F. 403**, **F. 405-6**, **F. 422** and **F. 443**, and pits **F. 385**, **F. 404**, **F. 414** and **F. 425**. No direct (pottery) dating evidence was recovered from this setting; though other features in the immediate vicinity did yield Late Bronze Age wares (e.g. F. 467, F. 479 & F. 527).

Structure 8 - Just northwest of the compound's southern channel-side entranceway a possible roundhouse was tentatively identified, largely through its porchway entrance setting (postholes **F. 416-7** & **F. 419-20**); its other possible postholes being very poorly preserved (postholes **F. 418**, and possibly **F. 411** & **F. 428**). Unfortunately, no pottery dating evidence was recovered from this setting.

Structure 9 - South of the Structures 5 and 6 was a cluster of postholes with little clear spatial organisation (**F. 561**, **F. 563**, **F. 564**, **F. 568-9** & **F. 571**), but which were suggestive of the arc of a roundhouse; unfortunately this area was highly disturbed by post-Medieval activity (see below). Note that Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from posthole F. 567 (and F. 563 had a sherd of Grooved Ware).

Just north of Structure 9, was an irregular setting of postholes (**F. 547-56 & F. 558**), but which nevertheless was 'structure-suggestive' (with posthole F. 558 yielding a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery). Post-Medieval disturbance appears to have contributed to the 'non-definition' of another 'structure-suggestive' setting of postholes immediately south of Structure 9 (**F. 536-40**; F. 536 producing Late Bronze Age pottery), and which may have been associated, to the west, with a small cluster of three features (pit **F. 533** and postholes **F. 533-4**).

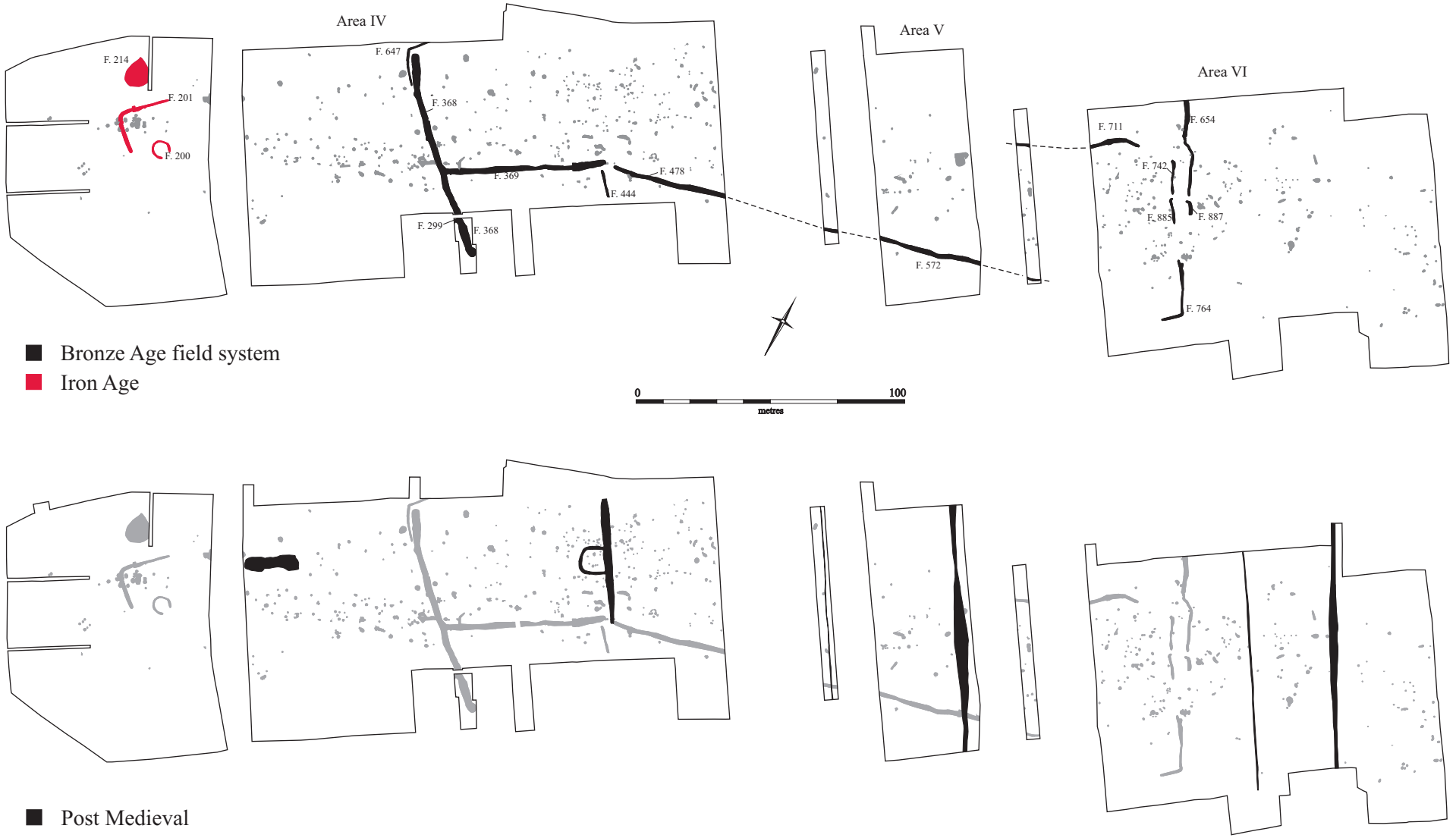

Area IV
Area V
Area VI
F. 214
F. 201
F. 200
F. 647
F. 368
F. 369
F. 478
F. 444
F. 299
F. 368
F. 572
F. 711
F. 654
F. 742
F. 885
F. 887
F. 764
Bronze Age field system
Iron Age
0
100
metres
Post Medieval

Figure 31.

Isolated Features

Besides the above-discussed clusters, alignments and structures, a number of isolated features, assigned to this phase, were found across the settlement area: pits **F. 367** (close to boundary ditch F. 368), **F. 397**, **F. 412**, **F. 472** and **F. 695**; postholes **F. 475**, **F. 480**, **F. 482** and **F. 634-5**.

Iron Age

As has been outlined above, although Iron Age pottery was found dispersed across/within the surface deposits of all three areas (particularly IV & VI; fig. 16), only two Middle/later Iron Age-attributed features were recovered during the course of the excavations *per se*. **F. 1012** was a localised, burnt waterwashed spread in the extreme northwestern palaeochannel-side of Area IV, which produced 14 sherds of pottery; **F. 559**, a clay-lined pit in the central swathe of the same area (20 sherds).

This being said, two features of this date were also excavated during the course of the original evaluation fieldwork, both within the general area of Area VI. Occurring within Trench 118, **F. 280** (which may equate with F. 841, lying just inside the strip-compound's entranceway) was a shallow/truncated pit that yielded sherds from a Late Iron Age wheel-turned jar. Producing some 48 sherds of pottery, pit **F. 257** was located in Trench 90 and, intriguingly, lay within the palaeochannel just beyond the northern edge of that area (see Vander Linden & Evans 2008).

Apart from the fact that the Iron Age activity generally seemed to focus along the ridge's northern flank, it is difficult to readily characterise its usage. It may relate to little more than material left from seasonal fishing/foraging/grazing visits to the island. Alternatively, and as discussed further below (see *Discussion*), it is conceivable that - extending eastwards from the 2007 area (Evans & Vander Linden 2009) - the immediate site-area also saw a degree of ritual activity and that some of the loose human bone recovered in Area IV was actually of Iron Age date.

Undated Features

As referred to above, numerous features were observed within the area enclosed by the compound's ditch system, including features almost certainly relating to earlier periods (e.g. Grooved Ware). Due to a paucity of direct dating evidence (e.g. pottery), many features still cannot be assigned to the Bronze Age. It is the case, for instance, that several isolated features located in the southwestern corner of Area VI cannot be precisely dated (e.g. pits **F. 760-1**; postholes **F. 762-3** & **F. 769**). Several other such postholes were also recorded in the northwestern corner of Area VI, between the eastern front of the compound system and close to the Late Neolithic pits and postholes (see above). These postholes (**F. 697-700**, **F. 702**, **F. 704-5**, **F. 710**, **F. 712**, **F. 724** & **F. 745**) do not present any clear spatial organisation and cannot be attributed to any period. Within Area V two pits/postholes were also undated (**F. 648** & **F. 655)**.

The same uncertainty applies to features found in Areas IV and V. Given their location within the Bronze Age enclosure they are more likely to be related to this period, but this attribution cannot be demonstrated with the available data, the exception being posthole F. 675, which contained some Collared Urn pottery (see above).

Numerous other features were also recorded in the western half of Area IV beyond the later Bronze Age settlement swathe for which no chronological attribution is possible. Two clusters of features are present on the northern slope of the ridge. The first, westernmost group, comprised postholes **F. 435**, **F. 437-8**, **F. 446**, **F. 448** and **F. 474**, as well as a pit, **F.454**. The second group consisted of postholes **F. 458** and **F. 470-1** (the latter two set side-by-side), and pits **F. 453** and **F. 465**.

Three other feature clusters were observed on the southern ridge-slope. The first was located in the southwestern corner of Area IV and lay just above the area subjected to flooding from the palaeochannel. This cluster comprised **F. 346**, **F. 347**, **F. 349-50** and **F. 352-3**, and possibly, posthole **F. 354**. Posthole **F. 350** truncated posthole **F. 349**, both of which were truncated by **F. 352**. It is possible that postholes F. 346, F. 347, F. 353 and F. 350 formed part of the same arc. A second such cluster comprised only of pits **F. 291** and **F. 330**.

A few 'supplementary' or 'floating' features were also recorded in the eastern half of Area IV south of compound's ditches, F. 369 and F. 478. These comprised isolated postholes (**F. 450** & **F. 565**) and pits (**F. 512**, **F. 515**, **F. 642** & **F. 673**; the latter cut by ditch F. 478). Likewise, several features have been recorded in Area VI beyond the area of Bronze Age compound and cannot be attributed to any given period with certainty. The first cluster consisted of postholes **F. 797**, **F. 808**, **F. 824**, **F. 834** and **F. 837**, as well as pits **F. 806**, **F. 809**, **F. 823**, **F. 835**, **F. 862-3** and **F. 907**. A second cluster comprised postholes **F. 750** and **F. 754-5**, as well as pit **F. 753**, and a third cluster was set on the southern ridge-slope in the southeastern corner of Area VI (pits **F. 827** & **F. 829**). Furthermore, some 20m east of ditch F. 764 was an isolated group of three aligned postholes (**F. 794-6**); a number of isolated features were also excavated there, but could not be assigned to a specific period: postholes **F. 825**, **F. 857**, **F. 912**, and pits **F. 737** and **F. 810**.

Post-Medieval

Post-Medieval activity was somewhat limited (fig. 31). It included a large quarry pit set on top of the crest in the western end of Area IV (**F. 351**), though no dating evidence was recovered from it.

Three very similar, parallel ditches were been recorded in Areas IV (**F. 304**), V and VI. These were all aligned on a northwest-southeast axis and ran across the ridge at right-angles. The profiles of these features appeared to be directly related to their immediate cross-ridge situation, as they narrowed towards the bottom of the slope. This suggests that these ditches were cut from a more or less even surface and, as confirmed by their peaty fills, this was probably from a higher, 'flat' drainage-level.

These ditches were evenly distributed, at about every 180m or, more precisely, every 200 yards. This distance also separated ditch F. 304 from the modern dyke separating Site 13/2007 area from Area IV, which suggests that the extant dyke has been cut along the line of an older ditch. All these factors suggest that these ditches formed part of the post-Medieval drainage of the fens, and probably dated from the 17/18th centuries AD.

In Area IV, ditch F. 304 was associated with gully **F. 305**. This horseshoe-shaped feature was set on top of the ridge and was clearly dug at the same time as the main F. 304 boundary If, indeed, ditch F. 304 was a drain, it is possible that the F. 305 gully enclosed a structure associated with it, perhaps a wind-powered water-pump.

Human Bone Natasha Dodwell

Human bone (partially articulated, disarticulated and cremated) was recovered from seven locations in Area IV and one in Area VI (fig. 32).

Features containing cremated bone were 100% bulk sampled, wet sieved and bone >5mm separated from the residue for analysis. The large unurned cremation burial, F. 392 was excavated in quadrants and spits, so that any spatial patterning or distribution of skeletal elements might be observed. All of the fill was then wet sieved and bone >5mm separated from the residue and rapidly scanned to determine the number of individuals represented in the deposit and if possible their age/sex.

Age was assessed where possible by the stage of epiphyseal fusion and degree of dental wear, and sex was estimated using sexually dimorphic characteristics of the skull and less reliably, metrical data.

Of the condition of the material, the cremated fragments recovered from F. 392 are generally large and, although showing some distortion because of the heat of the pyre, are identifiable to element or area of body. The small quantity of burnt bone recovered from features F. 612 and F. 692 is extremely fragmentary, and it was impossible to identify it positively as human (the largest fragment is 17mm but most are smaller).

The bone from [2195] is fragmentary and most of the joint surfaces are damaged or missing. Moderate deposits of iron panning were attached to the bones. The bones from this context and from F. 427 are stained dark brown from the peat. The disarticulated bone from the buried soil (HDA A-west) had been extensively gnawed by an animal.

Cremated human bone was identified in two features, with a further two producing small quantities of very fragmentary, well-calcined bone that were unidentifiable as either animal or human.

F. 392 can be described as an unurned cremation burial where the burnt bone has been interred with a quantity of pyre debris in the form of charcoal and burnt flint. The cut, [2208] was sub-oval, 0.78m by 0.65m with steep sides but with no evidence of scorching or burning on the cut edges. The bone derives from a single adult and the quantity of bone recovered (almost 1.5kg) suggests that the entire cremated body is interred in this pit. The bone fragments were generally large (largest 74mm) and were

predominantly well calcined although there were several elements from the skull and lower limbs that were charred blue/black. Although no detailed work was conducted on the spatial distribution of elements for this assessment, amongst the 'groups' of bone which were recorded during excavation elements which are anatomically close were noted (e.g. radius, ulna and humerus shafts were in bone group [2339]).

A small quantity of burnt and unburnt bone was recovered from a small, heavily truncated pit, F. 448. The bone is a mixture of human and animal. The human bone (4g) is well calcined and a skull fragment, a molar root and a long bone shaft are identifiable and derive from an adult/sub-adult. The animal bone is charred or unburnt.

Feature	Context	Feature type	Weight (g)	Depth	Age/sex	Comments
F. 392	[2204 &5],[2207], [2268-76], [2327], [2332,3,6&9],[2340],[2402-6], [2448-50]	Un-urned burial	1468g	0.25m?	Adult, ?female	Porotic hyperostosis,
F. 448	[2323]	pit/post hole	4g	0.08m	Sub-adult/adult	mixed with unburnt & charred animal fragments
F. 612	[2820]		8g		?	Human/animal
F. 692	[3193& 4]		3g	0.16m	?	Human/animal

Table 6: Features containing cremated human bone (and burnt bone unidentifiable as either human or animal

Disarticulated and partially articulated human bone was identified in four locations within Area IV:

A collection of disarticulated bone was recovered on the boundary of the buried soil and the sand, [2195], c.10m to the west of boundary ditch F. 368. The bones (several carpals and metacarpals, the right mandible, temporal, humerus, radius and clavicle, and the left scapula, tibia and metatarsals) were found in an area *c*. 1.5m^2 and probably derive from the same individual, a male of c. 25-35 years of age. All of the bones were in poor condition with iron panning and longitudinal splits down the long bone shafts. The area had been disturbed by animal burrowing so the bones may derive from a disturbed grave but the deposit is reminiscent of the partially articulated/disarticulated human bone found in the western part of the ridge during excavations in 2007 (Evans & Vander Linden 2009).

A semi-articulated adult foot (left metatarsals and tarsals) were recovered in a shallow, natural hollow, F. 427, adjacent to the [2195] disarticulated bones. They are not, however, from that individual but represent a second partial body.

Fragments of neonate skull, ribs, vertebrae and pelvis, and a humerus and scapula, were recovered from [2618], the upper fill of F. 368, the Middle/later Bronze Age enclosure ditch. The bones were not recognised as human on site but were described as being 'clustered' suggesting that a complete, articulated body was originally interred in the ditch fill.

A fragment of adult-sized (left) femur shaft was recovered from the buried soil, [3284] in Hand-dug Area A ('west'). The bone, the left proximal and mid shaft of the femur, has been heavily gnawed by an animal suggesting that it was lying on the ground surface for some time in the past.

During the course of the evaluation fieldwork, adult skull fragments, a right clavicle (gracile), fragments of scapula, rib shafts and a proximal phalange were recovered together at the northern end of Trench 3 (Sample 1, <3509>; see Dodwell in Vander Linden & Evans 2008).

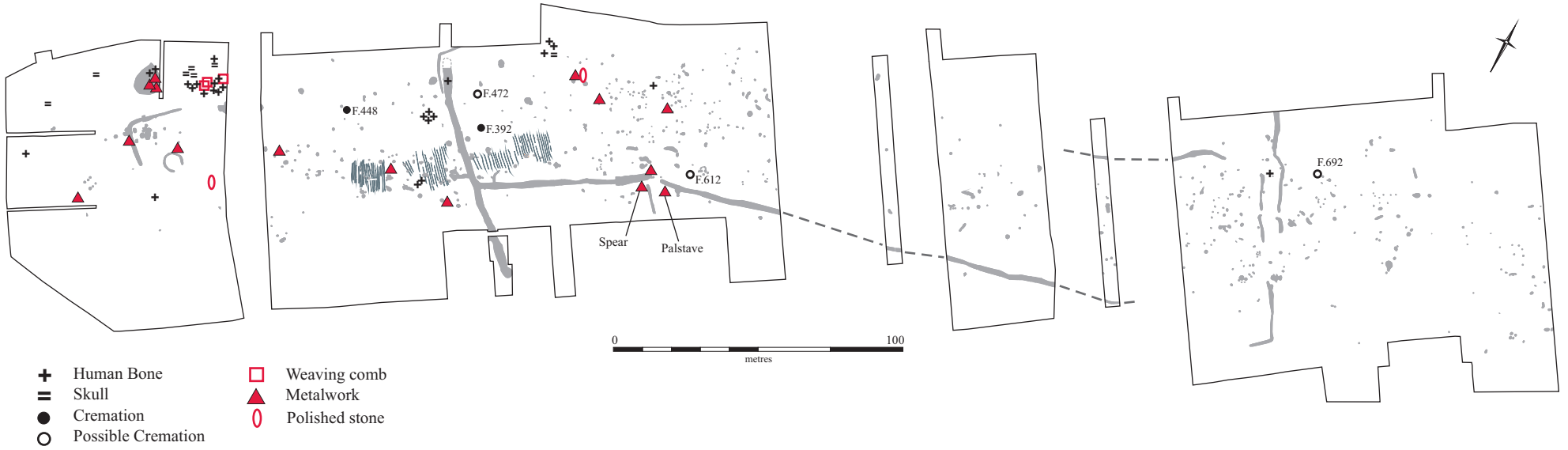

F.448
F.472
F.392
F.612
F.692
Spear
Palstave
0
100
metres
Human Bone
Skull
Cremation
Possible Cremation
Weaving comb
Metalwork
Polished stone

Figure 32.

Feature	Context	Feature type	Age/sex	Comments
-	[2195]	?hollow	adult, ?male	frags. of R. skull, arm & shoulder, & L shoulder & tibia
F. 368	[2618]	ditch fill	neonate	
F. 427	[2281], [2283]	?hollow	adult	semi articulated left foot; tarsals, metatarsals, phalanges

Table 7: Features containing human bone (not burnt)

Another adult-sized femur was also recovered as a surface find (No. 3164) adjacent to F. 717 in Area VI.

It is recommended that a more detailed study of the unurned cremation burial, F. 392 is made, specifically identifying the skeletal elements from each bone group and relating them to the plans in order to understand the spatial patterning of the elements.

Both the Godwin and O'Connell Ridges, and clearly also the Low Ground barrows, were a focus for funerary activity over a considerable period of time, and it is therefore important that each feature containing human bone should be radiocarbon dated so that it can be understood with reference to the other burials and disarticulated human bone in the landscape.

Material Culture

As was the case for the 2007 western ridge-end investigations (Evans & Vander Linden 2009), the excavations proved prolific, with more than 7200 flints 5000 pottery sherds recovered and, in addition, some fine Bronze Age metalwork. Again, as in 2007, the vast majority of this material came from the buried soil sampling, and the site has tremendous potential for investigating palaeosol *vs*. feature-derived assemblage composition/variability.

Worked Flint Lawrence Billington

A total of 7285 worked flints were recovered. The vast majority of the assemblage (6447 pieces; 89%) was derived from the buried soil and waterwashed ridge sands. Following the complete removal of the topsoil surface collection of artefacts was undertaken from the surface of the underlying buried soil. These deposits were then sampled by test pit survey, complemented by the complete excavation of three 'hand-dug areas' of buried soil at different locations along the ridge and an area of intensive, chequerboard test pit sampling at the western edge of the site, which represents a continuation of the sampling of the dense Mesolithic material on the west end of the Godwin Ridge (Billington in Evans & Vander Linden 2009). These interventions produced varying numbers of lithic artefacts as shown in Table 8, clearly representing a palimpsest of activity from the Mesolithic to the later Bronze Age. The assemblage from the features comprised 838 worked flints and, at 11% of the entire assemblage, is dwarfed by the surface material (see above concerning the characterisation of surface

Scatter-Zone lithic technologies). Although this emphasises the importance of the preserved surface deposits, the material from features have the crucial potential to produce sealed and contemporaneous assemblages that enable closer characterisation of the working and use of flint than the palimpsest represented by the surface material. However, it is clear that, unsurprisingly, the features are susceptible to considerable 'contamination' by residual material derived from the surface deposits. This report will begin with some general comments on the condition of the assemblage before separately discussing the evidence from the surface deposits and features in chronological order.

	No.	%
'Standard' Test Pits	2245	33%
Areas of intensive test pit sampling/Hand-dug areas	2204	30%
Surface Finds	1998	26%
Features	838	11%
Total	***7285***	

Table 8: Worked flint recovered from the Godwin Ridge 2008 excavations.

The condition of the assemblage is varied. A significant proportion of the assemblage is patinated, varying from a light blue through to heavy white patina. Although not a reliable chronological indicator, patination was felt to occur more commonly on earlier, especially Mesolithic, material. This is seen most clearly in the feature assemblages where residual Mesolithic artefacts are often patinated, clearly contrasting with fresher pieces belonging to later technologies. Edge-damage is very common and a substantial proportion of the assemblage, 1884 pieces (26%), is broken. This no doubt reflects the provenance of much of the material from episodically reworked and disturbed buried soil deposits. All of the raw material is of flint with the exception of single flake from a polished stone axe. The flint, in common with assemblages recovered from earlier work at and around Over, mostly appears to have been obtained from secondary deposits, probably from the gravel terraces of the Ouse in the immediate area (e.g. Middleton 2006). Several pieces (notably a secondary flake from TP 170 and a scraper from TP 173) are of fine dark flint with an unabraded chalky cortex suggestive of mined flint. Possible mined flint has been observed at Over before (e.g. Edmonds 2004) and is tentatively associated with later Neolithic technologies, a pattern that has been recognised throughout the southern and eastern fen edge and is linked to the exploitation of the great flint mines at Grimes Graves, Brandon (Healy 1991).

Surface Finds

A total of almost 2000 worked flints were collected from the surface of the Godwin Ridge following complete removal of the topsoil (Table 8 and fig. 15). This sample is biased by the collection method and by the retrieval of larger, more visible or recognisable pieces. In light of this the material was subject to a rapid assessment in order to coarsely characterise the assemblage with a particular emphasis on the recording of diagnostic pieces. The assemblage will be discussed here in chronological order.

Mesolithic

Core Reduction - Table 9 shows the breakdown of cores from the assemblage, 33 (36%) show traces of systematic blade production, characteristic of the Mesolithic material encountered elsewhere on the ridge. The single- and opposed-platform cores demonstrate a highly structured and methodical approach to core reduction; other cores, with a mixture of blade and flake scars with two or more platforms, seem to reflect a slightly less formalised system of working. These carefully worked cores are accompanied by 24 core rejuvenation flake, typical of Mesolithic assemblages and reflecting the systematic reduction sequences evidenced in the cores. Probable Mesolithic core reduction is also represented by the 121 blades in the assemblage, comprising 8% of the unretouched flakes.

	Multi-platform core	**single-platform core**	**two-platform core**	**opposed-platform core**	**irregular core**	**keeled core**	**core and retouched tool**	**Total**	%
flake scars	29	13	5	0	9	4	0	60	64%
blade scars	2	10	8	10	2	0	1	33	36%
Totals	*31*	*23*	*13*	*10*	*11*	*4*	*1*	***93***	

Table 9: Core types from the surface collection.

Retouched Tools - Isolating the Mesolithic tools from this evidently mixed assemblage is dependant upon the recognition of diagnostic tool types and other retouched pieces bearing technological traits indicative of Mesolithic flintworking. A relatively large sample of microliths was collected from the surface of the ridge, 14 in total, which are shown in Table 10. This sample of microliths shows a similar composition to the assemblage from the standard sampling test pits, with a small number of geometric, narrow blade, microliths alongside a greater number of simple obliquely truncated forms.

Microlith type	**No.**
obliquely truncated	12
scalene triangle	2
Total	*14*

Table 10: Microlith types from the surface collection

A single burin manufactured on a broken flake is probably associated with Mesolithic activity on the ridge, but it could be earlier Neolithic in date. The same slight uncertainty applies to four serrated pieces and a notched blade collected as surface finds. More certainly Mesolithic are two adze-sharpening flakes. These distinctive flakes reflect the use and maintenance of axes during the Mesolithic, despite the absence of axes themselves in the assemblage. An unusual piece of Mesolithic date is a single-platform blade core on which a protruding spur has been delicately retouched to form a piercer. Of the scrapers only a small number can be positively identified as Mesolithic: three end-scrapers manufactured on large blades are likely to be Mesolithic, as is also a double-ended scraper manufactured on a thick blade which can be closely paralleled in examples from the 2007 assemblage. Other retouched pieces with technological traits suggestive of a Mesolithic date include two minimally retouched blades and a single backed blade.

Early Neolithic

No worked flint strictly diagnostic of earlier Neolithic activity is present in the surface find assemblage. The possibility of some of the Mesolithic tools and debitage described above being the product of earlier Neolithic activity has been discussed above, but it remains

unquantifiable and in light of the large numbers of definite Mesolithic pieces, the earlier Neolithic component is thought to be negligible.

Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

Core Reduction - Many of the 60 flake cores shown in Table 9 are likely to be of this date, although few are truly diagnostic; the four keeled cores are likely to be later Neolithic.

Retouched Tools - Retouched tools provide more straightforward evidence of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flintworking. Three chisel arrowheads, two broken and one complete were recovered; these are dateable to the later Neolithic. Of the same date is a single, somewhat irregular, oblique arrowhead. Eight Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowheads were recovered. Also of Early Bronze Age date are seven of the thumbnail scrapers, all with fine semi-invasive retouch. A single end-scraper and three edge retouched pieces were manufactured on broad flakes with carefully faceted platforms characteristic of later Neolithic technologies.

Later Bronze Age

Evidence for later Bronze Age activity is limited to pieces exhibiting frequent, uncorrected errors, poor flaking control and an expedient approach to both flake production and secondary modification of flakes. Such pieces include three multiple-platform flake cores, a crudely retouched scraper manufactured on a thermal flake and a boldly retouched flake with multiple incipient cones of percussion and badly crushed platform.

The assessment of the surface find assemblage demonstrates that the material is chronologically mixed and dominated by evidence for Mesolithic and later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age technologies. The composition of the assemblage is unusual in comparison to the other surface deposit assemblages, especially the high occurrences of microliths and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads; the former could be explained by the hypothesis that the sand deposits contains proportionately more earlier (Mesolithic) material than the buried soil. Yet, this is countered by the appearance of the barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and the high frequency of other diagnostically later artefacts such as the thumbnail scrapers. It seems wiser to assume that considerable biases have affected the collection of the assemblage and this must be considered in any interpretation of the distribution of the surface finds.

Surface Deposits

Three distinct interventions were undertaken in order to sample the surface deposits: 'standard' sampling test pits, the area of intensive, chequerboard test pitting on the west of the site (CBA 4) and the three hand-dug areas (HDA A-C). These strategies are not directly comparable and are accompanied by individual biases in collection and resolution; as such they are discussed separately here.

Type	CBA 4	Surface finds	HDA A	HDA B	HDA C	Test pits	Totals
chip/chunk	263	283	90	10	52	570	1268
flake	839	1335	389	56	134	1268	4021
blade	98	121	18	2	5	164	408
flake knife		4	2	1	1	4	12
bifacially flaked fragment			1				1
bifacially flaked implement		3				2	5
piercer/awl			1			1	2
end-scraper	11	17	17	2	2	31	80
miscellaneous scraper	1	25	2	1	2	9	40
thumbnail scraper	1	12	2			8	23
sub-circular scraper		6	5	1		3	15
side scraper	1	2	5			4	12
end and side scraper	2					4	6
disc scraper			1			2	3
double ended scraper		2				3	5
horseshoe scraper			1				1
scraper on core rejuvenation flake		1					1
burin		1				1	2
microlith	3	14	1	1	3	10	32
backed bladelet						1	1
fabricator	1		1				2
transverse arrowhead		3				2	5
barbed-and-tanged arrowhead	1	8	2			1	12
oblique arrowhead		1	1			1	3
tanged arrowhead			1				1
flint axe						1	1
stone axe fragment						1	1
miscellaneous retouched flake/blade	7	24	15	2	1	18	67
serrated flake/blade		4	1	1		4	10
notched flake/blade		1			2	1	4
core rejuvenation flake	11	24	6		3	31	75
multi-platform core	10	31	25	2	10	32	110
single-platform core	4	23	10	4	3	23	67
two-platform core	7	13	7		1	13	41
opposed-platform core	3	10	2	1	1	10	27
irregular core	2	11	1			5	19
keeled core		4	1			1	6
core and retouched tool		1				1	2
core fragment	8	23	11	1	4	11	58
core reused as hammerstone						1	1
arrowhead rough out		1	1			3	5
denticulate			2				2
adze-sharpening flake		2					2
Totals	*1273*	*2010*	*622*	*85*	*224*	*2245*	***6459***

Table 11: Worked flint from surface deposits

The Chequerboard Grid (CBA 4)

At the extreme west of the excavation 53 test pits were excavated in chequerboard pattern in order to continue the intensive sampling of a substantial Mesolithic assemblage investigated in 2007 on the western end of the Godwin Ridge. The assemblage was recorded using the same methodology as for the 2007 material allowing for a broad assessment of the chronology and technology of the assemblage. 1273 pieces were recovered, the composition of the assemblage is shown in Table 11.

It became clear during analysis that, although dominated by Mesolithic material, the assemblage appeared to contain a greater proportion of later material than was encountered in the 2007 assemblage. Mesolithic activity is most clearly indicated by the presence of three microliths, two of obliquely truncated form (Jacobi's type 1a; Jacobi 1978) and one of rod form. These forms are consistent with the sample from the 2007 excavations, with a mix of larger simple forms with narrow blade geometric types. The problems of dating such assemblages have been discussed in relation to the 2007 assemblage (Billington in Evans & Vander Linden 2009), here it is sufficient to note the certainty of later Mesolithic activity with the possibility of a perhaps substantial, earlier Mesolithic presence. It is more difficult to relate the other retouched tools to the Mesolithic activity and, of the scrapers, only a single example on a large blade can confidently be said to be Mesolithic (TP 36). Other, more irregular scrapers (e.g. TP 65) could belong to the Mesolithic activity but may be the product of later technologies. The retouched flakes also contain few pieces with diagnostic Mesolithic traits, the exception here being a retouched narrow flake from TP 37. A single fabricator was recovered from TP 18; finely retouched with traces of use on both ends, this piece appears to have been manufactured on a blade which might suggest a Mesolithic date, although fabricators continue to be made and used well into the Bronze Age.

Evidence of core reduction strategies points towards a substantial Mesolithic presence, with a large number of cores bearing evidence for the systematic production of narrow blades and flakes (see Table 12). Many of these are familiar from the 2007 assemblage, including carefully prepared opposed- and single-platform cores. The presence of core rejuvenation flakes also indicates the careful and structured techniques of working associated with Mesolithic technologies. Analysis of the unretouched flake component of the assemblage also revealed evidence for Mesolithic technologies. 98 (10%) of the unretouched flakes were classified as blades, invariably exhibiting carefully prepared platforms and evidence for soft-hammer reduction. The amount of blades, although high, is substantially lower than that recorded for the 2007 assemblage (where blades comprised 25% of the unretouched component) and suggests the presence of later material is proportionally greater in this area. Many of the non-blade flakes showed similar technological traits to the blades, indicative of systematic working and careful core preparation.

	Multi-platform core	**single-platform core**	**two-platform core**	**opposed-platform core**	**irregular core**	**Totals**	*%*
flake scars	6	0	1	0	2	9	35%
blade scars	4	4	6	3	0	17	65%
Totals	*10*	*4*	*7*	*3*	*2*	*26*	

Table 12: Core types

Later activity is best represented by the presence of retouched tools. A single barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, with both barbs broken, recovered from TP 36 demonstrates Early Bronze Age activity. Four of the end-scrapers, of substantial size with regular convex morphology and manufactured on hard-hammer flakes, are likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze date.

A further example of a finely retouched end-scraper exhibited a carefully facetted striking-platform indicative of later Neolithic core reduction strategies (TP 16).

Many of the unretouched flakes, struck with hard-hammers from unprepared platforms probably represent later Neolithic or Bronze Age flintworking, but at least some could be the undiagnostic components of the earlier assemblage. While none of the cores are strictly diagnostic of later periods, many of the flake cores are likely to represent Neolithic or Bronze Age flake production. Most of these were worked fairly systematically from one platform at a time, but platform preparation is rare and little attempt was made to control the morphology of removals and errors were common and remain uncorrected.

Although certainly representing the continuation of the dense Mesolithic scatter identified on the western end of the Godwin Ridge, it seems clear that the sampled area is somewhat marginal to the core-area excavated in 2007 and that the excavated assemblage represents more of a palimpsest of activity with a notable late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age presence. This is particularly obvious in the scraper assemblage, but can also be discerned in the evidence for core reduction.

Test Pit Sampling ('Standard')

A total of 2245 worked flints were recovered from the sampling test pits excavated (Table 11). The assemblage is dominated by evidence for later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity, with a persistent underlying Mesolithic presence, and is presented here in chronological sequence.

Mesolithic

Core Reduction - The evidence for core reduction indicates a Mesolithic presence in the form of the systematic production of narrow flakes and blades. A total of 164 blades were recovered, 11% of the unretouched removals. Many of the cores are also reflective of Mesolithic working techniques, with 39% showing narrow flake and blade scars (Table 13). Many of the opposed- and single-platform cores demonstrate the highly structured approach to core reduction typical of Mesolithic technologies. Thirty-one core rejuvenation flakes, dominated by core tablets and crested blades, also demonstrate high levels of anticipation and control in the reduction of specialised blade cores.

Standard Test Pits	**multi-platform core**	**single-platform core**	**two-platform core**	**opposed-platform core**	**irregular core**	**keeled core**	**Totals**	%
flake scars	21	11	9	2	5	1	49	61%
blade scars	11	12	0	8	0	0	31	39%
Totals	*32*	*23*	*9*	*10*	*5*	*1*	*80*	

Table 13: Core types from the 'standard' test pits.

Retouched Tools - Mesolithic activity is also attested to by a range of retouched tools from the test pits. The most diagnostic of these of these are 10 microliths (Table 14); the predominance of simple obliquely truncated points and rarer narrow blade forms of microlith is typical of the assemblage from the ridge as a whole. Test Pits 11, 120, 226, 278 and 365 all contained a single microlith, whilst a significant cluster is represented by the three microliths from TP 349, with a further two recovered from adjacent TP 350. Other tools of probable Mesolithic date include a large burin from TP 126 and a backed bladelet from TP 112. Several of the scrapers from the assemblage are of probable Mesolithic date, including two end-scrapers

from TPs 152 and 332 and a smaller, well struck scraper with very steep retouch from TP 234. A significant number of the other undiagnostic and irregular scrapers are also likely to be Mesolithic in date. A crudely flaked bifacial flint axe from TP 115, although lacking a distinctive blow, is thought to be a Mesolithic tool, although it may be a Neolithic product.

Microlith type	No.
obliquely truncated	8
rod	2
Total	*10*

Table 14: Microlith types from the 'standard' test pits.

Earlier Neolithic

No diagnostic tools could be assigned to the Early Neolithic with any degree of confidence. The well-attested and often discussed similarities between Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic technologies suggest that earlier Neolithic material may be unrecognisable against the background of Mesolithic flintwork. In light of the absence of earlier Neolithic forms, compared with plentiful diagnostically Mesolithic material it is thought that any earlier Neolithic flintwork is at a very low, if ultimately unquantifiable, level.

Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

Core Reduction - The majority of unretouched flakes from the assemblage are likely to be the product of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age technologies. Most are hard-hammer struck from unprepared platforms and are of varied morphology. The same pattern is reflected in the majority of the flake cores from the test pits, with a series of flakes being removed from one platform at a time and with a rotation of the core to obtain a new platform rather than the formal rejuvenation seen in earlier technologies. The general impression is of an expedient flake-based technology geared towards the production of simple flakes with little regard for their morphology or for the formal maintenance of cores. These characteristics are typical of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint assemblages. Alongside this expedient approach to flintworking are a few pieces that demonstrate more specialised core reduction strategies, generally associated with later Neolithic technologies. These revolve around the use of cores with keeled platforms, often of discoidal form, to produce broad, relatively thin flakes as blanks for tools. One discoidal core was recovered from TP 192; whilst several flakes with the distinctive morphology and technological traits of this form of core reduction were recovered, the most unambiguous examples coming from TP 180 and TP 183. The comparative rarity of these pieces may indicate that this form of specialised core reduction was taking place rarely on the Godwin Ridge, or it may reflect a chronological pattern with a predominance of Early Bronze Age activity. Also of probable later Neolithic date was a flake of creamy stone struck from a polished stone axe, recovered (TP 312).

Retouched Tools - Later Neolithic activity is certainly attested by the recovery of two transverse arrowheads, from TP 322 and TP 347 and by a large end-scraper with a distinctively facetted platform from TP 112. Early Bronze Age forms include a single barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from TP 292 and eight thumbnail scrapers from TPs 85, 181, 192, 288, 293, 294, 320 and 330. A large number of retouched forms are loosely diagnostic of generalised later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age technologies, including a large number of scrapers, including convex end-scrapers together with sub-circular and discoidal cores. Four invasively flaked flint knives from TPs 146, 174, 284 and 340 are also of this date. The majority of miscellaneous retouched flakes also bear technological traits most consistent with a later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

Later Bronze Age

Later Bronze Age flintwork is typified by an extremely expedient and unsystematic approach to core reduction, the virtual disappearance of formal tool types and the use of inferior raw materials for flintworking. The lack of diagnostic tools makes it very difficult to distinguish material of this date in a mixed assemblage such as that discussed here. Later Bronze Age pieces are generally distinguished on the basis of evidence for poor flaking control, knapping errors and the use of poor quality raw material. Pieces demonstrating these traits are certainly present in the assemblage in low numbers, but it is impossible to quantify the amount of material that genuinely represents activity of this date as opposed to earlier flintworking which invariably contains a component of poorly and expediently flaked material. Tentatively suggested to be of this date on the basis of evidence for poor knapping control and numerous errors are two cores from TP 210 and TP 133, a scraper from TP 314 and an expediently retouched flake from TP 327.

The Hand-dug Areas

Three areas of buried soil were left intact following the test pitting and subsequent removal, by machine, of the remaining buried soil. These areas were subsequently rapidly removed by hand. The excavation of these areas was significantly less careful than for the original test pits and the assemblages are no doubt incomplete and probably biased against smaller pieces of flint. Nonetheless, the assemblages from these areas complement the evidence from the more extensive test pit survey by offering relatively large assemblages from discreet areas on the ridge.

Hand-dug Area A

Hand-dug Area A was the largest area of preserved buried soil and produced a substantial assemblage of 622 worked flints (Table 11).

Core Reduction - The cores from this area are dominated by multiple-platform types accompanied by smaller numbers of single-platform and two-platform cores. Almost all are flake cores, and only one opposed-platform core and one multiple-platform core show evidence for the truly structured and systematic narrow flake and blade production we could associate with Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic technologies. Many of the remaining flake cores were relatively systematically worked. Most showed working from one platform at a time, many being rotated once a platform was exhausted. Hard-hammer percussion was ubiquitous and although some platforms had their edges trimmed, most were unprepared. The majority of these cores were well worked down, generally being exhausted when knapping errors such as persistent step or hinge fractures and stepped platforms had rendered further flaking impractical. These traits indicate a technology geared towards the expedient, but efficient, production of flakes and without much regard for the morphology of removals or for conservation of raw material. Such reduction strategies are not highly diagnostic but are common to later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age assemblages. Several other cores can be attributed to this period with a greater degree of certainty; a keeled core probably represents later Neolithic flake production whilst the presence of three very small flake cores can be paralleled in secure Early Bronze Age assemblages from elsewhere in the wider region (Beadsmoore 2005). Two large, partly reduced, cores demonstrate particularly poor flaking control. Both have flake scars with heavy hinge terminations, crushed platforms and incipient cones of percussion where the hammer blow has been inaccurately guided onto the striking-platform. These poorly reduced examples, which show evidence for both a lack of flaking control and a poor understanding of flaking angles, may represent later Bronze Age flintworking, generally associated with a decline in the quality and amount of flintworking.

The analysis of unretouched flakes from the assemblage complements the information from the cores. Six core rejuvenation flakes were recovered from HDA A; one a core tablet, whilst the other five were flakes which had removed crushed or stepped core faces. All exhibited blade or narrow flake scars and demonstrate the careful maintenance of cores and highly

structured ways of working that are associated with earlier Neolithic and Mesolithic technologies. Despite the presence of these, admittedly few, core rejuvenation flakes further evidence for such technologies amongst the flakes is scarce as only 15 blades were recovered, 4% of the total of unretouched flakes. Analysis of the technological traits of the remaining flakes (Table 15) shows a predominance of flakes struck from unprepared platforms, the trimming and abrading of platforms associated with the careful core reduction of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic technologies is rare. The occasional presence of facetted platforms on relatively broad and thin flakes probably attests to the later Neolithic use of keeled cores. The rarity of 'complex' platforms (where the platform bears several previous flake scars) indicates that flake production was structured to some degree, working from one platform at a time without frequent core rotation.

Platform type	**No.**	%
plain	198	68%
cortical	35	12%
trimmed/abraded	38	13%
facetted	13	4%
complex	10	3%
Total	***294***	

Table 15: Platform types of unretouched flakes from Hand-dug Area A.

Flake type	**No.**	%
primary	3	1%
secondary	201	53%
tertiary	174	46%
Total	*378*	

Table 16: Reduction stage of unretouched flakes from Hand-dug Area A..

	multi-platform core	**single-platform core**	**two-platform core**	**opposed-platform core**	**irregular core**	**keeled core**	**Totals**	%
flake scars	24	10	7	1	1	1	44	96%
blade scars	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4%
Totals	*25*	*10*	*7*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*46*	

Table 17: Core types from Hand-dug Area A.

Retouched Tools - 59 retouched tools were recovered form HDA A, forming 9% of its assemblage as a whole. Mesolithic activity is attested in the retouched component of the assemblage by an obliquely truncated microliths (Jacobi's type 1a), and by a piercer manufactured on a blade. Less certainly, a number of scrapers have characteristics of Mesolithic technologies, including an end-scraper manufactured on a crested blade and a broken blade retouched as an end-scraper. A serrated blade probably indicates Mesolithic

activity, although it could attest to an earlier Neolithic presence. Aside from these few artefacts, the remaining tools are dominated by later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age types. A very fine oblique arrowhead is certainly later Neolithic whilst an unusual tanged arrowhead manufactured on a patinated (Mesolithic?) flake may also belong to this period. Two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads were recovered, dating to the Early Bronze Age. An unfinished arrowhead rough out could be not be identified to type, but is likely to be of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Most of the scrapers could be comfortably equated with later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity, but relatively few are truly diagnostic. Exceptions include two Early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers and two finely retouched scrapers; one of the latter being a discoidal scraper and, the other, of horseshoe-form, and both are likely to be later Neolithic in date. Two flake knives, both exhibiting fine invasive retouch, can be attributed to the later Neolithic or Bronze Age. Of the informally retouched flakes, two with a single invasively retouched lateral edge are likely to be later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Two blades of likely Mesolithic date have been retouched at a later date, with scars cutting through their patina, and are likely to represent Neolithic or Bronze Age reuse of residual Mesolithic material. Tools suggestive of later Bronze Age technologies are rare, but include a crude scraper manufactured on a large broken flake and an expediently retouched flake speckled with incipient cones of percussion resulting from failed strikes whilst retouching the piece.

HDA B

Hand-Dug Area B produced a small assemblage of just 85 worked flints, the composition of which is shown in Table 11.

Core Reduction - Of the seven complete cores, two were carefully maintained narrow flake/blade cores, one with a single-platform, the other with opposed-platforms. These cores are likely to be Mesolithic or possibly earlier Neolithic. The remaining cores all show evidence for the production of flakes of varied morphology. A large flake with a hinged termination refits to one of the single-platform cores suggesting flintworking was taking place *in situ* and that the structure of the buried assemblage retains some spatial integrity. Aside from two blades most of the flakes appear to be the product of a simple, relatively expedient core reduction strategy with little platform preparation. The bulk of this material is likely to result from later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flintworking.

HAD B platform type	**No.**	%
abraded/trimmed	2	5%
plain	32	72%
cortical	8	18%
complex	2	5%
Total	*44*	

Table 18: Platform types of unretouched flakes from Hand-dug Area B.

HDA B	**multi-platform core**	**single-platform core**	**opposed-platform core**	**Totals**
flake scars	2	3	1	6
blade scars	0	1	0	1
totals	2	4	1	7

Table 19: Core types from Hand-dug Area B.

HDA B flake type	No.	%
primary	0	
secondary	38	69%
tertiary	17	31%
Total	*55*	

Table 20: Reduction stage of unretouched flakes from Hand-dug Area B.

Retouched Tools - An obliquely truncated microlith (Jacobi's type 1a) and a serrated flake attest to Mesolithic activity. Of the other retouched tools, most are only coarsely diagnostic, but are best assigned to generalised later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age industries. These include a backed flake knife with an invasively retouched cutting edge, a finely retouched convex end-scraper and a sub-circular scraper.

Hand-dug Area C

Hand-dug Area C lay further to the west in Area IV than HDA A and B. As with HDA B it covered a relatively small area and produced an assemblage of 224 worked flints (see Table 11).

Core Reduction - Of the 15 cores from HDA C, three are true blade cores, whilst two multi-platform cores show signs of systematic blade production earlier in their reduction sequences, with regular narrow scars being overlaid by flake scars. These cores represent structured blade production and are probably the product of Mesolithic flintworking. The other cores bear flake scars exclusively; most are well worked out, with many have been rotated when nearing exhaustion in order to create a new platform and maximise the number of removals made. These are most likely to be the result of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age technologies. Two large multi-platform cores with relatively few removals and frequent knapping errors may represent *ad hoc* working of flint in the later Bronze Age. Three core rejuvenation flakes were recovered which reflect the careful and skilled maintenance of cores we might associate with the structured narrow flake blade technologies seen in several of the cores. Although only five blades were recovered, 4% of the unretouched flakes and 23% of the non-blade flakes show evidence for the careful preparation of platforms that is associated with Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic technologies. Nonetheless, the unretouched flakes were dominated by hard-hammer struck flakes of varied morphology with unprepared platforms, probably of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

Platform type	No.	%
Plain	54	56%
abraded/trimmed	22	23%
Cortical	11	12%
Complex	5	5%
Faceted	4	4%
Total	*96*	

Table 21: Platform types of unretouched flakes from HDA C.

flake type	No.	%
primary	1	1%
secondary	74	56%
tertiary	58	43%
Total	*133*	

Table 22: Reduction stage of unretouched flakes from HDA C.

	multi-platform core	single-platform core	two-platform core	opposed-platform core	Totals	%
flake scars	8	1	1	0	10	67%
blade scars	2	2	0	1	5	33%
Totals	*10*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*15*	

Table 23: Core types from HDA C.

Retouched Tools - Ten retouched pieces were recovered from HDA C, 11% of the assemblage as a whole. Mesolithic activity is well-represented by two obliquely truncated microliths (Jacobi's type 1a) and a fragment of a third. Also probably dating to the Mesolithic are a scraper manufactured on a blade-like flake and a notched blade. The remaining tools are largely undiagnostic although an invasively retouched flake knife is probably later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

All three hand-dug areas appear to present a similar picture of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity taking place against a background Mesolithic presence and with the occasional occurrence of potentially later material. Earlier Neolithic activity is unattested by any diagnostic artefacts and the similarity between Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic core reduction strategies makes it difficult to assess the level of activity in this period. HDA B produced a small sample and comparisons with the other areas are difficult. There are, however, important differences in the compositions of HDA A and HDA B. Whilst HDA A is dominated by later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material with a background of Mesolithic activity, HDA B appears to reflect a stronger Mesolithic presence. This is perhaps unsurprising as HDA B is further west along the ridge, closer to the dense Mesolithic scatter at the western end of the ridge. We should, though, be wary of assuming a gradual fall-off of Mesolithic activity away from the western end of the ridge and, instead, acknowledge that different areas of the ridge appear to have been used more or less intensively.

Features

A total of 838 worked flints were recovered from 225 features excavated along the Godwin Ridge. Although a large number of excavated features contained struck flint, substantial assemblages were rare. Only 17 features (8%) contained 10 or more pieces and 165 (73%) produced three or less. Coupled with this low density are the considerable problems of residuality. It is apparent that much of the flintwork recovered from features has been redeposited from the substantial surface deposits that existed across the ridge. This is most clear in the appearance of Mesolithic material in features of demonstrably later date and the common occurrence of flint in natural

features such tree-throws and animal disturbances, but is thought that almost all of the feature assemblages probably contain at least a small residual component.

Because of the dual problems of residual material and low densities of worked flint overall, the discussion here is arranged chronologically and is generally concerned with features and feature groups defined by ceramic associations and spatial analysis, together with other features containing relatively substantial or diagnostic assemblages.

Mesolithic

No cut features can be securely associated with the Mesolithic activity on the ridge. Two microliths, both of obliquely truncated form were recovered from features; Beaker pit F. 334 and posthole F. 320. It is, perhaps, notable that the latter feature, together with associated posthole F. 318 and an adjacent tree-throw (F. 321), produced small amounts of exclusively Mesolithic material, including soft-hammer struck flakes, blades with trimmed and abraded platforms and a single core tablet (Table 24). Although associated with the Late Bronze Age phase of settlements these features may attest to a concentration of Mesolithic activity in this area, material from which was subsequently incorporated into both man-made and natural features. Unphased pit F. 737 also contained only diagnostically Mesolithic material, including three blades and a crested blade resulting from dedicated blade production.

Feature	Type	chip	chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	microlith	core	core rejuvenation flake	Total
318	posthole			1						1	2
320	posthole							1			1
321	tree-throw			1	1						2
737	pit	2	1		3		3			1	10

Table 24: Worked flint of Mesolithic date from selected features.

Early Neolithic

No Early Neolithic features were identified on the basis of pottery, and activity of this date appears to be scarce on the ridge altogether. However, analysis of the worked flint suggests that at least one feature, pit F. 637, can be attributed to this period with some confidence. This small pit contained a fairly substantial assemblage of 15 struck flints, including two blades, a core and core rejuvenation flake. Where present, the platforms on the flakes and blades have been prepared to remove overhangs and have the diffuse bulbs of percussion and pronounced lips associated with the use of soft-hammer percussion. As a whole the assemblage suggests a technology geared towards the systematic production of blades and narrow flakes, although it is notable that the core reduction system appears slightly less structured than is evidenced in the Mesolithic material, with a small proportion of true blades and most flakes having a single dorsal ridge, in contrast to the multiple parallel ridges invariably encountered on Mesolithic removals. The condition of the assemblage is very good with no patination and little edge-damage. The homogeneity of most of the flint suggests many of the removals came from the same core or at least source of flint. A plunging narrow flake refits to the core in the pit; it was probably the last removal from the core prior to discard and suggests that some knapping was taking place on site. Other activities are suggested by a heavily utilised narrow flake, naturally backed with cortex.

Further Early Neolithic activity is attested by a fine leaf-shaped arrowhead from posthole F. 867, although this is considered a residual piece in a possible later Neolithic structure.

Feature	Type	Chip	chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	core	core rejuvenation flake	Total
637	pit	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	15

Table 25: Worked flint from probable Early Neolithic pit F. 637

Later Neolithic

Later Neolithic activity is represented by a single pit containing generic later Neolithic pottery (F. 370), a cluster of Grooved ware associated features in the west of Area VI and a pair of Grooved Ware pits in Trench C.

The only diagnostic artefacts from F. 370 were three patinated pieces of Mesolithic date - a blade, a notched blade and a core rejuvenation flake - and are clearly residual. The remaining debitage could be broadly contemporary with the feature, but exhibits no characteristics especially suggestive of a later Neolithic date.

Feature	Type	Chip	chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	scraper	notched blade/flake	leaf-shaped arrowhead	miscellaneous retouched flake	core	core rejuvenation flake	Total
872	pit	1			1									2
884	pit			3	1			1				1		6
926	pit	1	1	1	1			1				2		7
927	pit	3			2			2			1			8
811	pit	1			1									2
867	posthole									1				1
876	linear pit				2									2
882	pit	2												2
883	posthole					1								1
370	pit	1		3	1		1		1				1	8

Table 26: Worked flint from Grooved Ware and Later Neolithic features

Features containing worked flint from the cluster of features in Area VI included Grooved Ware pits F. 872 and F. 884, pits F. 811, F. 876 and F. 882, and postholes F. 867 and F. 883. The numbers of artefacts are low and, with the exception of F. 884, these features contained only undiagnostic chips and flakes. The probably residual leaf-shaped arrowhead from F. 867 was mentioned above; otherwise, F. 884 produced an exhausted two-platform flake core, four

unutilised waste flakes and a broken side scraper with bold abrupt retouch - all consistent with a later Neolithic date.

Paired Grooved Ware pits, F. 926 and F. 927, produced slightly more material. F. 926 contained unutilised flakes, a thoroughly worked down multiple-platform flake core and a thermal flake informally retouched as a scraper. F. 927 contained two neatly retouched scrapers one an end-scraper and one of horseshoe-form, as well as a large broad flake with some unifacial invasive retouch on one lateral edge which showed signs of heavy use. The high proportion of tools and utilised pieces suggests the content of the pits represents debris from settlement/domestic activities, as well as from flintworking.

Early Bronze Age

Early Bronze Age activity is represented by several groups of features containing Beaker, Collared Urn and generic Early Bronze Age pottery.

Beaker - A cluster of features from the western end of Area IV produced Beaker and Early Bronze Age pottery, the flint assemblages from these are shown in Table 27.

Feature	Type	Chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	microlith	core	Total
329	posthole			1					1
331	posthole		1	2				1	4
332	posthole	1	2	1					4
334	pit		3	3			1	1	8
326	pit		10	12		1		1	24

Table 27: Worked flint from Beaker/Early Bronze Age features Cluster 5

Postholes F. 329, F. 331 and F. 332 produced a few undiagnostic flakes and a two-platform flake core with some platform trimming. All are consistent with, if not diagnostic of, Early Bronze Age technologies. Pit F. 334 produced a small assemblage of flakes and a flake core that had been systematically worked from one main platform as well as the residual microlith mentioned above. Pit F. 326 produced a much larger assemblage of 24 struck flints. The vast majority of the flakes had simple, unprepared and relatively thick platforms and had been removed by hard-hammer percussion. A multiple-platform core was recovered; this piece had been extensively worked down on one main platform before being rotated several times for a small number of final removals. A large tertiary blade is thought to be contemporary with the rest of the assemblage due its fresh condition and lack of evidence for platform preparation. This piece exhibited edge-wear on both lateral edges and is the only unambiguously utilised piece amongst the flintwork from this cluster of features.

Another cluster of features in Area VI included three pits containing Beaker pottery, possibly associated with a number of nearby postholes. Flint from these features is shown in Table 28.

The two pits that produced worked flint offer an interesting contrast. F. 692 is dominated by evidence for flintworking, including a high proportion of chips, waste flakes and three well-reduced multiple-platform flake cores. A single patinated core rejuvenation flake is probably Mesolithic. F. 758, conversely, produced a large number of retouched forms, including an end-scraper and two informally retouched flakes, one showing signs of extensive use. Also present were two retouched blades, one was a patinated, probably Mesolithic example which had been retouched along one lateral edge and cutting through the patination. The other piece was unpatinated, and its unprepared platform and thick profile suggests it to be the fortuitous product of Early Bronze Age flintworking. It seems clear that whilst the contents of

F. 692 represent flintworking debris, F. 758 contained material relating to other activities and practices involving the use of flint tools.

Feature	Type	Chip	secondary flake	tertiary flake	scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	miscellaneous retouched blade	core	core rejuvenation flake	Total
692	pit	19	7	9		1		3	1	40
758	pit	2		1	1	2	2			8
813	posthole	1								1

Table 28: Worked flint from Beaker features Cluster 3

A further cluster of features in this area produced Beaker pottery, only two of which produced flint (Table 29). Both features contained residual Mesolithic material: a blade from posthole F. 850 and a soft-hammer flake with abraded platform from pit F. 877. This leaves no diagnostic flint from F. 850 contemporary with the feature itself. The remainder of the assemblage from F. 877, is, however, of Early Bronze Age date. This feature produced a thumbnail scraper with fine semi-invasive retouch together with a heavily reduced multiple-platform flake core and several flakes, one of which refits to the core.

Feature	Type	Chip	chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	tertiary blade	scraper	core	Total
877	pit	1		1	4		1	1	8
850	posthole		1			1			2

Table 29: Worked flint from Beaker features Cluster 4

Collared Urn - Three pits containing Collared Urn assemblages were excavated, all were isolated from other features with the exception of pit F. 434 which is tentatively associated with a roundhouse (Structure 4). The flints from these pits and postholes associated with F. 434 are shown in Table 30.

Feature	Type	Chip	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	scraper	core	Total
434	pit	1	2	1		1	1	2	8
360	posthole		1						1
365	posthole	1	1	2	1			1	6
375	posthole		1	2					3
441	pit			2		1			3
614	pit		1	2			1	2	6

Table 30: Worked flint from Collared Urn features and Structure 4.

The small assemblage from pit F. 434 reflects an expedient, unsystematic approach to flake production. A multiple-platform flake core was recovered; this shows evidence for frequent knapping errors in the form of hinged flake scars and incipient cones of percussion. Several of the flakes also show signs of an expedient approach to core reduction; one has a badly crushed platform with incipient cones, whilst another has a complex platform that suggests it has come from a frequently rotated core. A steeply retouched sub-circular scraper is the only tool from the assemblage. A tiny core that appears to have used for the production of very small flakes can be paralleled with similar examples recovered from Collared Urn pits at Edgerley Drain road, Peterborough (Beadsmoore 2005). A single Mesolithic blade appears to be the only residual component of this assemblage. Although a total of ten struck flints were recovered from the features making up the putative roundhouse, the majority of these are clearly residual (including a fine blade core, a blade and characteristically Mesolithic flakes), leaving only a few undiagnostic flakes that may be contemporary with the structure itself.

The two isolated Collared Urn pits, F. 441 and F. 614, contained small assemblages of three and six worked flints respectively. Two of the three flakes from F. 441 are likely to represent residual Mesolithic material, being narrow removals, struck with soft-hammers from carefully prepared platforms. The remaining flake is undiagnostic, but may broadly correspond with the date of the feature. F. 614 contained a single residual Mesolithic flake, while the rest of the assemblage appears to be contemporary with the feature. A small scraper with extensive, but crude and very abrupt, retouch was recovered as well as an utilised tertiary flake. Two cores were recovered: an exhausted multiple-platform flake core (which has seen reuse as a hammerstone) and a large flake from which further flakes have been removed from one platform. The dominance of tools and cores could suggest a degree of selection of the lithic material deposited in the feature.

A second possible roundhouse at the eastern end of Area VI was associated with three pits: F. 828 and F. 932 both contained Collared Urn pottery, while F. 916 contained generic Early Bronze Age pottery. Only one of the postholes forming the roundhouse produced worked flint, F. 909. The flint from this cluster of features is shown in Table 31.

Feature	Type	Chip	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	Total
909	posthole							1	1
828	pit	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	14
932	pit	2		2					4
916	pit			3		1			4

Table 31: Worked flint from Collared Urn/Early Bronze Age feature-Cluster 6 and Structure 3

A single retouched flake was recovered from posthole F. 909. This thick flake was hard-hammer struck from an unprepared platform and with its bold unifacial retouched edge is consistent with, although not strictly diagnostic of, Early Bronze Age technologies and could conceivably represent activities taking place in and around the structure. The flint from the three pits included a large proportion of residual Mesolithic material. The small assemblages from F. 932 and F. 916 contained characteristic blades and narrow flakes, with only two undiagnostic flakes that could conceivably represent later activity; F. 828 also contained a substantial residual Mesolithic component including three blades and four flakes. However a small number of finds are consistent with an Early Bronze Age date, including an end-scraper

and a broad thin broken flake retouched along one lateral edge. Two further unretouched flakes may be the product of an Early Bronze Age industry.

Early Bronze Age pit F. 765 contained ten struck flints, shown in Table 32. Aside from a residual Mesolithic presence evidenced by two flakes and a blade, the remainder of the assemblage is composed of flintworking debitage including a single-platform flake core and five waste flakes. The technology represented is simple and appears geared towards the expedient production of flakes.

Feature	Type	secondary flake	tertiary flake	tertiary blade	core	Total
765	pit	3	5	1	1	10

Table 32: Worked flint from Early Bronze Age pit F. 765

Later Bronze Age

Many of the features containing flint appear to relate to the ridge's extensive later Bronze Age settlement. The majority of this material is thought to be residual with only a small amount tentatively associated with activity contemporary with the settlement.

The Enclosure System - Worked flint was recovered from most of the ditches forming the later Bronze Age enclosure and also from several pits and postholes thought to represent gateway and entrance features (Table 33). It is clear that the majority of the worked flint is residual material derived from the surface deposits; diagnostic pieces appear to represent Mesolithic and later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age technologies. Mesolithic flintwork is common with numerous blades and flakes struck from prepared platforms, a core rejuvenation flake, a serrated flake and two single-platform narrow flake/blade cores. Much of the remaining material is consistent with later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age technologies.

Feature	Type	chip	chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	serrated flake/blade	Scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	core	core fragment	core rejuvenation flake	Total
298	ditch				1										1
368	ditch	7			15	25	4	1		1		2	1	1	57
369	ditch	4			5	3									12
444	ditch	1				2									3
478	ditch	5		1	9	8		1		3	1	3	2		33
572	ditch	2			1	4				1					8
613	ditch				1	1				1					3
646	ditch						2	2							4
654	ditch		1	1	1	3	1		1	1	1				10
687	ditch				1										1
711	ditch				1	1							1		3
885	ditch					1									1
887	ditch					3					1				4
328	pit				1	1									2
364	pit	1													1
783	pit		1												1
	Total	*20*	*2*	*2*	*36*	*52*	*7*	*4*	*1*	*7*	*3*	*5*	*4*	*1*	***144***

Table 33: Worked flint from later Bronze Age enclosure features

Diagnostic pieces include three broad relatively thin flakes with facetted platforms that probably represent a specialised form of Later Neolithic flake production, a classic Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper and several retouched flakes; one of the latter being a reused, patinated, Mesolithic flake. The cores and flakes reflect the expedient, but fairly systematic, production of flakes of varied morphologies, although some of these could represent the undiagnostic products of earlier flintworking, most is likely to derive from later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintworking. The lack of evidence for knapping errors or poor control of core reduction suggests little material can be attributed to the Later Bronze Age and the construction of the enclosure system.

Roundhouses - A number of circular post-built structures were identified as belonging to the Later Bronze Age settlement; four are confidently thought to be roundhouses whilst a further two clusters of features may represent badly preserved roundhouses. The flint from these features is shown in Table 34. Very few of the features comprising these structures produced worked flints; indeed Structure 5 contained no flint whatsoever. All of the recovered flint was undiagnostic debitage; a soft-hammer struck flake from F. 509 is probably Mesolithic, whilst the rest would appear to be the product of a simple flake-based technology. The most economical interpretation is that all of this material represents residual later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintworking. This being said, a particularly large and crude flake struck from a multi-platform core from F. 500 and a large flake that has been reused as a flake core from F. 564 hint at the possibility of limited, expedient later flintworking potentially associated with the use of the structures.

Structure	Feature	Type	secondary flake	tertiary flake	core	Total
	547	posthole	1			1
6	500	pit	1			1
6	509	posthole	1	1		2
8	411	posthole		1		1
9	561	pit	1			1
9	564	posthole	2		1	3
	538	posthole	1			1
		Totals	*7*	*2*	*1*	*10*

Table 34: Worked flint from later Bronze Age roundhouse structures

Miscellaneous Features

A total of 98 further features, mostly pits or postholes, produced a total of 299 worked flints (Table 35). These features are either unphased entirely or are seen as part of the extensive later Bronze Age activity on the ridge. The generally low densities of flintwork from these features and the presence of relatively large amounts of demonstrably residual material suggests much of the flint has been inadvertently caught up in these features, being derived from the surface deposits of the site.

Residual Mesolithic material is represented by debitage in the form of blades and cores bearing narrow flake or blade scars, present as a residual component in many of these features. Core rejuvenation flakes of probable Mesolithic date were recovered from posthole F. 350, pit F. 724, ditch F. 742 and surface scatter F. 296. Of certain Mesolithic date is a notched blade, clearly an unfinished obliquely truncated microlith, from pit F. 693.

The majority of the material from these features is consistent with later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age technologies. Diagnostic forms are rare, including three Early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers from F. 333, F. 459 and F. 672; later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age scrapers were also recovered from F. 621, F. 630 and F. 425.

Feature	Type	chip	chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	serrated flake/blade	piercer/awl	scraper	notched blade/flake	miscellaneous retouched flake	miscellaneous retouched blade	core	core fragment	core rejuvenation flake	Total
310	pit	1				3												4
330	pit				3	1		1										5
333	pit	4			4	7			1		1		1					18
335	pit				2													2
349	posthole				4			1							1			6
350	posthole					2											1	3
358	pit						1	2							1			4
359	posthole					1												1
362	posthole					3												3
367	pit	1			1		1											3
372	posthole				1													1
374	pit				1													1
389	posthole	1			1													2
393	pit				2													2
397	pit					1												1
400	posthole					2												2
405	posthole				1	1												2
411	posthole					1												1
412	pit					1												1
414	pit	1																1
425	pit				1						1							2
429	posthole				1													1
430	posthole				1													1
438	posthole	2			1	2												5
443	posthole					1												1
453	pit				1													1
455	posthole				1										1			2
459	pit				6	4					1							11
462	pit				1													1
463	pit				2													2
470	posthole				1													1
487	posthole				2	2												4
493	posthole				2													2
498	pit	2		1	3													6
500	pit				1													1
504	pit						1								1			2
505	pit				2			1										3
506	posthole				1													1
509	posthole				1	1												2
511	posthole														1			1
516	pit	1				1									1			3
524	pit				1										1			2
538	posthole				1													1
547	posthole				1													1
561	pit				1													1

564	posthole				2										1			3
573	pit					1												1
583	posthole					1												1
589	pit	1	1		2	2												6
591	pit	2			3	1												6
596	pit				1	2												3
608	pit					1												1
610	pit				1													1
611	pit			1	2													3
615	pit				1	1												2
618	pit					1												1
621	posthole										1							1
626	pit					1										1		2
628	pit	1			3	5												9
630	pit										1							1
636	posthole					1												1
639	pit	1																1
642	pit					1												1
658	pit					3												3
672	pit				1	1					1							3
677	pit				1													1
686	pit	4			3	7		2							2			18
693	pit	1			7	12		5		1	1	1			1			29
709	pit				1													1
717	pit	1			2													3
724	pit	2				1					2						1	6
731	pit				2													2
745	posthole				2		1	1										4
746	pit						1											1
748	posthole	1																1
754	posthole				1													1
767	pit		2															2
769	posthole				1	1									1			3
773	pit	1				2												3
781	posthole	1																1
782	pit	1				2												3
784	pit													1				1
791	posthole	2																2
798	pit	2			1													3
801	pit	1																1
809	pit				2													2
810	pit	1																1
829	pit				1	1								1	1			4
892	pit						1											1
900	pit					1												1
640	ditch				1	1												2
647	ditch					2		1							1			4
742	ditch				1	2			1								1	5
757	ditch					1												1
682	short linear				2	1					1		1					5
839	stakehole				1													1

296	surface scatter	2			2	9											1	14
392	pit pyre					1												1

Table 35: Flint from miscellaneous features.

Natural Features

A total of 124 worked flints were recovered from 54 natural features, mostly tree-throws. This material is thought to have derived from the surface deposits, as there are few substantial deposits suggestive of deliberate deposition of material into these features. Diagnostic types are largely absent, the material being dominated by unretouched flakes broadly suggestive of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age technologies. Probable Mesolithic material is present in the form of occasional blades, cores and a rejuvenation flake from F. 886.

Feature	Type	chip	chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	core	core fragment	core rejuvenation flake	Total
307	tree-throw					1								1
308	tree-throw	1												1
313	tree-throw					1								1
323	tree-throw					2								2
336	tree-throw	1			2		1							4
338	tree-throw							1						1
342	tree-throw				1									1
344	tree-throw	1												1
366	tree-throw							1			1			2
380	tree-throw	2			4	5	2							13
382	tree-throw				1	1								2
384	tree-throw	1			1									2
396	tree-throw				1	2								3
399	tree-throw		1											1
413	tree-throw				1	1								2
423	tree-throw				3									3
433	tree-throw				2	1								3
447	tree-throw								1					1
451	tree-throw	1			3	1								5
452	tree-throw									1				1
457	tree-throw					1								1
469	tree-throw					2					1			3
479	tree-throw				1									1
521	tree-throw	3												3
528	tree-throw	1												1
531	tree-throw				1			1						2
532	tree-throw					1								1
541	tree-throw				1									1
590	tree-throw				1									1
619	natural gully										1			1
623	tree-throw				3									3

629	tree-throw				2	3								5
631	natural gully	1												1
632	tree-throw				1									1
643	tree-throw				1	1								2
644	tree-throw					1								1
653	animal burrow					2								2
664	tree-throw				1	2								3
696	tree-throw	1			1									2
713	tree-throw				1	2								3
718	tree-throw	1			2						1			4
721	tree-throw				1				1		1			3
744	tree-throw				1						1			2
774	tree-throw				1	3								4
780	tree-throw					2	1							3
886	tree-throw	1				3							1	5
888	tree-throw				1	2						1		4
891	tree-throw			1	1	2								4
903	tree-throw	1												1
904	tree-throw							1						1
905	tree-throw	1			2									3
931	hollow	1												1
933	tree-throw					1								1

Table 36: Flint assemblage from miscellaneous and undated features.

Post-Medieval

Two features of post-Medieval date produced worked flint (Table 37). Clearly residual, the assemblage included a probably Mesolithic piercer and a later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age scraper.

Feature	Type	secondary flake	piercer/awl	scraper	Total
304	ditch	5		1	6
305	Sub-circular ditch		1		1

Table 37: Flint occurring in post-Medieval features

Summary - Surface Deposits

The extensive surface deposits investigated along the Godwin Ridge contained a palimpsest of lithic material relating largely to Mesolithic and later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. Mesolithic material extends along the ridge and is essentially identical in character of the assemblage recovered from the western end of the ridge in 2007 (Billington in Evans & Vander Linden 2009). It is clear, however, that the density of this material is lower elsewhere on the ridge. We cannot presume that the material is evenly distributed and there appear to be localised high points of Mesolithic finds, such as the five microliths from TPs 149 & 150 and the small assemblages from F.s 318, 320 and 321.

Diagnostically earlier Neolithic material is conspicuously absent from the surface material, although at least some of the material attributed to the Mesolithic is probably, in fact, earlier Neolithic in date. The vast majority of the surface assemblage consists of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material. The higher proportion of diagnostically Early Bronze Age types, such as barbed-and-tanged arrowheads and thumbnail scrapers, compared to demonstrably later Neolithic pieces and perhaps suggests that much of this material should be seen as a Bronze Age phenomenon. This activity evidently included extensive flintworking and the diverse range of tool types hints at a broad spectrum of activities being undertaken on the site, surely in relation to settlement on the ridge itself, be it of unknown form or duration.

Further, more detailed work on the spatial distribution of the flint from the surface deposits would no doubt be valuable in defining the extent and intensity of areas of the ridge through time, the concentrations of Mesolithic material in particular suggest activity may have been sensitive to subtle topographic variations on the ridge.

Features

Most of the flint from the features is representative of the material in the surface deposits, reflecting the redeposition of residual lithic material. The most interesting and valuable assemblages are those from Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pit deposits that appear to represent discreet episodes of activity. Although these features have been discussed above in relation to clusters of potentially associated features, Table 38 shows flint assemblages from features with secure ceramic associations, allowing for easier inter-site comparisons. The numbers of flints are generally low, with an average of four pieces for Collared Urn features, five for Grooved Ware and 14 for Beaker. The Beaker assemblage figures are somewhat inflated by debitage products (e.g. chips and cores) reflecting the working of flint, whilst in the other assemblages proportions of retouched and utilised pieces are high, suggesting the pits are receiving material more associated with 'domestic' activities. These features contribute to a growing number of secure later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint assemblages from the Over landscape, including the directly comparable pit groups from the southern, O'Connell Ridge, which have the potential to elucidate important aspects of settlement activities and flintworking practices in the area.

Feature No.	pottery association	chip	chunk	secondary flake	tertiary flake	tertiary blade	utilised flake	scraper	retouched flake	core	core rejuvenation flake	Total
872	Grooved Ware	1					1					2
884	Grooved Ware			3	1			1		1		6
926	Grooved Ware	1	1	1	1							4
927	Grooved Ware	3			2			2	1			8
Total	***Grooved Ware***	***5***	***1***	***4***	***4***		***1***	***3***	***1***	***1***		***20***
329	Beaker				1							1
692	Beaker	19		6	9		1		1	3	1	40
758	Beaker	2			1			1	4			8
877	Beaker	1		1	4			1		1		8
Total	***Beaker***	***22***		***7***	***15***		***1***	***2***	***5***	***4***	***1***	***57***
434	Collared Urn	1		2	1	1		1		2		8
414	Collared Urn	1										1
425	Collared Urn			1				1				2
614	Collared Urn			1	1		1	1		2		6
Total	***Collared Urn***	***2***		***4***	***2***	***1***	***1***	***3***		***4***		***17***

Table 38: Flint assemblages with secure ceramic associations

Prehistoric Pottery Mark Knight

The earlier prehistoric pottery from the north ridge can be separated into three groups: Feature, Test-pit and Surface. The bulk of the material (80.4% by number) came from the fills of discrete features whilst small assemblages were collected from the overlying buried soil via test-pits (15.5%) or surface retrieval (4.0%). The feature based and the buried soil assemblages were generally very similar except that the sherds from features were on the whole larger than those from the buried soil. Certain kinds of pottery, such as Grooved Ware, were more likely to be found in features whereas others, such as Peterborough Ware, tended to be located more often than not in the buried soil.

	Number	Weight	MSW
Features	962	9913	10.3
Test-pits	186	-	-
Surface	40	412	8.6
Total	*1188*	*10325*	

Table 39: Location of pottery.

Features

The assemblage comprised 962 pieces weighing 9913g (Mean Sherd Weight 10.3g). Sherd condition varied between very good to poor and comprised large, sometimes very large, fresh sherds alongside small weathered or abraded pieces. Diagnostic fabrics of Neolithic through to Middle Bronze Age

types were recognised whilst diagnostic forms included fragments belonging to Peterborough Ware, Grooved Ware, Beaker, Food Vessel, Collared Urn, and Deverel-Rimbury type vessels. The predominant opening material was grog although shell and flint were also prominent. The feature sherd count included 68 rim, 31 base angle and 452 decorated fragments. The high proportion of decorated pieces reflects the high number of Beaker sherds. Multiple contexts produced small abraded fragments that were both plain and featureless and these have been assigned to either the Neolithic or Bronze Age based upon fabric and appearance.

	Number	**Weight** (g)	**MSW**
'Neolithic'	33	191	5.8
Peterborough Ware	12	60	5
Grooved Ware	93	827	8.9
Beaker	473	4972	10.5
Food Vessel	1	17	17
Collared Urn	272	3416	12.5
Deverel-Rimbury	16	212	13.2
'Bronze Age'	62	218	3.5
Total	*962*	*9913*	*10.3*

Table 40: Assemblage Breakdown.

Just over half of the total weight of the assemblage (50.1%) was made up of an impressive collection of 473 'domestic' Beaker sherds. The next largest element was Collared Urn (34.4% by weight) followed by a small collection of Grooved Ware (8.3%). Minor assemblages of Peterborough Ware, Food Vessel and Deverel-Rimbury were also present. The Neolithic category included some plain flint-rich pieces that may have belonged to early undecorated carinated forms.

	Number of Features	**Number of Contexts**
Neolithic	14	14
Peterborough Ware	4	4
Grooved Ware	17	17
Beaker	15	21
Food Vessel	1	1
Collared Urn	17	17
Deverel-Rimbury	5	5
Bronze Age	28	28
Total	*101*	*107*

Table 41: Ratio of contexts to features.

Neolithic

Feature F. 654 produced the only convincing Early Neolithic assemblage (14 sherds; 115g). Curved body sherds possibly belonging to a medium-sized hemispherical bowl form and made in a poorly sorted flint-rich fabric constitute the diagnostic attributes.

Peterborough Ware

All of the Peterborough Ware pieces were small and, more often than not, weathered or abraded. Four features (F. 333, F. 348, F. 640 and F. 782) held decorated Peterborough Ware pieces, and two of these (F. 640 and F. 782) contained rim fragments. Decoration included

incised herring-bone and impressed whipped-cord maggots. The rim fragment from F. 782 was of a form diagnostic of the Fengate Ware sub-style of Peterborough Ware (flat inward facing with incised herring-bone decoration).

Grooved Ware

Fifteen features produced fragments of Grooved Ware pottery and of these only two features (F. 872 and F. 927) could be described as containing significant assemblages (>100g). The first of these produced six pieces, including a single large body sherd, weighing 234g. All of the fragments appear to have come from a large barrel-shaped vessel with a simple tapered rim. The upper third of the vessel appears to have been plain but the main body was adorned with vertical raised cordons set 1.5cm apart and framing undecorated panels. A similar-shaped vessel was present within F. 927 and it also had a plain 'collar' and a main body divided vertically by raised cordons. Incised chevron decoration filled the panels between the cordons. In both cases only parts of the vessels were present and neither feature contained base fragments. The two vessels shared similar fabrics (medium hard with frequent small to medium grog and rare to occasional small sand).

Feature	Number	Weight	MSW
872	3672	6	234
927	3829	24	218

Table 42: Main Grooved Ware Assemblages.

In terms of fabric and form both vessels can be attributed to the Durrington-Walls style Grooved Ware category. Pieces of equivalent pots with similar decorative schemes have been found elsewhere at Over (see Site 4; Pollard 1998) and across the Ouse at Barleycroft Farm (Site H; Evans & Knight forthcoming). In keeping with earlier phases of excavation along the eastern side of the Ouse there continues to be a spatial separation between different Grooved Ware sub-styles with Durrington-Walls style pieces being deposited on the North Ridge and Clacton-style pieces being deposited on the south ridge (see Pollard 1998 for a similar pattern of exclusivity between sub-styles).

Beaker

The assemblage included fragments from both fine ware comb-impressed and incised vessels as well as pieces of larger and 'coarser' rusticated Beakers. Some of the fine wares also incorporated rusticated-type decoration with several sherds displaying raised plastic designs (mostly achieved by pinched fingernail impressions forming small elevated pellets). Otherwise the decoration on the fine Beakers tended to be dominated by comb-zoned types. Variation amongst the larger coarser forms also existed with at least one vessel adorned with raised, encircling cordons or ridges forming a corrugated effect. Less exaggerated cordons embellished with fingernail impressions were located within the same context.

Feature	Number	Weight	MSW	Number of vessels
F. 329	18	334g	18.5g	1
F. 692	166	1113g	6.7g	6
F. 752	29	1537g	53.0g	1
F. 758	184	1325g	7.2g	8

Table 43: Main Beaker Assemblages.

The bulk of the Beaker assemblage came from four features (86.7% by weight or 83.9% by number). Collectively these features contained the remains of at least sixteen different vessels including both fine and coarse ware forms. Importantly there was a marked distinction in assemblage composition between the features suggesting differences in depositional practices. Features F. 692 and F. 758 produced assemblages made up of small abraded sherds from multiple vessels (including fine and rusticated wares), whereas Features F. 329 and F. 752 produced assemblages of large and very large relatively fresh pieces belonging in both cases to single large rusticated 'potbeakers'. It appears that 'whole' vessels had been buried soon after they had been broken (hence the fresh state of the sherds) whereas the fragmented

and abraded assemblages represented collections of sherds that had accumulated elsewhere prior to deposition.

Food Vessel

Feature F. 478 produced a single rim fragment (flared 'T'-shape with a flat top) impressed with short twisted-cord maggots across the top of the rim and immediately below the rim represented the only definitive Food Vessel sherd. Its fabric was medium hard with frequent small grog.

Collared Urn

The Collared Urn was comparable to the Beaker both in scale and composition and as a 'domestic' Collared Urn assemblage it represents the largest yet to be found East Anglia. The majority of the Collared Urn (87.9% by number and 91.7% by weight) came from just six features (F. 385, F. 414, F. 425, F. 434, F. 614 and F. 879) and most of these features contained the fragmented remains of more than one vessel. Well over half of the assemblage was situated within F. 434 which contained sherds from at least three different urns. The bulk of the sherds within F. 434 belonged to a medium-sized urn (height: *c.* 30cm; diameter: 0.26m) with a broad collar decorated with lines of twisted cord in a hurdle pattern. The rim was plain and very slightly internally bevelled. The neck zone contained rows of short twisted cord 'knots' or maggots which stopped just above the shoulder. Its fabric was hard and included abundant well-sorted medium to large grog and rare pieces of flint and grit. The collars and necks of two other urns were also present and these were both decorated (either with rows of short twisted cord 'knots' or with impressed diagonal lines of thick twisted cord). Both of these vessels were grog tempered although the latter was different in that its grog inclusions included 'grog in grog' pieces.

The sherds within F. 614 appeared to belong to a small urn (*c.* 15cm tall) decorated with impressed twisted-cord. Only parts of the urn were present and many of these appeared to have been burnt. A single collar sherd retained the traces of a rough hurdle design whilst the rest of the assemblage was plain.

Feature	Number	Weight	MSW	Number of Vessels
879	2	103	51.5	1
385	15	145	9.7	
414	38	165	4.3	
614	18	235	13	1
425	50	305	6.1	
434	116	2181	18.8	3
Total	*239*	*3134*		*5*

Table 44: Principle Collared Urn assemblages.

Deverel-Rimbury

The Deverel-Rimbury component was minor and only one feature F. 369 produced close to 100g of this type of pottery. Likewise, aside from F. 325, it was the only Deverel-Rimbury feature to contain decorated fragments - a single 'cordon' of three incised parallel lines at or about the shoulder of the vessel.

Bronze Age

This category represents a generic group of small anonymous plain body sherds made of either grog or shell-based fabrics.

Test Pits

The test pit sampling produced 186 sherds of earlier prehistoric pottery. Beaker sherds represented the largest component although the high number of Peterborough Ware sherds relative to pieces found in features represents an interesting depositional dynamic (especially as many of the Peterborough Ware sherds from features were thought to be residual).

	Number
Early Neolithic	10
Peterborough Ware	32
Grooved Ware	4
Beaker	65
Collared Urn	20
Early Bronze Age	37
Deverel-Rimbury	*17*
Total	*186*

Table 45: Pottery from Test Pits.

Even though all of the types found in features were also present in the buried soil their numbers were by comparison (with the exception of Peterborough Ware) very small.

Surface Collection

The surface-collection pottery equalled 48 pieces weighing 412g. As perhaps should be expected the majority of the pieces were small and abraded with most sherds measuring less than 4 x 4 cm. The majority were identified by decoration and/or form although the generic Early Bronze Age category was determined by fabric alone.

	Number	**Weight** (g)	**MSW** (g)
Early Neolithic	9	21	2.3
Peterborough Ware	2	38	19
Grooved Ware	1	6	6
Beaker	4	32	8
Collared Urn	12	168	14
Early Bronze Age	20	147	7.3
Total	*48*	*412*	*8.6*

Table 46: Assemblage Breakdown.

The assemblage breakdown demonstrated a prevalence of Early Bronze Age pieces (when combined the Beaker, Collared Urn and EBA categories represented 84.2% of the total collection). The earlier Neolithic component was almost certainly underrepresented because of the remarkable similarity between its fabric and that of the Late Bronze Age pottery found in huge quantities across the site. Similarly, there was a definite propensity of robust fabrics (i.e. flint and grog) over 'soft' fabrics (shell), with the latter being totally absent from the surface collection.

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Pottery Matt Brudenell

In total, 4144 sherds (34621g) of later prehistoric pottery were recovered from the investigations on Godwin Ridge. This report examines the pottery from the four sub-assemblages: surface finds, excavated features, test pits, the hand-dug areas.

Surface Collection

835 sherds (8027g) of pottery were recovered as surface finds from the top of the buried soil (Table 47). The condition of the pottery was very similar to that from the protected areas. The MSW was marginally lower at 9.6g, but the sherd size frequencies were identical: 66% small, 33% medium, 1% large. It is noteworthy that the relative proportions of Late Bronze Age to Later/Late Iron Age pottery were slightly different to those in the test pits; the frequency of Iron Age material being higher on the surface.

Date	No. Sherds	Weight	% by count	% by weight	MNV
Later prehistoric	109	632	13.1	7.9	7
Late Bronze Age	619	6253	74.1	77.9	63
Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age	1	14	0.1	0.2	1
Middle/Later Iron Age	95	1056	11.4	13.2	17
Late Iron Age	11	72	1.3	0.9	1
Total	*835*	*8027*	*100*	*100.1*	*89*

Table 47: Quantification of pottery from the surface collection.

Late Bronze Age (including Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age)

620 sherds (6267g) of pottery were assigned to the Late Bronze Age (MSW 10.1g). In total this represents 74.3% of the surface collection assemblage by sherd count or 78.1% by weight. 64% of sherds were classified as small; 35% medium; 1% large. Sherds with flint tempered fabrics dominated the assemblage (98% by weight), with small numbers in flint and grog (1%), shell (<1%) and sand (<1%). Of the 64 different fragments of vessel in the assemblage, 48 were rims and 16 were bases. Eight were sufficiently intact to allow form ascription (9 sherds, 268g). The coarseware included three shouldered jars; two ellipsoid jars; a barrel-shaped jar (all Class I), and a round-bodied bowl (Class III). The only fineware was a bi-partite bowl (Class IV).

Eight sherds (121g) were decorated, and a further two (55g) had pre-fired perforations on the neck. Sherds were ornamented with finger-tip impressions on the rim and shoulder. Of the 48 rims in the assemblage, 4 (8%) were decorated. Burnishing and/or careful smoothing was identifiable on 26 sherds (147g), representing 4.2% of the Late Bronze Age assemblage by count or 2.3% by weight.

Middle/Later Iron Age Pottery and Late Iron Age Pottery

106 sherds (1128g) were assigned to the Later Iron Age (MSW 10.6g). This was the largest Later Iron Age assemblage recovered from the investigations. All appeared to be handmade, though 11 (72g) have been identified as Late Iron Age on account of their grog fabrics. In total this represents just 12.7% of the surface collection assemblage by sherd count or 14.1% by weight. The pottery was in relatively good condition, with 58% falling into the small size range; 40% in the medium range and 2% in the large range. The assemblage was dominated by sherds in sand (50% by weight) and shell (43%) tempered fabrics, with a small number in grog (7%) and vegetable matter (<1%).

Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage comprises fragments of 18 vessels (15 rims, 3 bases); three of which could be assigned to form.

These comprised two slack-shouldered jars with upright rims (Hill and Horne Form A), and a neck-less tub-shaped jar (Hill & Horne Form K). 21 sherds (57g) in the assemblage were scored, and two (10g) had finger-tip impressions (one on a rim-top). Furthermore, 20 sherds (253g) were burnished, representing 18.9% of the assemblage by sherd count or 22.4% by weight. These are the highest frequencies recorded in the assemblage.

Later Prehistoric Pottery

109 sherds (632g) were assigned to the later prehistoric category (MSW 5.8g). This represents 13.1% of the surface collection assemblage by sherd count or 7.9% by weight. 80% of the sherds were classified as small; 19% medium, and 1% large. Sherds were found in a variety of fabrics, including shell (56% by weight), sand (44%), and vegetable matter (<1%). Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage comprised fragments of seven vessels (4 rims, 3bases); one being a slack-shouldered jar (similar to Hill and Horne Form A). One sherd was decorated with finger-tip impressions (3), and seven sherds (59g) were burnished (6.4% by count, 9.3% by weight).

Test Pits

Later prehistoric pottery was recovered from 245 separate test pits. These yielded a total of 2066 sherds weighing 14758g (Table 48). The material has been assigned to one of six categories: Late Bronze Age (*c*. 1100-800 BC); Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age (*c*. 1100-600 BC); Early or Middle/Later Iron Age (*c*. 600 BC-50 AD); Middle/Later Iron Age (*c*. 350 BC-50 AD); Late Iron Age (*c*. 50 BC-AD 50); Later Prehistoric (*c*. 1100 BC-50 AD).

The material was in a similar condition to that in the features, though the MSW was slightly lower at 7.1g. Once again, small sherds dominated the assemblage: 78% were classified as small, 21% as medium and 1% large. Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage is thought include fragments of 171 separate vessels.

Test Pit	Date		LBA		LBA to Earliest IA		E or MIA		Later IA		LIA		Later Prehistoric	
	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)
TP10	10	27	2	6									8	21
TP100	6	34	6	34										
TP101	9	81	9	81										
TP102	6	58	6	58										
TP103	3	10	1	4									2	6
TP105	2	9	2	9										
TP106	1	6	1	6										
TP107	2	15	1	12					1	3				
TP108	4	14	4	14										
TP109	4	7	4	7										
TP11	25	161	24	159									1	2
TP110	10	33	10	33										
TP111	2	8	1	6									1	2
TP112	5	25	5	25										
TP113	1	11	1	11										
TP114	1	2	1	2										

TP116	3	17	3	17										
TP119	25	172	25	172										
TP120	4	61	4	61										
TP121	16	99	16	99										
TP122	6	52	6	52										
TP123	15	114	14	107									1	7
TP124	12	105	11	101									1	4
TP125	25	215	21	200									4	15
TP126	3	9	3	9										
TP127	4	14	4	14										
TP128	5	23	5	23										
TP13	3	12	2	11									1	1
TP130	15	129	15	129										
TP131	8	47	7	45									1	2
TP132	26	165	26	165										
TP133	7	38	5	34									2	4
TP134	6	50	6	50										
TP135	22	175	22	175										
TP136	7	46	7	46										
TP137	3	10	3	10										
TP138	4	17	4	17										
TP139	7	44	7	44										
TP14	2	24	2	24										
TP140	3	15	2	10									1	5
TP141	2	12	2	12										
TP142	1	16							1	16				
TP143	4	13	4	13										
TP144	5	16	5	16										
TP145	3	13	3	13										
TP146	1	15	1	15										
TP147	3	10	3	10										
TP149	10	69	9	67									1	2
TP150	1	5	1	5										
TP151	11	68	8	56	1	10							2	2
TP152	1	18	1	18										
TP153	4	11	4	11										
TP154	7	45	5	43									2	2
TP156	12	72	12	72										
TP157	12	145	12	145										
TP158	12	68	11	65									1	3
TP159	40	259	40	259										
TP16	1	4	1	4										
TP160	20	161	18	158									2	3
TP161	19	82	19	82										
TP162	6	49	6	49										
TP163	5	43	5	43										
TP164	18	204	18	204										
TP165	11	141	11	141										
TP166	9	50	9	50										
TP167	5	35	5	35										
TP168	13	120	13	120										
TP169	2	18	2	18										
TP17	2	2	2	2										
TP170	3	18	1	6	2	12								
TP171	7	44	6	43									1	1
TP172	19	140	18	137									1	3
TP173	30	194	26	189									4	5
TP174	38	301	38	301										
TP175	24	137	24	137										
TP176	36	260	35	259									1	1
TP177	25	184	4	16			21	168						
TP178	30	383	30	383										
TP179	32	285	32	285										
TP180	7	103	7	103										
TP181	5	33	5	33										
TP182	12	71	12	71										
TP183	3	54	3	54										
TP184	2	9	2	9										
TP185	20	260	20	260										
TP186	13	125	13	125										
TP187	5	43	4	42									1	1

TP188	7	57	6	55									1	2
TP189	17	101	16	94									1	7
TP19	1	4											1	4
TP190	22	103	20	100									2	3
TP191	17	115	16	89			1	26						
TP192	2	7	1	3									1	4
TP193	22	98	16	88									6	10
TP194	5	68	5	68										
TP195	7	90	7	90										
TP196	19	182	19	182										
TP197	20	257	17	196									3	61
TP199	3	33					3	33						
TP2	6	31	5	30									1	1
TP200	3	9					1	2					2	7
TP201	1	4					1	4						
TP206	3	24					3	24						
TP207	20	57	13	40					2	5			5	12
TP208	2	8											2	8
TP209	28	270	27	268									1	2
TP21	8	32	7	25									1	7
TP210	2	14					1	11					1	3
TP211	4	39					4	39						
TP212	10	89	10	89										
TP213	4	22	4	22										
TP22	2	10	2	10										
TP220	2	4	2	4										
TP221	3	19	3	19										
TP222	3	54	3	54										
TP224	2	16	2	16										
TP226	3	26	2	25					1	1				
TP23	12	34	12	34										
TP232	2	19	2	19										
TP233	4	41	4	41										
TP234	8	60	2	11					6	49				
TP237	8	73	8	73										
TP238	2	56	1	3					1	53				
TP239	1	2	1	2										
TP24	3	5	3	5										
TP240	1	3	1	3										
TP242	2	5	1	1					1	4				
TP243	1	4							1	4				
TP244	2	9	1	3							1	6		
TP246	8	94	7	78									1	16
TP25	3	8	3	8										
TP253	4	103	3	79									1	24
TP256	9	45	6	34									3	11
TP26	2	4	1	1									1	3
TP268	7	34	7	34										
TP269	2	6	1	4					1	2				
TP27	1	3	1	3										
TP270	9	31	9	31										
TP271	3	3	3	3										
TP272	5	11	5	11										
TP273	105	724	105	724										
TP274	17	91	11	74									6	17
TP275	10	26	10	26										
TP276	1	4			1	4								
TP277	1	4	1	4										
TP278	1	5	1	5										
TP279	1	16	1	16										
TP28	1	14	1	14										
TP280	8	43	6	35									2	8
TP281	1	1	1	1										
TP282	3	10	3	10										
TP283	5	35	4	34									1	1
TP285	3	5	2	3									1	2
TP286	2	28	2	28										
TP29	1	7	1	7										
TP3	40	226	35	216									5	10
TP30	8	54	7	53									1	1
TP31	11	27	5	15							1	3	5	9

TP314	1	7	1	7										
TP315	1	4							1	4				
TP32	1	12	1	12										
TP324	1	3											1	3
TP33	37	203	25	166									12	37
TP333	1	4	1	4										
TP34	9	33	6	15									3	18
TP343	7	40	2	12					3	12			2	16
TP345	1	2											1	2
TP347	1	3											1	3
TP348	1	4							1	4				
TP349	1	5							1	5				
TP351	1	4											1	4
TP353	2	15							2	15				
TP354	4	4							3	3			1	1
TP356	18	84	18	84										
TP357	1	1	1	1										
TP359	1	1							1	1				
TP36	4	12	4	12										
TP363	1	4	1	4										
TP37	11	43	7	34									4	9
TP370	4	9					1	3	3	6				
TP371	1	3											1	3
TP372	5	12	5	12										
TP374	10	36	7	29									3	7
TP375	8	26	7	24									1	2
TP38	1	8											1	8
TP39	10	100	10	100										
TP4	1	2	1	2										
TP40	2	10	2	10										
TP41	50	509	48	503									2	6
TP43	5	39	5	39										
TP44	1	7	1	7										
TP45	2	12	2	12										
TP46	4	26	4	26										
TP48	11	23	8	20									3	3
TP49	2	7	2	7										
TP5	1	4	1	4										
TP50	7	19	6	16									1	3
TP51	2	8	2	8										
TP52	1	4					1	4						
TP53	11	47	8	40									3	7
TP54	2	68	2	68										
TP55	4	21	3	20									1	1
TP56	5	12	5	12										
TP57	5	44	5	44										
TP58	9	76	5	52					3	21			1	3
TP59	41	381	41	381										
TP6	6	17	6	17										
TP60	4	30	4	30										
TP61	2	27	2	27										
TP62	7	37	6	35									1	2
TP63	2	10	1	8									1	2
TP64	18	166	14	101									4	65
TP65	14	378	14	378										
TP66	38	256	24	199					1	6			13	51
TP68	4	37	4	37										
TP69	4	32	3	29									1	3
TP7	17	51	16	50									1	1
TP70	4	13	3	12									1	1
TP71	14	66	14	66										
TP72	9	38	9	38										
TP73	31	201	31	201										
TP74	17	78	15	76									2	2
TP75	7	76	7	76										
TP76	1	1	1	1										
TP77	2	13	2	13										
TP78	1	9	1	9										
TP79	12	117	8	92									4	25
TP8	3	10	3	10										
TP80	15	83	15	83										

TP81	2	2	2	2										
TP82	5	35	5	35										
TP83	9	142	9	142										
TP84	7	75	6	63					1	12				
TP87	5	44	5	44										
TP88	1	4	1	4										
TP89	3	44	3	44										
TP9	7	21	6	20									1	1
TP91	3	18	3	18										
TP92	15	95	15	95										
TP93	4	28	4	28										
TP94	1	1	1	1										
TP95	17	103	17	103										
TP97	2	3	2	3										
TP98	3	17	3	17										
TP99	1	1	1	1										
Total	*2066*	*14758*	*1822*	*13569*	*4*	*26*	*37*	*314*	*35*	*266*	*2*	*9*	*166*	*614*

Table 48: Quantification of pottery from the test pits.

Late Bronze Age (including Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age)

220 test pits yielded Late Bronze Age pottery. This included 1826 sherds (13595g), representing 88.4% of the total test pit assemblage by sherd count or 92.1% by weight (MSW 7.4g). The condition of the pottery mirrored that in the features: 77% of sherds were small; 22% medium and 1% large. Sherds with burnt-flint fabrics once again dominated (88% by weight), with a small percentage containing flint and grog (7%) or shell (4%); the final 1% being shared by sherds with sand, grog or quartz. Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage comprises fragments of 153 vessels (112 different rims, 42 different bases – 1 complete profile). Remarkably few, however, could be assigned to form, reflecting the fragmented condition of the assemblages. In total, just 14 different rims retained a shoulder (24 sherds, 532g), and of these only six had measurable diameters. The coarsewares included six shouldered jars; two ellipsoid jars with in-turned/ hooked rims (Class I); a tub-shaped bowl/jar (Class I or III), and a finger-pinched cup (Class V). The finewares comprised a round-bodied bowl with upright rim; two tripartite bowls with marked shoulders and short everted-rims (Class IV, one a consisting of a complete profile), and a fine hooked-rim jar (Class II).

29 sherds in the assemblage were decorated (298g). These were embellished by various forms of finger-tip treatments or tooled-impressions, primarily confined to the rim or shoulder of coarsewares. Only one fineware was decorated; this displaying a shallow furrow. Of the 112 different rims in the assemblage, 13 (12%) had some form of rim ornamentation. This frequency is broadly comparable to other Late Bronze Age assemblages in Cambridgeshire, including those from Striplands Farm, Longstanton; Rhee Lakeside South, Earith, and Addenbrooke's, Cambridge (Brudenell 2008). Burnishing and/or careful smoothing was identifiable on 88 sherds (441g), representing 4.8% of the Late Bronze Age assemblage by count or 3.2% by weight. These figures are slightly lower than in those from the feature assemblage. However, like the decorative frequencies, they are entirely typical of the period in this part of eastern England.

Early or Middle/Later Iron Age Pottery

37 sherds (314g) were identified as *potentially* belonging to the latter part of the Early Iron Age (MSW 8.5g; 70% small-sized sherds, 30% medium-sized). Their ascription to this period is by no means certain; a fact reflected in the broad dating bracket given to this material. The pottery represents 1.8% of the test pit assemblage by sherd count and 2.1% by weight. The material was characterised by sherds with shell (60% by weight), sand (24%) and grog tempered fabrics (17%). These were recovered from 10 test pits.

Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage comprises fragments of seven vessels (all rims), three of which could be assigned to form. These comprised a globular jar, and two slack-shouldered jars (similar to Hill and Horne Form A). None of the sherds in the assemblage were decorated, though six (29g) were burnished. This represents 16.2% of the assemblage by sherd count or 9.2% by weight.

Middle/Later Iron Age pottery and Late Iron Age Pottery

37 sherds (235g) from 22 test pits were assigned to the Later Iron Age. All appeared to be handmade, though the two (9g) *potentially* identified as Late Iron Age, may have been wheel-tuned. In total this represents just 1.8% of the total test pit assemblage by sherd count or 1.6% by weight. The pottery was far more fragmented than the contemporary Iron Age material in the features. This is reflected in the lower MSW of 6.3g (under half that of the features), and the much high frequency of small sized sherds: 86% small, 11% medium, 3% large.

Sherds in sand tempered fabrics dominated the assemblage (65% by weight), followed by those with shell (29%), and a few sherds with vegetable temper (4%) and grog (3%). Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage comprises fragments of four vessels (all rims), one of which could be assigned to form. This comprised an open barrel-shaped jar with a slightly beaded rim and vertically scored body (Hill and Horne Form L). Two of the sherds (57g) in the assemblage were scored, and six (24g) were burnished. This represents 16.2% of the assemblage by sherd count or 10.2% by weight. These frequencies are comparable to those from the features.

Later Prehistoric Pottery

166 sherds (614g) were assigned to the later prehistoric category. These were recovered from 75 different test pits (8.0% of the test pit assemblage by sherd count, 4.2% by weight). 91% of the sherds were classified as small; 8% medium, and 1% large. Sherds were found in a variety of fabrics, including shell (55% by weight), grog (17%), sand (16%), quartz (8%), and vegetable matter (4%). Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage comprises fragments of seven vessels (all rims). This included one partial vessel profile, belonging to an open bowl/jar (similar to Hill and Horne Form K). No decorated sherds or burnished sherds were recovered.

Hand-dug Areas

The excavation of the hand-dug areas (HAD A-C) yielded a total of 909 sherds weighing 8985g (Table 49). All datable pottery has been assigned to the Late Bronze Age (*c.* 1100-800 BC), though a small proportion has been categorised as Later Prehistoric (post-1100 BC). This sub-assemblage was the least fragmented of those recovered from western end of the Godwin Ridge. This is reflected in the MSW of 9.9g, and the fact that a third of the sheds fell within the medium size range: 66% small, 33% medium and 2% large. Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage is thought include fragments of 74 separate vessels.

Hand-dug Area	Context	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	MNV
HDA A-centre	3286	86	822	5
HDA A-East	3263	190	1667	17
HDA A-north	3255	101	902	11
HDA A-south	3285	103	1449	8
HDA A-west	3284	49	347	3
HDA B-east	3209	72	725	6
HDA B-west	3213	79	1027	7
HDA C-east	3182	121	917	7
HDA C-west	3181	108	1129	10
Total		*909*	*8985*	*74*

Table 49: Quantification of pottery from the Hand-dug Areas.

Late Bronze Age

753 sherds (8066g) of pottery were assigned to the Late Bronze Age, representing 82.8% of the total assemblage by sherd count or 89.8% by weight (MSW 10.7g). The condition of the pottery was far better than that from the test pits and features. This is reflected in the high MSW, and relatively high frequency of medium sized sherds: 63% small, 35% medium, 2% large. Once again, sherds with flint tempered fabrics dominated the assemblage (97% by weight), with a very small number of sherds with flint and grog (2%), shell (15%) and sand (<1%). Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the group comprised fragments of 58 vessels (42 rims, 16 different bases). However, only eight of these were sufficiently intact to assign to form (17 sherds, 229g). The coarsewares included two shouldered jars with out-tuned rims (one decorated with a neck cordon); a barrel shaped/episode jar (Class I); and a simple hemispherical bowl (Class III). The finewares comprised three round-bodied bowls with upright tapered rims, and a tripartite with bowl with a marked shoulder and upright rim (Class IV).

20 sherds in the assemblage were decorated (359g). These were embellished by various treatments including finger-tipping, tooling, and slashing. Decoration was applied to the rim, neck, shoulder, and on one vessel, and a neck-cordon. Of the 58 rims in the assemblage, only 3 were ornamented (5%). This figure is relatively low, but nonetheless consistent with broader patterns from across Cambridgeshire (see above). Burnishing and/or careful smoothing was identifiable on 24 sherds (117g), representing 3.2% of the Late Bronze Age assemblage by count or 1.5% by weight. This is broadly similar to frequencies from the test pits.

Later Prehistoric Pottery

156 sherds (919g) were assigned to the later prehistoric category (MSW 5.6g). This represents 17.2% of the Hand-dug Area assemblage by sherd count or 10.2 % by weight. 79% of the sherds were classified as small; 21% medium, and 1% large. Sherds were found in a variety of fabrics, including shell (83% by weight), sand (17%), and vegetable matter (<1%). Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage comprised fragments of 16 vessels (10 rims, 6 bases); none were assignable to form. No decorated were sherds were identified, and only 12 (91g) were burnished.

Features and Contexts

The excavations yielded 334 sherds (2851g) recovered from 82 different contexts including pits, post-holes, ditches, tree-throws, surface deposits and areas of animal disturbance (Table 50). Most assemblages were fragmented; a fact reflected by the relatively low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 8.5g. In total 72% of sherds were classified as small sized (under 4cm in size); 25 were classified as medium sized (between 4-8cm); and 3% were classified as large.

The pottery dated from the Late Bronze Age (*c.* 1100-800 BC) and Middle/Later Iron Age (300 BC-AD 50). However, in several contexts, only plain shell-tempered body sherds were recovered. Theses could not be given a precise date, and have therefore been assigned to generic later prehistoric category (post-1100 BC).

Feature No.	Contexts	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MNV	Date
295	1605	Pit	1	8	-	LBA
296	1635	Bone scatter	9	26	-	LBA and Later prehistoric
304	1866, 1907, 1952, 1953, 1957	Post-Med ditch	12	124	-	Residual LBA, LBA/EIA, MIA, Later prehistoric
305	1901, 1975	Post-Med ditch	7	50	-	Residual LBA

306	1882	Posthole	1	4	-	LBA
368	2078, 2518, 2519/2520	Ditch	20	209	2	LBA, LBA/EIA
396	2138	T-throw	1	9	-	LBA
412	2189	Pit	22	116	-	LBA
413	2191	T-throw	1	10	-	MIA
433	2263	Posthole	0	<1	-	Later prehistoric
438	2294	Posthole	17	85	1	LBA
445	1479	T-throw	3	42	-	LBA, LBA/EIA
448	2323	Posthole	4	10	-	LBA
449	1481	T-throw	1	3	-	LBA
454	2334	Pit	5	6	-	LBA
472	2414	Pit	10	23	-	Later prehistoric
473	2416	Posthole	1	13	-	LBA
478	2459	Ditch	1	6	-	LBA
479	2433	T-throw	1	8	-	LBA
485	2447	Posthole	1	8	1	LBA
486	2451	Posthole	3	77	1	LBA
487	2543	Posthole	6	62	-	LBA
489	2456	Posthole	1	13	-	LBA
493	2475	Posthole	2	11	-	LBA
494	2478	Posthole	1	2	-	LBA
498	2495	Pit	16	92	2	LBA
501	2503	Posthole	1	5	-	LBA
503	2507	Posthole	1	12	-	LBA
505	2661	Pit	1	5	-	LBA
508	2529	Posthole	1	3	-	LBA
524	2564	Pit	6	39	2	LBA
527	2569	Depression	5	57	1	LBA
530	2580	T-throw	1	6	-	LBA
536	2592	Posthole	1	3	-	LBA
542	2668	Pit	5	61	1	LBA
544	2672	Pit	2	19	-	LBA
545	2616	Animal disturbance	1	5	-	LBA
558	2654	Posthole	1	1	-	LBA
559	2733	Pit	29	268	-	MIA (residual LBA and later prehistoric)
567	2689	Posthole	1	24	-	LBA
587	2756	Posthole	1	12	-	LBA
591	2764	Pit	18	48	-	LBA, LBA/EIA
592	2770	T-throw	6	119	1	LBA
616	2829	Pit	1	5	-	LBA
617	2831	Pit/posthole	1	7	-	LBA
618	2833	Pit	1	46	-	LBA
628	2849	Pit	9	64	-	LBA
630	2890	Pit	5	16	-	LBA
633	2859	Posthole	1	10	-	LBA
647	2935, 2953	Ditch	2	7	-	LBA
673	3030	Pit	4	18	-	LBA
678	3057	Pit	1	1	-	later prehistoric
679	3062	Pit	1	1	-	LBA
686	3089, 3098	Pit	13	96	1	LBA
693	3226, 3227, 3230, 3232	Pit	10	125	2	LBA
820	3566	Pit	4	82	1	LBA
854	3624	Posthole	1	8	1	LBA
333	2096	Pit	12	49	2	LBA
467	2383	Pit	2	45	1	LBA/EIA
689/369	3127	Ditch	2	10	-	LBA
	2203	Disarticulated animal skeleton	4	44	-	LBA
	2195	Bone group	3	26	-	LBA
	2942	Sand over F.647	1	21	1	LBA
	3176	Washed sand	1	1	-	LBA
1012	3418	Spread of material in washed sand	14	323	3	MIA
	2512, 2513, 2515, 2516, 2517	Animal disturbance	13	142	1	LBA
Total			*334*	*2851*	*26*	

Table 50: Quantification of pottery from features.

Late Bronze Age (including Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age)

268 sherds (2120g) of pottery were assigned to the Late Bronze Age, representing 80.2% of the total assemblage by sherd count or 74.4% by weight (MSW 7.9g). This was recovered from a total of 76 contexts. In at least 13 of these the pottery was either residual (post-Med. ditches F. 304, F. 305, and Later Iron Age pit F. 559), or had been introduced by animal disturbance ([2512-2517]& [2616]). In the most part, however, pottery was recovered from pit, posthole and tree-throw contexts (194 sherds, 1419g). It these cases it is assumed that the ceramics date the features. 25 sherds (232g) were also recovered from ditches associated with the Middle Bronze Age paddock system. Where fill sequences were identified in these boundaries, the Late Bronze Age pottery was stratified in the tertiary horizons.

The condition of the pottery was comparable to that of the excavated assemblage as a whole. The MSW was slightly lower, but the proportion of different sized sherds was broadly similar: 74% small, 25% medium and 1% large. Sherds with burnt-flint temper dominated the assemblage (83% by weight), with a small percentage containing shell (10%), sand (4%), grog (2%), and quartz (1%). Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage comprises fragments of 22 vessels (14 different rims, 8 bases), on which only two retained shoulders. These included fragments of a Class I coarseware jar with a round-shouldered and upright rim (F. 467), and a weakly shouldered bipartite vessel with an internally-bevelled lip ([2942]). Only two sherds in the assemblage were decorated (22g): one rim-top with finger-tip impressions, and a possible shoulder-sherd with the same treatment. Burnishing and/or careful smoothing was identifiable on 32 sherds (154g), representing 11.9% of the Late Bronze Age assemblage by count or 7.3% by weight. These figures are likely to under represent the original frequency of this treatment, as some sherds had lost their surfaces through abrasion (9 sherds also being identified as burnt).

Middle/Later Iron Age Pottery

45 sherds (678g) of Middle/Later Iron Age pottery were identified, all of which were handmade. This represents 13.4% of the total assemblage by sherd count or 23.7% by weight. The pottery was in better condition than the Late Bronze Age Bronze Age material. This is reflected in the higher MSW of 15.1 g and the greater frequency of large and medium sized sherds: 11% large, 33% medium and 56% small. The pottery was recovered from just five contexts. The main groups were from pits F. 559 and F. 820, together with material deriving from the F. 1021 'spread' ([3418]). A single sherd of pottery (10g) was also found in tree-throw F. 413, whilst a residual sherd (2g) was recovered from the post-Medieval ditch F. 304. The overall assemblage displayed roughly equal proportions of pottery with sand and shell tempered fabrics, the frequencies being 53% and 47% respectively (by weight). Based on the minimum number of different rims and bases present, the group comprised fragments of 4 vessels (1 rim, 3 different bases). The single vessel-rim belonged to a neck-less, round-bodied bowl with a beaded lip (Hill and Horn Form M), measuring 14cm in diameter. Though handmade, this is likely to belong to the latter stages of the Iron Age, and may be contemporary with the wheel-made ceramics recovered from Site 13 at the western end of the Godwin Ridge. One sherd in the assemblage was scored (4g), and only three had been burnished (93g). This represents just 6.7% by sherds count or 13.7% by weight.

Later Prehistoric Pottery

21 sherds (53g) were assigned to the later prehistoric category. All except one were classified as the small-size category (95%; the remainder medium-sized, 5%). These were recovered from six contexts, including pits (F. 472, F. 559, F. 678), a post-hole (F. 433) a bone scatter (F. 296) and a post-Medieval ditch (F. 304). The sherds had shell-tempered fabrics, though one from F. 559 had quartz inclusions. None were decorated or burnished.

The datable pottery from Godwin Ridge essentially falls into two main periods: the Late Bronze Age (*c.* 1100-800 BC) and the Later/Late Iron Age (*c.* 350 BC-50 AD). Although a few sherds of Earliest/Early Iron Age pottery have been tentatively identified in the assemblage, there is nothing to indicate

a sustained presence at the site between *c.* 800-350 BC. Furthermore, compared to the levels of Later Iron Age activity uncovered at the eastern end of Godwin Ridge (Site 13), the recovery of just 188 sherds (2041g) of Later/Late Iron Age pottery on this half of the site suggests we are beyond for 'core' of the settlement. This discussion therefore focuses on the Late Bronze Age assemblage, which accounted for 86.8% (by weight) of the total pottery recovered.

Collectively, the quantities of Late Bronze Age material from the features, test pits, hand-dug areas and surface finds, amount to an assemblage of considerable size. Totalling 3467 sherds (30048g), this is to date one of Cambridgeshire's largest Late Bronze Age assemblages. Yet despite its size, the generally fragmented and undifferentiated condition of the material does not allow for a detailed discussion of vessel form frequencies, vessel sizes or coarseware-to-fineware ratios – something one might be expected to indulge in with this quantity of pottery. Out of a total of 297 different vessels identified, only 32 (11%) were sufficiently intact to assign to form. Moreover, rim diameters could be established for just 21 (10%) of the 216 different rims recorded. Based on these figures, it would be ill advised to make anything other than some very general observations about the overall character of this assemblage. For the same reasons, it would also be unwise to try and date this material any closer within the 1100-800 BC bracket.

In terms of its composition, the assemblage was dominated by small-sized sherds in mainly flint-tempered fabrics. Although few complete or partial vessel profiles were present, the common forms were coarseware shouldered-jars with upright or out-turned rims, and jars of ellipsoid or barrel-shaped profile with rounded or hooked lips. Finewares were relatively rare in the assemblage, judging by the low frequency of burnished sherds. The few forms identified consisted of tripartite bowls with short everted rims, round-bodied bowls with upright rims, and simple hemispherical bowls. Decoration was seldom used, though when vessels were ornamented, this primarily consisted of finger-tipping or tooling to the rim and shoulder of the coarsewares.

Overall, the general character of the pottery was typical of most Late Bronze Age Post-Deverel Rimbury Plainware assemblages from Cambridgeshire. In some respects then, it can be argued to be distinctly 'average' in its ceramic signature. Yet, what makes this assemblage unique is the fact that most of the pottery was recovered from non-feature based contexts, i.e. the buried soil (whether in test pits or hand-dug areas). This presents us with the novel opportunity of exploring what difference there are between the pottery deposited in features, and the pottery deposited in surface contexts. For instance, does the character and composition of feature-based assemblages broadly reflect that from the buried soil? Such a question is not just crucial for understanding depositional practice or formation processes at Over, but is of broader relevance to ceramic studies. This is because one of the principle assumptions most ceramists make is that pottery recovered from features reflects, on some level, the broader nature of food preparation and consumption practices occurring at a site.

It is beyond the scope of this report to address these issues in any detail. However, it is clear from the data processed thus far that the vast majority of

Late Bronze Age pottery from Over was recovered from the buried soil and not the features (features 7.1%, by weight; test pits 45.2%; hand-dug areas 26.8%; surface finds 20.9%). The feature assemblage is in fact remarkably small, given the size of the site and its extensive swathe of pits and postholes. In this context, one would normally expect see one or two individual assemblages exceeding 500g, but none were encountered. Indeed, most were of such small size that their sherds could have been incidentally included in the fills. Nevertheless, despite the 'ceramic poverty' of the features, the overall character of the pottery was broadly similar to that from the test pits, protected areas and surface finds. Though there were minor differences in MSWs, sherds size frequencies and the incidence of burnishing, there was little beyond the size of the assemblages to distinguish them. As such it could be argued that the feature-based assemblage *was* broadly representative of that in buried soil. If we look a little closer at the numbers, this certainly seems to be the case. For example, there was roughly seven times as much pottery recovered from the test pits as there was in the features. There was also roughly seven times the number of different vessels and eight times the number of different rims. Similar patterning occurred between the features and hand-dug areas – the latter yielding around three times the number of sherds; three times the number of vessels; and three times the number of rims. This suggests some consistence in the way the vessel-to-sherd ratios factor-up. Though this requires further investigation, it also may imply that we can extrapolate certain results with confidence.

Metalwork Grahame Appleby and Ben Roberts

Twelve pieces of metalwork (two iron, ten copper alloy) were recovered (figs 32 & 33). The majority of the copper alloy objects were retrieved from the buried soil, three closely associated with the fieldsystem and palaeochannel and one adjacent to a probable structure. The iron metalwork is Medieval or post-Medieval in origin and is here only included for the sake of completeness.

Copper Alloy

<093> SmF. 084 - Complete small copper alloy rod with tapering flat surfaces at each end and rounded at the other, with little surface corrosion. The sides to the mid point are flat and have a square cross-section. Dimensions: length 39mm, weight 2g. This object may have been used as a burnishing tool, used in leather working, or even, for chasing in repoussé work, inserted and fixed at the rounded end into an organic handle, or as a possible awl; similar objects identified as awls, dating to the Bronze Age, were recovered during excavations at the Power Station site, Fengate, Peterborough (Coombs 2001, 267 & fig. 10.6).

<1809> SmF. 1689 (grid 1130/2040) - Leaf-shaped spearhead possessing a lozenge-shaped keel to circular socket with relatively narrow blade width – length ratio, with at least one basal loop clearly observable and the other as a darker green patina and depression in the blade. The tip has a transverse break, although it is unclear if this is a result of earlier breakage or more recent loss due to corrosion and metal loss. The surface of the spearhead is heavily pitted and corroded with concretions and stones adhering to the item. Metal-loss and mineralization has resulted in a thin layer of copper alloy corrosion products effectively sealing the socket. Attributing a date to this spearhead is problematic as it combines features (keel and blade width-to-length ratio) seen in both Middle Bronze Age examples and some later to terminal Late Bronze Age hoards containing spears, such as the Broadness hoard, Kent (Coombs *et*

al. 1972, fig.13, no. 23); however, this spearhead, unlike later Bronze Age examples, does not possess hollow-cast blades. Basal loops are characteristic of later Middle and early Late Bronze Age spears (Rowlands 1976). The presence of basal loops on this example places it between the Taunton and Wilburton phases of the British Bronze Age (*c*. 1400–1200 BC); Burgess Group 2 (*ibid*. 58), Coles Type E (Coles 1969). Dimensions: maximum width 33mm, maximum length 162mm, weight 81g.

<1811> SmF. 1691 - Complete and well-preserved palstave axe with a pale green patina and 'shield pattern'. Rowlands (1976, 28-30 see also Plate 28 Axes 407 and 340 from Horningsea and Bottisham) classifies these as Developed shield-pattern palstaves with this being more specifically placed in Group 3 which is not only the most common but is also heavily concentrated in East Anglia and in particular Cambridgeshire. According to associations they date to the Taunton (1400-1200 BC) – Penard metalwork period (1300-1150 BC), but also in later hoards in East Anglia, such as Rayne, Essex and Cumberlow Green, Herts., which are typologically Late Bronze Age and, thereby, indicating that this variety continue is use, manufacture or circulation for a considerable period.

<1812> SmF. 1692 (grid 1120/2020) - Fragment of a large, well-made copper alloy tanged and lugged chisel possessing a tapering square cross-sectioned haft separated from a tapering rounded cross-section working end by a distinct flanged collar. The end of the awl is broken with an 'off-angle' transverse break; dimensions: overall length 74mm, collar diameter 10mm, rectangular tang length 34mm, weight 12g. Similar to an example found at Rochester, Kent (Barber 2003, 143, fig. 41).

<2801> SmF 2644 (TP 78; grid 1010/2038) - Irregular triangular-shaped copper alloy object with rounded edges, convex 'upper' surface and two spurs; dimensions: length 21.5mm, weight 9g. Although probably a casting droplet, this object is superficially similar to casting jets and may represent casting waste removed from the finished object (see Needham 1990, 71 and fig. 16).

<2866> SmF 2708 (F. 498, [2495]) - Small curved piece of tapering copper alloy wire or rod, possessing a 'D'-shaped cross-section and possible bulbous collar towards one end; both terminals display transverse breaks; dimensions: length 14.5mm, width *c*. 4.5mm. Unidentified, possibly a ring

<3885> SmF 3692 (HDA B; [3209]) - Complete, bent rounded copper alloy rod which widens and tapers to a flattened end with rounded edge; the other, bent terminal tapers to a thin round cross-sectioned point; dimensions: 49mm, width/diameter *c*. 3mm, weight 2g. Recovered from the buried soil, this object is similar to the awl describe above. However, the tapering, thinner round terminal may indicate this maybe a pin; a similar object was recovered at Flag Fen and is catalogued as a pin (Coombs 2001, 277, no. 210 & fig. 10.9).

<4207> SmF 1951 - Irregular and corroded copper alloy object. The surface has a powdery dry pale green patina that is pitted and burnt. The object has a slight curvature along its longest axis, a straight edge and a rounded corner. A right-angle is present in plan-view, possibly indicative of a rectangular or square socket; dimensions: length 41mm, width 23.5mm, weight 31g. Identification of this object is problematic due to its surface condition; however, this may be a piece of scrap that has undergone some heat treatment as part of recycling of the metal, possibly originally from an axe or chisel.

<11030> F. 304 ([1952]) - Flat and worn copper alloy coin; dimensions: diameter 30mm, weight 10g. Recovered from a post-Medieval drainage or boundary ditch. Post-Medieval coin, possibly a George II or George III half-penny (Hall pers. comm.).

<11031> F. 369 ([2605]) - Very fragile small piece of copper alloy sheet or tubing; dimensions: length 7mm, width 5mm, weight <1g. Non-diagnostic.

Figure 33. Metalwork

Iron

<008> SmF. 05 - Substantially complete horseshoe with one *in situ* nail head. The shoe is corroded and delaminating; dimensions: length 114mm, width 27mm, weight 122g. Medieval or post-Medieval.

<3128> SmF 2967 - Reasonably well-preserved tapering hand-forged nail; dimensions: length 43mm; weight 5g. The preservation condition of the nail suggests this is post-Medieval in date, although an earlier date cannot be excluded.

The site's metalwork is not in itself remarkable. The recovery of single copper alloy items attributable to the Bronze Age is not an unusual occurrence, with many single objects recovered as chance finds, during metal-detecting or archaeological fieldwork (Pendleton 1999). Of note is the evident presence of metalworking debris in the form of the casting jet/droplet and the recovery of three awls; one of the latter was found close to a roundhouse structure (<093>), another further along the ridge from within the buried soil and, the third, nearby to where a basal looped spearhead and palstave axe were also recovered.

Copper alloy awls span the whole of the Bronze Age period and during the Early to Middle Bronze Age were often included as grave goods (Barber 2003, 142). It has been proposed that awls were used primarily for leather-working or possibly in the manufacture of prestige goods (*ibid*.), and rarely found in hoards. This contrasts markedly with the relatively high number of examples recovered from domestic contexts (Needham 1986, 141-143). However, the discovery of the larger of the awls at Over (<1812>) in close proximity to the palaeochannel edge and fieldsystem (and its possible channel-side entranceway) within 20m of the palstave and spearhead, strongly suggest this was placed in an area that was a focus for metalwork deposition. Interestingly, the recovery of two awls from the higher and drier (domestic?) area of the site and one from the 'wet' edge compares to the distribution pattern of the 18 awls retrieved at Flag Fen (Coombs 2001, 297).

The basal looped spearhead represents a form of metalwork produced when there was a step-increase in the number of deliberately placed hoards and in the variety, quality and quantity of items produced (including personal items) and witnessed the transition from rapiers to swords and an increase in spear-form and size. The spearhead can thus be broadly dated to *c*. 1400 to 1200 BC on typological grounds. The presence of the copper alloy seal in the socket provides the potential to narrow this date range with the use of radiocarbon dating techniques. As remarked above, Group 3 palstaves are not only the most form common recovered dating to the Taunton – Penard period, but also found concentrated in East Anglia, particularly Cambridgeshire.

The placement of the metalwork close to the transition between the higher, drier ground and lower, wetter areas has also been found on other fen-edge sites, notably Bradley Fen, Whittlesey (Gibson & Knight 2006; Appleby 2005). Equally, it is useful to highlight the rarity of axes from the Bronze Age found adjacent to or close to wet areas, these usually being found in drier landscape settings. This proximity and closely dated association between these two objects suggests they were either deposited during the later Middle Bronze Age/earlier Late Bronze Age transition and may be an early indicator of the changing is later Bronze Age metalwork deposition practices.

Fired Clay Grahame Appleby

During the 2008 fieldwork programme on the Goodwin Ridge 691 pieces of fired and burnt clay were recovered totalling 4662g in weight (Table 51). The majority of pieces (541; 3620g) were retrieved from Area IV and from excavated features; 260 pieces (1631g) were recovered from test pits. Almost all the pieces of fired clay were non-diagnostic due to their small size and lack of surfaces. Nonetheless, these appear to be mainly fragments of burnt daub (or similar) that have been exposed to varying degrees of heat. The result of this difference in firing is a series of fragments that range from relatively soft and crumbly reddish to orange pieces (essentially 'biscuit') to highly fired and partially or wholly converted to ceramic. One piece from F. 362 (<10133>), however, is more problematic as it is fired to a very high temperature with a large perforation. This may have been for the insertion of a tuyère. The recovery of a possible copper alloy casting jet (see above) would lend credence to this interpretation, but this piece is more likely to be vitrified daub. A fragmentary spindle-whorl and loomweights pieces were also retrieved during excavation of and sampling of test pits, features and buried soil. These attributions are provisional, although if correct, they attest to the occurrence of both metalworking and weaving on the site.

Area IV	**Quantity**	541
	Weight	3620
Area V	**Quantity**	4
	Weight	5
Area VI	**Quantity**	135
	Weight	859
Unlocated	**Quantity**	11
	Weight	178
Total Quantity		*691*
Total Weight		*4662*

Table 51: Fired clay quantities by area.

Analysis of the distribution of the fired clay by phase shows three distinct clusters; two in Area IV and one in Area VI. The two clusters in the Area IV can be further divided into a western Late Neolithic/Beaker to Early Bronze Age cluster, and a larger Late Bronze Age cluster in the northeast zone of the area - it is probable that the majority of unphased pieces and fragments recovered from the buried soil can be attributed to the Late Bronze Age in this area, although there is a minor Late Neolithic component. Area VI is notable for an almost total lack of Late Bronze Age material, dominated by a large Early Bronze Age assemblage (Table 52).

The quantity of fired clay recovered from test pits, features and buried soil varied considerably, with a maximum recovery of 98 pieces from F. 758, to a single fragment. Of the 93 test pits containing fragments of fired clay (260 pieces), 63 were sieved (169 pieces); however, distributional analysis demonstrates there was no significant increase in the quantities between those sieved and non-sieved (fig. 34), although in absolute terms, roughly twice as

much fired clay was recovered from the sieved test pits. This difference in value reflects the sampling strategy and not the frequency of artefacts present.

		Area IV		Area V		Area VI		Unlocated	Total
Phase	**Data**	**Sieved**	**Non-sieved**	**Sieved**	**Non-sieved**	**Sieved**	**Non-sieved**	**Non-sieved**	
Meso	**Quantity**	2	7			1			*10*
	Weight	4	40			1			*45*
Meso/Late Neo	**Quantity**	10	2						*12*
	Weight	43	15						*58*
Early Neo	**Quantity**	1							*1*
	Weight	17							*17*
Late Neo	**Quantity**	4	30			8			*42*
	Weight	15	206			36			*257*
Beaker	**Quantity**	16	5						*21*
	Weight	101	53						*154*
EBA	**Quantity**	42	14			75	38		*169*
	Weight	67	92			166	552		*877*
LBA	**Quantity**	16	49	1			2		*68*
	Weight	15	316	1			21		*353*
BS	**Quantity**		90						*90*
	Weight		808						*808*
Tree Throw	**Quantity**		2				2		*4*
	Weight		11				5		*16*
Unphased	**Quantity**	148	103		3	2	7	11	*274*
	Weight	944	873		4	10	68	178	*2077*
Total Sum of Quantity		*239*	*301*	*1*	*3*	*86*	*49*	*11*	*691*
Total Sum of Weight		*1206*	*2384*	*1*	*4*	*213*	*646*	*178*	*4662*

Table 52: Distribution by phase and area and between sampled and non-sampled test pits and features/contexts.

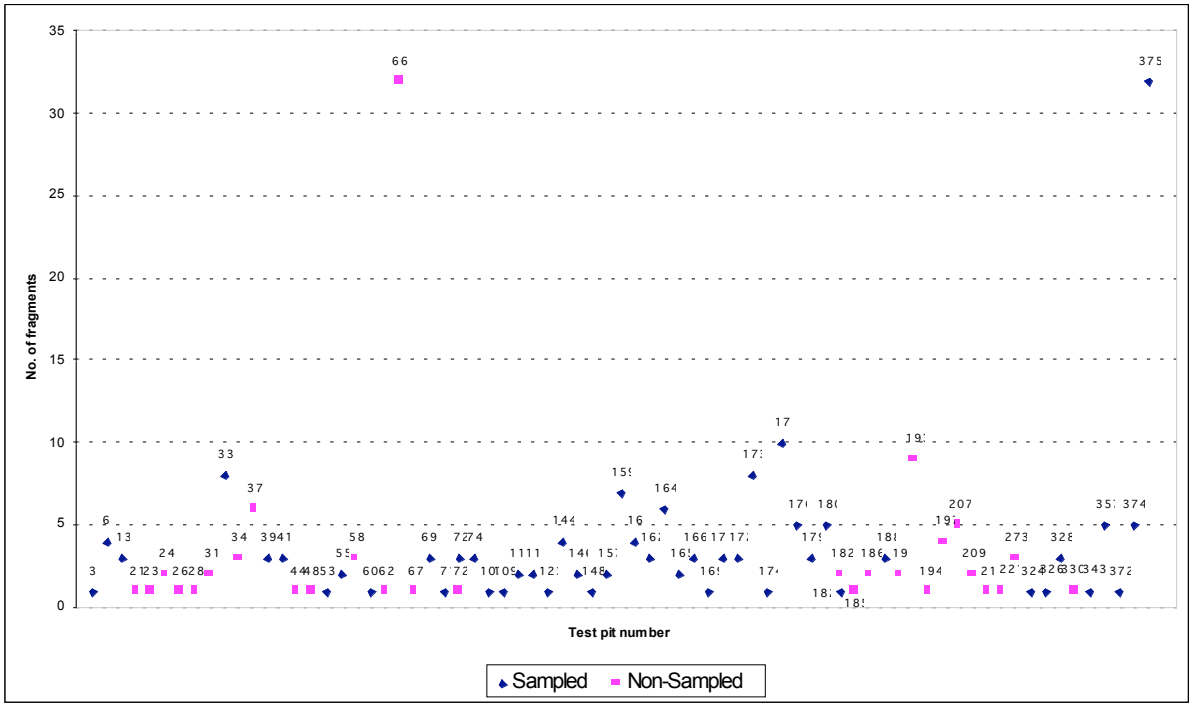


Figure 34: Recovery rates between sampled and non-sampled test pits.

Of the 416 pieces (2834g) recovered, only 157 fragments (360g) were retrieved from sampled contexts, the remaining 259 fragments (2474g) were recovered from non-sampled contexts.

Three cremations, F. 331, F. 414 and F. 448 (included in the above totals) produced the following quantities of fired clay: F. 331, 20 fragments (147g); F. 414, fragments (57g); F. 448, 27 fragments (9g).

Selected Catalogue

<5438> TP 72 ([1563]) - Grey to buff coloured highly fired fragment *c*. 42mm in dimension (37g). Two faces possess smooth angled surfaces at right-angles to each other, the large measuring at least 17mm on each plane; possible fragment from a large loomweight.

<5979> TP 164 ([1731]) - Similar fabric, colour and hardness to <5438>, measuring 29mm by 46mm. A square-shaped perforation or surface in present, with a rounded corner. A second, flat shallow depression is also present on a second surface with a small lip. The outer surface is rounded and smooth, suggesting this was the exterior edge; probable daub.

<6000> TP 166 ([1733]) - Possessing a pinkish orange to dark grey surface colour the fabric has been highly fired. Two, possible three, exterior surfaces, survive tapering to a rounded corner. A large rounded perforation partially survives. Measuring 48mm by 50mm by 50mm and weighing 99g, this fragment may be a corner piece from a large loomweight.

<10090> F. 331 ([1987]) - Recovered from a pit in the western zone of Area IV attributed to the Beaker period, this fragment is roughly pyramidal in shape, with one convex smooth outer surface and a surviving part of a second outer edge. Pale grey in colour and highly fired, this fragment measures 34mm by 45mm by 34mm (29g) and may be a corner fragment from a triangular loomweight.

<10133> F. 362 ([2055]) - Irregular-shaped fragment, with one smooth concave surface. The other surface is rough with slightly more than 50% of a partial or complete perforation through the mid-section of the piece (length 74mm, width *c*. 50mm; weight 42g). The fabric is pale grey to pinkish buff with moderately sized inclusions. The fragment has been fired to a very high temperature, converting the clay to ceramic. Probably a piece of daub or hearth, this fragment was retrieved from a posthole in the western part of Area IV. Further analysis may determine if this piece was used in metalworking or similar activities.

<10334> F. 425 ([2377]) - A minimum of 30 fragments of various sizes with a total weight of 438g were recovered from this pit located on the central southern part of Area IV. The pieces have pale grey to pinkish buff colour, buff towards the outer margins. All the fragments are highly fired. Several pieces have plant impressions and also of large organic components. Three fragments warrant further comment: a) the larger piece (51g) is irregular in shape with a clear straight sided impression that tapers from 7mm to *c*. 5.5mm; b) the second fragment is similar, preserving approximately 50% of a smooth, parallel-sided perforation (22g – slightly bowed along its long axis) 6.6mm in diameter. The third c) fragment (44g) is roughly pyramidal in shape and preserves a smooth tapering perforation, narrowing from *c*. 20mm to 16mm. Sufficient of the perforation exist, demonstrating this was lozenge-shaped in cross-section; there is a possibility that this piece is part of a larger mould.

<10887> F. 877 ([3686]) - Recovered from a large pit phased to the EBA, this fragment possesses a light reddish to orange colour, roughly triangular in shape and measures 48mm by 37mm. A partial perforation is preserved, extending at right-angles from the outer smooth and rounded surface, with parallel sides and oval in cross-section, *c*. 9mm diameter, towards the broken posterior surface. The shape and

position of the perforation suggest this is a roughly-shaped loomweight or spindle-whorl fragment.

Worked Stone Grahame Appleby and Simon Timberlake

Four pieces of worked stone were retrieved. The artefacts include a Neolithic axe fragment and two whetstones. The whetstones represent differing forms, suggesting these were used to sharpen or prepare different types of tools. The remaining three pieces have been clearly worked, with one object possibly fashioned into a triangular-shape (<3876>).

<3264> SmF 3102 - Rectangular bar or rod of very soft, weathered and poorly cemented icaceous sandstone. Possibly sourced from an horizon within the nearest Lower Greensand, though not strictly carrstone, probably from a glacial source. A possible whetstone (although uncertain – no original surfaces obvious) or natural. With rounded rectangular cross section, 143mm long, 18mm wide at its widest points and 16mm at the mid-point and between 12mm and 10mm thick, giving the piece waisted appearance.

<3875> SmF. 3875 ([3209]; HDA B) - Two re-fitting pieces of a Neolithic axe fragment. The fragment preserves the working end of the axe, which has a transverse break 54mm from the cutting edge. The axe has been subject to high temperature, with cracking and 'crazing' observable on the surface; the fragments are consequently friable and crumbly and it is unclear if the surface was originally polished, although this is more likely than not. Weight 168g, width max. 62.5mm, min. 61mm. Igneous rock of coarse-grained dolerite, possibly picrite, with a possible source from Shropshire (Corndon?).

<5095> TP14 ([1460]) - This object consists of a flat rectangular piece, roughly-shaped with one rounded corner and an off-set(?) perforation. Thickness varies from 5 to 11mm and measures *c.* 54.5mm by 56.5mm, weight 36g. Possible Medieval or post-Medieval tile fragment. Probably tuffaceous slate (pyroclastic), possibly originating from the Lake District or probable glacial rock source.

<10033> F. 304 ([1907]) - Square-sectioned fragment of a large whetstone recovered from a post-Medieval ditch. Measuring 77mm long and 39mm thick (weight 200g), one end, and possibly both, possess straight transverse breaks. Undated. Fabricated from largely orthoquartzitic sandstance, but very slightly icaceous of uncertain lithology, although possibly Permian/Triassic or Carboniferous granite type sandstone; non-local source, but may be glacially derived rock.

Worker Bone Ian Riddler

Three worked bone artefacts have been identified: a pin, a pointed implement and an awl.

Pin

The lower part of the shaft and point of a bone pin was found from a pit, produced from an ovicaprid-sized bone. The shaft is oval in section and tapers evenly to a sharp point. Longitudinal shaping lines are visible, as well as a natural groove in the bone.

<11349> F. 434 ([2279]) - The lower part of the shaft and point of a bone pin, produced from an ovicaprid-sized bone. The shaft is oval in section and tapers evenly to a sharp point. Longitudinal shaping lines are visible, as well as a natural groove in the bone.

Length:	36.3mm
Width:	6.1mm
Thickness:	3.2mm
Weight:	0.6g

Pointed Bone Implement

A complete, large pointed implement has been cut from a cattle metatarsus, rather than an ovicaprid bone, and it lacks the delicacy of the series of pins, awls and pointed bone implements found from the other Over sites (see Riddler in Evans & Tabor 2009 and forthcoming). The proximal articulation has been removed but the object has not been perforated laterally. Objects of this bone type are familiar from Bronze Age contexts and they formed Legge's type 1 bone tools (Legge 1992, 43 and fig. 20). A similar, if somewhat longer implement of the same bone type came from Runnymede Bridge and a fragmentary example was recovered from the Bronze Age site at Eldon's Seat, Encombe, Dorset (Longley 1980, fig. 14.45; Cunliffe & Phillipson 1968, pl. Vb.23). A close parallel is provided by an implement from the mound material of a barrow at Rudston (Kinnes & Longworth 1985, 65). Britnell suggested that a fragmentary implement from Cadbury Castle may have been used as a modelling tool, given its spatulate end, and a similar function would suit this example, although it could also have been used as a scoop (Britnell 2000, 255 and fig. 127.2).

Sm F 2763 - A complete large pointed bone implement, cut from the proximal end of a cattle metatarsus, with part of the articular surface still remaining. Most of the articulation has been removed and the posterior face has been-shaped to taper to a rounded terminal.

Length:	89.7mm
Width:	35.6mm
Thickness:	25.4mm
Weight:	25.8g

Awl

This has been cut from the proximal end of an ovicaprid tibia and the articular surface has been removed, leaving a hollow butt end. It resembles one of Legge's type 6 bone awls (Legge 1992, fig 24.A29). In general, Bronze Age bone awls are common settlement finds but they are rarely found in graves. A small number have been discovered in association with beakers or cordoned urns (Clarke 1970, figs 663, 776 and 780; Barclay & Halpin 1999, 235; Longworth 1984, 64).

<10860> F. 854 (3624) - A fragmentary bone awl, produced from an ovicaprid tibia, with the proximal part of the bone forming the butt end. The proximal articulation has been cut away and the bone has been sliced along the midshaft to taper to a sharp point, with the tip now missing. Unevenly burnt to a grey to white colour.

Length:	82.2mm
Width:	23.0mm
Thickness:	17.1mm
Weight:	6.3g

Economic and Environmental Data

As is demonstrated below, the excavations provided significant insights into the long-term palaeo-economy of the ridge's usage. Not only is this forthcoming from the almost 6,750 animals bones that were recovered, but also the intensity of site's environmental sampling programme, as 75 samples were processed and assessed.

Faunal Remains Krish Seetah

This report outlines the results following analysis of the faunal remains from the northern slope of the Godwin Ridge site. This assemblage forms an important continuation of on-going work in the region by the Unit with previous excavations carried out in 2007, and on the southern slope in 2008 (see Seetah in Evans & Vander Linden and Evans & Tabor 2009); this report will be compared with these works where appropriate. The report will briefly outline the methods used for analysing the material, followed by the results elicited and discussion thereof.

A large assemblage was recovered from this site and totalled more than 6740 pieces. For the purposes here, only the *c.* 3200 fragments recovered from feature-contexts have been fully assess (the surface-deposit material being omitted). Of these, 2365 were identified to element and species group (75%) and 989 (42%) further identified to species. The medium and large mammalian assemblage was dominated by domestic species: cow, pig and sheep/goat. Wild species were represented by, amongst others, beaver and red deer.

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. Aging of the assemblage employed a combination of Grant's (1982) tooth wear stages and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Metrical analysis followed von den Driesch (1976). Elements from sheep and goats were distinguished, where possible, based on criteria established for the post-cranial skeleton by Boessneck (1969) and teeth by Payne (1985) and Halstead *et al* (2002). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), Serjeantsen and Cohen (1996) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, the Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Lab, Dept. of Archaeology, Cambridge and the Zoology Museum, Cambridge. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

The assemblage was hand-collected and overall exhibited moderate to good preservation. Of 409 separate contexts studied, 191 were 'Quite Poor' or 'Poor' indicating that extensive weathering, bone surface exfoliation and other erosive damage had occurred to the bone. In contrast, 104 contexts showed 'Quite Good' or 'Good' levels of preservation, with a further 114 demonstrating 'Moderate' or 'Mixed' preservation. The actual overall state of preservation is best illustrated when we observe the specific numbers of fragments that these figures correspond to: some 974 (31%) bones showed a level of preservation that was quite

good/good, compared to 1169 (37%) bones that were quite poor/poor and 1031 (32%) that were moderate or mixed. The main consideration where preservation was concerned was the mineralised condition of a component of the bone. This is a typical occurrence on gravel and quarry sites. The bone undergoes a degree of fossilisation as a consequence of mineral leaching into the bone which results in the bone having glass-like properties: brittle and easily fractured. This has both positive and negative consequences, the bone itself is effectively well preserved, retaining the taphonomic history, but is it also prone to fragmentation, particularly during excavation. This was reflected in the recovered bone with 63 elements, or two percent of the identifiable component of the assemblage, showing modern breaks. Another oft-noted taphonomic consequence of quarry sites is the presence of concretions adhering to the bone. This was evident to a significant degree on some 39 fragments; in total 355 fragments (11%) of the identifiable bone were affected by either erosion, concretions or weathering. This is relatively high if compared to non-quarry locations and must be taken into account as this can impact on species identification and the recognition of butchery marks and pathology. This point having been made, it was still possible to observe incidences of charring, calcination, butchery and dog gnawing, which where noted on 60 bones (2%).

Species Representation

The domesticates were the most abundantly recovered fauna. Cattle dominated the assemblage by a wide margin (591 fragments) accounting for 60% of the identifiable assemblage with and MNI of 17 individual animals. However, the more surprising results are from the pig component, which accounted for 251 fragments, or 25.3% of the overall identified assemblage (Table 53). Ovicaprids were not so well-represented, with 83 fragments, just 8.3% of the recovered bone. The MNI for these species was calculated as showing at least 13 pigs, and four ovicaprid. Of the non-food domestic species horse (20 fragments/2%; MNI of 2 individuals), dog (four fragments/0.4%; MNI of one individual) and cat (one fragment/0.1%; MNI of one individual) were all present on site.

Table 53: NISP and MNI count for all sites and all species

	OVE08		
SPECIES	**NISP**	**%NISP**	**MNI**
Cow	591	60	17
Ovicaprid	83	8.3	4
Pig	251	25.3	13
Horse	20	2	2
Red deer	14	1.4	1
Dog	4	0.4	1
Badger	7	0.7	2
Beaver	2	0.2	1
Fox	5	0.5	1
Cat	1	0.1	1
Rat	6	0.6	2
Mouse	7	0.7	3
Rail family	1	0.1	1
Mallard	1	0.1	1
Amphibians	1	0.1	1
ULM	833	35(Σ=2365)	-
UMM	380	16(Σ=2365)	-
Microfauna	19	0.8(Σ=2365)	-
Other Aves	17	0.7(Σ=2365)	-
Fish	123	5(Σ=2365)	-
UUM	809	25(Σ=3174)	-

Key: UMM & ULM = Unid. Medium and Large Mammal/UUM = Unid. Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 989. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM; corresponding to Σ in brackets).

As with the domestic component, the wild fauna showed a diverse range of species, although they constituted a relatively small proportion of the assemblage. Red deer were noted from 14 fragments (1.4%), badger (seven fragments, 0.7%), beaver (two fragments, 0.2) and fox (five fragments, 0.5%) could be identified with certainty. Rat and the mouse were also recovered, as were 19 fragments of unidentified micro-mammal. To this list we can append a number of specimens that could not be identified conclusively, but are nonetheless worth noting. These include a possible wolf astragalus ([3287]), which fell in the range of a large male dog/small female wolf. The element itself is not diagnostic and one must, therefore, depend on size, which in this instance was subjective. A portion of pelvis was potentially derived from hare ([2519]); once again, parallels between similarly sized fauna: fox, rabbit and cat in particular, made this identification subjective. A portion of a large canine, stained black, was potentially derived from a wild boar. Unfortunately, fragmentation precluded any measurements or conclusive identification. Finally, a potential roe deer tibia was recovered from [2393], but again, could not be assigned with certainty.

Of 19 bird bones recovered only two could be identified to species/species group: these were assigned to the rail family and mallard. Once again, a number of specimens were recovered that could not be assigned to species, but which are worth mention. These include two fragments from [2292], possibly from a swan, and a portion of sternum that may have derived from a capercaillie ([3285]).

Fish were well-represented with 123 fragments recorded. The only species that could be clearly identified was pike. The presence of amphibian bone (one fragment from a frog/toad) pays testament to the relatively good state of preservation of the recovered material.

Butchery

Cut marks were recorded in small numbers with just two elements showing evidence of meat processing. The butchery data indicated the use of simple metal implements; there were no indications of chop marks from which we might infer the use of cleavers or axes.

This portion of the Godwin Ridge is the third and largest of the three assemblages studied from the *Over Narrows*' excavations. Unsurprisingly, it is diverse in terms of species representation and shows many parallels with the fauna recovered from the 2007 western ridge-end programme (Seetah in Evans & Vander Linden 2009). However, there are marked differences between those two sites, not least of which is the dominance of ovicaprids from the 2007 excavation compared to the 2008 component. While it is clear, despite the high proportion of sheep from the 2007 assemblage, that cattle would have been the main source of meat protein, this difference must reflect either environmental or socio-economic drivers for this pattern of faunal exploitation. Generally, sheep do not supersede cattle as the most significant economic species until Medieval times, and this is attributed to the value of wool. However, wool is undoubtedly as valuable commodity well before this and it is likely that where possible sheep husbandry would be practiced as a means of diversifying the secondary products available.

This argues for a specific environmental circumstance for sheep-raising; by analogy, we must surely be observing similar socio-economic or ecological reasons for cattle, and least we forget, pig. As noted from the southern ridge and 2007 assemblages, pig represents an important presence. Furthermore, and once again replicating previous results, there is a relatively high number of juvenile individuals (based on epiphyseal fusion data). This is not surprising as pigs, which are raised primarily for meat and known for high fecundity, often show a cull profile that is high in young individuals. With the results from this assemblage we can further clarify the age, and by correlation

the management, of pigs. A neonatal/foetal pig astragalus from [3263] indicates clearly that pigs were actually *bred* on site, not just *raised* locally. Therefore, the significant number of pigs (a meat-only species) not only suggests that they were an important part of the diet, and thereby not simply kept on site in small numbers to dispose of waste, but also bred and managed. Unfortunately, it is not possible at this time to further speculate on the specific managed strategy in place due to the absence of a more complete picture of the local environmental conditions and settlement structure, although it might be suggested that locally available woodland resources would be exploited by allowing the pigs to forage on pannage.

Corroborating these two elements: high pig/low ovicaprids forces us to interrogate the findings further. Given the small numbers and similar proportions of ovicaprids from the O'Connell (7.5% of the assemblage) and Godwin Ridge sites (8.3%), it is possible that we are, in fact, observing small numbers of goats (one individual animal from the southern, and four from the northern). These could well be semi-feral animals tolerated due to their ability to turn waste food into meat protein. Though subjective, evidence to support this is present from the northern ridge assemblage in the form of a possible goat horn-core derived from [1759].

As mentioned, cattle are undoubtedly the most economically significant species. The diversity of uses would invariably have incorporated the provision of meat, secondary food products, and traction. We can be secure in the final aspect of this interpretation as we once again have evidence for small, pony-sized equids from this site. A horse metatarsal ([2203]) elicited a derived height of just 11.2 hands. An individual of these relative proportions and stature would not have made a suitable traction animal, although it no doubt could have served as a beast of burden.

With regard to the wild component of this assemblage, we can once again draw parallels with the 2007 remains and reiterate that small sample-size was the main cause for the low species diversity from the southern ridge (Seetah in Evans & Tabor 2009). The main northern ridge cohort evidences an even greater species range than the 2007 material. Red deer where the most abundant of the wild fauna; both fore- and hind-limb elements were present, thus, we can speculate hunting rather than the simple acquisition of antler as suggested from the southern ridge material.

Arguably more interesting, given the presence of badger, beaver and fox from this site - and with wolf (also potentially found on the northern ridge) and beaver from the 2007 material - and otter from the southern ridge, is the possibility of fur acquisition. The number of individual animals precludes any suggestion of trade (at present, although this picture may well change). What is clear is that these species were within the immediate environment and were exploited.

The Godwin Ridge material is also interesting for its avian and fish finds. It is unfortunate that the possible finds of swan and capercaillie could not be confirmed, as these species would be indicative of markedly different environments. By analogy, this would have assisted in refining not only the

ecological condition of the site and its near environs, but also the types of habitats that were exploited by the inhabitants.

In conclusion, this portion of the broader *Over Narrows* investigations has provided much evidence to consolidate the previous reports, while at the same time emphasis the great need for further, more detailed, research in the area. Clearly, the preservation and condition of the material is such that species range and diversity could offer an important contribution to our knowledge of this period and region. The importance of metrical data is once again emphasised as a mechanism for separating species such as sheep and goat. This is particularly important given presence of goats on the northern ridge site.

Environmental Bulk Samples Rachel Ballantyne

Seventy-five early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age samples have been assessed, totalling 733 litres from thirty three settlement features, nine ditches and three cremations. All samples were processed using a modified version of the Siraf tank (Williams 1973) with flots collected in 300μm sieves and heavy residues washed over 1mm mesh. Flots were then dried prior to sorting under a low-power microscope (x6–x40), with heavy residues dried and components greater than 4mm sorted by eye. The 1–4mm residue fractions have been stored for future reference. Full raw data is listed in Tables 55 (Neolithic to Bronze Age settlement features), 56 (Late Bronze Age settlement features), 57 (Late Bronze Age ditches) and 58 (probable cremations). Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals, Stace (1997) for all other plants and an updated version of Beedham (1972) for molluscs.

Both charred and partially waterlogged plant remains occur in low quantities, and are accompanied by sporadic remains of mollusc shells. There is low incidence of intrusive items, most frequently of rootlets and birch (*Betula pendula*) seeds, so recovered biota appear to be relatively secure in context. The few mollusc shells are confined to aquatic and semi-aquatic types, suggesting that their preservation may be linked to burial in contexts with proximity to the alkaline watertable.

The charred plant remains vary in quality, but are often fragmented, in low concentrations and have abraded surfaces; their poor condition has frequently precluded close taxonomic identification. The level of preservation may be due to the sandy subsoil, and perhaps also the gradual burial of items accompanied by weathering or trampling. The probable waterlogged plant remains are confined to woody seeds (lignin-rich) and those with significant mineral inclusions in their seed coats, such as duckweed (*Lemna* spp.) and algae (Charophytes); suggesting that waterlogging has occurred only intermittently since the formation of these contexts.

The range of plant and mollusc taxa encountered covers the main types that could be expected upon the fen-edge during the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods. Of the charred plants, cultivated types are wheat (*Triticum* sp.), probable spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare* ***sensu lato***) and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*). The only clearly economic wild plant is hazel

(*Corylus avellana*) for which nutshells occur charred across all phases and most feature types.

There are further charred remains of wild plants with no simple explanation. Beaker pits F. 752 and F. 758 contain the partially fragmented remains of charred oak acorn kernels and cups (*Quercus* sp.), accompanied in F. 752 by many ivy seeds (*Hedera helix*). Late Bronze Age ditch F. 368 [2164] also included unusual charred plant remains, with seeds of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), greater water parsnip (*Sium latifolium*) and yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*); the first two taxa could have been introduced with firewood or food, the latter two are wetland plants that would not usually be found charred. Finally, several late Bronze Age features included charred wild fruits – sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and bramble (*Rubus* subgen. *RUBUS*) – and probable arable weeds removed during grain processing.

The majority of waterlogged plant remains and mollusc shells are from the late Bronze Age ditches, and cover a range of types that are consistent with damp to seasonally wet open land that was nutrient-enriched. The main mollusc shell types are *Bithynia tentaculata, Valvata cristata, Anisus leucostoma, Carychimum tridentatum/minimum* and *Trichia* spp.

Early Neolithic Pit - One 14 litre bulk sample from pit F. 637 contained numerous hazelnut shell fragments, accompanied by one seed of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and seven cereal grains, one of which is identifiable as wheat (*Triticum* sp.).

Grooved Ware Features - Four bulk samples (overall 31 litres) have been examined from the fills of Grooved Ware features - pits, F. 872 & F. 873 and, postholes, F. 874 & F. 875 - all of which include wood charcoal but no wild plants other than charred hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*). These results contrast with the cereal remains also present within Beaker postholes, but are similar to the Beaker and Collared Urn pits.

Beaker Features - Six bulk samples (overall 87 litres) were examined from Beaker contexts, which all contained charred plant remains and two also have evidence of past waterlogging. A small number of charred cereal grains occurred in postholes, F. 329, F. 331 and F. 332, but there are none from the pit samples. Preservation quality was poor and the grains were only identifiable to wheat and barley; however, a single glume base in pit F. 332 is of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), which is unusually early for this cereal and, usually, it is found from the mid/Late Bronze Age onwards in southern Britain (Grieg 1991).

Most of the Beaker features contain charred fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), with the largest quantities in postholes F. 331 and F. 329. The pits have only one fragment of hazelnut from F. 758, but include remains of charred oak acorns (*Quercus* sp.) surviving as large fragments of kernel (cotyledon) and cup (cupule). Although oak wood is often found as charcoal upon Neolithic to Bronze Age settlements in southern Britain, charred acorns are unusual.

The acorns in pit F. 752 are further accompanied by 94 charred ivy seeds (*Hedera helix*), which is also extremely unusual. Although both the oak and ivy seeds could have been brought onto site with wood fuel and accidentally charred, it is then unclear why such remains are so rare in prehistoric archaeobotanical assemblages, given that oak charcoal is so common. There are no comparable examples of charred ivy seeds or acorns reported by Hall and Tomlinson (1996) other than one charred acorn cup fragment from nearby West Row Fen (Murphy 1983). Slightly further afield, Hall (1994) found a number of charred acorn kernels from later prehistoric features at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, and noted that a literature search was required to establish their archaeological incidence in the British Isles.

The Beaker postholes and pits have a wide and highly variable range of inclusions such as worked flint, burnt flint, burnt stone and unburnt and burnt bone, burnt clay and pottery, which suggests the presence of 'domestic' waste or midden from a number of different pathways. The two damp contexts are F. 329 ([1982]) and F. 758 ([3430]), where single seeds of duckweed, algae and bramble suggest short-lived shallow water rather than true waterlogging, and raise questions regarding the time-delay between cutting and infilling of these features.

Collared Urn Pits - Two bulk samples (overall 25 litres) were examined from the fills of Collared Urn pits (F. 434 & F. 932). Both contained very few charred plant remains other than wood charcoal. Pit F. 434 had one fragment of hazelnut and a possible waterlogged seed of fine-leaved water-dropwort (*Oenanthe aquatica*).

With the exception of the plant remains, the composition of the Collared Urn pit fills is comparable to those from the Beaker pits (but not the Beaker postholes), with a wide range of accompanying artefacts that suggests the presence of 'domestic' waste or midden: a bone awl point, worked flint, burnt flint, burnt stone, burnt clay and pottery. Collared Urn pits upon the O'Connell Ridge (Evans & Tabor 2009) include good charred plant remains comparable to those from Beaker features, so it may simply be that the two samples from the Godwin Ridge are not fully representative of the range of artefact debris associated with infilling of these features.

Early Bronze Age - Low quantities of charred cereals, hazelnut shell, and probable arable weeds are present in all three samples taken from Structure 4's postholes (F. 357, F. 359 & F. 360; overall 32 litres). All identifiable grains were of wheat, with one in F. 357 comparable to spelt wheat, and a glume base in F. 360 also of spelt wheat. As noted for the Beaker postholes, the Early Bronze Age is an unusually early, though not impossible, date to find spelt wheat and it may be worth considering C14 dating of charred material from one of the postholes of this roundhouse during any additional post-excavation work. The few wild seeds are of mallow (*Malva* sp.), small-seeded vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), and could be arable weeds although all three taxa do occur in other habitats.

No charred plant remains other than wood charcoal are present, which may be linked to the very small sample volumes processed from the features associated with the Structure 3 roundhouse (F. 832, F. 908, F. 909 & F. 914; each 1–2 litres). Postholes F. 908 and F. 909 contained the greatest quantity of charcoal and finds of worked flint, burnt flint, fired clay and pottery.

Similarly no charred plant remains or other artefacts are present within the one litre sample from another posthole of the period, F. 851.

Middle/later Bronze Age - There were very few charred plants or artefacts in the four samples examined from postholes associated with the tentative/possible-only rectangular structure (F. 485, F. 486, F. 489) and the F. 495 pit (overall 21 litres). A single grain is comparable to spelt wheat in F. 489 and a blackberry seed in F. 486. Pit F. 495 lacked any finds other than charcoal, whereas the postholes included low quantities of unburnt bone, worked flint, burnt flint, burnt clay and pottery, and which suggests the pit and postholes had different infilling 'pathways'; there was no evidence for waterlogging.

These posthole-derived samples relating to one of the 'suspected' structure settings had very poor charred plant remains (F. 547, F. 553 & F. 556; overall 13 litres), with two wheat grains and one indeterminate grain only in F. 547. There were also few artefacts, other than small vertebrate bones and fragments of fish scale and large vertebrates - particularly in porch F. 547 - and there was no evidence of waterlogging.

Three samples from postholes associated with the putative 'palisade' (F. 597, F. 599 & F. 699; overall 6.5 litres) contained no charred plant remains, other than low amounts of charcoal. Posthole F. 597 had a shell of *Anisus leucostoma* (an aquatic snail that is tolerant of drying

episodes), and a fragment of burnt flint. The postholes are otherwise devoid, and provided no additional evidence of damp conditions.

Pit F. 328 (24 litre sample) contained only wood charcoal, with worked flints, burnt flint, unburnt bone fragments and pottery; there is no evidence of waterlogging. Posthole F. 659 (two litre sample) yielded only a very small quantity of wood charcoal, also with no waterlogging.

The 31 samples from these ditches of this period (F. 378, F. 478, , F. 654, F. 711, F. 764, F. 885 & F. 887; overall 360 litres) are grouped in Table 56 according to their main courses, with a general progression from west (Area IV) to east (Area VI) across the Godwin Ridge. The ditch samples generally contained very few charred plant macrofossils, other than wood charcoal; however, those in Areas IV and V have produced the best evidence for waterlogged conditions upon the Godwin Ridge.

As Early Bronze Age pottery also occurred in some ditch fills, there may be a residual element to the charred plant remains, although the waterlogged assemblage represents biota buried quite rapidly after death (or else they would have decayed). There are no clear differences in charred remains between different samples from the same slot, which suggests gradual redeposition of local surface accumulations into the fill layers. Waterlogged remains were, however, richest in mid to upper fills, such as F. 613 [2822] and F. 478 [2965], and are rarely present in ditch bases. This encroachment of watertable through time is seen at many later prehistoric and Roman fen-edge settlements, where silty lower fills of ditches are sealed by upper peaty fills; as at Bradley Fen, Whittlesey (Knight & Gibson 2006), and the Camp Ground, Earith (Regan *et al*. 2004).

Only ditches in Area IV have produced charred cereal remains, with a wheat grain in F. 368 [1743], a emmer/spelt spikelet fork in F. 369 [2822] and one wheat/barley grain in F. 396 [2289]. Wild plants are also sparsely distributed. The most numerous are from F. 368 [2164], which contains the unusual mixture of charred hawthorn berries, a probable flax seed, an elder seed, a greater water-parsnip seed and one of yellow flag. A number of other charred seeds in the same context are more likely to be arable weed seeds, such as spurry (*Spergula* sp.) and small-seeded docks (*Rumex* sp.). The reason for charring of a mixture of fruits and wild seeds, including wetland types remains unclear, but the diverse range of plant habitats suggests that they were from collected resources rather than by chance.

The charred wild plants in all other Area IV ditches are of edible fruits: single sloe and hawthorn stones in F. 369 [2607/8], a hazel nutshell fragment in F. 369 [2823], a sloe stone in F. 369 [2908] and a hazel nutshell in F. 478 [2966]. Further east in Area VI, there is a fragment of hazel nutshell from F. 654 [3770] and a sloe stone with unidentified corm/tuber in F. 887 [3723]. The very low quantities of charred items in all the ditches means that spatial analysis is not statistically viable, and there is no clear pattering other than that most charred plants are from ditches in Area IV which has the densest settlement features and so also the greatest potential for residuality.

As noted earlier, waterlogged plant remains from ditches are almost exclusive to Area IV and occur in the mid to upper fills of F. 368, F. 369 and F. 478. The range of species is very limited, with duckweed, algae, spikerush (*Eleocharis* cf. *palustris*) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.) suggesting shallow water, and the poor preservation itself suggesting that these water bodies were ephemeral. The most frequently occurring mollusc shells, *Anisus leucostoma* and *Valvata cristata,* support this interpretation as they are able to tolerate small bodies of water and brief drying episodes. Most other biota are likely to have lived upon damp to dry land and not in the water itself, such as elder, nettles, thistles, goosefoots, silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*) and sedges (*Carex* spp.). Many of these taxa favour nutrient-rich or disturbed ground, which is consistent with the margins of settlement, or land that had been inhabited episodically for some time.

Cremations - Eleven samples were examined from probable cremations, primarily for human bone and artefact recovery (F. 1217, F. 1227, F. 1220 & F. 1479; overall 111 litres). No plant remains other than wood charcoal are present, sometimes accompanied by worked flint, burnt flint and pottery. There is no evidence of past waterlogging.

The environmental results illustrate later prehistoric subsistence based upon a mixture of cultivated and collected plant resources. Three earlier feature types included charred hazel nutshell and other wild plant seeds, but no cereals – pits of Grooved Ware-, Collared Urn- or Beaker-attribution – however, the latter two examples contradict results from the O'Connell Ridge (Evans & Tabor 2009) where charred cereals are present in those feature types. The differing results between the two ridge excavations serve to emphasise the importance of integrating results from the different excavation areas in this locality to provide an adequate dataset for characterising human activity.

Two figures have been created for preliminary cross-comparison of the archaeobotanical datasets produced from the excavations. The first, Figure 35, shows the proportions of different plant types represented within samples from each major feature type (effectively 'phases'). This chart does not provide any indication of how concentrated the remains are, simply the proportions they occur in relative to each other. The second, Figure 36, shows the incidence of different charred plant remains per sample collected.

Both figures suggest a gradual transition over time towards greater quantities of charred cultivars and associated weed seeds, and less wild resources. The two clearest phases are the Grooved Ware pits, which solely contain possible wild foods, and the later Iron Age settlement features, which solely contain cultivars and arable weeds. Quantification of the hazel nutshell will allow a more refined analysis of the concentrations of charred plant remains by feature type, and to easier comparison between these trends and variation in other material culture remains across the features.

Although the extensively sampled, the Godwin Ridge's Late Bronze Age ditches do not reveal any clear spatial patterning of charred plant remains, the general distribution of mollusc shells and waterlogged biota (plants and insects) is more revealing (Table 54). The Godwin's ditches became partially waterlogged only during the later phases of their infilling (Late Bronze Age onwards), as there is no clear evidence for waterlogging from their basal fills. In contrast, the O'Connell Ridge (Evans & Tabor 2009) has fully waterlogged contexts dating from the Middle Bronze Age onwards, with survival of delicate insect remains in addition to more robust plant matter. A rising watertable is suggested during the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods, which then affected the O'Connell Ridge more markedly than the Godwin Ridge, and it may be no co-incidence that Iron Age settlement remains were only found upon the Godwin Ridge (Evans & Vander Linden 2009).

Ridges	Feature type	Number of samples	Total volume of soil/ litres	No. of samples with waterlogged or aquatic/semi-aquatic biota		
				Wild plants	Molluscs	Insects
N	Early Neolithic pit	1	14	-	-	-
N + S	Grooved Ware pit	9	106.5	**1**	-	-
N + S	Beaker pit	9	120	**2**	**1**	-
S	Collared Urn pit	4	90	**1**	-	-
N + S	Early Bronze Age structures	9	50	-	-	-
S	Middle Bronze Age features	4	38.75	**3**	**1**	**1**
N	Late Bronze Age features	37	427	**1**	**4**	-
S	Other Bronze Age features	7	45.5	**1**	**1**	**1**
N	Later Prehistoric buried soil	5	75	**2**	-	-
N	Late Iron Age features	8	107	**4**	**3**	**1**

Table 54: Evidence for wet conditions in samples from the Godwin and O'Connell Ridges, Over (OVE07 and OVE08) – those from cremation contexts are omitted.

Table 55

Table 56

Table 57 i

Table 57 ii

Table 57 iii

Table 57 iv

Table 58

Figs 35 & 36 Add enviro

In conclusion, the range of economic taxa, with hulled wheat, hulled six-rowed barley, flax, sloes, hawthorn and hazelnuts, is comparable with many other Neolithic to Bronze Age settlement assemblages. However the presence of charred acorns, ivy seeds and an iris seed is more unusual, and there appear to be few comparable examples published for southern Britain.

Since the charred plant remains are frequently secondary or tertiary contexts, and in low density, the analyses suitable for the assemblage are limited. The Grooved Ware pits are enigmatic, containing only wood charcoal and hazelnut shell in contrast to a wide range of other artefact types. Beaker postholes and Early Bronze Age roundhouse postholes do, however, have good plant remains that include cereals and flax; in contrast, the much more extensively sampled late Bronze Age settlement is consistently low in remains. These results suggest that the Early and Late Bronze Age features may have had quite different site-formation pathways (e.g. earlier features were backfilled relatively rapidly with refuse, whereas later deposits accumulated debris through time).

Finally, this part of the Godwin ridge does not appear to have experienced wet conditions until the very Late Bronze Age, since organic remains have only been recovered from the mid/upper fills of the Bronze Age ditch system, and there is none of the good preservation of plants or insects that has been observed for Middle Bronze Age features on the O'Connell Ridge. Note that no salt-marsh plants were identified, although a number of taxa (e.g. rushes, common club-rush) are known to tolerate estuarine conditions, so it is not possible to comment upon the proximity of the ancient coastline.

By way of recommendations for further work, the charred plant assemblage is of good quality for Neolithic to Early Bronze Age feature types, but strikingly poor for the Late Bronze Age settlement. Although the Grooved Ware pits lack charred plant remains other than hazel nutshells and charcoal, their contrasting composition to Beaker features and Collared Urn pits merits further study. It would be worth processing any other samples from Neolithic to Early Bronze Age features to maximise evidence for subsistence; in particular, to provide context to the unusual charred wild plant remains noted for some Beaker pits.

No fully waterlogged contexts have been identified and, therefore, no further work is required upon the few waterlogged plant macrofossils from this assemblage (other than to note their context and height AOD, as part of modelling the encroachment of the watertable onto both the Godwin and O'Connell Ridges).

The environmental results from the Godwin and O'Connell Ridges at Over require integration with other artefact types (*cf.* Garrow *et al.* 2005; Stevens 2008) to characterise changes in human activity, context formation and environmental setting. There is also need for a more detailed literature search regarding later Neolithic to Bronze Age charred plant assemblages, in order to place these results into context.

Radiocarbon Dating

For purposes of this assessment, seven radiocarbon dates were achieved, with another, from F. 547, thought to be later Bronze Age posthole, failing and producing a post-0BP result due presumably through contamination (Beta-256427). Otherwise, apart the last in this list, all yielded dates within their expected range based on finds-attribution (all calibrated to two sigma).

Early Neolithic
1) Pit F. 637 ([2866]; Beta-256428) - 4940±40BP/3790-3650 cal. BC

Grooved Ware
2) Pit F. 873; Cluster 2 ([3675]; Beta-256430) - 3850±40BP/2460-2200 cal. BC
3) Posthole/Pit F. 874; Cluster 2 ([3677]; Beta-256431) - 3800±40BP/2390-2390 and 2340-2130 cal. BC

Beaker
4) Posthole F. 329; Cluster 5 ([1982]; Beta-256424) - 3620±40BP/2130-2090 and 2050-1890 cal. BC
5) Pit F. 752; Cluster 3 ([3414]; Beta-256429) - 3620±40BP/2130-2090 and 2050-1890 cal. BC

Collared Urn
6) Pit F. 434 ([2279]; Beta-256425) - 3530±40BP/1960-1750 cal. BC

Middle/Later Bronze Age
7) Ditch F. 369 ([2289]; Beta-256426) - 2290±40BP/400-350 and 290-220 cal. BC.

Falling within a Middle Iron Age date-range, there clearly is a complication with the latter, F. 369 assay, which will only be resolved through further dating evidence.

DISCUSSION

Matters of Methodology - Detailing 'Clusters'

In many respect, the most comparable excavation in the region to this site is Clark's renowned investigations on the Peacock's Farm/Shippea Hill sand ridge/island (Clark *et al*. 1935; see also Smith *et al*. 1989). Due to the Godwin Ridge's riverine surround (as opposed to Peacock's' 'still' marsh/fen sequence), no significant off-ridge/wet-edge deposition was encountered; nothing was found comparable, for example, to Clark's Fen Clay-separated Mesolithic and Bronze Age horizons. Nevertheless, in compensation, we were able to tackle this ridge's archaeology at a scale, and sample its buried soils deposits with a methodological rigour, undreamt of in Clark's day.

This being said, the ridge's archaeology - or at least that of the neighbouring O'Connell Ridge - was itself previously investigated in the fields northeast of the Old West River, during the course of the Haddenham Project (Evans & Hodder 2006 a & b). Although largely directed towards the excavation of barrows and, otherwise, the investigation of the terraces proper was essentially restricted to grid-test pit sampling, a comparable 'long-duree' and intense sequence of their prehistoric usage was there attested to (e.g. *ibid*. 2006a, fig. 4.13 and 2006b, fig. 2.15).

Nevertheless, it would certainly be difficult to find a scale of palaeosol artefact sampling undertaken on any major excavation within Britain comparable to the Godwin Ridge's. Allowing us to model the 'ridge-island's' total finds populations, further interrogation of this data-set in the course of the site's subsequent analytical programme will surely yield major insights into the character of prehistoric land-use and settlement. Among the most obvious themes demanding scrutiny will, for example, be what seems to be the differential representation of feature- and surface context-derived flint assemblages, particularly what appears to be the much higher frequency of arrowheads within the latter. Similarly, for its pottery assemblages, the comparison of 'pit occupation' vessel-representation and the extent of their surface context counterparts will offer a sound basis by which to address the character of middening activities (and site backfilling/'tidying up') by phase. Equally, too, will be the issue of occupation episodes that evidently had little or no accompanying ground-based features. By precedent, this may not be particularly surprising in the case of the ridge's Mesolithic and Peterborough Ware clusters/scatters; however, the degree to which its Early Bronze Age spreads seem to have occurred without features does seem remarkable and constitutes a significant discovery in it own right.

While the Godwin Ridge excavations probably amounts to the most thorough and extensive buried soil finds-sampling programme undertaken in this country, based on what can only be counted as its staggering results, a degree of inadequacy must now be admitted to the task at hand. The key problem in this regard arises from the degree to which the relatively low density pre-later Bronze Age pottery-cluster distributions were 'holed'; that is they included as many or if not more nil values within their spreads as positive registers/values. By this, and the small size of many, it is easy to see that perhaps the majority of such clusters escaped our sampling net. (If it is held that these low density, pre-later Bronze Age pottery scatters have *c.* 50% nil test pit-values within them and, as a minimum, it takes two neighbouring test pit-grid positive occurrences for a cluster to register, then it can be argued that there is only a 25% chance of 'catching' them through our methodology. Obviously more sophisticated statistical modelling needs to be brought to this problem; nevertheless, in theory, it suggests than only approximately a quarter of the total number of such clusters may have been recovered through our sampling.)

Even more telling are the entirely unexpected results of our intensive chequerboard-sampling areas. Take, for example, the CBA 4 grid. It was sited to try to pick-up the eastern extent of the main 2007 Mesolithic lithic scatter. What, though, did we find but both Peterborough Ware and Early Bronze Age pottery clusters. This quality of 'un-led' findings was even more evinced in the case of the CBA 5 grid and its surrounding hand-dug squares. Essentially located to maximise the retrieval of later Bronze Age finds assemblages, what was encountered there but Peterborough Ware, Beaker and Early Bronze Age pottery clusters. These results, unfortunately, suggest that a high proportion of the ridge's pre-later Bronze Age occupations simply occurred at too low a density to be adequately addressed through such grid-sampling means. In other words, intensively excavate its buried soil anywhere and some manner of localised occupation/usage would have been distinguished. (This being said, only one sherd of pre-later Bronze Age

pottery - a piece of Peterborough Ware - was forthcoming from the digging of HDA B & C's buried soil.) Although salient in the way of all cautionary tales, this in itself is a major revelation into the nature of prehistoric land-use. Restricted to feature-based archaeology alone, one can one often wonder how the past actually 'worked' as, over time, the number of short-lived occupation sites - and, with it, estimates of population - just seems to be too low for society to have coalesced and, for example, show so little variation in their widespread material culture 'styles'. Suddenly, however, based on these results one begins to appreciate just how many occupations were essentially 'feature-less' and thereby evade standard means of archaeological investigation. One is forcefully struck by a real sense of palimpsest and the cumulative density of time/sequence; in other words, just how much 'past' there actually was.

The long-term intensity of the ridge's occupation sequence attest to its recommendation as a major landscape feature. Well-elevated above the River Great Ouse's floodplain and the neighbouring fens, it literally would have provided a 'corridor' through this landscape and its well-drained sands would have been an attractive base to exploit its resources. Although, as discussed below, numerous facets of the ridge's prehistoric usage can only be considered extraordinary, particularly remarkable is its density of Mesolithic and earlier/Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware scatter sites, whose utilisation was presumably seasonal. Of the former, the results can be compared to the Humber Wetlands findings, which has shown a marked Mesolithic riverine focus (e.g. Van de Noort 2004). This being said, in the site's ensuing analytical programme considerable attention will clearly have to be given to further distinguishing the difference in the lithic assemblages of its Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic phases, as currently too much has probably been assigned to the Mesolithic.

What is clear from the Figure 19 and 20's plots is that, through time, the size of the pottery-phase clusters markedly increases: the small *c.* 71sqm average area of the Peterborough Ware scatters giving way to the 347 and 186sqm (ave.) areas of the Beaker and Early Bronze Age respectively (excluding 'size-suspect' clusters; see above). This being said, at just over 230 and 480sqm, even the two more relatively minor Mesolithic scatters (Meso 2 & 3 respectively' fig. 21) were considerably larger than the Peterborough Ware occupations (as was also the only Early Neolithic cluster a *c.* 250sqm) and, in comparison, at almost 1290sqm the main Mesolithic site (Meso 1) was vast. An issue to address, of course, is the degree to which this reflected the scale of contemporary woodland clearance upon the ridge; however, this cannot be resoled until the project's environmental cores are radiocarbon dated. It can, though, be stated that the distribution of Early Bronze Age/Collared Urn pottery is sufficiently extensive to suggest that by that time, at least, it was all open-ground.

Hints of the varying character of the site's successive utilization/occupation horizons are provided by Table 59, which shows the frequency of its pottery phases/types from both cut features and surface deposits. Its results are, of course, only a partial measure and relative to the percentage of the buried soil strata sample-excavated; which, had it been dug in its entirety, in each case the numbers in that category would have been significantly higher.

Nevertheless, it well-illustrates trends and provides crucial insights concerning the degree to which pottery deposition was feature-focused as opposed to being surface spread.

	Feature %	**Buried Soil %**
Early Neolithic	63.5 (33)	36.5 (19)
Peterborough Ware	26.1 (12)	73.9 (34)
Grooved Ware	94.9 (93)	5.1 (5)
Beaker	87.3 (473)	12.7 (69)
Collared Urn	89.5 (272)	10.5 (32)
Early Bronze Age	52.1 (62)	47.9 (57)
Deverel-Rimbury	48.5 (16)	51.5 (17)
Late Bronze Age	7.7 (268)	92.3 (3199)
Iron Age	20.0 (45)	80.0 (180)

Table 59: Location of pottery by percentage (with number in bracket below)

Given the results of recent excavations elsewhere in the region, it is not surprising that, at only 5.1%, Grooved Ware had the lowest surface frequency, as it has now been demonstrated that occupation remains were then often thoroughly 'cleaned up' and backfilled into pits. What is, though, noteworthy is the surface extent of the Early Bronze Age occupation(s). At 47.9% surface pottery representation, this presumably contributes to why settlements of that time are rarely found. (While Collared Urn surface material was relatively low - 10.5% - it presumably should be incorporated with the generic Early bronze Age category; the diagnostic sherds of that ware simply being less easily identified in small sherd-size recovery of surface- *vs.* cut feature-contexts. Accordingly, their combined surface figure percentage would be 21%.)

Of the higher-end surface pottery 'horizons', again based on precedent and the usual paucity of its recovery, it is not particularly surprising that Peterborough Ware occurred as nearly 74% surface representation. Equally, given what seems to have been the non-feature-based character of this part of the ridge's usage during the Iron Age (as opposed to its western end; Evans & Vander Linden 2009), its high surface percentage - 80% - is not unexpected. However, as has been alluded to above, what it truly extraordinary is just how high the Late Bronze Age surface figure was - *92.3%* - this being all the more remarkable in the light of just how high pottery numbers it involved (3199 identifiable surface-context sherds.)

The importance of the site's spade-cultivation evidence should not be underestimated. Unfortunately, these can only be negatively dated inasmuch as they must pre-date the Early Bronze Age-assigned roundhouse (Structure 4) that truncated the troughs. Accordingly, they have here been tentatively assigned to the ridge's Beaker utilisation, but it is not inconceivable that they relate to either its Groove Ware or earlier usage. Extending over only approximately 70sqm (*c.* 10 x 70m), these cultivation troughs only attest to a

modest agricultural plot. Nevertheless, they provide almost unique data, and flesh-out the recovery cereal remains from Neolithic/Early Bronze Age contexts - from periods otherwise lacking evidence of formal fieldsystem demarcation.

Finally, before proceeding to more later-phase-specific issues, it warrants mention that a certain degree of long-term cardinal-/ridge-focused shift can be distinguished. It is noteworthy that, aside from the SZ2/PW4 cluster, the ridge's Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Peterborough Ware occupations all occurred along its southern slope (as did also its main Early Bronze Age clusters and, not surprisingly, the spade-cultivation plots). In contrast, as is apparent on Figure 20, the focus of Iron Age activity seems rather to have been along the northern flank (the Middle/Later Bronze Age occupation lacks a comparable sense of directionality). Yet, rather than relate to any cardinal-focus (i.e. sunshine 'avoidance'), in all likelihood this probably related to the differing character of the ridge's flanking channels, with the northern probably have more active flow and direct access to the main course of the river system *viz*. fishing and water transportation.

The Strip-Compound and Later Usage

At this time there is a degree of ambiguity concerning the attribution of the strip-compound enclosure. This is not aided by the fact that the one radiocarbon assay thus far achieved from its fills gave a Middle Iron Age date (F. 369; Beta-256426). Given that only Middle and later Bronze Age pottery was recovered from its ditches, it is thought this assay must derive from intrusive material. Indeed, the comparable enclosure system on the southern ridge site (Evans & Tabor 2009) has proven to be of Middle Bronze Ag date and, pending further radiocarbon results, this is also held to be true for the northern ridge's compound. (Note, also, that this attribution would better 'fit' with the date of the metalwork found adjacent to its southern entranceway in Area IV; see Appleby & Roberts above.)

Extending for nearly 300m, from the western quarter of Area VI to the western third of Area IV, the manner in which the strip-compound enclosed and bounded the varying relief-topography of the ridge is intriguing. On the one hand, its eastern front crossed its low(-est) saddle-ground. Lying at *c*. 1.40m OD, by the later centuries of the second millennium BC this immediate area may well have been seasonally wet, and which could be deployed as a further argument for its pre-later Bronze Age layout. Conversely, while not extending to the highest west end of the ridge, the compound's westernmost *c*. 100m within Area IV encompassed the highest and widest 'flat-land' portion of the ridge. There its 'flat-ish' crown lay between c. 2.00-2.50m OD and, logically enough, it was there that its contemporary settlement was located.

Somewhat more surprising is the fact that the compound also included the intervening Area V portion of the ridge, as it was there narrowest. With its top only being some 30m wide, it is difficult to see that it would have been suitable for settlement *per se* and, indeed, very few such features occurred in that area. One possibility is that the compound was laid-out so as to

intentionally include Channel X to provide an immediate source of water and, perhaps, docking facilities for its inhabitants' dug-out canoes. If so, it maybe relevant that the compound's northern boundary did not extend west beyond Trench B and, thereby, there would have been direct access to the channel's waters. Given this, it may well be significant that, conversely, the compound's southern ditch-line, traversing the Channel VII-side, was largely continuous and had a distinct entranceway within Area IV. This would suggest that the compound's southern aspect was either considered more vulnerable or as another 'front'. Unfortunately, awaiting radiocarbon dates for the Channel VII sequence it is impossible to establish just how wet the channel was then and, thereby, how isolated and continuously water-surrounded was the ridge ('-island'). As is discussed at length within the third '*Narrows* report concerned with the settlement on the southern, O'Connell Ridge (Evans & Tabor 2009), its Middle Bronze Age layout seems sufficiently complementary to that on the northern ridge to think of them as being one 'paired' settlements, and in that report the possibility that they may have been directed linked by a cross-channel causeway is explored.

The evidence of the ridge's Middle Bronze Age utilisation is somewhat contradictory. On the one hand, the actual quantity of pottery from that period is relatively modest and what settlement features might be associated seem similarly commonplace. There are, however, hints that the period's occupation could have amounted to something 'more'. First, there is the evidence of the strip-compound's eastern front, as its double-ditching suggests embankment and a certain formality of layout. Indeed, it's the arrangement of the ditches could suggest that this bank might, if fact, have continued across the width of the ridge at that point, perhaps for the control of along-ridge movement/access and it may even amount to defended 'front'. Secondly would be the evidence of is metalwork finds. Found nearby at the compound's southern riverside entrance in Area IV, while as noted by Appleby above the spearhead and palstave may not rank as particularly or 'first-rank' metalwork finds of the period, it is significant to recover them in a firm domestic context and surely they must reflect upon the status of the settlement's inhabitants.

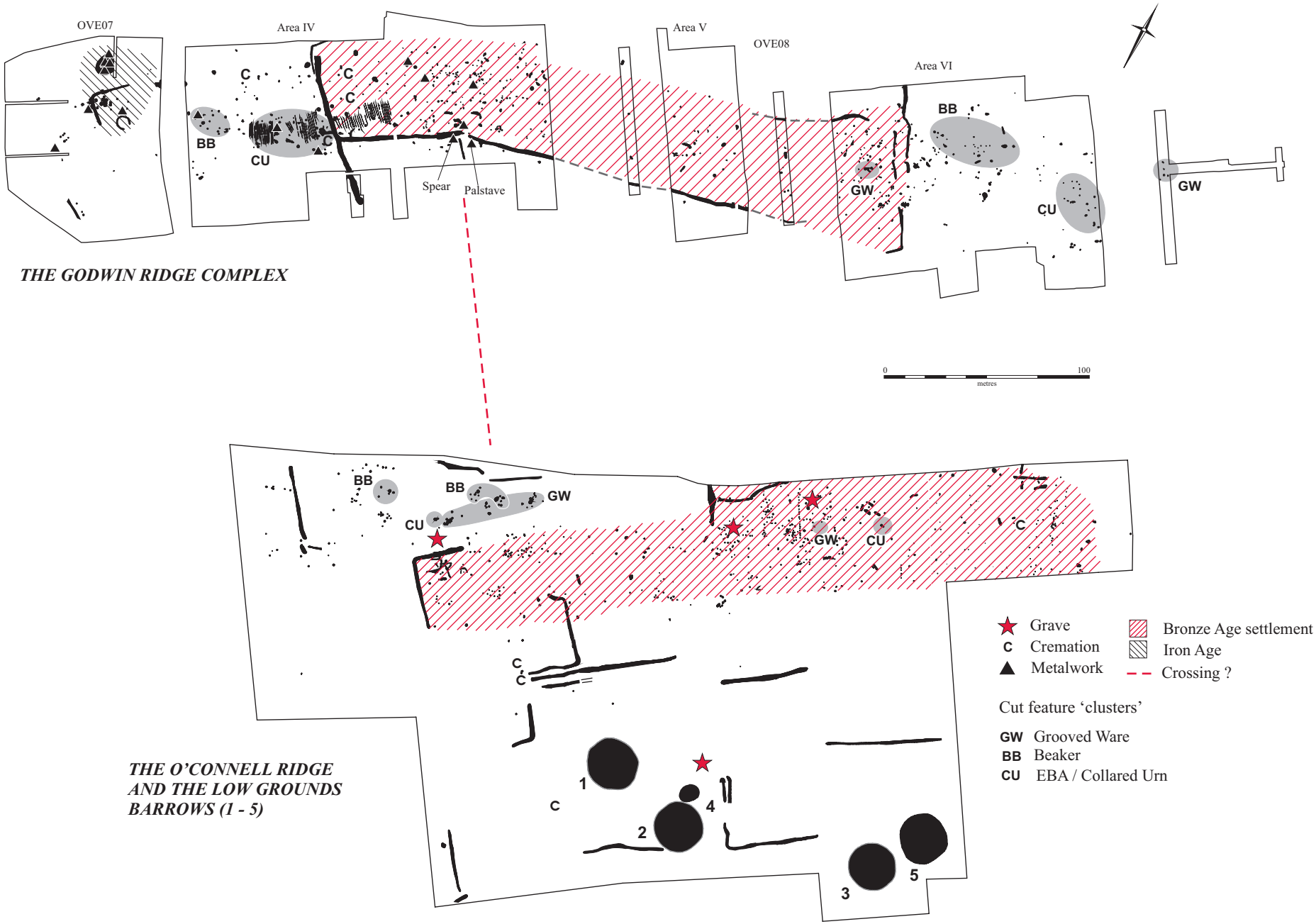
Certainly among the most extraordinary components of the site's sequence is the sheer scale of its later Bronze Age usage. The density of pottery attested to through the sampling approaches levels seen on the renowned midden sites of the period (e.g. Runneymede and Potterne; Needham & Spence 1997 and Lawson 2000). Indeed, many of the challenges posed by the interpretation of those sites are common to this, though its specific 'island' (-'ing') context is also obviously relevant. To what degree does this material attest to a permanent residual population living in almost 'terpen-like' circumstances, with the ridge's buried soil strata perhaps being enhanced and thickened through occupation refuse to the point that most of the features of any accompanying structures may not have actually penetrated down into the ridge's sands (and therefore evade detection)? Alternatively, if focusing on the site's immediate landscape situation, its potential as a place for seasonal group gathering - perhaps largely for the purposes of fishing - could be emphasised. Whatever the case, the vast majority of this later Bronze Age usage would seem to have post-dated what can only have been the Middle Bronze Age date of the main compound system. As is discussed at length in

the context of the southern, O'Connell Ridge excavation (Evans & Tabor 2009), most of the its interior settlement features are, effectively, undated, which would be completely extraordinary if directly associated with the overlying later Bronze Age midden-like deposits. Instead, it seems far more likely that many of these may actually have related to a quasi-aceramic Middle Bronze Age/Deverel-Rimbury attributed occupation (see *ibid*.).

This immediate portion of the ridge clearly saw only limited Iron Age activity. While certainly visited, as was thoroughly outlined in the first *'Narrows* report (Evans & Vander Linden 2009) it was rather the somewhat higher western end of the ridge that was then the focus of settlement (however modest its scale) and also hosted significant riverside ritual activity.

The character of the site's human bone remains are best appreciated in reference to both the western ridge-end excavations - with disarticulated bone groups spread along its northern riverside flank (Evans & Vander Linden 2009) and, also, the O'Connell Ridge and Low Grounds Barrows investigations (Evans & Tabor 2009 and forthcoming). The latter monuments, while seeing some Beaker-related inhumations, had cremation as their predominant interment rite; largely Collared Urn-associated, many of the latter were, though, without accompanying pottery and a few Deverel-Rimbury-related cremations also occurred. Equally, while a couple of cremations occurred on the adjacent, O'Connell Ridge Site (one within a Deverel-Rimbury urn), more importantly three adult inhumations were located on the ridge-top and at some distance from the barrows.

Aside from the potential (-only) neonate burial in the F. 368 ditch on the Godwin Site, such inhumations did not occur on the northern ridge and this could reflect a sense of broad landscape-zoning in relationship to the southward barrow cemetery. Instead, apart from the Godwin's two definite cremations (and two possible), its human bone remains were disarticulated (as the F. 378 remains were also actually found). Of the these, aside from the femur from near F. 717 and associated with the Bronze Age enclosure's eastern front, the recovery of another femur from the buried soil within the area of CBA 5 and in the core-zone of the later Bronze Age settlement-activity, can now be considered typical of the period's practices as isolated human bone is a well-established feature on its settlements (e.g. Brück 2006). However, lying just beyond the western boundary of the Bronze Age compound system, the F. 426/427 group of such is more difficult to tie-down. It may have been a place of interment and subsequent manipulation of bodies, and was, in effect, the potential source of the CBA 5 bone (i.e. later Bronze Age), and the same might also be true of the human remains recovered from the northern end of Evaluation Trench 3 Alternatively, these undated bone groups could relate to the ritual activity documented at the northern riverside at the western ridge-end and, thereby, essentially be of Iron Age date (Evans & Vander Linden 2009). Of course, what we may be seeing is a long-term bodily manipulation/disarticulation tradition, spanning from at least the middle Bronze Age throughout the Iron Age. Unfortunately, this issue cannot be resolved until this material is radiocarbon dated.


OVE07
Area IV
Area V
OVE08
Area VI
C
BB
CU
Spear
Palstave
GW
0
100
metres
THE GODWIN RIDGE COMPLEX
THE O'CONNELL RIDGE
AND THE LOW GROUNDS
BARROWS (1 - 5)
1
2
3
4
5
Grave
Cremation
Metalwork
Bronze Age settlement
Iron Age
Crossing ?
Cut feature 'clusters'
GW Grooved Ware
BB Beaker
CU EBA / Collared Urn

Economy and Environmental Setting

Boreham's analysis of the D3/IX Channel palaeo-environmental sequence attests to a range of local habitats: marsh, meadowland, tall-herb communities and bank-side vegetation. Interestingly, in the light of the site's immediate demonstration of cultivation (i.e. the spade-turned Beaker-attributed plots), there was little evidence of cereal pollen, although 'disturbed ground' signals were present throughout. Cereal pollen occurred with greater frequency in the upper 'Big Channel'/I profile and also in the basal samples from the O'Connell Channel/VII (see Boreham in Evans & Vander Linden and Evans & Tabor 2009). It will not be possible to nuance the area's environmental sequence until these columns are radiocarbon dated. Boreham attributes the lower D3/IX Channel sequence to the Early Bronze Age, in which case the breech of the ridge at this point would have been relatively late (and the Grooved Ware pits found in the adjacent Trench C would then not actually represent any manner of channel-side occupation, but only generic 'ridge-length' usage); however, this awaits absolute confirmation.

It warrants notice that, as discussed by Ballantyne above, it would seem that the ridge's lower flanks only got 'wet' (i.e. features showing any degree of waterlogging) during the Late Bronze Age. Indeed, attesting to its elevated 'dryness', cereal remains certainly featured within the site's bulk environmental samples and they occurred in Early Neolithic, Beaker and both Early and later Bronze Age contexts. As was also the case in the O'Connell Ridge excavations (see Ballantyne in Evans & Tabor 2009), none were here recovered from Grooved Ware features, and further analysis should consider whether the immediate area's usage was then distinctly 'wild-focused'. (Unlike on the O'Connell Ridge, nor were cereals present in the two samples from the site's Collared Urn pits; however, as they occurred in generic Early Bronze Age-context features, this is thought to just reflect [too] limited sample-number bias.) Although some cereals were recovered from the site's later Bronze Age features, given the scale/density of its usage (and sampling intensity), their frequency can only be considered very low. Combined with the non-recovery of any quernstones, this evidence could also be deployed to further support the notion that at least part of the site's population may not then have been permanent and that the ridge's occupation was perhaps then seasonally 'enhanced'.

Of the wild food remains, hazelnut occurs in some quantity throughout the sequence. Otherwise, Ballantyne identified a range of other possible wild plant stuffs (e.g. sloe and hawthorn), and this aspect of the site's economy will certainly warrant further study.

Of the site's faunal remains, dominated by cattle (60% NISP), its assemblage is broadly comparable to that from the southern, O'Connell Ridge excavations (see Seetah above and in Evans & Tabor 2009). Attesting to the paucity of Iron Age activity along this portion of the ridge, in contrast to its western end where settlement *per se* (and extensive ritual activity) of the period occurred, here the frequency of sheep was low (8.3 *vs*. 22%), as was also horse (2 *vs*. 48%), while pig was relatively high (25.3 *vs*. 10%; see Seetah in Evans & Vander Linden 2009) it was still far short of the 44% on the south ridge site.

Otherwise, the exploitation of 'the wild' was documented in its red deer, badger, beaver and fox bone, and there was a relatively high representation of both bird and fish bone; pike, mallard, a rail-family member and possibly swan being among the latter species identified. Obviously this picture will be more fully nuanced during the ensuing analytical programme, when the remainder of the surface-deposit material is examined and incorporated, and the varying components of the site's assemblage are considered on a phase-by-phase basis. Note, however, that preliminary appraisal of the surface bone indicates high fish numbers, and fishing may well have been significant factor compelling its extraordinary later Bronze Age settlement densities. Indeed, it is here noteworthy that, within the bulk environmental samples, fish scale and bone (and also eel) only occurred within Middle/later Bronze Age contexts (F. 490, F. 547, F. 556 & F. 613).

Finally, to return landscape-scale issues, the ridge's excavation, accompanied by the scrutiny of the LIDAR imagery (fig. 6), certainly calls for a focusing of attention upon the status of the 'Narrows' ridges, both within the environs of the Hanson Quarry and as they evidently continue north-eastward beyond the line of the Old West River. On the one hand, as great corridors through the landscape, they were clearly a major focus of prehistoric settlement and, also marked by monuments (i.e. barrows), they were truly significant features in the local cultural landscape. Indeed, these ridges now clearly deserve further research investigation out in the fen proper, for - as was discovered at Foulmire Fen (Evans & Hodder 2006a) - eventually they will be found to be overlain by 'still water' Fen Clay deposits and, there, the presentation of earlier, Mesolithic and Early Neolithic sites is likely to be extraordinary. Nor, on the other hand, should the impact of these ridge-features on the area's palaeo-environmental sequence be overlooked, as thus far their quasi-continuous 'linearity' has not been appreciated. Not only would they have curtailed the ancient palaeo-courses of the River Ouse, but their breech-points (and lack thereof) would have greatly impacted on the area's later riverine history (e.g. the line of the Roman Car Dyke canal and the course of the Old West itself; see *ibid*. 2006b, 428-9, fig. 8.10).

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APPENDICES

I) **Feature Descriptions**

Area IV

F. 288 - A possible pit, 14cm deep, observed when digging TP11. Its cut ([1453]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave base. The upper fill ([1451]) was a medium compacted mid dark grey-black silty sand, with frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained 25 bone fragments (including fish bones) and three burnt stones. This fill seems to correspond to slumps of household material. The basal fill ([1452]) was a mottled mid-light yellow grey silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions.

F. 289 - A shallow pit, about 73cm in diameter and 19cm deep, observed when digging TP17. Its cut ([1459]) consisted of concave slopes with moderate breaks, leading to a concave base. The fill ([1458]) was a coarse mid grey silty sand. It contained a flint flake.

F. 290 - A small pit, 50cm long, 40cm wide and 10cm deep, observed when digging TP30. Its cut ([1495]) consisted of gradual straight concave sides, leading to a concave base. The fill ([1494]) was a loose dark bluish grey brown silty sand, with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained two flint flakes and six burnt flints.

F. 291 - A pit, 72cm in diameter and 50cm deep. A first slot was done when digging TP54. Its cut ([1534]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. The fill ([1533]) was a loosely packed, dark brown silty sand, with occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained four burnt flints and ten flint flakes. A second slot was dug after removal of the buried soil (originally recorded as F. 334]). Its cut ([1994]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([1994]) was a moderately loose mid reddish orange brown sand with some charcoal inclusions. It contained seven bones and a burnt stones. The upper fill ([1993]) was a moderately loose dark black brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained a ten potsherds, three bones (one calcined), a piece of burnt clay, eight struck flints, three burnt flints and four burnt stones.

F. 292 - A posthole, about 45-50cm in diameter and 17cm deep, observed when digging TP60. Its cut ([1543]) consisted of straight concave sides leading to a rounded base. The fill ([1542]) was a loosely packed dark soft silty sand, with very occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained three flint flakes.

F. 293 - A posthole, about 45cm in diameter and 92cm deep, observed when digging TP71. Its cut ([1568]) consisted of steep straight slopes leading to a rounded base. The fill ([1567]) was a firmly compacted light grey brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 294 - A posthole, about 43cm in diameter and 32cm deep, observed when digging TP88. Its cut ([1595]) consisted of steep straight sides, leading to a rounded base. The fill ([1594]) was a loosely packed dark mid-grey silty sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 295 - A small pit, 50cm long, 19cm wide and 16cm deep, observed when digging TP92. Its cut ([1605]) consisted of steep straight sides leading to an uneven flat base, related to some root action. The fill ([1604]) was a softly compacted dark greyish brown silty sand. It contained a potsherd.

F. 296 - A bone scatter, about 1.9m long and 1.85m wide. It lay at the interface ([1635]) between the buried soil and the peat and contained 105 animal bones (limb and feet bones, ribs but also three fish bones), as well as 14 flint flakes, ten potsherds, a piece of burnt clay, nine burnt flints and eight burnt stones.

F. 297: see F. 557.

F. 298: see F. 368

F. 299 - A ditch, running on a SW-NE axis, 45cm wide and 10cm deep. Its length is unknown as it was only observed in section. Its shallow cut ([1754]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([1742]) was a heterogeneous light grey alluvial silty sand. The upper fill ([1751]) was a lens of dark black silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. This ditch is connected at a right angle to F. 298. No finds were recovered.

F. 300 - A tree-throw.

F. 301: see F. 368.

F. 302 - A posthole, 33cm wide, 30cm long and 23cm deep, observed when digging TP246. Its U-shaped cut ([1861]) consisted of fairly steep concave slopes leading to a concave base. Fill [1860] was a firmly compacted dark grey silty sand, with few gravel inclusions. This posthole is spatially associated to the possible posthole F. 303, observed in the same test pit. No finds were recovered.

F. 303 - A possible posthole, 33cm long, 30cm wide and 12cm deep, observed when digging TP246. Its cut ([1863]) consisted of shallow concave sides leading to an irregular slightly rounded base. Fill [1862] was a dark brown mottled grey silty sand, firmly compacted, with few iron pan inclusions. This posthole is spatially associated with posthole F. 302, observed in the same test pit. No finds were recovered.

F. 304 - A post-Medieval ditch, running on a NW-SE axis, approximately 50m long. It crosses at a perpendicular axis the Godwin Ridge. Its width varies from 2.6 – 3m at the top of the ridge, to 1m towards the bottom of both slopes, while it is near a meter deep at the top of the slope, and only 55cm towards the bottom of the slopes. This gradual narrowing suggests that this ditch was cut from a recent surface which was more or less flat.

A total of six slots were dug across it, from north to south:

The first slot, placed on top of the ridge was 2.63m wide and 89cm deep. Its cut ([1938]) was asymmetrical, with a straight slope followed by break of slope and then nearly vertical side to the east, and a steep side followed by a break of slope with a flat side and then a second break of slope with steep side to the west, both leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([1957]) was a very firmly compacted sticky mid dark grey clayey silt with occasional manganese inclusions. It contained a potsherd, two bones and two struck flints. Fill [1956] was a medium loosely compacted mid dark orange red sand. It contained three bones, two struck flints and three burnt stones. Fill [1955] was a compacted mottled mid brown grey sandy silt, with occasional lenses of orange yellow washed sand. Both fills [1953] and ([1954] were compacted mid grey brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions. They probably correspond to slumped material from the sides. Fill [1953] contained a potsherd and a burnt flint. The upper fill ([1952]) was a firmly compacted sticky mid light grey brown silty clay with rare gravel and stones inclusions. It contained four potsherds, three bone fragments, three burnt stones, a struck flint, a burnt flint and a very worn copper coin.

The second slot, also placed on top of the ridge, is 3.01m wide and 0.98m deep. Its cut ([1869]) was asymmetrical, with a steep straight side to the east, and a steep side with two small break of slopes to the west, leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([1867]) was a firmly compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with rare gravel inclusions. Fill [1868] was a softly compacted dark bluish black silty sand, with rare gravel inclusions. It seems to correspond to slumped material from the sides. The top fill ([1866]) was a stiffly compacted mid greyish brown peaty clay, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained two potsherds, and three burnt stones.

The third slot is 1.1m wide and 55cm deep (not bottomed). This slot was set of the northern intersection where ditch F. 304 cuts ditch F. 305. Its cut ([1974]) was partially observed for the sole western side and consisted of a steep straight slope. The basal fill ([1972]) was a firm friable mid faintly orangey brown very sandy silt with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. The top fill ([1971]) was a dense mid-pale greyish brown clayey silt with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained three bones.

The fourth slot, on the southern slope of the ridge, is 2.6m wide and 77cm deep. Its cut ([1906]) was asymmetrical, with a steep slightly stepped side to the west, and a steep side with a marked step to the east, leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([1911]) was a firmly compacted grey silty sand with compacted reddish orange clayey patches. Fill [1910] was a mottled orange to red greasy silt with mid brown to grey clay inclusions. Fill [1909] was a firmly compacted dark brown to black silt with reddish yellow sandy patches. It corresponded to slumped material from the eastern side. Fill [1908] was a mid to brown sandy silt with small pockets of red sand and occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It corresponded to slumped material from the western side. The top fill ([1907]) was a mid to brown clayey silty sand with red clay patches and some gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained four potsherds, four bone fragments, a struck flint and a worked stone.

The fifth slot is set at the southern junction where ditch F. 403 cuts ditch F. 305. Its cut ([1998]) was partially observed on for the western side and consisted of a moderately sloping side which showed few signs of erosion. The basal fill ([1997]) was a firm friable mid faintly orangey brown very sandy silt with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained 12 bones. The top fill ([1996]) was a dense mid-pale greyish brown clayey silt with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions, as well as very rare burnt stones. It was much comparable to fill ([1971]) but less thick.

The sixth slot was 1.6m wide and 31cm deep and corresponded to the end of the observed part of the ditch. The fill was comparable to the top fills seen in the slots higher up the ridge.

F. 305 - A semi-circular ditch, associated with ditch F. 304. A total of five slots were dug, from north to south:

The first slot is set at the northern intersection where ditch F. 305 is truncated by ditch F. 304. The basal fill ([1976]) was a firm mid brown with patchy diffuse banding of darker brownish grey sandy silt with sand and rare gravel inclusions. The top fill ([1975]) was a very firm, mid slightly greyish brown sandy silt, with clay 'lumps', as well as small mottles of pale very yellowish brown sand and rare gravel inclusions. It contained three potsherds and two bones.

The second slot is set in the northern side of ditch F. 305, and is 1.03m wide and 51cm deep. Its cut ([1900]) consisted of steep concave sides leading to a uneven flat side. Fill [1905] was a mix of buried soil and natural yellow orange sand, which probably slumped from the side. Fill [1899] was a compacted dark mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. It corresponded to slumped buried soil from the side. It contained a few potsherds. The top fill ([1898]) was a very firmly compacted mid brownish sandy clay with few gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions.

The third slot is set in the western side of ditch F. 305, and is 1.18m wide and 57cm deep. Its cut ([1881]) consisted of steep concave sides, with an abrupt break of slope to near vertical sides leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([1881]) was a firmly compacted dark bluish silty clay with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. Fill [1879] was softly compacted mid orangey sand with some yellow sandy patches and rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It corresponded to a thin layer of slumped natural sand. Fill [1878] was a mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It corresponded to slumped buried soil. It upper fill ([1877]) was a firmly compacted mid greyish brown with yellowy patches silty sand. There were very rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a flint flake and a burnt flint.

The fourth slot is set in the southern part of ditch F. 305, and is 81cm wide and 36cm deep. Its cut ([1904]) consisted of regular concave sides leading to a wide flat base. Fills [1902] and [1903] consisted of a medium compacted mid grey brown silty sand with occasional iron pan inclusions and patches of washed yellow orange sand. Both correspond to slumps of buried soil. Fill [1902] contained a bone fragment. Fill [1901] was a very firmly compacted mid greyish brown sandy clay with mottles of reddish brown iron pan and rare gravel inclusions. It contained few potsherds, bone fragments and burnt stones.

The fifth slot is set at the southern intersection where ditch F. 305 is truncated by F. 304. Its cut ([2001]) was a fairly steep slope leading to a flattish base. The basal fill ([2000]) was a firm mid brown with very patchy diffuse banding of darker brownish grey sandy silt with sand and rare gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([1999]) was a very firm, mid slightly greyish brown sandy silt, with clay 'lumps', as well as very rare small mottles of pale very yellowish brown sand and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 306 - A posthole, 35cm in diameter and 6cm deep. Its U-shaped cut ([1883]) led to a shallow concave base. Its fill, [1882], was a mid grey soft silty sand, which contained a potsherd. This posthole is spatially associated with F. 302.

F. 307 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([1918]) contained a flint flake.

F. 308 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([1920]) contained a flint flake.

F. 309 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([1922]) contained 55 burnt flints and six burnt stones.

F. 310 - A pit, 70cm in diameter and 26cm deep. Its cut ([1925]) consisted of relatively steep sides leading to slightly rounded base. Its fill ([1924]) was a loose to well compacted mid to grey silty sand with rare charcoal and frequent gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained a burnt stone, five burnt flints and four flint flakes.

F. 311 - A tree-throw.

F. 312 - A tree-throw.

F. 313 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([1930]) contained a struck flint.

F. 314 - A tree-throw.

F. 315 - A posthole, 29cm long, 27cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([1935]) consisted of nearly vertical slopes leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([1934]) was a moderately loose dark grey black silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 316 - A possible posthole, 1.05m long, 40cm wide and 72cm deep. Its cut ([1937]) consisted of steep, nearly vertical slopes, with a slight stepping on the northern side. Fill [1936] was a moderately loose mid grey brown silty sand with infrequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 317 - A tree-throw.

F. 318 - A posthole, 38cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([1942]) consisted of steep concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([1941]) was a firmly compacted mid dark greyish red sand with rare gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. It contained two flint flakes. This posthole is aligned with postholes F. 318 and F. 319 on a ENE-WSW axis and evenly spaced at a 1m interval.

F. 319 - A posthole, 37cm in diameter and 18cm deep. Its cut ([1944]) consisted of steep concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill, [1943], was a firmly compacted mid dark reddish grey sand with rare gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is aligned with postholes F. 318 and F. 320 on a ENE-WSW axis and evenly spaced at a 1m interval.

F. 320 - A posthole, 42cm long, 34cm wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([1946]) consisted of steep concave sides, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([1945]) was a firmly compacted mid dark reddish grey sand, with rare gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. It contained a flint flake. This posthole is aligned with postholes F. 318 and F. 319 on a ENE-WSW axis and evenly spaced at a 1m interval.

F. 321 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([1947]) contained a struck flint and two burnt flints.

F. 322 - A natural lens of silt in the body of the ridge.

F. 323 - A natural gully or tree-throw. Its fill ([1958]) contained a potsherd, three struck flints, a burnt flint and a burnt stone.

F. 324 - A sub-circular pit, 1.7m long, 1.6m wide and 37cm deep. Its cut ([1962]) consisted of gradual concave sides leading to a flat base. Fill [1961] was a firmly compacted mottled orange grey light brown silty sand, with moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd. It is truncated by tree-throw F. 325.

F. 325 - A tree-throw, which truncates pit F. 324. Its fill ([1963]) contained a potsherd.

F. 326 - A pit, 75cm long, 50cm wide and 72cm deep. Its cut ([1968]) consisted of vertical sides leading to a rounded base, with a slight undercut. Fill [1965] was a loosely compacted friable dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. It contained six potsherds, a calcined bone, 12 pieces of burnt clay, 23 flint flakes, seven burnt flints, and four burnt stones. Fill [1966] was a loosely compacted friable mid to pale yellowish brown silty sand. Fill [1967] was a loosely to moderately compacted mid to dark grey sand. It contained two bones and a struck flint. Fill [1969] was a loosely to moderately compacted mid orange brown sand with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions.

F. 327 - A tree-throw.

F. 328 - An oval-shaped pit, 1.6m long, 1.07m wide and 30cm deep. Its cut ([1981]) consisted of moderately steep sides, with a clear break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([1980]] was a mid dark grey sandy silt, with few charcoal and occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. They were also few signs of root activity. It contained a potsherd, two struck flints, a burnt flint and two burnt stones.

F. 329 - A posthole, 47cm long, 45cm wide and 37cm deep. Its cut ([1983]) consisted of steep near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([1982]) was a moderately compacted dark grey sand with few gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained seven potsherds (including five decorated), two burnt flint, two burnt stones, and a flint flake. This posthole seems to be associated with posthole F. 331, which is very similar in shape and lies 2.35m north. Moreover, this posthole is 18cm deeper than F. 331, which is 18cm up the slope; this coincidence also suggests that they could have been part of the same building.

F. 330 - A pit, 90cm long, 60cm wide and 55cm deep. Its cut ([1986]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its basal fill ([1985]) was a light brownish grey loose soft sand, with patches of orange sand and moderate charcoal inclusions. Towards the base, there were five flint flakes and five burnt flints. The upper fill ([1984]) was a light grey brownish yellow very loose soft sand, with occasional charcoal inclusions.

F. 331 - A posthole, 52cm long, 40cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([1988]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([1987]) was a moderately compacted dark brownish grey sand with rare charcoal, occasional gravel and frequent iron pan inclusions. There were three pieces of burnt clay, six calcined bone fragments, four flint flakes, a burnt stone, a loomweight fragment and 22 potsherds (including eight decorated). This posthole seems to be associated with posthole F. 329, which is very similar in shape and lies 2.35m south.

F. 332 - A posthole, 56cm long, 53cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([1990]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([1989]) was a soft compacted mid to dark greyish silty sand with some gravel, iron pan and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained four flint flakes, five burnt flints and a potsherd.

F. 333 - A possible large pit, 71cm long, 51cm wide and 15cm deep. It was originally cut by TP18. Its cut ([1992]) consisted of gradual sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([1991]) was a loosely compacted mid grey mottled silty sand with rare iron pan inclusions. It contained a decorated potsherd and two flint flakes.

F. 334: see F. 291.

F. 335 - A shallow small pit, 1.05m long, 82cm wide. Its cut ([2005]) consisted of very gently sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2004]) was a softly compacted light

reddish grey silty sand, with rare gravel and some iron pan inclusions. It contained two struck flints, two burnt flints and a burnt stone.

F. 336 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2007]) contained four struck flints, two burnt flints and three burnt stones.

F. 337 - A possible posthole, 29cm long, 23cm wide and 17cm deep. Truncated by F. 305, its cut ([2003]) was asymmetrical, with a steep near vertical side to the Northwest, and a more gentle side to the East, leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2000]) was a firm mid brown with very patchy diffuse banding of darker brownish grey sandy silt with, in the upper part, a patch of yellow orange sand with iron pan inclusions. The similarity of this fill with fill [2000] of ditch F. 305 suggests that F. 337 could be also some weathering related to the presence of F. 305. No finds were recovered.

F. 338 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2011]) contained a struck flint.

F. 339 - A tree-throw.

F. 340 - A tree-throw.

F. 341 - A tree-throw.

F. 342 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2015]) contained a struck flint.

F. 343 - A tree-throw.

F. 344 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2019]) contained a struck flint.

F. 345 - A posthole, 18cm in diameter and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2038]) consisted of steep concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2037]) was a moderately compacted dark bluish grey sandy clay, with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 346 - A posthole, 48cm long, 43cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([2040]) consisted of near vertical concave sides with a rather sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2039]) was a moderately compacted, very mixed yellowish grey sand with patches of yellow sand and frequent iron pan and gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 347 - A posthole, 32cm in diameter and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2042]) consisted of gradual concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2041]) was a soft compacted mid grey yellow sand with some orange mottling and gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 348 - A posthole, 37cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2044]) consisted of steep sides with a moderate break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2043]) was a dark bluish grey clayish sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained a decorated potsherd.

F. 349 - A posthole, 55cm long, 50cm wide and 22cm deep. Its U-shaped cut ([2026]) consisted of gradual concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2025]) was a firmly compacted mid brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained six flint flakes and four potsherds. This posthole truncates F. 350 and is aligned with posthole F. 352.

F. 350 - A posthole, 50cm long, 35cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([2028]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2027]) was a firmly compacted mid brown grey silty sand with charcoal and frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained four flint flakes. This feature cuts posthole F. 352 and is cut by posthole F. 349.

F. 351 - A post-Medieval quarry pit, about 20m long, 5.9m wide minimum 49cm deep, of very irregular shape. It is running on a roughly NW-SE axis, and set at the top of the ridge. Its cut ([2030]) consisted of near vertical sides with several instances of side collapses; it was not bottomed. Its fill ([2029]) was a mid darkish grey brown sandy silt with several patches of pale yellowish grey clay and of bright orange yellow sand. Finds comprised iron nails.

F. 352 - A posthole, 46cm long, 35cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2032]) consisted of steep, almost vertical sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2031]) was a mid brownish grey wet silty sand with frequent charcoal and iron pan inclusions. This feature is cut by posthole F. 350. No finds were recovered.

F. 353 - A posthole, 40cm long, 32cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([2034]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2033]) was a moderately loose reddish grey sand. It contained some potsherds.

F. 354 - A tree-throw.

F. 357 - A posthole, 34cm long, 31cm wide and 25cm deep. Its irregular U-shaped cut ([2046]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2045]) was a moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey sand with rare iron pan and small gravel inclusions concentrated at the base. There were some indications of root disturbance. It contained six calcined bone fragments and three burnt flints.

F. 358 - A pit, 85cm long and 80cm wide. Its cut ([2048]) consisted of moderately sloping concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2047]) was a mottled mid grey light brown silty sand, with gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained a bone fragment, two potsherds and four flint flakes.

F. 359 - A posthole, 76cm wide and 29cm deep. Its cut ([2050]) was asymmetrical with a steep near vertical side to the West, and a very gradual slope to the East, leading to a rounded base. This could have been caused either by the removing of the post, or by subsequent rooting activity. Its fill ([2049]) was a firmly compacted mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 360 - A posthole, 45cm long, 40cm wide and 30cm deep. Its cut ([2053]) consisted of steep sides with a relative break of slope leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([2052]) was a relatively soft and loosely compacted mottled mid grey and orange silty sand with very occasional gravel and more frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint and a potsherd. The top fill ([2051]) was a relatively soft and loosely compacted dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt and a struck flint. It may be associated with postholes F. 357 and 365.

F. 361 - A tree-throw.

F. 362 - A posthole, 57cm long, 44cm wide and 31cm deep. Its cut ([2057]) consisted of steep sides with a break of slope leading to a shallow concave base. Its basal fill ([2056]) was moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand with few charcoal and rare gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([2055]) was a moderately firm dark black brown silty sand, with frequent charcoal and moderate gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd, 15 pieces of burnt clay, a struck flint, seven burnt flints and a burnt stone. This posthole cuts posthole F. 363. It seemed to be associated with Features 357, 360, 365 and 375-6.

F. 363 - A posthole, 60cm long, 22cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2059]) consisted of steep sides with a clear break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2058]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand with infrequent gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is truncated by posthole F. 362. It is associated with Features 357, 360, 362, 365 and 375-6.

F. 364 - A tree-throw, truncated by TP123. Its fill ([2060]) contained a potsherd and a struck flint.

F. 365 - A posthole, 36cm wide and 34cm deep. Its cut ([2069]) consisted of undercut sides leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([2068]) was a medium compacted mid dark brown grey silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained two potsherds, six struck flints, a burnt flint and a burnt stone. The upper fill ([2067]) was a medium compacted mid dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and rare gravel inclusions. It contained a piece of burnt clay and a burnt stone. This posthole is associated with Features 310, 357, 360, 362 and 375-6.

F. 366 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2062]) contained two struck flints.

F. 367 - A pit, 1.58m long, 1.55m wide and 42cm deep. Its cut ([2066]) consisted of irregular step sides leading to an uneven base. The basal fill ([2092]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish reddish grey sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. The upper fill ([2065]) was a moderately compacted mid reddish grey sand with gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised three struck flints and a burnt flint.

F. 368 - A ditch which runs on a roughly NW-SE axis, cutting the Godwin ridge at a nearly perpendicular axis. To the South, its fill incorporates some peat, which is absent on top of the ridge, showing that this last part of the ditch has never been subject from flooding. To the North, the ditch was not overlain by buried soil, but rather by lenses of eroded, waterwashed sand. The northern end of the ditch was never clearly defined, but it may turn towards the East, as suggested by the course of parallel ditch F. 647. A total of 13 slots were dug in it, from North to South:

The first slot was 1m wide and 30cm deep. This slot may correspond to the northeastern end of ditch F.368; however, the feature was difficult to identify because of the heavy water erosion which has affected the area. Accordingly, no cut was recognised. Fill [2785] corresponded to a series of waterwashed of sand.

The second slot was 3.3m wide and 37cm deep. Its cut ([3107]) consisted of straight shallow sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3106]) was a loose light greyish yellow sand with laminations of greyish brown silty sand. Fill [3105] was a soft mid greyish brown silty sand. Fill [3104] was a loose light yellow sand with iron pan staining and laminations of greyish brown silty sand, and very occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [3103] was a soft and loose mid greyish brown silty sand, laminated with lenses of yellow sand. The top fill ([3102]) was a loose light brownish yellow sand with laminations of iron pan and lumps of buried soil, as well as some gravel inclusions.

The third slot was 2.65m wide and 75cm deep. Its cut ([2629]) consisted of gentle very eroded and uneven sides, with a step towards the end, leading to a rounding concave base. The basal fill ([2628]) was a rather firm soft and friable mid pale grey slightly silty sand, with uneven patchy lenses of very pale brownish yellow sand, heavily iron panned. Fill [2627] was a firm hard panned strong rusty orange mineral sand. Fill [2626] was a rather soft friable pale grey brown silty sand, mottled with darker and lighter iron pan inclusions. It contained rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. The upper fill ([2625]) was a rather firm very friable pale brownish grey silty sand with mottles of very pale brownish yellow silty sand, and rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The fourth slot was 2.35m wide and 80cm deep. Its cut ([2624]) consisted of moderately sloping uneven sides, slightly stepped to west, leading to a gentle concave base. The basal fill ([2623]) was a firm friable very pale brownish yellow and pale brown silty sand with uneven lensy patches. Fill [2622] was a rather firm friable mid pale brownish grey silty sand with moderate iron pan inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Fill [2621] was a rather firm friable pale greyish slightly silty sand with yellowish brown mottles, as well as frequent iron pan, occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained two bones. Fill [2620] was a very firm, occasionally panned bright orange silty sand, with occasional slightly darker more reddish staining, as well as rare gravel inclusions. It contained a struck flint. Fill [2619] was a rather firm friable very pale yellow brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions, as well as very diffuse darker and siltier mottling towards the edges. Top fill ([2618]) was a firm friable strong brownish orange slightly silty sand with occasional mottling of dark reddish and pale grey material. It contained very occasional gravel and burnt stones inclusions. Finds comprised a struck flint and a cluster of small bones, possibly intrusive.

A fifth slot was dug where the terminus of ditch F. 368 was initially thought to be (cut [2688]). Fill [2687] contained two bones and 12 struck flints.

The sixth slot was set on top of the ridge. Its cut ([2524]) was asymmetrical with a steep concave side to the east, and a slightly convex side to the west, leading to a rounded base. Fill [2523] was a friable yellowish white sand deposit. It corresponded to a deposit of wind blown material. The other fills, although separated in the description seem to correspond to a single event of dumped material in the form of patches. Fill [2522] was a weakly cemented orangey yellow sand, with frequent iron pan inclusions. Fill [2521] was a soft whitish yellow silty sand, with patches of grey sandy silt, as well as gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained three potsherds, three bones, six struck flints and four burnt stones. Fill [2520] was a mix of soft mid greyish yellow silty sand and cemented mi orange sandy iron pan, highly mottled with patches of other deposits. Fill [2519] was a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt, with charcoal inclusions. The last two fills ([2519-20]) contained three potsherds, nine bones, five struck flints and 11 burnt stones. Fill [2518] was a soft mid yellowish grey patchy deposit of sandy silts, mixed with sand and iron pan deposits. Finds comprised 18 potsherds, nine bones, 13 struck flints, four burnt flints and 23 burnt stones.

The seventh slot was set at the beginning of the southern slope of the ridge. Its cut ([2397]) consisted of straight parallel sides, with gentle slopes followed by a break of slope and then steep sides leading to a concave uneven base. Basal fills [2394] and [2396] were two pockets of firm very friable pale yellow brown sand with more greyish darker lensing of silty sand. It contained very rare gravel inclusions. Fill [2396] contained two struck flints. Fill [2395] was an irregular broken lens of strong firm bright orange iron panning. Fill [2393] was a firm friable mottled mid brownish grey and orangey brown silty sand with occasional gravel and iron, and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained five bones and two struck flints. Fill [2392] was a firm friable mid pale orangey brown slightly silty sand with common paler brownish yellow mottling and iron pan staining and sparse gravel inclusions. Fill [2391] was a firm friable mid faintly orange brown silty sand, mottled with faintly orange brown patches and some other darker and paler grey yellow patches. It contained some gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised five struck flints.

The eight slot was 2.7m wide and 0.72cm deep. Its cut ([2390]) consisted of slightly uneven, moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill [2389] was a rather firm mid grey silty sand. Fill [2356]) was a soft, very friable pale grey faintly silty sand with occasional iron pan inclusions. Fill [2355] was a soft very friable very pale yellow orangey mottled stained sand with rare gravel inclusions. Fill [2354] was a firm friable mid dark brownish grey silty sand with common rusty orange mottling. It contained very occasional gravel, burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. Fill [2353] was a firm friable mid brownish grey slightly silty sand, with common mottling and iron pan staining. It contained very occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. There were 4 flint flakes in it. Fill [2352] was a very firm friable quite bright orange silty sand with mottled of darker brownish red and patches of pale grey sand. It contained occasional gravel and iron pan staining inclusions.

The ninth slot was set at the junction where ditch F. 368 cuts ditch F. 379. It was 80cm wide and 55cm deep. The cut of its eastern side ([2072]) was a fairly straight and moderately sloped steep side, leading to a concave base. Fill [2082] was a soft sticky pale mid greyish brown orange mottled sandy silt, more clayey towards the base. Fill [2097] was a soft friable heavily heterogeneous lensed pale very orangey brown slightly silty sand with clay silt lenses and mottles of pale bright yellow sandy clay. Fill [2081] was a firm greasy pale and quite bright brownish yellow and orange silt, with some black lenses mainly at the base. Fill [2079] was a firm sticky mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate uneven rusty brown inclusions. It contained a potsherd. Fill [2078] was a firm slightly rubbery and crumbly friable dark brownish grey sandy silt, with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions, and common iron pan inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

The tenth slot was 3m wide and 1.1m deep. Its cut ([2168]) was asymmetrical, with, to the East, a gentle side followed by a first break of slope, then a steeper straight side leading to a rounded base, and, to the West, a gentle side followed by a first break of slope, comparable to the other side, then a steep near vertical straight side, leading to a second break of slope with a flattish side, then a third break of slope leading to the base. Fill [2167] corresponded to material slumped from both sides, and was a rather firm

dense pale brownish orange clay. The basal fill ([2166]) was a soft sticky greasy mid bluish grey silty clay with traces of sand, and occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [2165] was a rather soft pale brown clayey silt with diffused lenses of pale orange brown silty sand and rare gravel inclusions. It contained a struck flint. Fill [2164] was a soft greasy pale brightish yellow and mid pale orange silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. Fill [2163] was a rather soft sticky pale brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and some occasional yellow silty lenses. Fill [2162] was a firm greyish brown rusty orange sandy clayey silt with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint. Fill [2161] was a firm yet crumbly dark greyish brown silt, with rusty red orange iron pan mottling and rare charcoal flecks. The top fill ([2160]) was a firm dense mid pale brownish grey clayey silt with diffuse paler yellow brown mottles, and rare gravel inclusions.

The eleventh slot was 3m wide and 70cm deep (slot originally recorded as F. 298). Its shallow cut ([1753]) consisted of concave slopes leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([1742]) was an heterogeneous light grey alluvial silty sand, mixed with fill ([1741]). Fill [1751] was a lens of dark black silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. The upper fill ([1741]) was a firmly compacted dark brown silt, mixed with peat and with some iron pan inclusions. It contained 11 bones and a decorated potsherds. This ditch is connected at a right angle to ditch F. 299. No finds were recovered.

The twelfth slot was 3m wide and 70cm deep (slot originally recorded as F. 298 and F. 301]). Its cut ([1743]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fills were similar to those of the eleventh slot.

The thirteenth slot corresponded to the southern terminus of ditch F. 368 (slot originally recorded as F. 298]). It was 3m wide and 40cm deep. Its cut ([1837]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base. The fills were similar to those of the two previous slots.

F. 369 - A ditch running parallel to the axis of the ridge, set more or less at the break of slope between the ridge and its flooded part. A total of eight slots were dug across it, from West to East:

The first slot was 76cm wide and 58cm deep and was set at the junction where ditch F. 369 is cut by ditch F. 368. Its cut ([2073]) consisted of fairly straight sides leading to a fairly narrow concave base. Fill [2083] was a firm mid grey brown silty sand with rare gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. Fill [2098] was a firm pale grey brown orange silty sand with common patches of clayey silt, and rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The second slot was 2.3m wide and 91cm deep. Its cut ([2924]) consisted of gentle slopes with a marked break of slope followed by near vertical sides, with another marked break of slope leading to a flat uneven base. Fill [2923] was a moderately compacted mixed mid grey and yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, which has slumped from the northern side. Fill [2922] was a moderately compacted mid greyish grey clayish sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [2921] was a patchy dark yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions, which has slumped for the southern side. Fill [2920] was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey silty sand with moderate gravel and frequent iron pan inclusions. Fill [2919] was a moderately compacted mid grey silty clay with occasional gravel, iron pan and charcoal inclusions. Fill [2918] was a loose roughly banded mid grey and mid yellow sand with occasional gravel inclusions. It corresponded to both colluvial and alluvial deposits. Fill [2929] was a moderately compacted mid grey sandy clay with occasional gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. It is very similar to fill [2917]. It contained a piece of burnt clay. Fill [2917] was a moderately compacted mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel, charcoal and moderate iron pan inclusions. Fill [2916] was a moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel, charcoal and moderate iron pan inclusions. It contained a burnt flint.

The third slot was 2m wide and 75cm deep. Its cut ([2615]) consisted of straight sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([2614]) was a moderately compacted grey yellow silty sand, with rare gravel inclusions and few

orange mottling. Fill [2613]) was a moderately compacted, very mixed and patchy silty sand, with mottles of mid grey to orange and white. It presented some gravel inclusions. It seems to correspond to material blown and washed into the fill from the north. It contained three potsherds and two struck flints. Fill [2612] was a friable mid brownish yellow slightly silty sand, with few gravel inclusions. It corresponded to slumped material from the sides. Fill [2611] was a moderately compacted mid grey silty clay, with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [2610] was a moderately compacted mixed mid grey silty sand, with frequent yellow white sand patches and moderate small clay patches. It presented some sparse gravel inclusions. Finds comprised a struck flint, a burnt flint and two burnt stones. Fill [2609] was a moderately compacted and extremely mixed up material, washed or tipped in from the north. It consists largely of varying mottles of yellowish grey silty sand with red, orange and white patches of clay and sand. It contained some gravel inclusions, and two burnt stones. Fill [2608] was a moderately compacted very dark purplish grey silty clay, with occasional gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It could correspond to a re-cut. Fill [2607] was a moderately compacted mid dark purplish grey silty clay with moderate orange mottling and some gravel inclusions. It contained three fish bones. Fill [2606] was a moderately compacted mixed dark red and dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent iron pan and occasional gravel inclusions. Top fill ([2605]) was a moderately compacted dark purplish grey sandy silty clay with occasional iron pan, gravel and charcoal inclusions. They were also, towards the base, darker patches as well as lenses of mid orange silty sand. It contained nine bone fragments, two struck flints, two burnt flints, two burnt stones and two pieces of copper alloy.

The fourth slot is 1.95m wide and 80cm deep (slot originally recorded as ditch F. 646]). Its cut ([2909]) consisted of gentle slopes with a sharp break of slope to near vertical sides leading to a concave uneven base. Fill [2908] was a moderately firm heavily mixed mid orangey brown clayey sand with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained four struck flints. This slot presented a re-cut of ditch F. 369, recorded as F. 613. This re-cut was 1.4m wide and 59cm deep. Its cut ([2907]) consisted of steep sides, followed by a break of slope and near vertical sides, then another sharp break of slope leading to a narrow flat base. The primary fill ([2906]) was a mid grey plastic slightly silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt stone. Fill [2823] was a lens of compacted slightly plastic dark blackish brown silty clay with rare gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. The upper fill ([2822]) was a moderately firm dark blackish grey sandy clay with rare gravel and sparse charcoal inclusions. It contained a bone, three struck flints and a burnt stone.

The fifth slot was 1.52m wide and 70cm deep (slot originally recorded as F. 576) Its cut ([2731]) was asymmetrical, with a gently sloping side to the south, and a stepped steep side to the south, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2731]) was a compacted plastic pale brownish orange sandy clay, with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions. Finds consisted of three burnt stones. This slot presented a re-cut of ditch F. 369, recorded as F. 575. This re-cut was 1.16m wide and 34cm deep. Its cut ([2729]) was asymmetrical, with a gradually sloping side to the south, and a steep stepped side to the north, leading to a pointed base. The basal fill ([2728]) was a compacted plastic dark brownish black silty clay. Fill [2727] was a compacted plastic mid brownish orange sandy clay with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. There was another re-cut, originally recorded as F. 570. This re-cut was 1.05m wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([2696]) was asymmetrical with a gradual sloping side to the north, and a stepped side to the south, with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2695]) was a friable dark brownish black silty clay with moderate gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained a bone fragment.

The sixth slot was 1.45m wide and 70cm deep (slot originally recorded as F. 490). Its cut ([2466]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical then steep concave side to the South, and a stepped side to the North, with a sharp break of slope on both sides leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([2465]) could correspond to the silting of the ditch with traces of growing vegetation. It contained three burnt stones. Fill [2464] was a patchy thin lens of plastic dark brown black silty clay. Fill [2463]) was a friable mid orangey brown silty sandy clay, with moderate gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. This slot presented a re-cut, originally recorded as F. 468. This re-cut was 1.1m wide and 23cm deep. Its cut ([2386]) consisted of gently sloping down convex sides with a clear break of slope

leading to a flat uneven base. Its fill ([2385]) was a plastic dark blackish brown silty sandy clay, with moderate gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The seventh slot was 2.25m wide and 76cm deep (slot originally recorded as F. 689]). Its cut ([3128]) was asymmetrical, with gentle slope, with a sharp break of slope leading to a steep side to the north, and a stepped side to the north, first gentle followed by a marked break of slope leading to a near vertical irregular side, with another break of slope leading to a near horizontal step, then a last break of slope with a near vertical concave side ending in a concave base. The primary fill ([3127]) was a friable greyish orange clayey sand with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained three potsherds, 15 bones (including fish bones) and a burnt stone. This slot presented a re-cut, originally recorded as F. 687. This re-cut was 1.16m wide and 40cm deep. Its cut ([3124]) was asymmetrical, with a stepped side to the north and a moderate side to the south, with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3123]) was a compacted sticky dark brownish silty clay. Fill [3122] was a loose mid brownish yellow slightly clayey sand. Fill [3121] was a compacted sticky dark brownish black silty clay. The top fill ([3120]) was a compacted plastic mid blackish grey slightly silty clay with moderate gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. There were infrequent patches of burnt clay. It contained a struck flint. There was a second re-cut, originally recorded as F. 688. It was 75cm wide and 51cm deep. Its V-shaped cut ([3126]) was asymmetrical, with a very steep side to the north, the southern side having been truncated by ditch F. 687. The base was pointed. Its fill ([3125]) was a compacted plastic pale yellow blue sandy clay with moderate gravel and infrequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The eight slot corresponded to the eastern terminus of ditch F. 369. This slot was 2.2m wide and 85cm deep. Its cut ([2291]) consisted of gently sloping sides, with a marked break of slope followed by steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3048]) was a soft mid bluish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [3047] was a compact dark orange sand mixed with soft light bluish grey sandy silt, as well as occasional charcoal flecks. Fill [3046] was similar to fill ([3047]), but separated from it by a thin lens of bluish grey clay. It contained a struck flint. Both fills correspond to slumped material from the northern side. Fill [3045] was a mixed light bluish grey silt with a fine light yellow sandy silt, and friable dark orange silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Fill [3044] was a mixed stiff light bluish grey silty clay, and friable mottled light yellowish grey silty sand with orangey and bluish silty sand. Both fills correspond to slumped material from the southern side. Fill [2290] was a friable mid bluish grey silty sand. It was mottled with a dark orange and light yellow silty sand, with occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained three bone fragments, four struck flints, two burnt flints and a (possible) hammerstone. Top fill ([2289]) was a rather firmly compacted dark brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained 14 potsherds, 27 bone fragments, two struck flints and two burnt stones. This ditch is spatially associated with ditches F. 444 and 478, and with postholes F. 324 and 328 in order to form an entrance system.

F. 370 - A pit, 80cm long, 53cm wide and 34cm deep. This was cut afterwards by a posthole, about 20cm in diameter and 15cm deep. The cut of this posthole ([2095]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a flat uneven base. Its fill ([2075]) was a soft loose mid light grey sand with charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint. The cut of the pit ([2077]) consisted of concave irregular sides. Fill [2076] was a soft reddish-orange mottled sand, probably slumped material from the side. Fill [2074] was a dark mid grey sand with iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd, a piece of burnt clay and seven struck flints.

F. 371 - A small posthole, 17cm long and 13cm wide. Its cut ([2085]) consisted of steep straight sides with a marked break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2084]) was a soft orangey grey silty sand, with slight mottled deposits towards the base. No finds were recovered.

F. 372 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2087]) consisted of concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2086]) was a soft mid grey orange silty sand, rather mottled at the base. It contained a struck flint.

F. 373 - A stakehole, 15cm in diameter and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2089]) consisted of concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2088]) was a soft mid orangey grey silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 374 - Either a small pit or a posthole, 42cm in diameter and 17cm deep. Its cut ([2091]) consisted of concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2090]) was a soft mid orangey grey silty sand. It contained a struck flint.

F. 375 - A large posthole, 53cm long, 43cm wide and 37cm deep. Its cut ([2094]) consisted of very steep sides, slightly undercutting on the eastern side, leading to a deep concave base. Its fill ([2093]) was a moderately loose dark brownish black silty sand with frequent charcoal and rare gravel inclusions. It contained three struck flints and six burnt flints. This posthole forms part of a circular structure with postholes F. 357, 360, 372, 365 and 376.

F. 376 - A posthole, 30cm long, 22cm wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([2101]) consisted of steep sloping sides with a clear break of slope leading to a deep conical base. Its fill ([2100]) was a moderately loose dark grey brown silty sand, with rare gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is very similar in shape and size to posthole F. 357 to which it is associated with F. 360, 362, 363, 365 and 375.

F. 377 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2103]) contained a struck flint.

F. 378 - A pit, 85cm long, 60cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2106]) presented quite steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2105]) was a dark black friable sand, with rare gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd and a burnt flint.

F. 379 - A small oval pit, 60cm long, 38cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2108]) consisted of shallow sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2107]) was a loose friable mid brownish red grey sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 380 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2109]) contained 13 struck flints and four burnt flints.

F. 381 - A tree-throw.

F. 382 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2114]) contained a potsherd, two struck flints and a burnt flint.

F. 383 - A tree-throw.

F. 384 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2118]) contained two struck flints.

F. 385 - A either a posthole or a small pit, 40cm in diameter and 12cm deep. Its cut ([2132]) consisted of concave sides gradually leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2131]) was a softly compacted dark grey mottled silty sand with patches of red brown silty sand. It contained occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised 15 potsherds, 11 calcined bone fragments, two pieces of burnt clay, two burnt flints, as well as a barbed and tanged arrowhead (SmF 2646]).

F. 386 - A pit, 55cm long, 40cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2121]) consisted of steep rounded sides with a concave sides. Its fill ([2120]) was a friable dark blackish grey sand, which contained 56 burnt flints. There was no evidence of *in situ* burning.

F. 387 - A tree-throw.

F. 388 - A tree-throw.

F. 389 - A posthole, 48cm long, 42cm wide and 29cm deep. Its cut ([2128]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with yellow patches, as well as common gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a piece of burnt clay and two struck flints.

F. 390 - A tree-throw.

F. 391 - A tree-throw whose fill ([2133]) contained two decorated potsherds.

F. 392 - A pit-pyre, 78cm long, 65cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([2208]) consisted of steeply sloping concave sides gradually leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([2006]) was a moderately compacted friable mid to pale pink and orange sand. The main fill ([2005]) was a moderately compacted soft and friable dark grey black silty sand. There were sparse gravel inclusions, some of them being burnt, and frequent charcoal fragments. The human bones, although in bad preservation condition, retain some anatomical order and loose articulation. It seems that at least two individuals were represented. Finds comprised a struck flint and three burnt flints.

F. 393 - A sub-circular pit, about 1.05m in diameter. Its cut ([2152]) had been partly disturbed by an animal burrow and consisted of steep concave sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2151]) was a moderately compacted mixed yellow grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [2150] was a moderately compacted mid orangey grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a bone fragment and a struck flint. Fill [2149] was a moderately compacted very dark greyish bluish sandy silt, with occasional gravel and very frequent charcoal inclusions. Fill [2148] was a moderately compacted dark bluish silty sand with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions. The last two fills ([2148-9]) contained a potsherd, a struck flint and 23 burnt flints.

F. 394 - A posthole, 38cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2154]) consisted of steep, nearly vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a tight concave base. Its fill, [2153], was a moderately compacted dark bluish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 395 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2136]) contained six bones and four burnt flints.

F. 396 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2138]) contained a potsherd, a bone, three struck flints, four burnt flints and four burnt stones.

F. 397 - A shallow pit, 60cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([2141]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2140]) was a loose mid grey reddish brown sand, with occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 398 - A tree-throw.

F. 399 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2144]) contained a struck flint.

F. 400 - A large posthole, 70cm long, 43cm wide and over 80cm deep. Its cut ([2128]) was asymmetrical, with a gradual concave side to the North, and an undercutting side on the South. Its fill ([2046]) was a softly compacted mid brown mid grey silty sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and two struck flints.

F. 401 - A tree-throw.

F. 402 - A tree-throw.

F. 403 - A posthole, 35cm in diameter and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2173]) consisted of gradual concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2172]) was a soft compacted heterogeneous mid dark grey silty sand, with sparse gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 404 - A shallow pit, 62cm long, 56cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([2175]) consisted of concave sides gradually leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2000]) was a soft compacted light brown reddish light grey slightly silty sand with sparse gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([2174]) was a soft compacted mid brown mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained two burnt flints.

F. 405 - A posthole, 55cm long, 50cm wide and 72cm deep. Its cut ([2177]) was asymmetrical, with a gradual steep undercutting side to the North and a vertical side to the South, leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([2165]) was a soft compacted mid grey brownish silty sand, mottled with narrow vertical brown orangey stripes. There were occasional gravel and charcoal

inclusions, as well as some traces of possible rooting. It contained two struck flints, two potsherds, a calcined bone and a burnt stone.

F. 406 - A posthole, 24cm long, 20cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([2179]) consisted of gradual sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2178]) was a softly compacted mid grey brownish silty sand, with sparse charcoal and iron pan inclusions.

F. 407 - A posthole, 26cm long, 24cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2179]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a tight concave base. Its fill ([2181]) was a moderately compacted mid grey sand with occasional gravel and iron, and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to form part of long narrow structure with postholes F. 408, 409 and 410.

F. 408 - A posthole, 40cm long, 36cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([2184]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2183]) was a moderately compacted mid grey sand with occasional gravel and iron pan, and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to form part of a long narrow structure with postholes F. 407, 409 and 410.

F. 409 - A posthole, 26cm in diameter and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2186]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2185]) was a moderately compacted mid dark grey sand with occasional gravel and iron pan, and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to form part of a long narrow structure with postholes F. 407, 408 and 410.

F. 410 - A posthole, 26cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([2188]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2187]) was a moderately compacted mid grey sand with occasional gravel and iron pan, and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to form part of a long narrow structure with postholes F. 407, 408 and 409.

F. 411 - A posthole, 47cm long, 45cm long wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2180]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2247]) was a plastic blue grey clay with frequent iron pan and rare charcoal inclusions. The top fill ([2248]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand, with some gravel inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 412 - A large pit, 2.39m long, 1.95m wide and 57cm deep. Its cut ([2190]) consisted of concave sides gradually leading to a shallow rounded base. Its fill ([2189]) was a soft compacted dark mid orangey grey sandy silt (much comparable to the surrounding buried soil) with sparse gravel inclusions. It seems to have been subject to major root intrusions. It contained 26 potsherds, two bones, a piece of burnt clay, a struck flint and three burnt stones.

F. 413 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2191]) contained two potsherds and two struck flints.

F. 414 - A pit. Its cut ([2199]) consisted of concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2198]) was a soft compacted heterogeneous mid grey silty sand, mottled with a mid brownish sand. There were occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained ten burnt flints. Fill [2197] was a softly compacted dark grey almost black lining of burnt wood and charcoal, mottled with some silty sand. The upper fill ([2196]) was a soft compacted dark grey sandy silt, mixed with some red brownish sand. There were moderate charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised, in the middle of the last fill, the base of a pot (dia.: 10cm, 38 potsherds) with some cremated bone fragments in it (nine calcined fragments). In total, there were also another bone fragment, three pieces of burnt clay, a struck flint, 56 burnt flints and a burnt stone.

F. 415 - A tree-throw.

F. 416 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its cut ([2210]) was asymmetrical, with a gradually sloping down side to the West and a very steep side to the East, leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([2209]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand, with sparse gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with features F. 417-20.

F. 417 - A posthole, 25cm long, 22cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2212]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([2211]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand, with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with features F. 416, and 418-20.

F. 418 - A posthole, 27cm long, 23cm wide and 16cm deep. Its cut ([2214]) consisted of steep sides gradually leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([2213]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand with sparse gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with features F. 416-7 and 419-20.

F. 419 - A posthole, 20cm long, 15cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2216]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base. It was very disturbed by subsequent root activity. Its fill ([2215]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand with sparse gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with features F. 416-8 and 420.

F. 420 - A posthole, 30cm long, 25cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2218]) consisted of steep sides leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([2217]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand, with sparse gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 421 - A tree-throw.

F. 422 - A posthole, 40cm in diameter and 22cm deep. Its cut ([2223]) consisted of steep sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([2222]) was a soft compacted mid grey silty sand, with sparse gravel, charcoal and frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 423 - A tree-throw, 4m long,1m wide and 35cm deep. Its cut ([2228]) was asymmetrical, with a vertical side to the North, and a stepped side to the South, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2227] & [2229]) was a loose, mottled dark grey dark reddish brown silty sand, damp towards the base. There were some iron pan and sparse gravel inclusion. Fill [2227]) contained two struck flints and a burnt flint. Fill [2229] contained a struck flint and two burnt stones.

F. 425 - A pit, 80cm long, 55cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2246]) consisted of steep sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([2245]) was a soft compacted dark mid grey silty sand mottled with brown orangey sand, and with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. The top fill ([2377]) was a soft compacted dark grey black silty sand with frequent charcoal and moderate burnt stone inclusions. It contained 50 potsherds, 27 bones, 30 pieces of worked clay, two struck flints, 81 burnt flints and a burnt stone. The presence of some scorched natural sand and a burnt clay lump, as well as the exposure of the burnt wood, suggests *in situ* burning.

F. 426 - A posthole, 30cm long, 22cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2253]) was asymmetrical, with a vertical side to the West, and a gradual gentle sloped side to the East, leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([2252]) was a moderately compacted very dark grey silt, with occasional orange mottling, sparse gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 427 - A natural hollow containing semi-articulated human feet bones. The surrounding matrix ([2249]) was a loose mid grey sand with gravel and iron pan inclusions, much comparable to the buried soil.

F. 428 - A posthole, 34cm long, 25cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2251]) consisted of steep sides gradually leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2250]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand with rare gravel and sparse charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 429 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2255]) contained a struck flint and a burnt flint.

F. 430 - A posthole, 32cm in diameter and 21cm deep. Its cut ([2257]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2258]) was a softly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand. It contained a struck flint.

F. 431 - A posthole, 36cm long, 27cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2259]) was asymmetrical, with a sloping side to the West, and a near vertical side to the North, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2260]) was a soft compacted mid orangey grey silty sand which contained a single flint flake.

F. 432 - A posthole, 35cm long, 30cm wide and 30cm deep. Its cut ([2261]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2262]) was a softly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 433 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2263]) contained two potsherds, eight bones, three struck flints, a burnt stone and a burnt flint.

F. 434 - A pit, 1.14m long, 87cm wide and 47cm deep. Its cut ([2277]) consisted of near vertical sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. The lower fill ([2279]) was a soft light brownish grey silty sand, with moderate gravel inclusions. This thin layer was present all around the cut of the pit and devoid of finds. It could be associated with the digging of the pit, then being left open for some time. The upper fill ([2278]) was a soft mid-light bluish grey slightly silty sand, with rare occurrence of charcoal. It contained 116 Collared Urn potsherds, as well as eight struck flints and four bones. This pit was spatially close to postholes F. 430 and 431.

F. 435 - A posthole, 32cm long, 25cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([2288]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2287]) was a mixed mid dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel, iron pan and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 436 - A natural depression of the ground containing a series of semi-articulated human bones, and partly disturbed by some animal activity. The surrounding matrix was the buried soil which covers most of the ridge: a mid grey silty sand mottled with a greyish yellow silty sand, and with iron pan inclusions. Human bones comprised many fragments, including tibia, humerus, radius, skull parts and two metatarsals. The state of bone preservation was poor.

F. 437 - A posthole, 53cm in diameter and 31cm deep. Its cut ([2365]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2364]) was a soft friable mottled dark orangey grey yellow sand. The upper fill ([2363]) was a medium compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd. The cut ([2362]) of the post-pipe was clear and consisted of straight undercutting sides, with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. It was 13cm in diameter at the bottom, 7cm at the base and 22cm deep. Its fill ([2361]) was a soft, loose dark grey brown fine sandy silt with occasional roots. It contained a piece of bone.

F. 438 - A posthole, 77cm in diameter and 81cm deep. Its cut ([2296]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2294]) was a soft mid-grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions. It contained a fairly large assemblage, with 20 potsherds, three pieces of burnt clay, 13 bone fragments, five struck flints, two burnt flints and five burnt stones. Fill [2295] was a soft heterogeneous mix of brownish yellow clayey sand, yellowish orange sand and grey sandy silt. It corresponded to slumped material from the side. Taken into consideration the extent of slumped material, the original posthole must have been around 45cm in diameter.

F. 439 - A tree-throw.

F. 440 - A posthole, 34cm in diameter and 12cm deep. Its cut ([2300]) consisted of curved sides with a rounded base. Its fill ([2299]) was a loose mid grey orange mottled sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 441 - A pit, 1.25m long, 90cm wide ad 27cm deep. Its cut ([2302]) was asymmetrical, with a steep side to the North, and a more gradual shallow slope to the South, East, and West, leading to an uneven flat base. The basal fill ([2302]) was a moderately loose mid orangey grey silty sand, with sparse gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained two struck flints and a bone. The top fill ([2301]) was a moderately loose dark black brown silty sand,

with moderate gravel and very frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd, eight bone fragments, and a struck flint.

F. 442 - A tree-throw.

F. 443 - A posthole, 32cm in diameter and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2310]) consisted of moderately steep sides gradually leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2309]) was a well compacted, slightly mottled, mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal, iron pan and, towards the base, gravel inclusions. It contained a flint blade.

F. 444 - A ditch, 1.1m wide and 50cm deep, and running on a NNW-SSE axis. Two slots were dug, from North to South:

> The first slot corresponded to the northern terminus of the ditch. It was 90cm wide and 35cm deep. Its cut ([2313]) consisted of concave slopes with a concave base. The basal fill ([2318]) was a loose mottled mid to dark grey, with dark reddish brown grey sand. This fill is likely to have accumulated naturally through water erosion. Fill [2312] was a mixed loose mid orange sand and firm blackish grey sandy clay forming a layered fill. This ditch is spatially associated with ditch F. 369. The upper fill ([2311]) was a dark bluish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel, moderate charcoal and some iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint and a bone.
>
> The second slot was set against the southern edge of excavation. Its cut ([2374]) consisted of steep, stepped sides leading to a flat base. The primary fill ([2373]) was a firm sticky mid bluish grey sandy clay with some light orangey brown patches of clayey sand (probably slumped from the sides). It contained eight bones and two struck flints.

F. 445 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([1479]) contained three potsherds and a bone.

F. 446 - A posthole, 26cm in diameter and 9cm deep. Its cut ([2315]) consisted of vertical sides with a sloping base. Its fill ([2314]) was a well compacted sticky greenish grey clay layered with orange sand, and with some gravel inclusions. It was truncated by tree-throw F. 447. No finds were recovered.

F. 447 - A tree-throw, which truncates posthole F. 446. Its fill ([2317]) contained four bones and a struck flint.

F. 448 - A posthole, 43cm long, 37cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2324]) was very truncated: only the concave base remains. Its fill ([2323]) was a moderately compacted dark grey silt, with frequent charcoal and burnt stone inclusions. It contained 25 burnt bones, eight potsherds, a piece of burnt clay and three burnt flints.

F. 449 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([1481]) contained a potsherd and a bone.

F. 450 - A posthole, 32cm in diameter and 29cm deep. Its cut ([2326]) consisted of near vertical convex sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2325]) was a firmly compacted light bluish grey sandy silt, with rare gravel and iron pan staining inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 451 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2328]) contained a potsherd, five struck flints and a burnt flint.

F. 452 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2330]) contained a struck flint, a burnt flint and a burnt stone.

F. 453 - A pit, 52cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2371]) consisted of near vertical sides, with a clear break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2370]) was a friable mid grey silty sand with occasional iron pan staining. It contained a potsherd and a struck flint.

F. 454 - A pit, 88cm in diameter and 39cm deep. Its cut ([2335]) was asymmetrical, with a steep concave side to the West and a stepped concave side to the East, leading to a slightly rounded base. Its fill ([2334]) was a soft mid slightly orange mottled grey sandy silt, with some gravel inclusions. It contained six potsherds, a piece of burnt clay, a burnt flint and a burnt stone.

F. 455 - A posthole, 28cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2341]) consisted of regular sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2343]) was a dark orangey grey clayey silt with very little sand. It contained two worked flints, including a core. Fill [2342] was a soft light orangey grey silty sand, corresponding to slumped material on both sides.

F. 456 - A pit, 65cm long, 52cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([2344]) consisted of sloping slides with a gradual break of slopes leading to an uneven concave base. Its fill ([2354]) was a firmly compacted dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate charcoal and frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 457 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2347]) contained a struck flint.

F. 458 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2349]) consisted of nearly vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill was a mid dark grey organic rich sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 459 - A pit, 1.15m long, 1.1m wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([2357]) consisted of irregular slightly concave sides, with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2358]) was a soft moderated light grey silty sand with extensive iron pan staining and moderate charcoal flecks. It contained 19 potsherds, 11 worked flints and two burnt stones.

F. 460 - A tree-throw.

F. 461 - A re-cut of F. 462 and 463. It is 1.13m long, 1.1m wide and 33cm deep. Its cut ([2352]) consisted of sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3251]) was a firmly compacted mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with small orangey patches. It presented frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained two burnt flints.

F. 462 - A re-cut of F. 463. It is 51cm in diameter and 28cm deep. Its cut ([2357]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its cut (2353]) was a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional orangey patches. It contained common gravel, charcoal and iron pan staining inclusions. Finds comprised three bones and a worked flint. This pit is re-cut by F. 461.

F. 463 - A pit, 45cm in diameter and 51cm deep. Its cut ([2352]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([2359]) was a very dark brownish grey silty sand, with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions. The upper fill ([2358]) was a soft compacted pale orangey grey silty sand, with some clayey patches and are gravel and charcoal inclusions. It corresponded to a natural slumping. It contained two worked flints. This pit was re-cut by features F. 461 and 462.

F. 464 - A shallow posthole, 15cm in diameter and 3cm deep. Its cut ([2376]) consisted of vertical sides with a flat base. Its fill ([2375]) was a loose mid grey silty sand with iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 465 - A pit, 50cm in diameter and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2382]) consisted of slightly concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2381]) was a friable dark grey silty sand with very rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 467 - A pit, 1.24m long, 1m wide and 16cm deep. Its cut ([2384]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2383]) was a firmly compacted mid to dark brownish grey sand, mottled with mid orange sandy patches, and with some gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained two potsherds, a bone, four struck flints, two burnt flints and two burnt stones.

F. 468 - See F. 369.

F. 469 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2400]) contained three struck flints.

F. 470 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2408]) consisted of rounded concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2407]) was a loose mid grey sandy silty mottled with some compact orange sand towards the southern edge, as well as occasional gravel inclusions. It contained a worked flint. It was spatially associated with posthole F. 471.

F. 471 - A posthole, 23cm in diameter and 8cm deep. Its fill ([[2410]) consisted of steep concave sides leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2409]) was a loose mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole was spatially associated with posthole F. 470.

F. 472 - A pit, 65cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2415]) was asymmetrical, with a concave side to the Southwest and a straight side to the Northeast, with a gradual break of slope leading to a nearly flat base. The basal fill ([2414]) was a soft friable light grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and iron pan staining inclusions. It contained 12 potsherds, six bones, three pieces of burnt clay and two burnt stones. The upper fill ([2413]) was a compacted mottled yellowish brown, light grey silty and with gravel and iron pan inclusions.

F. 473 - A posthole, 23cm in diameter and 4cm deep. Its cut ([2447]) consisted of vertical sides leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2446]) was a loose mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

F. 474 - A possible posthole, 35cm long, 23cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([2421]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2420]) was a moderately compacted mixed mid grey and orange yellow silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 475 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2422]) contained three struck flints.

F. 476 - A possible posthole, 25cm long, 20cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([2427]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2426]) was a rather firm very dark grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 478 - A ditch, observed on approximately 40m and running on a east-west axis. A total of five slots were dug, from West to East:

The first slot corresponded to the western terminus. Its cut ([2430]) consisted of slightly stepped edges, with the top of the edge breaking sharply into near vertical sides then leading to a concave base. Basal fill ([3042]) was a mid brownish grey sand with occasional iron pan inclusions. It seems to correspond to material washed from the sides. It contained a struck flint and a burnt stone. Fill [3041] was a compacted red-brown sand which had slumped from the edges. Fill [2429] was a compacted mid-grey brown sand with occasional charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained a bone and two worked flints. The top fill ([2428]) was a mid bluish grey brown slightly clayey sand with patches of re-deposited light blue clay and areas of compacted iron pan, and occasional charcoal inclusions.

The second slot was 1.1m wide and 55cm deep. Its cut ([2432]) consisted of slightly stepped sides at the top, breaking quite sharply into near vertical sides, followed by a gradual break of slope leading to a flattish base. The basal fill ([3043]) was a relatively loose mid brownish grey washed sand with occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained four struck flints. Fill [2502] was a loose to hard mid brownish grey and bluish grey sand with patches of red orange compacted sand with iron pan inclusions. There were also patches of light grey blue sandy clay and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained a bone, a decorated potsherd and six worked flints. The top fill ([2431]) was a firm dark black grey sandy clay with moderate to frequent charcoal lenses. There were also occasional patches of compacted orange sand with iron pan inclusions.

The third slot was 1.34m wide and 42cm deep. Its cut ([2461]) consisted of gradually sloping sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3033]) was a moderately compacted light bluish clay mottled with mid brown silty sand. It contained a struck flint and two burnt stones. Fill [3032] was a moderately compacted light brownish silty sand mottled with patches of greyish sandy clay. There were occasional gravel and sparse charcoal inclusions. Fill [2460] contained five bones. Fill [2459]) contained a potsherd, seven bones and two struck flints

The third slot was 1.25m wide and 34cm deep. Its cut ([3037]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill [3036] was a softly compacted mid light

brown silty sand, mottled with pale yellow and red brownish horizontal lenses. There were inclusions of sandy clay, as well as of gravel and charcoal. Fill [3035] was a softly compacted mid light grey clayey sand mottled with patches of pale yellow sand. There were sparse charcoal inclusions. Fill [3034] was a softly compacted dark grey black sandy silt mottled with mid brown clayey peat. There were occasional inclusions of charcoal and organic matter. Finds comprised three struck flints. Fill [2990] contained three bones, a struck flint and a burnt flint.

The fourth slot was 1.15m wide and 24cm deep. Its cut ([2969]) consisted of straight sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2968]) was a friable mottled mid orange grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and rare large iron pan inclusions. It presented a possible re-cut ([2967]), which consisted of rounded sides leading to a rounded base. Its basal fill ([2966]) was a friable mottled mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional vertical iron pan streaks. The upper fill ([2965]) was a soft reddish brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecks and orange black mottles. It contained 14 struck flints. Re-cut ([2967]) was visible in this slot but not in others. Moreover, its fills ([2965-6]) have very similar, but darker, than the surrounding sand.

The fifth slot was 1.9m wide and 36cm deep. Its cut ([2905]) consisted of moderately sloping irregular sides leading to a concave uneven base. The basal fill ([2904]) was a rather soft sticky mixed pale brown grey and brown yellow silty sand in lenses, with yellowish greasy silt/clay patches and rare gravel inclusions. Fill [2903] was a rather firm sticky mixed pale greyish brown silty sand with moderate paler brown lenses and occasional darker grey patches, as well as occasional charcoal and iron pan inclusions. The upper fill ([2902]) was a rather firm sticky mid grey brown sandy clay/silt with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 479 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2433]) contained a potsherd, a bone, a struck flint and a burnt flint.

F. 480 - A posthole, 40cm long, 23cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([2436]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2435]) was a mid to light brownish grey silty sand with orangey patches and frequent gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 481 - A posthole, 35cm in diameter and 12cm deep. Its cut ([2438]) was asymmetrical, with a steep side to the West and a more gradual side to the East, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2437]) was a firm sticky dark grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 482 - A posthole, 31cm long, 28cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2440]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat, very slightly concave base. Its fill ([2441]) was a soft mid orangey grey silty sand with sparse charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 483 - An oval pit, 1.4m long, 1.05m wide and 38cm deep. Its cut ([2443]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2442]) was a firm friable mid grey brown silty sand, very heavily mottled with brownish orange and paler brownish yellow patches. It also contained very occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit is cutting the eastern side of ditch F. 368.

F. 484 - A possible pit, 48cm long, 45cm wide and 9cm deep. Its cut ([2444]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2445]) was a soft dark grey silty sand with orange sand mottling and rare charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 485 - A posthole, 45cm long, 32cm wide and 11cm deep. Its cut ([2446]) consisted of gradually sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2447]) was a soft mixed mid grey orange sandy silt, with very rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

F. 486 - A posthole, 47cm long, 36cm wide and 5cm deep. Its cut ([2452]) consisted of sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2451]) was a firmly compacted mid to light brownish grey

silty sand with small orangey sandy patches, as well as gravel and charcoal inclusions. There were signs of major root activity. It contained three potsherds. This posthole is adjacent to posthole F. 487.

F. 487 - A posthole, 35cm long, 27cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2454]) consisted of near vertical sides with a marked break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2453]) was a firmly compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt with some orangey sandy patches, as well as common gravel and charcoal inclusions. There were signs of major root activity. It contained six potsherds. This posthole was adjacent to posthole F. 486.

F. 489 - A posthole, 21cm long, 17cm wide and 9cm deep. Its cut ([2455]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2456]) was a soft mid orangey grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecks. It contained a potsherd.

F. 490: see F. 369.

F. 491 - A tree-throw.

F. 492 - An animal burrow.

F. 493 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 87cm deep. Its cut ([2477]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill [2476] was a soft light yellowish brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [2475] was a soft mid orangish brown sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained two potsherds and a bone. Fill [2474] was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained two struck flints. This posthole was truncating posthole F. 494, which presented very similar fills.

F. 494 - A posthole, 50cm long, 37cm wide and 69cm deep. Its cut ([2481]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill [2480] was a soft light yellowish brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [2479] was a soft mid orangish brown sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a bone and three potsherds. This posthole was truncated by posthole F. 493.

F. 495 - A posthole, 29cm long, 22cm wide and 9cm deep. Its cut ([2487]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2488]) was a soft mid dark brown grey slightly sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

F. 496 - A possible posthole, 24cm long, 20cm wide and 4cm deep. Its cut ([2490]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2489]) was a firmly compacted mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. There was some limited root action. It contained a burnt stone.

F. 497 - A posthole, 32cm long, 30cm wide and 16cm deep. Its cut ([2491]) consisted of near vertical sides with a medium break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2492]) was a hard friable mid dark brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

F. 498 - A pit, 92cm in diameter and 29cm deep. Its cut ([2494]) consisted of regular slightly concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2495]) was a firmly compacted mid grey silty sand with rare gravel and extensive iron pan staining inclusions. Finds comprised 18 potsherds, 25 bone fragments, 11 burnt stones, six struck flints and a small piece of copper alloy.

F. 499 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 13cm deep. It was heavily disturbed by later root activity ([2499] and 2498]). Its cut ([2497]) was asymmetrical, with a gradual side to the West, a steeper side to the East, leading to a concave base. Fill [2496] was a mid reddish brown sandy silty with moderate grey mottles and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 500 - Either a small pit or a posthole. Its cut ([2501]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2500]) was a mid to dark brownish orangey grey silty sand, with occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. There was some root disturbance. Finds comprised a bone, a struck flint and six burnt stones.

F. 501 - A possible posthole, 18cm in diameter and 4cm deep. Its cut ([2504]) consisted of concave sides with a flattish base. Its fill ([2504]) was a loose mixed pale grey silty sand with patches of orange sand. It contained a potsherd.

F. 502 - A possible posthole, 20cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([2506]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a tapered base. Its fill ([2505]) was a medium compacted mixed mid grey orange and yellow sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 503 - A possible posthole, 18cm in diameter and 5cm deep. Its cut ([2508]) consisted of uneven steep sides leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2507]) was a medium compacted mid grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd (Grooved Ware).

F. 504 - Either a small pit or a large posthole, 50cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2510]) consisted of near vertical sides with a relatively sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2509]) was a moderately compacted mid dark grey silty sand with orange patches, and occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd, three bones and two struck flints.

F. 505 was a large sub-circular pit, about 1.9m in diameter and 1.14m deep. Its cut was ([2667]) asymmetrical, with a steep uneven side to the northwest, and a stepped uneven steep side to the southeast, with a sharp break of slope leading to a flattish base. The basal fill ([2666]) was a friable pale orangey-grey silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Fill [2665] was a compact dark orange sand with frequent grey streaks. It most probably corresponded to slumped material from the side. Fill [2664] was a friable orangey grey silty sand with rare patches of yellow sand and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill [2663] was a loose fine yellow sand. Fill [2662 was a soft fine light grey silty sand with occasional orange mottling. It contained eight bones and a struck flint. It most probably corresponded to material slumped from the side. Fill [2661] was mixed light grey and dark orangey silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and iron pan towards the edges. It contained two bones, a struck flint and a potsherd. Fill [2660] was a mixed, orangey more grey silty sand with frequent iron pan vertical streaks and charcoal flecks. It contained 14 bones and a struck flint. Fill [2659] was a friable mixed light grey and dark orange silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Fill [2658] was a compact light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional iron pan staining and gravel inclusions. There were frequent charcoal flecks throughout the fill. It contained five bones. This pit is truncated to the southeast by features F. 542-4.

F. 506 - A posthole, 40cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its cut ([2526]) consisted of steep uneven sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2525]) was a loose very mixed pale grey silty sand with patches of orangey sand. It presented occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint and a burnt stone.

F. 507 - A tree-throw.

F. 508 - A shallow posthole, 24cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2530]) consisted of steep concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2529]) was a firmly compacted mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Finds comprised a potsherd and three burnt stones. This posthole is spatially associated with posthole F. 509.

F. 509 - A large shallow posthole, 49cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its U-shaped cut ([2532]) consisted of gradual concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2531]) was a firmly compacted dark blackish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained two struck flints. This posthole is spatially associated with posthole F. 508.

F. 510 - A shallow pit, 70cm long, 59cm wide and 5cm deep. Its cut ([2534]) consisted of gently sloping concave sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2533]) was a firmly compacted light brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and a burnt stone. This pit truncates posthole F. 511 to the southeast.

F. 511 - A posthole, 18cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its V-shaped cut ([2536]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to an almost pointed base. Its fill ([2535]) was a firmly compacted mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. It contained a struck flint. This posthole was truncated by pit F. 510 to the northwest.

F. 512 - A pit, 82cm long, 80cm wide and 30cm deep. Its cut ([2537]) consisted of steep sides with a medium break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2538]) was a medium compacted dark bluish very organic silty clay. The top fill ([2539]) was a soft mid dark grey brown sandy silt, with rare charcoal inclusions. It contained two bones.

F. 513 - A posthole, 28cm in diameter and 18cm deep. There were some traces of bioturbation. Its cut ([2541]) consisted of steep sides leading to an irregular base. Its fill ([2540]) was a firmly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel, frequent charcoal and iron pan inclusions. The deepest part of the fill, to the west, was loosely compacted, probably because of the bioturbation. No finds were recovered.

F. 514 - A posthole, 32cm long, 26cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2506]) consisted of rounded sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2542]) was a mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal, and very occasional iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 515 - A pit, 80cm long, 78cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([2544]) consisted of steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2545]) was a soft mixed dark brown grey and mid orange brown sandy silt, with rare charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 516 - A pit, 45cm long, 34cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2548]) consisted of moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a slightly rounded base. Its fill ([2546]) was a moderately compacted friable mid to dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained a nearly complete pot (2547]) deposited against the northeastern side, as well as a bone and three struck flints.

F. 517 - A posthole, 15cm in diameter and 5cm deep. Its cut ([2552]) consisted of regular sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2551]) was a soft dark grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with features F. 518-20.

F. 518 - A posthole, 21cm in diameter and 18cm deep. Its cut ([2554]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2553]) was a soft dark grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with features F. 517, and 519-20.

F. 519 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2556]) consisted of steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2555]) was a soft dark grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with F. 517-8 and F. 520.

F. 520 - A posthole, 21cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2558]) consisted of steep straight sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2557]) was a soft dark grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel and rare iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with features F. 517-9.

F. 521 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2549]) contained three struck flints.

F. 522 - A possible posthole, 23cm long, 20cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2559]) consisted of sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2560]) was a soft mid orangey grey silty sand. No finds were recovered. This posthole is possibly associated with posthole F. 523 to the southeast.

F. 523 - A possible posthole, 19cm in diameter and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2561]) consisted of sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2562]) was a mid orangey grey silty sand. No finds were recovered. This posthole is possibly associated with posthole F. 522 to the northwest.

F. 524 - A small pit, 46cm long, 44cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2563]) consisted of slightly irregular sloping sides leading to a tapered concave base. Its fill ([2564]) was a firmly compacted mid orangey grey silty sand. It contained six potsherds, a bone, a piece of burnt clay and two struck flints.

F. 525 - A pit, 61cm long, 55cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2565]) consisted of sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2566]) was a firmly compacted mid greyish orange silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 526 - A posthole, 21cm long, 18cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2567]) consisted of sloping sides with a gradual break of slopes leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2568]) was a firmly compacted mid orangey grey silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 527 - A shallow depression of the surface with some buried soil (2569]), which contained five potsherds and ten bones.

F. 528 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2576]) contained a struck flint and a burnt stone.

F. 529 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2578]) contained a burnt flint.

F. 530 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2580]) contained a potsherd.

F. 531 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2582]) contained two struck flints, a burnt flint and a burnt stone.

F. 532 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2585]) contained a struck flint and two burnt stones.

F. 533 - A posthole, 23cm in diameter and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2587]) consisted of shallow concave sides leading to a rounded flattish base. Its fill ([2586]) was a moderately compacted mid grey blue silty sand with occasional orange patches. No finds were recovered.

F. 534 - A posthole, 27cm in diameter and 3cm deep. Its cut ([2589]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2588]) was a moderately compacted mid orangish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 535 - A pit, 81cm long, 58cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2590]) consisted of medium steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2591]) was a soft mid brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 536 - A posthole, 20cm long, 14cm wide and 5cm deep. Its cut ([2593]) consisted of moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2592]) was a medium compacted friable mid to dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional patches of iron pan staining. It contained a struck flint. This posthole seems to be associated with postholes F. 537-9.

F. 537 - A posthole, 32cm long, 24cm wide and 9cm deep. Its cut ([2595]) consisted of moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2594]) was a mid to dark reddish brown sandy silt with frequent iron pan staining in its southeastern half. No finds were recovered. This posthole seems to be associated with postholes F. 536 and 538-9.

F. 538 - A posthole, 24cm long, 16cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([2598]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([2597]) was a well compacted reddish brown silty sand with iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint. The top fill ([2596]) was a medium compacted mid bluish grey sandy silt with very occasional gravel inclusions. This posthole seems to be associated with postholes F. 536-7 and F. 539.

F. 539 - A posthole, 33cm in diameter and 21cm deep. Its cut ([2600]) consisted of steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2599]) was a moderately to loosely compacted semi-friable slightly mottled mid grey sandy silt with frequent iron pan and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt stone. This posthole seems to be associated with postholes F. 536-8.

F. 540 - Either a small pit or a posthole, 38cm in diameter and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2602]) consisted of moderately steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2601]) was a moderately to loosely compacted soft friable pale grey silty sand with frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 541 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2603]) contained a struck flint.

F. 542 - A shallow pit, about 1.04m in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([2669]) consisted of straight sides with a break of slope leading to a near flat base. Its fill ([2608]) was a friable mid bluish grey silty sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained 11 bones (one calcined) and five potsherds. This pit cuts pits F. 505 and 543-4.

F. 543 - A pit, 60cm in diameter and 29cm deep. Its cut ([2671]) consisted of slight concave sides leading to an uneven base. Its fill ([2670]) was a friable mid bluish grey silty sand with patches of dark orange sand and light yellow silty sand. It contained some occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered. This pit is cutting F. 544 and is cut by F. 542.

F. 544 - A pit, 45cm in diameter and 30cm deep. Its cut ([2673]) consisted of near vertical sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2672]) was a friable mid dark orange sand mottled with occasional patches of light grey sand, and occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained four bones and two potsherds. This pit is cut by pits F. 542-3.

F. 545 - An animal burrow. Its fill ([2616]) contained two potsherds and a bone.

F. 546 - A posthole, 19cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([2631]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2630]) was a compacted mid grey silty sand with moderate iron pan, occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 547 - A posthole, 44cm long, 39cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([2632]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a rather sharp break of slope leading to a slightly concave base. Its fill ([2633]) was a compacted mid orangey silty sand with occasional charcoal and rare iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint, a burnt stone and a bone.

F. 548 - A posthole, 41cm long, 30cm wide and 9cm deep. Its cut ([2634]) consisted of sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2635]) was a compacted mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional patches of light grey sand and rare iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 549 - A posthole, 20cm in diameter and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2636]) consisted of sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2637]) was a compacted mid orangey silty sand with gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 550 - A posthole, 24cm in diameter and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2638]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2639]) was a compacted mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 551 - A posthole, 60cm long, 33cm wide and 13cm deep, badly disturbed on the western side by root activity. Its cut ([2640]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2641]) was a moderately compacted mid orangey grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 552 - A posthole, 27cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([2642]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2643]) was a compacted dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F. 553 - A posthole, 34cm long, 28cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2644]) consisted of steep sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2645]) was a mid greyish orange silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 554 - A posthole. Its cut ([2646]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2647]) was a soft mid dark brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 555 - A posthole. Its cut ([2648]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2649]) was a soft mid dark brown very silty sand with very occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 556 - A posthole. Its cut ([2650]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2651]) was a soft mid dark grey brown very sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

F. 557 - A pit, 53cm long, 43cm wide and 23cm deep. Its cut ([2653]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a rounded concave base. Its fill ([2652; originally recorded as 1709]) was a moderately well compacted semi-friable mid grey brown mottled sandy silt, with frequent iron pan staining and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint and four burnt stones. It contained a potsherd. This feature was originally dug as posthole F. 297 when observed in TP144.

F. 558 - A posthole, 26cm long, 22cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2655]) consisted of moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2654]) was a moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand with sparse gravel and frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained a potsherd and two bones.

F. 559 - A small clay-lined pit, 37cm in diameter and 9cm deep. Its cut ([2735]) consisted of concave sides leading to a rounded base. Fill [2734] was a stiff firm light greyish brown silty clay, lining the edge of the pit. Fill [2733] was a soft dark greyish brown silty loam with occasional roots. It contained 48 potsherds and a bone. Fill [2732] was a friable yellowish grey fine silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

F. 560 - A posthole, 20cm in diameter and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2657]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a tapered rounded base. Its fill ([2656]) was a loose dark orangey grey silty sand with very rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 561 - A pit, 69cm long, 63cm wide and 29cm deep. Its cut ([2676]) consisted of gradually sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2675]) was a loosely compacted yellow orangey sand with sparse charcoal flecks. The top fill ([2674]) was a loosely compacted dark grey mid brown silty sand, mottled with red brownish vertical streaks. It comprised some occasional charcoal inclusions. Finds consisted of seven bones, a struck flint, a burnt flint and five burnt stones.

F. 562 - An animal burrow.

F. 563 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 25cm deep. Its cut ([2680]) consisted of steep straight sides with a tapered base. Its fill ([2679]) was a moderately compacted dark grey sand silt with occasional gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd (Grooved Ware).

F. 564 - A posthole, 32cm long, 28cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2682]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2681]) was a compacted mixed light and mid grey sandy silt, with frequent gravel, moderate iron pan and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt stone, a burnt flint and three struck flints.

F. 565 - A possible posthole, 35cm in diameter and 23cm deep. Its cut ([2684]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2683]) was a sticky firmly compacted dark black grey (organic rich) slightly sandy clay with frequent iron pan patches. No finds were recovered.

F. 566 - An area of scorched sand, 1m long, 50cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2686]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2685]) was a friable mid-orangey sand with patches of light pinkish-orange sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 567 - A posthole, 40cm long, 28cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2690]) consisted of concave sides gradually leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2689]) was a soft compacted mid grey silty sand, mottled with brown grey narrow vertical streaks. There were sparse charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised a potsherd, three bones, a piece of burnt clay and two burnt stones. This posthole is close to posthole F. 568.

F. 568 - A posthole, 22cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([2692]) consisted of concave sides gradually leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2691]) was a soft compacted mid dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel and sparse charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to posthole F. 567.

F. 569 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 27cm deep. Its cut ([2694]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a tapered base. Its fill ([2693]) was a moderately compacted mid dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 570: see F. 369.

F. 571 - A posthole, 27cm long, 20cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2698]) consisted of shallow sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2697]) was a moderately compacted mid grey sandy silt, with frequent iron pan staining throughout. It presented some occasional gravel inclusions. Finds comprised four potsherds and five bones.

F. 573 - A small pit, 60cm long, 41cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([2723]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2722]) was a soft compacted mid grey silty sand, mottled with iron pan vertical streaks. It contained sparse gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This feature has been disturbed by root activity.

F. 574 - A posthole, 29cm long, 22cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([2726]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2725]) was a firmly compacted mid to dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel, moderate iron pan and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 575: see F. 369.

F. 576: see F. 369.

F. 577 - A posthole, 15cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2737]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2736]) was a loose mid grey sand with orangey brown iron pan streaks. No finds were recovered.

F. 578 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2739]) consisted of vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2738]) was a loose mid brown and grey mottled sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 579 - A tree-throw.

F. 580 - A posthole, 16cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2743]) consisted of steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2742]) was a loose soft mixed mid grey and orange silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 581 - A posthole, 40cm in diameter and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2745]) consisted of concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2744]) was a friable light yellowish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to postholes F. 582-5.

F. 582 - A posthole, 32cm in diameter and 5cm deep. Its cut ([2747]) consisted of concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2746]) was a friable yellowish grey silty sand with occasional iron pan and very rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to postholes F. 581 and F. 583-5.

F. 583 - A posthole, 15cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([2749]) consisted of near vertical straight sides with a break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2748]) was a friable mid greyish brown silty sand mixed with mid orange sand. It contained a struck flint. This posthole is close to postholes F. 581-2 and F. 584-5.

F. 584 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([2751]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2750]) was a friable mid greyish brown silty sand mixed with mid orange sand. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to postholes F. 581-3 and F. 585.

F. 585 - A posthole. Its cut ([2753]) consisted of rounded sides with a rounded base. Its fill ([2752]) was a friable light yellowish grey silty sand mixed with dark bluish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to postholes F. 581-4.

F. 586 - A posthole, 30cm long, 27cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2755]) was asymmetrical with a gradual slope on the northern side and a near vertical side on the south, with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2754]) was a softly compacted mid dark grey silty sand mottled with small patches of yellow pale orange sand. There were very sparse charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 587 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2757]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a tapered base. Its fill ([2756]) was a moderately compacted mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

F. 588 - A tree-throw.

F. 589 - A pit, 61cm long, 56cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([2761]) consisted of steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2760]) was a firmly compacted mid grey silty sand with moderate gravel, iron pan and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd, six flint flakes and three burnt flints.

F. 590 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2762]) contained two potsherds, a bone, a struck flint and a burnt flint.

F. 591 - A pit. Its cut ([2765]) consisted of gently sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2764]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid brown grey mottled silty sand with yellowish grey patches. It contained occasional charcoal and iron pan staining inclusions. Finds comprised 37 potsherds, two bones, six struck flints and a burnt stone.

F. 592 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2770]) contained seven potsherds, 15 bones (four calcined) and three burnt stones.

F. 593 - An animal burrow, whose fill ([2768]) contained a potsherd and a burnt stone.

F. 594 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 26cm deep. Its cut ([2781]) was asymmetrical, with a steep side to the North, and a gradual side to the South, with a sharp break of slope leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([2780]) was a softly compacted mid dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel and sparse charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 595 - A posthole, 22cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([2783]) consisted of concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2782]) was a softly compacted mid-light grey silty sand with sparse charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 596 - A pit, 70cm long, 60cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2787]) consisted of moderately steep sides with a relatively sharp break of slope leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2786]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid grey mottled sandy silt with small lenses of lighter yellowish grey silty sand and occasional iron pan staining, as well as some charcoal flecks. It contained a potsherd, four bones, two pieces of burnt clay, three struck flints, a burnt flint and three burnt stones.

F. 597 - A posthole, 36cm long, 20cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([2789]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2788]) was a compacted friable mid mottled brownish grey and orangey brown sand, with rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to postholes F. 598-600 and F. 606-7, as well as of pits F. 601-2 and F. 622.

F. 598 - A posthole, 36cm in diameter and 23cm deep. Its cut ([2791]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical side to the west, and a stepped near vertical side to the east with a break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2790]) was a compacted dark blackish grey sand with patches of dark reddish orange brown, as well as occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained two potsherds. This posthole is close to postholes F. 597, F. 599-600 and F. 607, as well as of pits F. 601-2, F. 606 and F. 622.

F. 599 - A posthole, 20cm long, 17cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2793]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2792]) was a compacted friable dark brown grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to postholes F. 597-8, F. 600 and F. 607, as well as of pits F. 601-2, F. 606 and F. 622.

F. 600 - A posthole, 30cm long, 26cm wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([2795]) consisted of near vertical sides with a marked break of slope leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2794]) was a compacted friable dark brownish blue grey slightly clayey sand, with occasional charcoal and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to postholes F. 597-9 and F. 607, as well as of pits F. 601-2, F. 606 and F. 622.

F. 601 - A pit, 57cm long, 53cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2797]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2796]) was a compacted mid brownish grey sand, with patches of red orange brown sand and moderate iron pan inclusions. Two burnt flints were found in it. This pit is close to postholes F. 597-600 and F. 607, as well as of pits F. 602, F. 606and F. 622.

F. 602 - A pit, 40cm long, 30cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2799]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2798]) was a loose mid to dark grey sand, with brownish grey patches. No finds were recovered. This pit is close to postholes F. 597-600 and F. 607, as well as of pits F. 601, F. 606 and F. 622.

F. 603 - A tree-throw.

F. 604 - A natural gully.

F. 605 - A natural depression.

F. 606 - A pit, 42cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its cut ([2805]) consisted of sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a slightly concave base. Its fill ([2806]) was a moderately well compacted light orangey grey silty sand with frequent iron pan staining and rare gravel inclusions. It contained a burnt stone. This pit is close to postholes F. 597-600 and F. 607, as well as of pits F. 601-2 and F. 622.

F. 607 - A posthole, 39cm long, 31cm wide and 24cm deep. Its cut ([2809]) was asymmetrical, with a stepped near vertical side to the east, and a near vertical side to the west, leading to a slightly concave base. Its fill ([2808]) was a mid brownish grey silty sand, mottled with patches of yellow sand and occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained a burnt flint. This posthole is close to F. 597-600, as well as of pits F. 601-2 and F. 622.

F. 608 - A pit, 53cm long, 35cm wide and 11cm deep. Its cut ([2809]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2810]) was a soft mid dark brownish grey silty sand, with very occasional gravel inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 609 - A posthole, 34cm long, 26cm wide and 11cm deep. Its cut ([2811]) consisted of steep slopes with a medium break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2812]) was a soft dark greyish brown silty sand, with very occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 610 - A pit, 89cm long, 86cm wide and 37cm deep. Its cut ([2815]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([2814]) was a moderately well compacted semi-friable mid to pale grey and yellowish grey sandy silt with very occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint. The upper fill ([2813]) was a moderately compacted slightly plastic mid to dark grey brown mottled peaty clay with occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained some charcoal flecks, as well a bone and a piece of burnt clay. It was partially cut as part of TP142, but not recognised at that point.

F. 611 - A roughly circular pit, 77cm long, 75cm wide and 24cm deep. Its cut ([2817]) was asymmetrical, with a shallow irregular side on the north, and a moderately sloping side to the north, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2816]) was a mid to light brownish sandy silt, with some sandy lenses, as well as with occasional gravel iron pan, gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained three potsherds, eight bone fragments, three struck flints and a burnt flint.

F. 612 - A pit, 35cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its cut ([2821]) consisted of concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2820]) was a friable mottled mid grey and dark orange silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and 16 calcined bones.

F. 613: see F. 369.

F. 614 - A pit, 45cm in diameter and 30cm deep. Its cut ([2825]) consisted of steep sides leading to an uneven base. Its fill ([2824]) was a moderately compacted very dark grey, almost black, sandy silt, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained 18 potsherds, 20 bones, six struck flints, 15 burnt flints and three burnt stones. This pit is cut by pit F. 615.

F. 615 - A shallow pit, 35cm in diameter and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2827]) was asymmetrical, with a rounded side to the north, and a straight edge to the south, where it cuts pit F. 614. Its fill ([2826]) was a loose pale yellow grey sand mixed with compacted dark grey brown silt lenses. It contained two struck flints.

F. 616 - A pit, 75cm long, 63cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2828]) was asymmetrical, with a stepped side to northeast and a gentle sloping side to the southwest with a concave base. Its fill ([2829]) was a soft brownish grey slightly silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained a potsherd.

F. 617 - Ether a small pit or a posthole. Its cut ([2830]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave side. Its fill ([2831]) was a soft mid dark brownish grey sandy silt, with rare gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

F. 618 - An oval pit, 1.4m long, 99cm wide and 45cm deep. Its cut ([2832]) consisted of gradual sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2833]) was a compacted light brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and iron pan inclusions. Finds comprised a potsherd, a bone, a struck flint, two burnt flints and seven burnt stones.

F. 619 - A natural gully. Fill [2834] contained a bone and a burnt stone. Fill [2846] contained a struck flint.

F. 620 - A posthole, 32cm in diameter and 17cm deep. Its cut ([2837]) was asymmetrical, with a steep side to the southeast and a near vertical side to the northwest, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2836]) was a firmly compacted friable very dark brownish grey silty sand, diffusely fading towards the edges. It contained some sparse gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is associated with posthole F. 621.

F. 621 - A posthole, 51cm long, 40cm wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([2839]) was asymmetrical, with moderately sloping sides to the north and south, and steeper sides to the east, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2838]) was a firmly compacted friable very dark brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a flint scraper. This posthole is associated with posthole F. 620.

F. 622 - A possible pit, 60cm long, 35cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([2841]) consisted of steep sides leading to a flat uneven base. Its fill ([2840]) was a densely compacted friable mixed blackish grey and reddish brown slightly clayey silt. No finds were recovered. This pit is close to F. 597-600, as well as of pits F. 601-2.

F. 623 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2853]) contained four bones, two pieces of burnt clay, three struck flints and a burnt stone.

F. 625 - A pit, 52cm in diameter and 14cm deep. Its cut ([2843]) was asymmetrical, with a steep side to the north, and a gradual side to the south, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2842]) was a friable mottled mid greyish brown and dark orange silty sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit is close to pits F. 626 and F. 630.

F. 626 - A pit, 56m in diameter and 24cm deep. Its cut ([2845]) consisted of near vertical sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2844]) was a friable mid greyish

brown silty sand with occasional iron pan streaks, and sparse charcoal flecks. It contained two struck flints. It presented a re-cut ([2852]), with rounded sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2857]) was a friable mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with very rare iron pan streaks and occasional charcoal inclusions. This pit is close to pit F. 625 and F. 630.

F. 627 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2848]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2847]) was a loose mid mottled grey and grey brown sand. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to postholes F. 597-600.

F. 628 - A pit, 1.86m long, 78cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([2850]) consisted of rounded sides leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2849]) was a soft mid grey sand mottled with streaks of light brown yellowish sand. It contained rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised 12 bones, a piece of burnt clay, nine struck flints, two burnt flint and a burnt stone.

F. 629 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2855]) contained four potsherds (Grooved Ware), a bone and five struck flints.

F. 630 - A pit, 69cm in diameter and 50cm deep, cutting the natural gully F. 631. Its cut ([2891]) consisted of steep asymmetrical uneven sides leading with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2890]) was a friable orange dark grey silty sand gradually merging into a more grey soft sandy silt. It contained charcoal and iron pan inclusions throughout. Towards the base, there were sparse gravel inclusions. Finds comprised two bones, a struck flint and two burnt stones.

F. 631 - A natural gully. Its fill ([2868]) contained a struck flint.

F. 632 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2857]) contained a struck flint and a burnt stone.

F. 633 - A posthole, 27cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2910]) consisted of steep sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2859]) was a compacted mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

F. 634 - A posthole, 24cm in diameter and 9cm deep. Its cut ([2861]) consisted of steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2860]) was a moderately well compacted semi-friable mid grey mottled sandy silt, with frequent iron pan staining throughout. It contained occasional gravel inclusions at the base. Finds comprised a potsherd, a burnt flint and two burnt stones. This posthole is close to posthole F. 635.

F. 635 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 12cm deep. Its cut ([2863]) consisted of steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2862]) was a moderately well compacted, semi-friable mid grey mottled silty sand, with occasional patches of grey brown sandy silt. It contained a burnt flint. This posthole is close to posthole F. 634.

F. 636 - A posthole, 23cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2865]) as asymmetrical, with a steep side to the east and a very steep side to the west, with a sharp break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2864]) was a soft silty sand, mottled with red and light brown sand. Its contained some rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised a struck flint and a burnt flint.

F. 637 - A pit, 40cm in diameter and 25cm deep. Its cut ([2867]) was asymmetrical, with a concave side to the west, and an undercutting side to the east, with a marked break of slope leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([2866]) was a compacted friable dark black grey sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised a bone, a burnt stone, four burnt flints and 15 struck flints (including a blade).

F. 638 - A tree-throw.

F. 639 - A pit, 1.8m long, 1.56cm wide and 67cm deep. Its cut ([2895]) consisted of straight near vertical sides, with a gradual break of slope leading to a curved base. The basal fill ([2894]) was a soft firm mid grey wet silty sand, with few gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a bone. Fill [2893] was a soft mixed mid whitish yellowish orange and white grey sand, probably wind-blown. Fill [2892] was a soft mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt with sparse gravel and rare charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained six potsherds, 55 bones,

a struck flint and two burnt flints. The presence of a wind-blown deposit (2893]) suggests the existence of two separate episodes of deposition.

F. 640 - A small ditch, approximately 5m long. This ditch is connected to the south to ditch F. 369 and was dug after it.

Its northern terminus was 60cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2912]) consisted of steep sides leading to an irregular base. Its fill ([2911]) was a moderately compacted mid reddish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel, frequent iron pan and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained three potsherds (one decorated).

The second slot was set at the junction with ditch F. 369. It was 54cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([2915]) consisted of moderate concave sides, merging with the cut of F. 369. The basal fill ([2914]) was a moderately compacted yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The top fill ([2913]) was a moderately compacted grey red silty sand, with occasional gravel inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

F. 641 - A pit, 54cm long, 45cm wide and about 20cm deep. Its cut ([2882]) consisted of concave sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a slightly concave base. Its fill ([2883]) was a compacted mid brownish orange silty sand, with, to the east, patches of light grey sand (probably corresponding to washed material from the top). No finds were recovered.

F. 642 - A possible shallow pit, 72cm long, 50cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([2885]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([2884]) was a moderately compacted mid dark grey peaty sandy silt, mottled with patches of light grey yellowish clay, and with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 643 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3229]) contained a potsherd, four bones and two struck flints.

F. 644 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([2888]) contained a struck flint.

F. 645 - A tree-throw.

F. 646: see F. 369.

F. 647 - A ditch, approximately 20m long, 35 to 73cm wide and 14 to 59cm deep. This ditch runs on a roughly NW-SE axis, parallel to F. 368 which it doubles. Its northern edge turns towards the east, as may ditch F. 368. A total of six slots were dug, from North to South:

The first was 44cm wide and 43cm deep. Its cut ([2955]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2953]) was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and a struck flint.

The second slot was 73cm wide and 59cm deep. Its cut ([2948]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2947]) was a soft mid orangish brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and frequent iron pan inclusions. The upper fill ([2946]) was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The third slot was 45cm wide and 23cm deep. Its cut ([2940]) consisted of straight sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2939]) was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd, a struck flint and two burnt flints.

The fourth slot was 60cm wide and 34cm deep. Its cut ([2937]) consisted of straight moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2936]) was a soft mid yellowish brown grey slightly silty sand with very occasional gravel inclusions. It seems to correspond to natural silting of the ditch. The upper fill ([2935]) was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and a struck flint.

The fifth slot was 50cm wide and 37cm deep. Its cut ([2934]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a concave base. Its basal fill ([2933]) was a soft mid yellowish brownish grey very slightly silty sand with very occasional gravel inclusions. It seems to correspond to the natural silting of the ditch. The upper fill ([2932]) was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The sixth slot was 35cm wide and 14cm deep. It corresponded to the southern terminus. Its cut ([2931]) consisted of moderately sloping straight sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2930]) was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a flint flake.

F. 673 - A pit, 1.65m long, 1.25m wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([3031]) consisted of concave sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3030]) was a softly compacted mid grey brownish silty sand mottled with patches of pale yellow sand. It presented frequent inclusions and large lumps of iron pan, as well as occasional gravel and sparse charcoal inclusions. It contained four potsherds, a piece of burnt clay and six bones. This pit is cut by ditch F. 478.

F. 674 - A posthole, 35cm long, 30cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([3040]) consisted of vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its basal fill ([3039]) was a softly compacted mixed mid grey and mid brown clayey silty peat, with occasional gravel and sand inclusions. The top fill ([3038]) was a softly compacted dark grey black peaty sandy silt, with organic and sparse charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit is cutting ditch F. 478.

F. 680 - A pit, 45cm in diameter and 6cm deep. Its cut ([3065]) consisted of steep straight sides, with a gradual break of slope leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([3064]) was a friable mottled light grey silty sand with iron streaks and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to the terminus of ditches F. 369, F. 444 and F. 478.

F. 681 - A posthole, 15cm in diameter and 6cm deep. Its cut ([3067]) consisted of concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3066]) was a friable mottled light grey silty sand with iron pan streaks. This posthole is close to the terminus of ditches F. 369, F. 444 and F. 478.

F. 687: see F. 369.

F. 688: see F. 369.

F. 689: see F. 369.

F.693 - A circular pit, 2m in diameter and 1m deep. Its cut ([3240]) consisted of near vertical sides, with a break of slope leading to uneven steep sides, with some undercutting to the south, with another marked break of slope leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3239]) was a loose light greyish white sand. Fill [3238] was a loose light grey silty sand. It contained a potsherd, seven bones and five struck flints. Fill [3237] was a loose light yellowish sand with moderate iron pan inclusions. It contained a bone and a burnt flint. Fill [3236] was a loose light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate iron pan inclusions. It contained a bone and three struck flints. Fill [3235] was a loose light greyish yellow silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. Fill [3234] was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand, with very occasional charcoal and occasional iron pan inclusions. Fill [3233] was a loose light greyish yellow silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Fill [3232] was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand, with very occasional charcoal and occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained a potsherd and two struck flints. Fill [3231] was a loose light greyish yellow silty sand, with occasional patches of grey brown silty sand and occasional iron pan inclusions. Fill [3230] was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand, with rare charcoal flecks and occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained two potsherds, seven struck flints and a burnt stone. Fill [3229] was a loose light greyish yellow silty sand, with moderate iron pan inclusions. Fill [3228] was a loose very dark black fading to grey silty sand with very frequent charcoal flecks and moderate iron pan inclusions. It contained a potsherd, two struck flints and a burnt stone. Fill [3227] was a compacted dark brownish red silty sand, becoming more grey towards the bottom. There were frequent iron pan and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained eight potsherds, 16

bones, three struck flints and a burnt stone. Fill [3226] was a soft dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate gravel, iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained two potsherds, 12 struck flints, three bones, a burnt flint and three burnt stones.

F. 695 - A pit, 1.56m long, 1.32m wide and 41cm deep. Its cut ([3267]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to an uneven rounded base. The basal fill ([3266]) was a firm to loose light mid orangey brown silty sand, with pale grey sandy patches. There were rare gravel, charcoal and iron inclusions. It has been heavily subject to root disturbance. Fill [3265] was a firm to loose light mid orangey brown silty sand, slightly lighter than [3266]. There were rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. The upper fill ([3264]) was firm to loose light mid orangey brown silty sand, with common gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 696 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3268]) contained a potsherd, two struck flints and a burnt stone.

F. 701 - A pit, 1.91m long, 96cm wide and 29cm deep. Its cut ([3283]) consisted of steep sides, with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3282]) was a soft dark grey orangey sand, which becomes slightly more brown and grey towards the very base of the feature. It contained rare gravel and occasional charcoal flecks, as well as rare patches of mid bluish grey clay. It contained five potsherds, a piece of burnt clay and a burnt stone.

F. 714 - A pit, 1.1m long, 63cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([3316]) was asymmetrical, with a very steep side to the south, and a steep side to the north, with a clear break of slope leading to a slightly concave uneven base. The basal fill ([3315]) was a loose mid yellow brown silty sand with rare iron pan inclusions. There were lots of yellowish wind-blown sand. The upper fill ([3314]) was a loose mid brown grey silty sand, with moderate gravel and charcoal, and frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 715 - Either a small pit or a posthole, 60cm long, 42cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3318]) consisted of near vertical sides, with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base; Its fill ([3317]) was a loose yellowish grey slightly silty sand, with rare gravel inclusions. There was some root activity. No finds were recovered.

F. 716 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3319]) contained a potsherd.

F. 720 - A posthole, 29cm in diameter and 9cm deep. Its cut ([3330]) consisted of very steep slopes with a clear break of slope leading to a slightly concave base. Its fill ([3329]) was a loose light grey brown silty sand, with moderate gravel and large iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 721 - A posthole, 28cm long, 22cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3338]) was asymmetrical, with a very steep side to the south, and a moderately steep side to the north, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3335]) was moderately loose mid dark brown grey silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. It contained three struck flints.

F. 722 - A posthole, 26cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3338]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3337]) was a moderately loose greyish dark brown silty sand, with rare charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and a struck flint.

F. 728 - A posthole, 32cm in diameter and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3357]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3356]) was a moderately compacted mid grey sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 730 - A pit, 1.55m long, 85cm wide and 31cm deep. Its cut ([3361]) consisted of moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a slightly rounded concave base. The basal fill ([3360]) was a moderately well compacted semi-friable dark grey black silt with frequent charcoal flecks. The upper fill ([3367]) was a moderately well compacted semi-friable mid to dark grey mottled silty sand with moderate to frequent patches of iron pan staining and frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 731 - A pit, 45cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3363]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3362]) was a moderately compacted dark brown grey silty sand with some iron pan inclusions. It contained two worked flints.

F. 733 - A posthole, 26cm in diameter and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3334]) consisted of steep sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3333]) was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 734 - A posthole, 23cm long, 18cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3332]) consisted of steep slopes leading to an uneven flat base. Its fill ([3331]) was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 735 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3371]) contained eight bones.

F. 740 - Either a small pit or a posthole, 50cm long, 40cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3381]) consisted of very steep sides with a marked break of slope leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3380]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 741 - A posthole, 25cm long, 21cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3383]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3382]) was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand, with gravel inclusions and moderate traces of root activity. No finds were recovered.

F. 1012 - Shallow layer or spread ([3418]), measuring 0.87m long, 0.69m wide and 0.07m deep, clearly distinct from the lower washed sand upon which it rests. Possibly comprised of burnt material from a fire and pieces of broken pottery that was deposited into the palaeochannel or directly onto the ground surface that was subsequently washed-over by water. A heavy rain shower revealed additional pieces of pottery and the spread, with earlier pieces of pottery identified as surface finds.

Area V

F. 355 - A bone and antler scatter, lying within the buried soil (2096, 2099]). The buried soil there was a mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravel, moderate iron pan and frequent charcoal inclusions. It may correspond to an entire or fragmented deer skeleton. A set of antler was first recovered and, after excavation, it appeared that they were overlying a crushed skull and some other bone fragments (F. 356]).

F. 424 - A post-Medieval ditch, aligned on a north-south axis, 3.3m wide and 1.18m deep. Its cut ([2244]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave side. There was traces of animal disturbance on the eastern side. The basal fill ([2239]) consisted of rather firm friable layered lenses of bright yellow orange sand, and nearly black organic-rich silt. Fill [2238] was a rather firm sticky mid bluish grey silty clay with occasional fragments of reeds or straw. Fill [2237] was a firm dense mid pale grey brown clay silt with frequent orange staining. It contained a bone. Fill [2236] was a rather firm and heterogeneous deposit of lenses of mid dark grey brown clayey silt and pale orange yellow silty sand. It seems to be related to some animal activity. Top fill ([2235]) was a firm dense mid grey brown clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions. As for ditch F. 304 on Area IV, the width of this ditch is directly related to the shape of the ridge, being larger at the top of the ridge, and gradually diminishing as the slopes go down. This suggests that it was cut recently from a rather flat surface, before the peat begun to shrink. It could be a boundary ditch, associated with F. 304 in Area IV to delimit fields.

F. 572 - A ditch, observed for approximately 40m and running on a east-west axis. A total of five slots were dug, from west to east:

> The first slot was 1.6m wide and 29cm deep. Its cut ([2700]) consisted of gradual concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2699]) was a very mixed mottled mid brown with orange yellow and mid grey sandy silt, with occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It corresponded to washed material from the sides. No finds were recovered.

The second slot was 1.73m wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2703]) was asymmetrical with a concave side to the north, and a very gradually sloping side to the south, leading to a concave base. Fill [2702] was a lens of sticky compacted mid dark blue grey clay, lying at the base of the ditch. It contained a struck flint. Fill [2701] was a compacted mixed mid light brownish grey clayey silt. It contained rare gravel inclusions, as well as a single worked flint.

The third slot was 1.5m wide and 23cm deep. Its cut ([2776]) was asymmetrical, with a gentle concave side to the north, and a gentle convex side to the south, leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2775]) was a loosely compacted light brown grey silty sand with patches of mid bluish grey silty clay and occasional patches of washed brown yellow sand. There were rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained four struck flints. The upper fill ([2774]) was a compacted sticky mid dark bluish grey clayey silt with occasional iron pan and rare charcoal inclusions.

The fourth slot was 1.1m wide and 35cm deep. Its cut ([2804]) consisted of smooth sloping sides gradually leading to a flat base. Fill [2802] was a mid grey patchy silt. It contained two struck flints, six bones and a burnt flint. Fill [2778] was a very mixed mottled orange yellow white with mid grey sand, slumped from the northern side of the ditch. It contained some occasional iron pan inclusions. Fill [2777] was a firmly compacted sticky dark brown clay-like silt with occasional patches of sand.

The fifth slot was 1.95m wide and 50cm deep. Its cut ([2992]) consisted of steep concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave, gently undulating base. The basal fill ([2991]) was a firm friable very occasional soft grey mid orangey greyish brown silty sand with occasional lumps and lenses of paler brownish silty sand. There were some occasional greasy slick silt patches, rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. Fill [2990] was a firm friable occasionally soft greasy, mixed grey brown to very pale brownish yellow silty sand, with sparse mid pale grey undulating lenses of sand. There were also some small streaky patches of slick clay, and rare gravel inclusions.

F. 648 - A pit, 59cm long, 56cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([2925]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a flat slightly irregular base. Its fill ([2926]) was a compacted dark greyish reddish brown silty sand with occasional patches of yellow sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 649 - A posthole, 26cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([2927]) was asymmetrical, with a vertical edge to the south and a steep side to the north, gradually leading to a narrow base. Its fill ([2928]) was a moderately well compacted very mixed mid brownish grey silty sand, mottled with patches of orange and yellow sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 650 - A posthole, 42cm long, 38cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([2958]) consisted of stepped near vertical sides leading to a tapered base. Its fill ([2959]) was a soft mid-greyish brown very organic sandy silty. The post was still partly preserved towards the base. No finds were recovered. Its was truncated by posthole F. 651.

F. 651 - A posthole, truncating posthole F. 650. Its cut ([2960]) consisted of moderate sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([2961]) was a soft very dark brown slightly sandy silt. The upper fill ([2962]) was a firmly compacted light grey yellow sandy clay, with pure clay fragments. No finds were recovered.

F. 652 - A natural depression.

F. 653 - An animal burrow whose fill [2970] contained a burnt flint, two struck flints, a potsherd and a burnt stone; fill [2971] contained four burnt stones.

F. 655 - A pit. Its cut ([2974]) consisted of steep sides gradually leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2975]) was a soft greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 656 - A posthole, 48cm long, 45cm wide and 31cm deep. Its cut ([2980]) consisted of steep, slightly asymmetrical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([2979]) was a loosely compacted light brown grey mottled silty sand with lenses of yellow grey washed sand and rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 657 - A posthole, 32cm long, 28cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([2981]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2981]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid to dark mottled grey sandy silt with occasional iron pan, and very occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 658 - Either a small pit or a posthole, 55cm long, 35cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([2984]) consisted of moderate to steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2983]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid to dark mottled grey sandy silt with occasional small patches of iron pan staining and some charcoal flecks. It contained seven bones and four struck flints. This posthole may form an alignment with postholes F. 657, F. 659, F. 663 and pit F. 662.

F. 659 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([2986]) consisted of moderately steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([2985]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid to dark mottled grey sandy silt with occasional patches of iron pan staining, gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered. This posthole may form an alignment with postholes F. 657-8, F. 663 and pit F. 662.

F. 660 - A tree-throw.

F. 661 - A pit, 1.12m long, 51cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([2996]) consisted of steep slightly rounded sides, with a clear break of slope leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([2995]) was a soft mid brown sand mottled with irregular streaks of dark grey sand. There were rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. Fill [2994] was a soft dark grey sand mottled with rare iron stained sand, and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained two burnt stones. The top fill ([2993]) was a soft mid dark grey sand mottled with mid brown and orange sand. There were sparse gravel and charcoal inclusions.

F. 662 - A pit, 71cm long, 55cm wide and 26cm deep. Its cut ([2997]) consisted of gradually sloping sides with a break of slope followed by steeper sides gradually leading to a narrow concave base. The basal fill ([2998]) was a compacted mid grey orange silty sand with occasional patches of yellow and grey sand, and rare gravel inclusions. The top fill ([2999]) was a compacted mid orangey grey silty sand with patches of yellow grey sand. No finds were recovered. This posthole may form an alignment with postholes F. 657-9 and F. 663.

F. 663 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3011]) consisted of steep concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3010]) was a firmly compacted mid greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained a worked flint. This posthole may form an alignment with postholes F. 657-9 and pit F. 662.

F. 664 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3012]) contained three flints.

F. 666 - A possible pit, 79cm long, 70cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3016]) consisted of shallow sloping sides gradually leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3017]) was a mid light brownish grey sand, with moderate patches of yellow sand and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. There were major root disturbance, suggesting that this feature could be a tree-throw.

F. 667 - A stakehole, 14cm long, 11cm wide and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3019]) consisted of steep sides leading to a narrow rounded base. Its fill ([3018]) was a soft sandy silt with occasional natural shell inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 668 - A stakehole, 15cm long, 9cm wide and 5cm deep. Its cut ([3021]) consisted of steep rounded sides leading to a sloping side. Its fill ([3020]) was a soft dark brown peat with lenses of orange and light brown sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 669 - A posthole, 27cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3023]) was asymmetrical, with a steep concave side to the north, and a steep convex side to the south, leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3022]) was a firmly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 670 - A pit, 1.05m long, 70cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3025]) consisted of gently sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a relatively flat base. Its fill ([3024]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid grey to brown silty sand, with occasional iron pan staining, and very occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 671 - A pit, 50cm long, 44cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3027]) consisted of moderately steep sides leading to a slightly rounded base. Its fill ([3026]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid to pale grey silty sand with a large central patch of iron pan. It contained a burnt flint.

F. 672 - A pit, 1.2m long, 46cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3029]) consisted of very gentle sides leading to a slightly rounded base. Its fill ([3028]) was a moderately well compacted friable grey mottled sandy silt with occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained three struck flints.

F. 675 - A posthole, 29cm in diameter, 27cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([3050]) consisted of steep sides with a marked break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3049]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid grey mottled silty sand with occasional iron pan staining and charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

F. 676 - An animal burrow whose fill ([3051]) contained a burnt flint; fill [3052] contained a burnt flint and four potsherds.

F. 677 - A possible pit, 49cm long, 45cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3054]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a slightly concave base. Its fill ([3055]) was a mid greyish orange silty sand, with iron pan staining. It contained a struck flint.

F. 678 - A sub-rectangular pit, 39cm long, 34cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3056]) consisted of steep irregular sides leading to a slightly concave base. Its fill ([3057]) was a mid brownish grey silt with moderate patches of hard orange sand. It contained a potsherd, a burnt flint and a bone.

F. 679 - A possible pit, 80cm long, 58cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3063]) consisted of moderately steep sides leading to a flattish base. Its fill ([3062]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid brown grey and grey mottled silty sand with iron pan staining, gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd.

F. 682 - A short linear ditch. Three slots were dug:

> The western terminus was 82cm wide and 40cm deep. Its cut ([3070]) consisted of stepped sides, with a marked break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3071]) was a very soft mid grey very slightly sand, with frequent iron pan inclusions.
>
> The second slot was 1.07m wide and 23cm deep. Its cut ([3074]) was similar to cut ([3070]). Fill [3075] was a soft mid grey very slightly silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks. It contained five struck flints. No finds were recovered.
>
> The eastern terminus 82cm wide and 41cm deep. Its cut ([3076]) consisted of steep slopes lading to a concave base. Its fill ([3077]) was a soft mid dark grey very slightly silty sand with moderate iron pan and rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This feature cuts pit F. 683 and is cut by pit F. 684.

F. 683 - A pit, 1.1m long, 1.07m wide and 23cm deep. Its cut ([3072]) consisted of steep concave sides. The base has been truncated by ditch F. 682. Its fill ([3073]) was a soft mid dark grey slightly silty sand with heavy iron pan staining. No finds were recovered. This pit is cut by ditch F. 682.

F. 684 - A pit, 1.04m long, 82cm wide and 41cm deep. Its cut ([3078]) consisted of steep sides with a marked break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3079]) was a soft dark grey slightly silty sand with heavy iron pan staining. The upper fill ([3080]) was a soft mid light greenish grey sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit cuts ditch F. 682.

F. 685 - A posthole, 29cm long, 21cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3084]) consisted of steep sides, with a relatively marked break of slope leading to a flat uneven base. Its fill ([3083]) was a soft dark orangey grey sand with occasional charcoal and rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 686 - A sub-oval pit, 2.2m long, 1.45m wide and 55cm deep. Its cut ([3091]) consisted of moderate slightly uneven sides with a marked break of slope leading to a rounded concave base. The basal fill ([3099]) was a loosely compacted pale yellow and brown yellow sand with small lenses of mid grey silt. Fill [3098] was a moderately well compacted friable mid grey mottled silty sand with patches of darker silty silt and evidence of significant bioturbation. There were some charcoal inclusions. It contained four struck flints and four potsherds. Fill [3090] was a moderately well compacted friable mid to pale brown grey and grey brown mottled silty sand with lighter sandier patches. There were some charcoal inclusions. It contained two bones. Top fill ([3089]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid to dark grey sandy silt, with occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. There were some patches and lighter sand and traces of bioturbation. It contained some 14 struck flints, two bones, a burnt stone, six burnt flints and ten potsherds.

Area VI

F. 654 - A ditch, observed on approximately 35m, and running on a NW-SE axis. This ditch forms an entrance system with ditches F. 742, F. 885 and F. 887. Seven slots were dug, from North to South:

The first slot was set against the northern edge of excavation. It was 1.26m wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([3009]) consisted of moderately sloping sides gradually leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3007]) was a moderately compacted light brown silty sand. Fill [3004] was a moderately compacted mid brown clay with frequent iron pan inclusions. It seems to correspond to material washed in from both sides. Fill [3001] was a compacted dark brownish black clayey silt. Fill [3002] was a pocket of mid orange sandy gravel.

The cut of the second slot ([3061]) consisted of slightly uneven moderate sides, with a gradual break of slope followed by more rounded sides leading to a concave base. Basal fill ([3060]) was a rather firm friable diffusely lensed pale and very pale brownish yellow silty sands with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill [3059] was a rather firm friable mid pale brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([3058]) was a firm and patchy deposit of a series of lenses of predominantly dark brown orange stained slightly crumbly sit and of very dark near black slightly greasy silt. There were frequent iron pan inclusions, as well as lensey patches of mid greyish greasy sticky clay and very occasional pockets of pale yellow sand. No finds were recovered.

The third slot was 1.24m wide and 36cm deep. Its cut ([2978]) consisted of shallow sloping sides, steeper to the east, and leading to a rounded base. Its basal fill ([2977]) was a firmly compacted mid to dark orangey yellow brown silty sand, mottled with frequent greyish blue silty patches, as well as frequent gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint and a burnt flint. The upper fill ([2976]) was a very firmly compacted mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with pale yellow sandy pockets. It presented frequent areas of root disturbance, common gravel and charcoal, and frequent iron pan inclusions. Finds comprised a bone, four struck flints and three burnt flints.

The fourth slot was 45cm wide, 6cm deep. Its cut ([3417]) consisted of very gradually sloping sides leading to a concave uneven base. Its fill ([3416]) was a compacted mid grey mottled silty sand, with sandy inclusions towards the base, and with few iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

The fifth slot was 52cm wide and 5cm deep. Its cut ([3393]) consisted of concave sides leading to a wide flat base. Its fill ([3392]) was a firmly compacted dark grey silty sand with frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The sixth slot was 72cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3411]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3410]) was a fairly loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The seventh slot corresponded to the southern terminus of the ditch. It was 84cm wide and 23cm deep. Its cut ([3772]) consisted of moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Fill [3771] corresponded to the interface with the natural. It contained 14 potsherds. Fill [3770] was a moderately compacted mid grey sand, riddled with small lighter yellow sand patches, as well as occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained seven potsherds, four struck flints, and two burnt flints.

F. 665 - A posthole, 40cm in diameter and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3015]) consisted of steep sloping sides, slightly undercut to the west, leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3014]) was a firmly compacted very wet mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of orange sand and blue green patches. There were frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 690 - A posthole, about 40cm in diameter and 30cm deep, found when digging TP324. Its cut ([3146]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3187]) was a softly compacted dark yellowish grey silty sand with occasional orange mottling. The upper fill ([3145]) was a moderately compacted mid bluish grey sandy clay, with occasional orange mottling. It contained a burnt flint.

F. 691 - A possible pit, 50cm long, 32cm wide and 46cm deep, observed when digging TP 329. Its cut ([3160]) consisted of moderate to steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3159]) was a moderately well compacted friable mid to grey sand with patches of yellow sand. It contained two burnt flints and a burnt stone.

F. 694 - A possible posthole, 17cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3221]) consisted of concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3220]) was a compacted stiff dark brownish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 697 - A large posthole, 55cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3272]) consisted of sloping concave sides gradually leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3271]) was a compacted brown grey sandy silty with frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 698 - A posthole, 36cm in diameter and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3275]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3276]) was a compacted mid grey black sandy silty with frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained a worked flint.

F. 699 - A posthole, 33cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its cut ([3277]) was asymmetrical, with a gradually sloping side to the west, and a steep side to the east, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3278]) was a compacted mid brown grey sandy silty with frequent iron pan and occasional large charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 700 - A posthole, 33cm long, 23cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3281]) consisted of gradual concave slopes leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3280]) was a loose mid grey sandy silty with sandy patches and charcoal inclusions. The upper fill ([3279]) was a loose dark grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 702 - A shallow possible posthole, 56cm long, 44cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3289]) consisted of concave sides gradually leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3290]) was a loose grey brown sand, with rare gravel and frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 703 - A posthole, 27cm long, 22cm wide and 24cm deep. Its cut ([3292]) was asymmetrical, with a vertical side to the west, and a stepped vertical side to the east, with a marked break of slope leading to a concave side. Its fill ([3291]) was a loose mid to light grey sandy silt with frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 704 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 26cm deep. Its cut ([3295]) consisted of vertical sides leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([3293]) was a loose grey sandy silt with

patches of yellow sand and very occasional iron pan inclusions. The upper fill ([3294]) was a loose light grey sandy silt. No finds were recovered. This posthole is set within pit F. 709.

F. 705 - A posthole, 52cm long, 26cm wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([3297]) consisted of steep sloping straight sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3296]) was a loose medium grey brown sand, with occasional iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 706 - A posthole, 22cm in diameter and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3299]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3298]) was a compacted mid grey bluish silty sand, with rare iron pan inclusions. It contained a burnt flint. This posthole is possibly associated with postholes F. 707-8.

F. 707 - A posthole, 23cm in diameter and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3301]) consisted of near vertical straight sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3300]) was a firmly compacted mid grey silty sand with very occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is possibly associated with postholes F. 706 and 708.

F. 708 - A posthole, 38cm long, 22cm wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([3303]) consisted of steep sides, leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3302]) was a compacted mid grey blue silty sand. No finds were recovered. This posthole is possibly associated with postholes F. 706-7.

F. 709 - A pit, 1.3m long, 93cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3305]) consisted of irregular sides leading to an uneven flat base. Its fill ([3304]) was a loose light grey to brown sandy silt with frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint and three burnt flints. This pit is truncated by posthole F. 704.

F. 710 - A posthole, 40cm long, 28cm wide and 31cm deep. Its cut ([3306]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical side to the east and a vertical side to the west, with a marked break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3306]) was a loose medium light grey sandy silt, with iron pan vertical streaks, as well as occasional charcoal flecks. There were also some small patches of light yellow sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 711 - A ditch, observed on approximately 18m and running on a east-west axis. Four slots were dug, from West to East:

The first slot, 1.2m wide and 30cm deep, was set against the western edge of excavation. Its cut ([3395]) consisted of moderately sloping straight sides gradually leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3394]) was loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint and four burnt flints. The upper fill ([3428]) was a loose white orange sand, with some lenses of washed darker grey silty sand (buried soil) and few gravel inclusions.

The second slot was 1.4m wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3344]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a relatively flat base. The basal fill ([3343]) was a soft light grey sandy silt, mixed with patches of pale yellow flint, and with very occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained 11 bones. Fill [3366] was a soft light yellow washed sand with very occasional gravel and charcoal, and occasional iron pan inclusions. The upper fill ([3342]) was a compacted dark grey sandy silt, mixed with small patches of pale yellow sand, and with very occasional iron pan inclusions.

The third slot was 1.3m wide, 15cm deep. Its cut ([3341]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3340]) was a very loose mixed light and medium grey sandy silt with pale yellow sand. There were occasional gravel and very occasional iron pan inclusions, as well as rare small patches of dark grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

The fourth slot corresponded to the eastern terminus. It was 81cm wide and 11cm deep.its cut ([3308]) consisted of shallow concave sides leading to a slightly rounded base. Its fill ([3309]) was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand, intermixed with washed sand and with frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained two struck flints.

F. 712 - A posthole, 23cm in diameter and 9cm deep. Its cut ([3310]) consisted of concave sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3311]) was a compacted dark mid grey sandy silt with iron pan and very occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 713 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3313]) contained three flints.

F. 717 - Either a small pit or a posthole, 50cm long, 44cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3324]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical side and the others being very steep, with a gradual break of slope leading to a convex to flat base. Its fill ([3323]) was a compacted blue grey silty sand, with frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained three struck flints. This posthole is close to posthole F. 710.

F. 718 - An animal den or a tree-throw. Its fill ([3325]) contained four struck flints and two burnt flints.

F. 719 - A posthole, 45cm long, 28cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3327]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3326]) was a compacted dark grey to bluish black sand, with very frequent charcoal and frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 723 - A posthole, 28cm long, 21cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3345]) consisted of very steep sides leading to a narrow concave base. Its fill ([3346]) was a loose light grey sandy silt with small patches of light yellow sand, and with iron pan and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 724 - A pit, 1m in diameter and 38cm deep. Its cut ([3347]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3348]) was a compacted sticky mid dark grey sandy silt, with evidence in the middle of the fill of possible *in situ* burning (darker fill and burnt stones). There were iron pan and frequent gravel inclusions. It contained three burnt stones and six struck flints.

F. 725 - A pit, 90cm long, 80cm wide and 37cm deep. Its cut ([3349]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3351]) was a firmly compacted very dark grey silty sand, with few iron pan inclusions. The upper fill ([3350]) was a firmly compacted dark grey silty sand, with occasional iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 726 - A posthole, 42cm long, 16cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([3353]) consisted of relatively steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3352]) was a loose light to mid grey sandy silt, with few iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 727 - A small pit, about 55cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3355]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3354]) was a firmly compacted mid very greyish brown silty sand with iron pan, and frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and three burnt stones.

F. 729 - A possible posthole, 17cm long, 13cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3359]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3358]) was a loose medium to dark grey sandy silt, with few iron pan and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 732 - A pit, 62cm long, 46cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3364]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its cut (3365]) was a medium light grey sandy silt, mixed with patches of yellow sand, and with occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained a bone.

F. 736 - A posthole, 21cm in diameter and 19cm deep. Its cut ([3377]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3376]) was a firmly compacted blue-grey sandy silt, with few iron pan and sandy inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 737 - A pit, 72cm long, 70cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([3373]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical side to the south, and a steep side to the north, with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat uneven base. Its fill ([3372]) was a firmly compacted grey brown sandy silt,

with some lighter inclusions, and iron pan staining. It contained nine struck flints and a burnt flint.

F. 738 - A tree-throw.

F. 739 - A pit, 65cm long, 46cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([3379]) consisted of shallow gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3378]) was a very loose mixed yellow and grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit is close to ditch F. 711.

F. 742 - A ditch, aligned on a north-south axis and curving towards the Northwest at its northern end. Three slots were dug, from North to South:

The first slot corresponded to the northern terminus. It was 95cm wide and 24cm deep. Its cut ([3385]) consisted of U-shaped sides, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3384]) was a homogenous dark greyish brown sandy loam. It contained five struck flints.

The second slot was 65cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3389]) consisted of shallow sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3388]) was a mottled dark greyish brown with reddish brown sandy loam. No finds were recovered.

The third slot corresponded to the southern terminus. It was 90cm wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([3748]) consisted of steep sides gradually leading to a narrow concave base. The basal fill ([3747]) was a moderately compacted mid grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. Fill [3746] was a soft red orange yellow sand, washed from the east. Fill [3745] was a moderately compacted dark slightly purplish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel inclusions. This ditch forms an entrance system with ditches F. 654, F. 885 and F. 887.

F. 743 - A posthole, 50cm long, 47cm wide and 29cm deep. Its cut ([3387]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3386]) was a loosely patchy mid grey sand with charcoal and iron pan inclusions. There were some traces of root disturbance. No finds were recovered.

F. 744 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3390]) contained two struck flints.

F. 745 - A posthole, 24cm in diameter and 4cm deep. Its cut ([3397]) consisted of gradually sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3396]) was a firmly compacted mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 746 - A sub-circular pit, 49cm long, 46cm wide and 24cm deep. Its cut ([3399]) was asymmetrical, with a steep side to the west and a more gradual sloping side to the east, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3398]) was a soft mid grey sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 747 - A possible posthole, 10cm in diameter and 6cm deep. Its cut ([3401]) consisted of steep sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3400]) was a loose dark grey sandy silt with some iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 748 - A posthole, 50cm long, 42cm wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([3404]) consisted of steep sides with a break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3405]) was a loose light grey sandy silt, with frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 749 - A small pit, 50cm in diameter and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3407]) consisted of irregular steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3406]) was a compacted blue grey silty sand, with occasional gravel, iron pan and, towards the top, charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 750 - A posthole, 35cm long, 22cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3409]) consisted of shallow gradual sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3408]) was a soft mid grey brown sandy silt, with occasional iron pan inclusions. It contained two struck flints.

F. 751 - A posthole, 47cm long, 32cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3413]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3412]) was a soft light brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 752 - A pit, about 48cm in diameter and 17cm deep, which contained some Beaker pottery. Its cut ([3415]) consisted of sharp steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3414]) was a soft, loosely patched mid grey fine sand, with occasional iron pan and sparse charcoal inclusions. It contained 29 potsherds (rusticated beaker).

F. 753 - A pit, 65cm long, 60cm wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([3420]) consisted of very steep sides, with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3419]) was a soft very dark brown grey sandy silt, with rare gravel, and occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt stone.

F. 754 - A posthole, 50cm in diameter and 22cm deep. Its cut ([3423]) consisted of steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its basal fill ([3422]) was a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Its upper fill ([3421]) was a soft very dark grey silty sand, with frequent wood chunks, which forms the shape of a post-pipe. It contained a struck flint.

F. 755 - A tree-throw.

F. 756 - A pit, 80cm long, 52cm wide and 26cm deep. Its cut ([3403]) consisted of stepped sides, with a first gentle slope followed by a sharp break of slope and then near vertical sides, with a second sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3402]) was a loose mid dark brown grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. It contained 18 potsherds, four worked flints and a burnt flint.

F. 757 - A small ditch, aligned on a north-south axis, 3.23m long, 49cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3427]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3426]) was a loose dark grey sandy silt, with very occasional charcoal, and occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. The western edge has a lighter yellow sand slump underneath the grey fill. It contained a struck flint and a burnt flint.

F. 758 - A pit, which contained some Beaker pottery. Its cut ([3432]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3431]) was a soft compact dark grey nearly black sandy silt with common gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt flint, six bones, a struck flint and three potsherds (Beaker pottery). Fill [3430] was a very compacted dark to very dark brownish orange burnt clay, with common gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained 11 pieces of burnt clay, 22 bones (14 calcined), four struck flints and nine potsherds (Beaker pottery). The top fill ([3429]) was a dark grey near black sandy silt with frequent iron pan, gravel and charcoal inclusions. There were common elements of burnt clay. It contained five burnt flints, three struck flints, 16 pieces of burnt clay, 14 bones (one calcined) and 119 potsherds (Beaker pottery). Although there are no traces of scorching of the surrounding natural sand, the material evidence points to the interpretation of this pit as an hearth.

F. 759 - A posthole, 29cm long, 26cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3434]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3433]) was a firmly compacted mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent dark orangey patches. There were occasional gravel, iron pan and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 760 - A pit, 60cm long, 48cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([3436]) consisted of steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3435]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey silty sand with rare gravel, occasional charcoal and frequent iron pan inclusions. There were some traces of root disturbance. No finds were recovered.

F. 761 - A pit, 60cm long, 43cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([3438]) consisted of moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3437]) was a moderately compacted dark grey sand, with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 762 - A posthole, 47cm long, 32cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3440]) consisted of near vertical sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3439]) was a

moderately compacted dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal, and moderate iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This feature is spatially close to posthole F. 763.

F. 763 - A posthole, 30cm long, 20cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([3442]) consisted of near vertical sides, with a gradual break of slope leading to a tapered base. Its fill ([3441]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey slightly silty sand, with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This feature is spatially close to posthole F. 762.

F. 764 - A ditch approximately 25m long, aligned on a north-south axis, then swirling back at 90° alongside the axis of the Godwin Ridge.

The first slot corresponded to the northern terminus. It was 60cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([3444]) consisted of shallow gently sloping concave sides leading to an undulating base. Its fill ([3443]) consisted of the backfill from the 2007 evaluation. No finds were recovered.

The second slot was 57cm wide and 16cm deep. Its cut ([3446]) was asymmetrical, with a gentle straight side to the east, and a steeper concave side to the west, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3445]) was a soft mid bluish grey silty sand, with rare gravel and very frequent iron pan staining.

The third slot was set in the corner of the ditch. It was 88cm to 1.13m wide, and 25 to 32cm deep. Its cut ([3453]) consisted, in the northern section, of steep straight sides leading to a convex base, and, in the western section, of gradual concave sides leading to a rounded base. In the northern section, the basal fill ([3449]) was a soft light brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. Fill [3448] was a soft light mottled yellow, white and orange fine sand with rare gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([3450]) corresponded to the evaluation backfill. In the western section, the basal fill ([3452]) was a soft light orangish yellow medium sand with rare gravel inclusions. Fill [3451] was a very soft mid bright blue medium sand. Fill [3449] is the same than in the northern section. The upper fill ([3450]) is the same than in the northern section. No finds were recovered.

The southern terminus was 64cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3456]) consisted of gradual concave sides, leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([3455]) was a soft light greyish yellow silty sand, with rare gravel inclusions. It is possibly slumped material from the side. The upper fill ([3454]) was a soft light yellowish grey silty sand, with rare gravel inclusions. It contained a bone.

F. 765 - A pit, 1.6m long, 1.5m wide and 47cm deep. Its cut ([3465]) consisted of straight moderate sloping sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3464]) was a loose light greyish yellow sand, with occasional gravel inclusions. It contained three potsherds and three struck flints. Fill [3463] was loose light brownish grey silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained a burnt flint, two struck flints and a potsherd. Fill [3462]) was a loose dark brownish black silty sand with frequent charcoal lumps and occasional gravel inclusions. It contained seven potsherds and five struck flints. Fill [3461] was a loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions.

F. 766 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3467]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3466]) was a loose dark brownish black silty sand, with moderate charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 767 - A pit, 80cm long, 56cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3469]) consisted of straight shallow sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3468]) was a loose light brownish grey silty sand, with frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 768 - A pit, 75cm long, 52cm wide and 24cm deep. Its cut ([3458]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3457]) was a soft, loosely packed, dark brown fine grained sand, with very occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained three burnt flints.

F. 769 - A posthole, 50cm in diameter and 29cm deep. Its cut ([3460]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3459]) was a soft, loosely packed, very fine dark brown sand, with very occasional charcoal and iron pan inclusions, as well as rare pale yellow sand patches. It contained three struck flints.

F. 770 - A posthole. Its cut ([3471]) consisted of straight moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3470]) was a loose mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 771 - A posthole. Its cut ([3473]) consisted of straight moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3472]) was a loose mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 772 - A posthole, 37cm long, 34cm wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([3475]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3474]) was a firmly compacted very dark greyish brown slightly clayey silty sand with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 773 - A pit, 90cm long, 80cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3485]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3484]) was a moderately compacted very dark grey silty sand, with frequent wood, occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained three struck flints. This pit truncates tree-throws F. 774 and F. 780.

F. 774 - A tree-throw, truncated by pit F. 773. Its fill ([3486]) contained four struck flints, two potsherds and a burnt stone.

F. 775 - A posthole, 27cm in diameter and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3477]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3476]) was a mid to light orangey grey silty sand, with occasional gravel, rare charcoal and common iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is truncated by posthole F. 776 to the south.

F. 776 - A posthole, 35cm in diameter and 19cm deep. Its cut ([3479]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical side to the north, and a steep side to the south, with a gradual break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3478]) was a mid greyish brown silty sand, with very occasional gravel and charcoal, and frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained a burnt flint. This posthole cuts posthole F. 775 to the north.

F. 777 - A posthole, 52cm long, 21cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3481]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a narrow rounded base. Its fill ([3480]) was a mid greyish brown silty sand, with very occasional gravel and charcoal, and occasional iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 778 - A shallow pit. Its cut ([3483]) consisted of straight shallow sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3482]) was a compacted dark brownish black silty sand with frequent iron pan and occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 779 - A tree-throw.

F. 780 - A tree-throw, truncated by pit F. 773. Its fill ([3493]) contained three struck flints.

F. 781 - A posthole. Its cut ([3497]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its base (3496]) was a soft loosely packed mid grey sand, with very occasional charcoal flecks. It contained two potsherds and a struck flint.

F. 782 - A pit. Its cut ([3499]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical side and a steep side, gradually leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3498]) was a very soft loosely packed dark brown sand, with very occasional gravel, and common charcoal and iron pan concretions. Finds included seven potsherds, three struck flints and a burnt flint.

F. 783 - A large posthole pit, 93cm long, 70cm wide and 48cm deep. Its cut ([3502]) consisted of gently sloping sides, followed by a sharp break of slope leading to near vertical, slightly irregular to the south, sides ending in a pointed base. Its basal fill ([3501]) was a soft light yellowish grey slightly silty sand with patches of blue clay. It contained a struck flint and two

burnt flints. The upper fill ([3500]) was a firmly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan, and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained a bone, two burnt flints and two burnt stones.

F. 784 - A pit, 67cm long, 41cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3504]) consisted of moderately sloping straight sides gradually leading to a uneven base. Its fill ([3503]) was a loose dark orangish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and a struck flint.

F. 785 - A tree-throw, 17cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3506]) consisted of straight steep sides with a marked break of slope leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3505]) was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 786 - A pit, 83cm long, 79cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3509]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its cut (3507]) was a very compacted dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional small patches of orange sand, as well as some charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

F. 787 - A posthole, 24cm in diameter and 25cm deep. Its cut ([3511]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a narrow rounded base. Its fill ([3510]) was a firmly compacted mid to pale brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is possibly associated with posthole F. 789.

F. 788 - A tree-throw.

F. 789 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 43cm deep. Its cut ([3515]) consisted of very steep straight sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3514]) was a loose mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is possibly associated with posthole F. 787.

F. 790 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 10cm. Its cut ([3517]) consisted of moderately sloping straight sides leading to a concave base. Its cut (3516]) was a loose mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to posthole F. 791.

F. 791 - A posthole, 35cm in diameter and 5cm deep. Its cut ([3519]) consisted of straight shallow sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3518]) was a loose light grey silty sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained two struck flints. This posthole is close to posthole F. 790.

F. 792 - A posthole, 23cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its cut ([3521]) consisted of sharp sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3520]) was a soft loosely packed dark brown sand with very occasional charcoal flecks. This posthole is close to posthole F. 793.

F. 793 - A posthole, 19cm in diameter and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3523]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3522]) was a soft loosely packed dark brown sand, with very occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to posthole F. 792.

F. 794 - A posthole, 42cm long, 38cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([3525]) consisted of steeply sloping straight sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3524]) was a firmly compacted dark blackish grey silty sand with occasional gravel, iron and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is aligned with postholes F. 795-6.

F. 795 - A posthole, 36cm long, 28cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3527]) consisted of gradually sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3526]) was a soft light yellowish grey silty sand, with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is aligned with postholes F. 794 and F. 796.

F. 796 - A posthole, 44cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3529]) consisted of gradually sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3528]) was a soft mid brownish grey

silty sand, with occasional gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is aligned with postholes F. 794-5.

F. 797 - A posthole, 34cm in diameter and 33cm deep. Its cut ([3531]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3530]) was a soft loosely packed dark greyish sand, with large amount of charcoal flecks and lumps, and occasional iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. The large quantity of charcoal suggests possible *in situ* burning. This posthole is possibly associated with pit F. 806 and postholes F. 808-9.

F. 798 - A pit, 90cm in diameter and 38cm deep. Its cut ([3535]) consisted of vertical sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3532]) was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, and moderate charcoal flecks and lumps. It contained three struck flints and a piece of burnt clay.

F. 799 - A posthole, 15cm in diameter and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3535]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3534]) was a loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 800 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3544]) contained a potsherd.

F. 801 - A small pit, 65cm long, 43cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3547]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its cut (3546]) was a soft mid bluish grey sand, with occasional gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 802 - A pit, 1m in diameter and 28cm deep. Its cut ([3550]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a sloping side. The basal fill ([3549]) was a soft very mixed silt with large patches of mid grey orange sand and white sand, with iron pan and rare gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([3548]) was a moderately compacted mid bluish grey sandy clay with occasional gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit is aligned with pits F. 803-4.

F. 803 - A pit, 42cm long, 37cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3552]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a tight base. Its fill ([3551]) was a moderately compacted mid grey sand, with occasional gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit is aligned with pits F. 802 and F. 804.

F. 804 - An oval pit, 80cm long, 60cm wide and 16cm deep. Its cut ([3555]) consisted of moderately steep sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3553]) was a moderately compacted mid bluish grey sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit is aligned with pits F. 802-3.

F. 805 - A posthole, 20cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3537]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3536]) was a loose mid orangish grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 806 - A pit, 64cm in diameter and 16cm deep. Its cut ([3539]) consisted of sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3538]) was a moderately loose dark brown grey silty sand, with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit truncates tree-throw F. 807 and is aligned with postholes F. 808-9.

F. 807 - A tree-throw.

F. 808 - A posthole, 39cm in diameter and 18cm deep. Its cut ([3543]) was asymmetrical, with a very steep side to the west and a vertical side to the east, with a clear break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3542]) was a moderately loose mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is aligned with pit F. 806 and posthole F. 809 and possibly associated with posthole F. 797.

F. 809 - A pit, 76cm long, 73cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([3557]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3556]) was a mid orangey yellowish brown silty sand with frequent darker orange patches. There were occasional gravel and charcoal, and frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained two struck flints and a burnt flint.

F. 810 - Either a small pit or a posthole. Its cut ([3559]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3558]) was a firmly compacted very dark greyish brown nearly black silty sand, with common gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd, a struck flint, a bone and 14 burnt flints.

F. 811 - A pit, 36cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3583]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3561]) was a firmly compacted dark bluish grey sandy silt with rare sand, occasional gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained three bones, three burnt flints and a burnt stone. The top fill ([3560]) was a soft mottled yellow, grey and orange washed sand with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. This pit truncates pit F. 819.

F. 812 - A rectangular posthole, 26cm long, 20cm wide and 5cm deep. Its cut ([3570]) consisted of straight steep sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3569]) was a loose mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. A post-Medieval/modern date cannot be ruled out for this feature.

F. 813 - A posthole, 35cm long, 27cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([3572]) consisted of straight steep sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3571]) was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel, iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 814 - A posthole, 20cm long, 15cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([3574]) consisted of vertical sides leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3573]) was a loose mud brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 815 - A posthole, 20cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3576]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3575]) was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 816 - A posthole, 20cm in diameter and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3578]) consisted of moderately sloping straight sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3577]) was a loose mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 817 - A posthole, 24cm in diameter and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3580]) consisted of moderately sloping straight sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3579]) was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel, moderate iron pan and frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 818 - A pit, 45cm long, 40cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3582]) consisted of straight shallow sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3581]) was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 819 - A pit, 68cm long, 61cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3584]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Fill [3563] was a stiffly compacted dark blackish brown clayey silt with rare gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained two burnt flints, two struck flints and a potsherd. Fill [3562] was a stiffly compacted dark yellowish brown clayey silt with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt flint. This pit truncates pit F. 820 and is truncated by pit F. 811.

F. 820 - A pit, 79cm long, 69cm wide and 30cm deep. Its cut ([3568]) was asymmetrical with a near vertical side to the north, an undercut side to the south, with a break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3567]) was a soft mid yellowish orange washed sand, with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. This probably corresponded to the natural silting of the pit. Fill [3566] was a firmly compacted dark reddish brown slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained two burnt flints and four potsherds. Fill [3565] was a soft light yellow sand, with grey sandy silt washed in and rare gravel inclusions. Fill [3564] was a soft light yellowish orange washed sand with rare gravel inclusions. This pit is truncated by pit F. 819, which is truncated by pit F. 811.

F. 821 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3591]) contained a struck flint and three burnt flints.

F. 822 - A posthole, 38cm long, 25cm wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([3587]) consisted of steep concave sides leading to a fairly pointed base. The basal fill ([3586]) was a soft light greyish yellow slightly silty sand with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. Fill [3585] was a firmly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal, and frequent iron pan inclusions. Finds comprised four burnt flints.

F. 823 - A pit, 1.3m long, 1.12m wide and 37cm deep. Its cut ([3590]) consisted of fairly steep sides leading to a narrow base. The basal fill ([3589]) was a moderately loose light brown yellow slightly silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([3588]) was a moderately loose light brown grey silty sand with rare gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt stone.

F. 824 - A posthole. Its cut ([3775]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a pointed base. The basal fill ([3774]) was a compacted light grey sand. The top fill ([3773]) was a compacted dark grey silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 825 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3777]) consisted of moderately sloping straight sides leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3776]) was a soft dark greyish black silty sand, with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained some struck flint.

F. 826 - A pit, 1.08m long, 64cm wide and 9cm deep. Its cut ([3779]) was asymmetrical, with a gently sloping concave side to the southeast, and a gently sloping convex side to the northwest, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3778]) was a dark mottled greyish blue clayey sand with rare gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 827 - A posthole, 67cm long, 42cm wide and 30cm deep. Its cut ([3782]) consisted of steeply sloping convex sides leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([3781]) was a firmly compacted mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions. It contained a bone The upper fill ([3780]) was a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal, and rare iron pan inclusions.

F. 828 - A pit, 1.63m long, 89cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3785]) consisted of gradually sloping straight sides with a sharp break of slope which leads to more steep sides leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([3784]) was a soft light yellowish grey silty sand with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. The upper fill ([3783]) was a firmly compacted light brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd, three burnt and 14 struck flints.

F. 829 - A pit, 95cm long, 83cm wide and 9cm deep. Its cut ([3787]) consisted of steeply sloping concave sides leading to an uneven base. Its fill ([3786]) was a firmly compacted mid bluish grey silty sand with some clay patches, as well as rare gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained four struck flints and a burnt one.

F. 830 - A posthole, 32cm long, 24cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3789]) consisted of gently sloping sides gradually leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3788]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 831-3, F. 908-10, F. 914 and F. 918-20, and with pit F. 915.

F. 831 - A posthole, about 24cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3791]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3790]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with rare gravel inclusions. It contained two burnt flints. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830, F. 832-3, F. 908-10, F. 914 and F. 918-20, and with pit F. 915.

F. 832 - A posthole, 22cm long, 18cm wide and 4cm deep. Its cut ([3793]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3792]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-1, F. 833, F. 908-10, F. 914, F. 918-9, F. 920 and F. 935, and with pit F. 915.

F. 833 - A posthole, 42cm long, 30cm wide and 23cm deep. Its cut ([3796]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a marked break of slope leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3795]) was a moderately loose light bluish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. The top fill ([3794]) corresponded to the postpipe and was a moderately loose dark brown grey silty sand with rare gravel and frequent wood inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-2, F. 908-10, F. 914, F. 918-9, F. 920 and F. 935, and with pit F. 915.

F. 834 - A posthole, 36cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3594]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3593]) was a firmly compacted mid to dark greyish brown near black slightly clayey silty sand, with frequent gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 835 - A pit, 51cm long, 32cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3596]) consisted of near vertical sides with a clear break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3595]) was a moderately loose dark brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and 10 burnt stones.

F. 836 - A tree-throw.

F. 837 - A posthole, 43cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3600]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a narrow rounded base. Its fill ([3599]) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions, as well as with small pieces of burnt clay. It contained a burnt flint.

F. 838 - A pit, 83cm long, 63cm wide and 29cm deep. Its cut ([3602]) was asymmetrical, with a steep straight side to the west, and a near vertical side to the east, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3601]) was a firmly compacted dark brownish red silty sand with frequent iron pan, moderate gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained 26 burnt flints and six burnt stones.

F. 839 - A stakehole, 12cm in diameter and 14cm deep. Its cut ([3632]) consisted of vertical sides leading to a tapered base. Its fill ([3631]) was a moderately compacted mid grey silty sand. It contained a struck flint. This stakehole is close to stakehole F. 840.

F. 840 - A stakehole, 11cm long, 8cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3630]) consisted of very steep sides leading to a tapered base. Its fill ([3633]) was a moderately compacted mid grey silty sand. No finds were recovered. This stakehole is close to stakehole F. 839.

F. 841 - A linear pit, 1.23m long, 32cm wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([3636]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to an irregular base. Its fill ([3635]) was a moderately compacted light grey sandy silt with moderate orange mottling, and sparse gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained a burnt stone.

F. 842 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3637]) contained a potsherd.

F. 843 - A posthole, 30cm long, 20cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3604]) consisted of vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3603]) was a loose dark brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 844 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3605]) contained a burnt flint and two pieces of burnt clay.

F. 845 - A linear feature, 2.7m long, 70cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3607]) was asymmetrical, with a gently sloping side to the south, and a steep side to the north, leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3606]) was a moderately firm dark brownish grey clayey sand with rare gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained a potsherd and two burnt flints.

F. 846 - A small pit, 45cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3609]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical side to the southeast, and a steep side to the northwest, with a break of slope leading to a concave side. The basal fill ([3608]) was a moderately compacted light mid grey

sand, with occasional gravel inclusions and orange mottling. The upper fill ([3554]) was the backfill of the excavation undertaken during the 2007 evaluation. No finds were recovered.

F. 847 - A stakehole, 15cm long, 11cm wide and 14cm deep. Its cut ([3611]) consisted of straight steep sides leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3610]) was a loose dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 848 - A posthole, 30cm long, 28cm wide and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3613]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a narrow rounded base. Its fill ([3612]) was a mid greyish brown silty sand with some orangey yellow sandy patches, and rare iron pan, occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 849 - A posthole, 24cm long, 18cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([3615]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3614]) was a mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional sandy patches. There were occasional gravel, charcoal and, towards the base, iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 850 - A posthole, 32cm long, 29cm wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([3617]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3616]) was a mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional orangey sand patches throughout. There were occasional gravel and charcoal, and frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained two struck flints.

F. 851 - A posthole, 17cm in diameter and 4cm deep. Its cut ([3619]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3618]) was a mid to light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 852 - A posthole, 17cm long, 7cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([3621]) consisted of steep sloping sides leading to a narrow rounded base. Its fill ([3620]) was a mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal, and very rare iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 853 - A posthole, 20cm long, 17cm wide and 6cm deep. Its cut ([3623]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3622]) was a mid to light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 854 - A posthole, 40cm long, 30cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3625]) consisted of steep sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3624]) was a dark to very dark greyish brown near black silty sand, with frequent orange sandy patches. There were frequent gravel, large charcoal and, towards the base, iron pan inclusions. Finds comprised four bones.

F. 855 - A posthole, 21cm long, 16cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3627]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3626]) was a mid to light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional orangey sandy patches. There were occasional gravel, charcoal and, towards the base, iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 856 - A posthole. Its cut ([3629]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3628]) was a mid to light grey brown silty sand, with frequent orangey sandy patches. There were occasional gravel, charcoal and, towards the base, iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 857 - A posthole, 51cm long, 33cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3631]) consisted of shallow sloping sides leading to a narrow rounded base. Its fill ([3630]) was a mid to light greyish brown silty sand, with occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained three potsherds and a piece of burnt clay.

F. 858 - A posthole, 39cm long, 32cm wide and 9cm deep. Its cut ([3640]) consisted of gently sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3639]) was a firmly compacted mid reddish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 859 - A posthole, 21cm long, 18cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3642]) consisted of steeply sloping straight sides leading to an almost pointed base. Its fill ([3641]) was a firmly

compacted mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained four burnt flints and a burnt stone.

F. 860 - A posthole, 31cm long, 24cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3644]) consisted of gently sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3643]) was a firmly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 861 - A posthole, 31cm long, 22cm wide and 16cm deep. Its cut ([3647]) consisted of steeply sloping straight sides leading to a pointed base. The basal fill ([3646]) was a firmly compacted mid greyish red slightly silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([3645]) was a soft mid reddish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 862 - A pit, 1.05m long, 70cm wide and 28cm deep. Its cut ([3649]) consisted of steep sides with a break of slope leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3648]) was a moderately loose dark brownish black silty sand, with rare gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained 147 burnt flints and 121 burnt stones.

F. 863 - A pit, about 50cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3652]) consisted of steep sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3651]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand with rare gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 864 - A posthole, 25cm long, 17cm wide and 28cm deep. Its cut ([3654]) was asymmetrical, with vertical, near vertical and undercut sides with a break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3653]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is associated with postholes F. 865-70.

F. 865 - A posthole, 22cm long, 17cm wide and 29cm deep. Its cut ([3656]) was asymmetrical with an undercut side to the southwest, and a near vertical side to the northeast, with a sharp break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3655]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey sand, with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt flint. This posthole is associated with postholes F. 864 and F. 866-70.

F. 866 - A posthole, 18cm long, 15cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3658]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3657]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is associated with postholes F. 864-5 and F. 867-70.

F. 867 - A posthole, 33cm long, 15cm wide and 18cm deep. Its cut ([3660]) was asymmetrical, with vertical, near vertical and undercut sides with a sharp break of slope leading to an irregular base. Its fill ([3659]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey sand, with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained a leaf arrowhead. This posthole is associated with postholes F. 864-6 and F. 868-70.

F. 868 - A posthole, 20cm long, 15cm wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([3662]) consisted of slightly undercut sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3661]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is associated with postholes F. 864-7 and F. 869-70.

F. 869 - A posthole, 16cm in diameter and 29cm deep. Its cut ([3664]) consisted of vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3663]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey sand with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is associated with postholes F. 864-8 and F. 870.

F. 870 - A posthole, 19cm long, 15cm wide and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3666]) consisted of near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3665]) was a moderately compacted mid yellowish grey sand, with rare gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is associated with postholes F. 864-9.

F. 871 - A posthole, 37cm long, 27cm wide and 27cm deep. Its cut ([3669]) consisted of near vertical concave sides leading to a deep rounded base. The basal fill ([3668]) was a soft light yellowish grey slightly silty sand with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. The top fill ([3667]) was a soft mid bluish grey silty sand, with rare gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained seven burnt flints.

F. 872 - A pit, 89cm long, 86cm wide and 49cm deep. Its cut ([3674]) consisted of near vertical concave sides leading to a deep rounded base. The basal fill ([3673]) was soft light greyish yellow washed sand with rare gravel and occasional iron pan inclusions. It corresponded to the natural silting of the pit. Fill [3672] was a firmly compacted dark greyish blue sandy silt with occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained six potsherds, two struck flints, two burnt flints and four burnt stones. Fill [3671] was a soft mid bluish grey silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal, and occasional iron pan inclusions. Fill [3670] was a soft mid greyish red silty sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained four burnt stones. This pit truncates the western end of linear feature F. 876.

F. 873 - A pit, 68cm long, 60cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([3676]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3675]) was a firmly compacted dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel, charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained three potsherds, a burnt flint and a burnt stone.

F. 874 - A posthole, 35cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3678]) consisted of gradually sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3677]) was a soft mid bluish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and rare charcoal and iron pan inclusions. It contained two potsherds. This posthole is close to posthole F. 875.

F. 875 - A posthole, 48cm long, 45cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3681]) consisted of gradually sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([3680]) was a soft light bluish grey silty sand with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained four potsherds. This posthole is close to posthole F. 874.

F. 876 - A linear feature, 1.7m long. This linear feature was cut by pit F. 872. Two slots were dug:

> The first was 43cm wide and 19cm deep. Its cut ([3683]) consisted of gradually sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3682]) was a soft light yellowish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained three burnt stones and a struck flint.
>
> The second slot was 44cm wide and 16cm deep. Its cut ([3685]) consisted of steeply sloping straight sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3684]) was a soft mid bluish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 877 - A pit, 97cm long, 78cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3687]) was asymmetrical, with a steep sloping side to the east and west, and a gentle sloping side to the north and south, with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3686]) was a moderately loose dark brownish black silty sand with rare gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised a loomweight fragment, eight struck flints, 11 burnt stones, three burnt flints, eight pieces of burnt clay and 13 potsherds.

F. 878 - A tree-throw.

F. 879 - A pit, 44cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3692]) was asymmetrical, with a very steep rounded side to the east, and a vertical side to the west, leading to a concave base. The fill ([3690]) was a moderately loose mid grey brown silty sand with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained a small accessory pot: its fill ([3691]) was similar to fill ([3690]).

F. 880 - A pit, 85cm long, 63cm wide and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3694]) was asymmetrical, with a gently sloping straight side to the west and a concave side to the east, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3693]) was a firmly compacted dark bluish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and iron pan, and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained a burnt flint.

F. 881 - A pit, 72cm long, 41cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3696]) consisted of gradually sloping concave sides leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3695]) was a soft mid reddish grey silty sand with rare gravel, charcoal and patchy sand inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 882 - A pit, 92cm in diameter. Its cut ([3698]) was asymmetrical, with a steeply sloping concave side to the west, and a gradually sloping straight side to the east, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3697]) was a soft light reddish grey silty sand with rare charcoal and iron pan, and frequent gravel inclusions. It contained two struck flints.

F. 883 - A large posthole, 41cm long, 16cm wide and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3700]) consisted of steeply sloping convex sides leading to a slightly uneven flat base. Its fill ([3699]) was a firmly compacted mid orangish grey silty sand with rare gravel and frequent iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint. This posthole is truncated by pit F. 884.

F. 884 - A pit, 1.08m long, 83cm wide and 26cm deep. Its cut ([3703]) was asymmetrical, with a steeply sloping convex side to the west, and a straight side to the east, leading to an uneven flat base. The basal fill ([3702]) was a soft light yellowish grey very slightly silty sand, with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. The upper fill ([3701]) was a soft mid bluish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan, and rare charcoal inclusions. It contained seven potsherds, six struck flints and a burnt flint. This pit truncates posthole F. 883.

F. 885 - A linear ditch, aligned on a north-south axis and approximately 10m long. This ditch is associated with ditches F. 654, F. 742 and F. 887 to form an entrance system. Two slots were dug:

The first corresponded to the northern terminus. It was 70cm wide and 22cm deep. Its cut ([3744]) consisted of moderately sloping irregular sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3743]) was a soft greyish red orange yellow sand, with moderate iron pan inclusions. The top fill ([3742]) was a moderately compacted mixed dark purplish grey and mid grey silty sand, with some small orange sand patches, as well as occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

The second slot corresponded to the southern terminus. It was 80cm wide and 26cm deep. Its cut ([3741]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3740]) was a soft mid orangey grey sand with rare gravel inclusions. Fill [3739] was a orangey white sand, mixed with patches of darker grey sand. The top fill ([3738] was a moderately compacted dark slightly purplish grey sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. There was a struck flint.

F. 886 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3704]) contained five struck flints, a burnt flint and four burnt stones.

F. 887 - A ditch aligned on a north-south axis and 5.7m long. This ditch is associated with ditches F. 654 and F. 742 to form a possible entrance system. Two slots were dug.

The first slot corresponded to the northern terminus. It was 70cm wide and 28cm deep. Its cut ([3708]) consisted of steep irregular sides leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3707]) was a light grey discoloured washed sand. The upper fill ([3706]) was soft grey brown silty sand, with few iron pan concretions. It contained three potsherds, a burnt flint and a struck flint.

The second slot corresponded to the southern terminus. It was 1.15m wide and 28cm deep. Its cut ([3724]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3723]) was a soft grey brown silty sand with few iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint.

F. 888 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3709]) contained a bone, four struck flints and five burnt stones.

F. 889 - A posthole, 27cm in diameter and 21cm deep. Its cut ([3712]) consisted of steep straight sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3711]) was a loose mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 890 - A natural gully.

F. 891 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3715]) contained four potsherds and four struck flints.

F. 892 - A pit, 44cm long, 37cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3718]) consisted of moderately sloping straight sides leading to a flat base. The basal fill ([3717]) was a loose dark blackish grey silty sand. The top fill ([3716]) was a loose mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional iron pan and charcoal inclusions. It contained two bones and a struck flint.

F. 893 - A pit, 67cm long, 48cm wide and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3720]) consisted of gradually sloping sides, slightly undercutting to the west, leading to a deep concave base. Its fill ([3719]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. Finds comprised a burnt stone, a cremated bone and two flint flakes. This pit truncates pit F. 894.

F. 894 - A pit, about 70cm in diameter and 20cm deep. Its cut ([3722]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a deep concave base. Its fill ([3721]) was a moderately loose light orangey grey silty sand, with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit is truncated by pit F. 893.

F. 895 - A pit, 50cm long, 45cm wide and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3726]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3725]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit truncates linear feature F. 896.

F. 896 - A linear feature, 1.4m long, 45cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3728]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a shallow base. Its fill ([3727]) was a loose light yellowish grey silty sand, mottled with pale sand and a darker interstratified silty sand. There were some gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This linear feature is truncated by pit F. 895.

F. 897 - A pit, 66cm long, 47cm wide and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3730]) was asymmetrical, with a gradually sloping convex side to the west, and a gradually sloping straight side to the east, leading to a rounded base. Its fill ([3729]) was a soft light bluish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit forms a cluster with pits F. 898-900.

F. 898 - A pit, about 85cm in diameter and 14cm deep. Its cut ([3733]) was asymmetrical, with a steeply sloping convex side to the west, and a gently sloping straight side to the east, leading to a rounded base. The basal fill ([3732]) was a soft dark bluish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The top fill ([3731]) was a firmly compacted mid reddish grey silty sand, with rare gravel and iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit forms a cluster with pits F. 897 and 899-900.

F. 899 - A shallow pit, 66cm long, 63cm wide and 5cm deep. Its cut ([3735]) consisted of gently sloping concave sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3734]) was a soft light yellowish grey silty sand with rare gravel and frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit forms a cluster with pits F. 897-8 and 900.

F. 900 - A pit, 1.03m long, 79cm wide and 16cm deep. Its cut ([3737]) consisted of gradually sloping convex sides leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3736]) was a firmly compacted dark blackish bluish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel, charcoal and rare iron pan inclusions. It contained a struck flint. This pit forms a cluster with pits F. 897-9.

F. 901 - A pit, about 57cm in diameter and 23cm deep. Its cut ([3750]) was asymmetrical, with a near vertical side to the north, and a steep side to the south, leading to a roughly concave base. Its fill ([3749]) was a mid grey sand, with frequent orange mottling and rooting. There were moderate gravel, occasional charcoal and frequent iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 902 - A posthole, 35cm long, 30cm wide and 26cm deep. Its cut ([3752]) consisted of straight vertical sides gradually leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3751]) was a loose mid

brownish grey silty sand, with moderate iron pan and gravel, and occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 903 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3753]) contained a struck flint and two burnt flints.

F. 904 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3754]) contained a struck flint.

F. 905 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3755]) contained three struck flints.

F. 906 - A posthole, 20cm in diameter and 29cm deep. Its cut ([3757]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a conical base. Its fill ([3756]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with moderate gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 907 - A pit, 80cm long, 30cm wide and 30cm deep. Its cut ([3760]) consisted of steep sides leading to a narrow rounded base. The basal fill ([3759]) was a soft light grey sandy silt. Fill [3758] was a compacted dark grey silty sand, with iron pan inclusions. It contained some struck flint and burnt stone.

F. 908 - A posthole, 38cm long, 34cm wide and 10cm deep. Its cut ([3762]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3761]) was a moderately loose mid brown grey silty sand, with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained eight potsherds. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-3, F. 909-10, F. 914 and F. 918-20, and with pit F. 915.

F. 909 - A posthole, 25cm long, 21cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3764]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3763]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with rare gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained two potsherds and a struck flint. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-3, F. 908, F. 910, F. 914 and F. 918-20, and with pit F. 915.

F. 910 - A posthole. Its cut ([3766]) consisted of gradually sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3765]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with rare gravel and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-3, F. 908-9, F. 914 and F. 918-20, and with pit F. 915.

F. 911 - A small pit, 50cm long, 44cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3768]) consisted of steeply sloping sides leading to a shallow concave side. Its fill ([3767]) was a moderately loose dark brownish grey silty sand, with rare gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained 50 burnt flints and six burnt stones.

F. 912 - A possible posthole, 20cm in diameter and 11cm deep. Its cut ([3798]) consisted of near vertical sides leading to a very diffuse base. Its fill ([3797]) was a soft mid bluish grey sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 913 - A posthole, 17cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3800]) consisted of steep sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3799]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand with gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole could be associated with features F. 914-5 and F. 920 to form the entrance of a roundhouse.

F. 914 - A posthole, 13cm in diameter and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3802]) consisted of steep sides with a break of slope leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3801])was a moderately loose mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-3, F. 908-9, and F. 918-20, and with pit F. 915.

F. 915 - A linear pit, 2.2m long, 41cm wide and 24cm deep, aligned on a roughly east-west axis. Its cut ([3805]) was asymmetrical, with steep sides to the north and south, and gently sloping sides to the east and west, leading to a concave base. The basal fill ([3804]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with moderate gravel inclusions. The upper fill ([3803]) was a moderately loose mid greyish blue sand with rare clay lumps and moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This feature could be part of the entrance system of the roundhouse formed by postholes F. 830-3, F. 908-9, F. 914 and F. 918-20.

F. 916 - A pit, 1m in diameter and 30cm deep. Its cut ([3808]) consisted of steep sides leading to a pointed base. The basal fill ([3807]) was a soft dark grey sandy silt. It contained a potsherd, six bones, four struck flints, four burnt stones, two burnt flints and two pieces of burnt clay. The upper fill ([3806]) was a firmly compacted dark grey black clayey silt with frequent iron pan inclusions.

F. 917 - A pit, 85cm long, 65cm wide and 25cm deep. Its cut ([3810]) was asymmetrical, with a steep side to the east, and a slightly undercut side to the west, with a break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3809]) was a soft dark grey sand. It contained 290 burnt flints and 15 burnt stones.

F. 918 - A posthole, 28cm long, 23cm wide and 17cm deep. Its cut ([3812]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3811]) was a moderately loose mid brown grey silty sand with gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-3, F. 908-9, F. 919-20, and with pit F. 915.

F. 919 - A posthole, 32cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3814]) consisted of gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3813]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-3, F. 908-9, F. 918 and F. 920, and with pit F. 915.

F. 920 - A posthole, 15cm in diameter and 18cm deep. Its cut ([3816]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a break of slope leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3815]) was a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand with gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole forms a roundhouse with postholes F. 830-3, F. 908-9, and F. 918-9, and with pit F. 915.

F. 921 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 15cm deep. Its cut ([3818]) was asymmetrical, with a vertical side and a steep sloping side, leading to a pointed base. Its fill ([3817]) was a moderately compacted dark brown black silty sand with iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered.

F. 922 - A posthole, 25cm in diameter and 12cm deep. Its cut ([3820]) consisted of steeply sloping down sides with a break of slope leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3819]) was a moderately loose mid brown grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is possibly associated with posthole F. 918.

F. 923 - A posthole, 24cm long, 14cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3822]) consisted of steep sides leading to a pointed base. Its cut (3821]) was a moderately compacted patchy dark grey mid yellow grey sand, with occasional gravel and moderate iron pan inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to posthole F. 924.

F. 924 - A posthole, 23cm in diameter and 13cm deep. Its cut ([3824]) consisted of steep sides leading to a tapered base. Its fill ([3823]) was a soft light grey sand, with rare gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is close to posthole F. 923.

F. 925 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3825]) contained two burnt flints.

F. 928 - A posthole, 30cm in diameter and 9cm deep. Its cut ([3832]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3831]) was a moderately compacted mid grey sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is aligned on a NNE-SSW axis with postholes F. 929-30.

F. 929 - A posthole, 40cm long, 30cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3834]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3833]) - A moderately compacted mid grey sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is aligned on a NNE-SSW axis with postholes F. 928 and F. 930.

F. 930 - A posthole, 28cm long, 24cm wide and 7cm deep. Its cut ([3836]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3835]) - A moderately compacted mid grey sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. This posthole is aligned on a NNE-SSW axis with postholes F. 928-9.

F. 931 - A natural depression, whose fill ([3841]) contained a struck flint.

F. 932 - A sub-rectangular pit, 76cm long, 51cm wide and 8cm deep. Its cut ([3838]) consisted of gently sloping concave sides leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3837]) was a firmly compacted mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. It contained four struck flints, a potsherd and a burnt stone.

F. 933 - A tree-throw. Its fill ([3839]) contained a struck flint.

F. 934 - A posthole, 16cm in diameter and 6cm deep. Its cut ([3844]) consisted of moderately sloping sides leading to a shallow concave base. Its fill ([3843]) was a moderately compacted mid light slightly bluish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered.

F. 935 - The *in situ* burning of the sand directly over pit F. 915, and was about 53cm in diameter and 4cm deep. Fill [3845] consisted of a loose light pink sand.

Godwin Ridge, Trench C

Trench C is located to the East of Area VI. This trench contained few postholes and pits. Only two features were excavated.

F. 926 - A pit, 75cm in diameter and 26cm deep. Its cut ([3828]) consisted of steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its fill ([3827]) was a moderately loose dark brownish black silty sand with moderate gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained five potsherds (Grooved Ware), seven struck flints, eight burnt flints and six burnt stones.

F. 927 - A pit. Its cut ([3830]) consisted of very steep sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Its fill ([3829]) was a moderately loose dark brownish black silty sand, with rare gravel and frequent charcoal inclusions. It contained 24 potsherds (Grooved Ware), four bones, eight struck flints and 12 burnt stones.

II) **Fractionated Phosphate and Organic Matter Content of Soils**
Dr J. Crowther

71 bulk samples were analysed in the hope of gaining additional insight into their character, origin and mode of development. While the majority of the samples are from buried soils on the site, samples of modern soils and related contexts have also been analysed (as detailed in Table 60). Determinations were made of: loss-on-ignition (LOI), which provides an estimate of the organic matter concentration; and phosphate (inorganic/organic/total), enrichment of which is associated with inputs of organic materials, most notably excreta and especially bone (see reviews by Bethel & Máté 1989; Crowther 1997; Heron 2001). Estimates were made of carbonate content.

Methods

Analysis was undertaken on the fine earth fraction (i.e. < 2mm) of the samples. Phosphate-P_i (inorganic phosphate) and phosphate-P_o (organic phosphate) were determined using a two-stage adaptation of the procedure developed by Dick and Tabatabai (1977) in which the phosphate concentration of a sample is measured first without oxidation of organic matter (P_i), using 1N HCl as the extractant (after a slight excess of HCl had been added to remove any carbonate present); and then on the residue following alkaline oxidation with NaOBr (P_o), using 1N H_2SO_4 as the extractant. Phosphate-P (total phosphate) has been derived as the sum of phosphate-P_i and phosphate-P_o, and the percentages of inorganic and organic phosphate calculated (i.e. phosphate-P_i:P and phosphate-P_o:P, respectively). In the case of the five most organic-rich samples (identified in Table 1) the H_2SO_4 extract was discoloured, suggesting incomplete breakdown of organic matter in these samples. In these cases phosphate-P was determined following ignition of a separate subsample to fully breakdown the organic matter, and phosphate-P_o calculated as the difference between phosphate-P and phosphate-P_i. LOI (loss-on-ignition) was determined by ignition at 550°C for 16 hours and carbonate content was estimated by observing the reaction when a few drops of 10% HCl were applied (Hodgson 1974).

Results and Discussion

The analytical results, with the key distinguishing features of individual samples highlighted, are presented in Table 60.

General Observations on the Soils

With the exception of several of the modern soil and related contexts (identified as clay and peat in Table 60), the soils are all very sandy. The buried soils would therefore have originally been well-drained (unless affected by groundwater), prone to leaching (though the pH ranges from 6.6–8.0, R. Halliday, pers. comm.) and have had a low phosphate-retention capacity. Some of the samples appear to contain Fe- (iron-) rich concretions, which seem likely to be groundwater-related hydromorphic features. If this is the case, then inorganic phosphate will tend to become fixed within the Fe concretions, which may cause variability in phosphate concentrations that is unrelated to variations in phosphate input – i.e. the phosphate data need to be interpreted with some degree of caution. It should also be noted that gleying and mobilisation of Fe is likely to have affected the magnetic susceptibility of the soils and any

magnetic susceptibility data for the site will also need to be interpreted with caution (see discussion in Crowther 2003).

Modern Soils and Related Contexts

Loss-on-ignition - As would be anticipated from the field descriptions, the modern soils and related contexts display very marked variability in organic matter content, with LOI values ranging from 0.888–36.7%. The modern topsoils are all quite organic rich (LOI, 11.1–16.5%), whereas the sandy B/C horizons are highly minerogenic (LOI, 0.888–1.10%). Although the two samples identified as peat (086 and 089) have notably higher LOI values (33.2 and 36.7%, respectively), these contexts clearly include a significant minerogenic component. It should be noted that Sample 090 (clay-rich C horizon) has a similarly high LOI of 32.1%, which suggests that it has a similar organic matter content to the two peat contexts; and that the two other contexts identified as being clay-rich C horizons (Samples 083 and 087) are both also organic rich (LOI, 23.1 and 21.2%, respectively).

Carbonate Content - The modern soils on the sands of the ridge are all non-calcareous. In contrast, the horizons recorded at 1300/2060, 1410/2050 and 1450/2045 mostly contain carbonate, and two of the clay-rich C horizons (Samples 087 & 090) are estimated to comprise > 10% carbonate (i.e. 'very calcareous'). It is likely that the carbonate simply reflects natural variability in the substrate underlying the site (e.g. local presence of chalky drift?), but this may merit further investigation.

Phosphate (phosphate-P_i, P_o, P, P_i:P and P_o:P) - As noted above, the modern soils are diverse in character. Interpretation of the degree of phosphate-P enrichment is therefore problematic. In order to facilitate comparison with the buried soils (see below) those samples with concentrations of ≥ 1.00 mg g^{-1} have been highlighted in Table 1. As would be anticipated, in the three modern soils developed on the sands of the ridge the A horizons have a consistently higher phosphate-P concentration (range, 1.08–1.18 mg g^{-1}) than the underlying B/C horizon (range, 0.271–0.639 mg g^{-1}) – which clearly reflects the presence of relatively high concentrations of organic phosphate (range, 0.696–0.782 mg g^{-1}), with P_o:P ratios ranging from 64.2–72.1%. In fact, the modern soils and related contexts as a whole mostly have high P_o:P ratios (values ≥ 50.0% are highlighted in Table 1), which is a feature that might be anticipated in sandy soils, since the sands have a naturally low phosphate-retention capacity. In the case of the more organic-rich soils and peats, this is clearly attributable to the presence of quite high concentrations of organic phosphate. On the other hand, in the case of the highly minerogenic subsoil horizons it is a reflection of the very low concentrations of phosphate-P_i present – the extreme example being sample 084 which, despite its exceptionally low LOI (0.967%), has a higher concentration of phosphate-Po (0.043 mg g^{-1}) than phosphate-P_i (0.038 mg g^{-1}), resulting in a P_o:P ratio of 53.1%.

Buried Soils

Loss-on-ignition - The A horizon samples from the buried soil have much lower LOI values (range, 2.61–4.26%) than the modern topsoils. This difference could be largely, if not entirely, a reflection of post-burial organic decomposition in these predominantly sandy, well-drained soils. In each of the ten buried soil profiles investigated (i.e. where both the A and underlying B horizon were sampled) the A horizon has a higher LOI than the underlying B horizon, though it should be noted that two of the B horizon samples (025 & 044) have relatively high LOI values (2.83 and 3.24%, respectively). These figures compare, for example, with a range of 1.01–2.03% recorded for the various buried B horizon (15cm) samples. Of the samples from the 'Base (B/C) of buried soil top of sand ridge', it should be noted that those associated with the LBA spread have a generally lower LOI (range, 0.653–1.32%) than the 'other samples' (range, 1.16–3.30%).

Carbonate Content - With the exception of B horizon (15cm) sample 021 (very slightly calcareous), all of the buried soil contexts are non-calcareous.

Phosphate (phosphate-P_i, P_o, P, P_i:P and P_o:P) - In contrast to the modern soils, a high proportion of the phosphate present in the buried soils is in an inorganic form, with many samples (highlighted in Table 1) having Pi:P ratios of ≥ 85.0%. This is typical of buried soils and is attributable to the mineralisation of organic phosphates as a result of post-burial decomposition, in an environment in which there is no significant replenishment of the organic phosphate fraction through fresh organic inputs. It should be noted that in nine of the ten buried soil profiles the phosphate-P concentration is lower in the A horizon than the underlying B horizon. This seems likely to be the result of down-profile leaching of inorganic phosphate – a process that will have been favoured by the naturally low phosphate-retention capacity of the sandy soils.

The majority (> 70.0%) of the buried soil samples, including many from the buried A horizon, have phosphate-P concentrations of < 1.00 mg g^{-1}, and these have been taken (somewhat arbitrarily) as being indicative of 'natural' background concentrations. Accordingly, it has been assumed that samples with concentrations ≥ 1.00 mg g^{-1} show some degree of phosphate enrichment. Here, values of 1.00–1.49 mg g^{-1} have categorised as 'slightly enriched' and 1.50–1.99 mg g^{-1} as 'enriched' (as highlighted in Table 1). Of the various groupings of buried soil samples identified in Table 1, the 'B horizon (15cm)' and 'soil profiles' include higher proportions of samples that show likely signs of enrichment than those from 'base (B/C) of buried soil top of sand ridge: LBA spread and other samples'. It should be noted that even the highest concentration (1.67 mg g^{-1} in Sample 079) is not especially high. Undoubtedly, this in part reflects the relatively low phosphate-retention capacity of the sandy soils. However, given that bone was quite abundant in parts of the site (R. Halliday, pers. comm.), the absence of strong phosphate enrichment in any of the samples also suggests that conditions have been quite favourable for bone preservation (pH range, 6.6–8.0, see above) – i.e. little phosphate has been released into the fine earth fraction of the soil through chemical and/or physical decomposition of bone.

In the case of the buried soils identified as showing signs of enrichment, then the phosphate could be derived from bone (which is perhaps more likely in samples where the P_i:P ratio is high) and/or organic sources (e.g. midden- and cess-type materials). Context records or other observations (e.g. micromorphology) may provide insight into likely reasons for enrichment at these particular locations – bearing in mind that some of the variability in phosphate content could be attributed to variations in Fe content (see above). The three samples (043, 044 & 079) identified as being 'enriched' merit particular attention. Each of these has a high P_i:P ratio, which may indicate the presence of some bone-derived phosphate.

In conclusion, the LOI and carbonate data have enabled a better characterisation of the various contexts sampled at Over Quarry, highlighting in particular the contrasts between the modern soils and related contexts (generally more organic rich and mostly containing at detectable concentrations of carbonate) and the buried soils (typically much less organic-rich A horizons and non-calcareous). The results of the phosphate fractionation analysis are consistent with the nature of the contexts sampled: the modern soils typically containing quite high proportions of organic phosphate and the buried soils (including buried A horizons) being dominated by inorganic phosphate. From an archaeological viewpoint, however, the phosphate results are somewhat disappointing in that none of the buried soils show strong signs of enrichment. The presence of relatively favourable conditions for bone preservation, which limit inputs to the soil even where phosphate-rich (bone) material is present, and the likely low phosphate-retention capacity of the sandy soils will have undoubtedly contributed to the generally low levels of phosphate recorded. It should also be noted that variations in the Fe content of the soils may lead to variability in phosphate retention. In light of this, the various buried soils that are tentatively identified as being 'slightly enriched' or 'enriched' in phosphate need to be interpreted with some degree of caution.

Table 60: Sample details and analytical data

RGH sample number	Horizon	LOI[a] (%)	Carbonate[b] (est, %)	Phosphate -P_i (mg g^{-1})	Phosphate -P_o[c] (mg g^{-1})	Phosphate - P[d] (mg g^{-1})	Phosphate -P_i:P[e] (%)	Phosphate -P_o:P[f] (%)
MODERN SOILS AND RELATED CONTEXTS								
001	Windblow (sandy) ex surface	1.96	<0.5	0.812	0.234	**1.05***	77.6	22.4
Off ridge to N (1182/2060):								
008	Ah	**14.5***	<0.5	0.421	0.755	**1.18***	35.8	**64.2***
009	B/C (sandy)	1.00	<0.5	0.451	0.188	0.639	70.6	29.4
Off ridge to S (1184/2020):								
010	Ap	**15.9***	<0.5	0.303	0.782	**1.09***	27.9	**72.1***
011	B/C (sandy)	1.10	<0.5	0.113	0.158	0.271	41.7	**58.3***
Top centre of ridge (1184/2035):								
012	A	**13.6***	<0.5	0.384	0.696	**1.08***	35.6	**64.4***
013	B/C (sandy)	0.888	<0.5	0.207	0.238	0.445	46.5	**53.5***
End of track (1300/2060):								
081	A (20cm)	**11.1***	**1-5***	0.666	0.326	0.992	67.1	32.9
082	B (clay, 60 cm)	**12.7***	0.5-1	0.128	0.494	0.622	20.6	**79.4***
083	C (brownish clay, 100 cm)	**23.1****	<0.5	0.353	0.693	**1.05***	33.7	**66.3***
084	Sand (150 cm)	0.967	**1-5***	0.038	0.043	0.081	46.9	**53.1***
Stream bend (1410/2050):								
085	A (20 cm)	**16.5***	**1-5***	0.852	0.541	**1.39***	61.2	38.8
086	B (peat , 60 cm)	**33.2****	0.5-1	0.311	0.865	**1.18***	26.4	**73.6***
087	C (clay , 100 cm)	**21.2****	**>10****	0.366	0.422	0.788	46.4	**53.6***
Second corner (1450/2045):								
088	A (20 cm)	**15.0***	**1-5***	0.596	0.597	**1.19***	50.0	**50.0***
089	B (peat , 60 cm)	**36.7****	**1-5***	0.330	0.620	0.950	34.7	**65.3***
090	C (clay, 100 cm)	**32.1****	**>10****	0.366	0.473	0.839	43.6	**56.4***

BURIED SOILS								
B horizon (15 cm)								
014		1.38	<0.5	1.05	0.133	**1.18***	**88.8***	11.2
015		2.03	<0.5	1.07	0.175	**1.25***	**85.9***	14.1
016		1.60	<0.5	0.886	0.131	**1.02***	**87.1***	12.9
017		1.30	<0.5	0.632	0.082	0.714	**88.5***	11.5
018		1.91	<0.5	1.06	0.148	**1.21***	**87.7***	12.3
019		1.93	<0.5	1.23	0.134	**1.36***	**90.2***	9.8
020		1.01	<0.5	0.833	0.153	0.986	84.5	15.5
021		1.89	0.5-1	0.891	0.111	**1.00***	**88.9***	11.1
022		1.37	<0.5	0.813	0.126	0.939	**86.6***	13.4
023		1.04	<0.5	0.495	0.113	0.608	81.4	18.6
Soil profiles								
024	A horizon	3.15	<0.5	0.598	0.205	0.803	74.5	25.5
025	B horizon	2.83	<0.5	0.886	0.182	**1.07***	83.0	17.0
028	A horizon	3.15	<0.5	0.868	0.180	**1.05***	82.8	17.2
029	B horizon	1.51	<0.5	1.09	0.104	**1.19***	**91.3***	8.7
033B	A horizon	3.61	<0.5	0.460	0.187	0.647	71.1	28.9
034	B horizon	1.78	<0.5	0.667	0.131	0.798	83.6	16.4
037	A horizon	2.82	<0.5	0.533	0.198	0.731	72.9	27.1
038	B horizon	1.64	<0.5	0.662	0.152	0.814	81.3	18.7
041	A horizon	2.61	<0.5	1.05	0.155	**1.21***	**87.1***	12.9
042	B horizon	1.10	<0.5	0.677	0.134	0.811	83.5	16.5
043	A horizon	4.26	<0.5	1.31	0.210	**1.52****	**86.2***	13.8
044	B horizon	3.24	<0.5	1.35	0.256	**1.61****	84.1	15.9
047	A horizon	3.55	<0.5	0.803	0.206	**1.01***	79.6	20.4
048	B horizon	1.99	<0.5	1.16	0.224	**1.38***	83.8	16.2
051	A horizon	2.99	<0.5	0.708	0.236	0.944	75.0	25.0
052	B horizon	2.09	<0.5	0.741	0.233	0.974	76.1	23.9
053	A horizon	2.83	<0.5	0.383	0.212	0.595	64.4	35.6
054	B horizon	1.99	<0.5	0.747	0.198	0.945	79.0	21.0
057	A horizon	2.93	<0.5	0.451	0.230	0.681	66.2	33.8
058	B horizon	1.80	<0.5	0.479	0.216	0.695	68.9	31.1
Base (B/C) of buried soil top of sand ridge: LBA spread								
002		0.745	<0.5	0.230	0.269	0.499	46.1	**53.9***
003		1.32	<0.5	0.403	0.246	0.649	62.1	37.9
004		0.727	<0.5	0.425	0.158	0.583	72.9	27.1
005		1.13	<0.5	0.450	0.257	0.707	63.6	36.4
006		1.29	<0.5	0.928	0.184	**1.11***	83.5	16.5
007		0.653	<0.5	0.339	0.142	0.481	70.5	29.5

Base (B/C) of buried soil top of sand ridge: other samples							
061	1.16	<0.5	0.484	0.222	0.706	68.6	31.4
062	1.36	<0.5	0.383	0.233	0.616	62.2	37.8
063	1.95	<0.5	0.721	0.209	0.930	77.5	22.5
064	2.08	<0.5	0.400	0.230	0.630	63.5	36.5
066	2.50	<0.5	0.691	0.231	0.922	74.9	25.1
067	2.29	<0.5	0.708	0.247	0.955	74.1	25.9
068	2.59	<0.5	0.663	0.212	0.875	75.8	24.2
069	2.87	<0.5	0.636	0.200	0.836	76.1	23.9
070	3.20	<0.5	0.668	0.235	0.903	74.0	26.0
071	2.51	<0.5	0.753	0.237	0.990	76.1	23.9
073	3.30	<0.5	0.715	0.219	0.934	76.6	23.4
074	3.23	<0.5	0.672	0.184	0.856	78.5	21.5
075	1.53	<0.5	0.428	0.186	0.614	69.7	30.3
076	1.17	<0.5	0.675	0.169	0.844	80.0	20.0
077	1.37	<0.5	0.117	0.081	0.198	59.1	40.9
078	2.19	<0.5	0.082	0.049	0.131	62.6	37.4
079	1.34	<0.5	1.57	0.104	**1.67****	**93.8***	6.2
080	1.30	<0.5	0.180	0.075	0.255	70.6	29.4

[a] **LOI:** values highlighted indicate notably higher LOI than the remaining samples: * = 10.0–19.9%, ** = 20.0–39.9% (see also [c])

[b] **Carbonate:** <0.5% = 'non-calcareous', 0.5–1.0% = 'very slightly calcareous', 1.0–5.0% = 'slightly calcareous', 5.0–10.0% = 'calcareous', >10.0% = 'very calcareous' (values ≥ are asterisked and highlighted)

[c] **Phosphate-P_o:** in the case of the five samples with LOI values in range 20.0–39.9%, the H_2SO_4 extract was discoloured (suggesting incomplete organic breakdown) and this was found to interfere with the colorimetry. In these cases phosphate-P was determined following ignition of a separate subsample, and phosphate-P_o calculated as the difference between phosphate-P and phosphate-P_i.

[d] **Phosphate-P:** values highlighted indicate likely phosphate-P enrichment: * = 'slightly enriched' (1.00–1.49 mg g^{-1}), ** = 'enriched' (1.50–1.99 mg g^{-1})

[e] **Phosphate-P_i:P:** values highlighted indicate a high proportion (≥ 85.0%) of phosphate present is in an inorganic form

[f] **Phosphate-P_o:P:** values highlighted indicate ≥ 50.0% of phosphate present is in an organic form

III) **Artefact Density Tables**

Table 61: Sieved TPs

Area		BF	BN	FL	PT	Grand Total
IV	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	50.00	36.00	65.00	52.00	65.00
	Average	***11.00***	***9.05***	***12.67***	***10.58***	***11.02***
	Sum	242.00	172.00	380.00	275.00	1069.00
V	Min	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	6.00	10.00	23.00	18.00	23.00
	Average	***2.57***	***5.00***	***6.88***	***5.50***	***5.04***
	Sum	18.00	15.00	55.00	33.00	121.00
VI	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	17.00	4.00	34.00	4.00	34.00
	Average	***5.82***	***1.86***	***6.61***	***1.43***	***4.98***
	Sum	64.00	13.00	152.00	10.00	239.00
Total Min		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Max		50.00	36.00	65.00	52.00	65.00
Total Average		***8.10***	***6.90***	***9.62***	***8.15***	***8.46***
Total Sum		324.00	200.00	587.00	318.00	1429.00

Table 62: Non-Sieved TPs

Area		BF	BN	FL	PT	Grand Total
IV	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	81.00	156.00	62.00	56.00	156.00
	Average	***7.72***	***6.39***	***7.85***	***8.79***	***7.77***
	Sum	2076.00	1316.00	2606.00	2357.00	8355.00
V	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	9.00	8.00	24.00	71.00	71.00
	Average	***2.28***	***2.89***	***4.60***	***10.56***	***5.57***
	Sum	41.00	26.00	193.00	264.00	524.00
VI	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	25.00	41.00	9.00	10.00	41.00
	Average	***3.24***	***5.50***	***2.80***	***2.95***	***3.32***
	Sum	133.00	110.00	179.00	62.00	484.00
Total Min		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Max		81.00	156.00	62.00	71.00	156.00
Total Average		***6.86***	***6.18***	***6.80***	***8.54***	***7.12***
Total Sum		2250.00	1452.00	2978.00	2683.00	9363.00

Table 63: Buried Soil – Hand-dug Areas (* Excludes TPs and ditch F. 304 cutting buried soil)

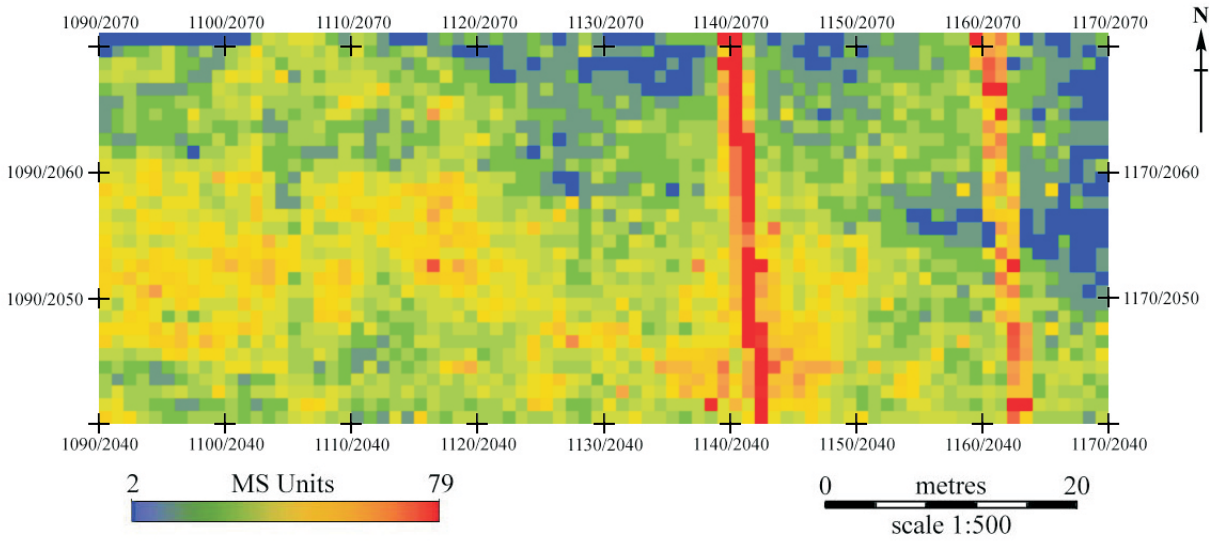
Area	Area m^2		BF	BN	FL	PT	Grand Total
A	112*	Sum	322	703	522	571	2118
		Density per m^2	*2.88*	*6.28*	*4.66*	*5.1*	-
B	63.55	Sum	127.00	127.00	85.00	160.00	499
		Density per m^2	*2.00*	*2.00*	*1.34*	*2.52*	-
C	19.14	Sum	55	86	222	239	602
		Density per m^2	*2.87*	*4.49*	*11.66*	*12.49*	-
Total Sum			504	916	829	970	3219

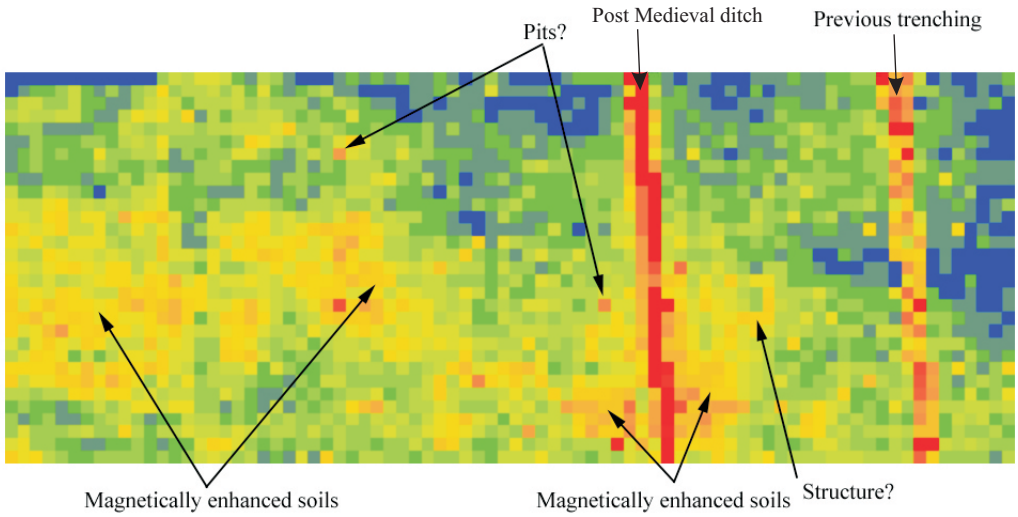
Area	Data	BF	BN	FL	PT	Grand Total
CBA4	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	81.00	18.00	55.00	19.00	81.00
	Average	***18.04***	***4.31***	***15.12***	***6.35***	***12.13***
	Sum	1227.00	194.00	1149.00	305.00	2875.00
CBA5	Min	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
	Max	9.00	23.00	40.00	56.00	56.00
	Average	***4.55***	***7.50***	***11.56***	***19.87***	***11.07***
	Sum	100.00	150.00	289.00	457.00	996.00
Total Min		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Max		81.00	23.00	55.00	56.00	81.00
Total Average		***14.74***	***5.29***	***14.24***	***10.73***	***11.84***
Total Sum		1327.00	344.00	1438.00	762.00	3871.00

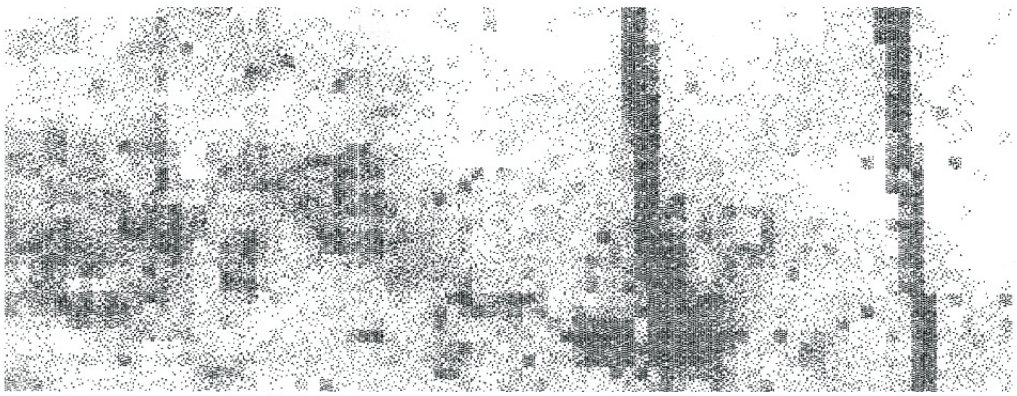
Table 64 (above): Chequerboard areas **Table 65** (below): Transects

Transect No		BF	BN	FL	PT	Grand Total
6	Min			2.00		2.00
	Max			3.00		3.00
	Average			***2.50***		***2.50***
	Sum			5.00		5.00
16	Min	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	3.00		8.00	4.00	8.00
	Average	***2.00***		***4.00***	***1.83***	***2.64***
	Sum	6.00		20.00	11.00	37.00
17	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
	Max	3.00	8.00	4.00	7.00	8.00
	Average	***1.80***	***4.00***	***2.29***	***4.33***	***2.90***
	Sum	9.00	20.00	16.00	13.00	58.00
18	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
	Max	5.00	1.00	4.00	11.00	11.00
	Average	***2.33***	***1.00***	***2.00***	***5.25***	***2.71***
	Sum	14.00	3.00	8.00	21.00	46.00
19	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
	Max	3.00	12.00	4.00	8.00	12.00
	Average	***1.75***	***4.00***	***2.00***	***4.25***	***3.00***
	Sum	7.00	16.00	8.00	17.00	48.00
20	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	2.00	17.00	4.00	5.00	17.00
	Average	***1.50***	***5.40***	***2.00***	***3.00***	***2.72***
	Sum	9.00	27.00	24.00	27.00	87.00
21	Min	2.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	2.00		3.00	1.00	3.00
	Average	***2.00***		***1.60***	***1.00***	***1.57***
	Sum	2.00		8.00	1.00	11.00
22	Min	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Max	4.00	41.00	8.00	10.00	41.00
	Average	***2.00***	***7.10***	***3.59***	***3.00***	***3.70***
	Sum	30.00	71.00	79.00	27.00	207.00
Total Min		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Max		5.00	41.00	8.00	11.00	41.00
Total Average		***1.93***	***5.07***	***2.75***	***3.25***	***3.04***
Total Sum		77.00	137.00	168.00	117.00	499.00

IV) Magnetic Susceptibility Plots



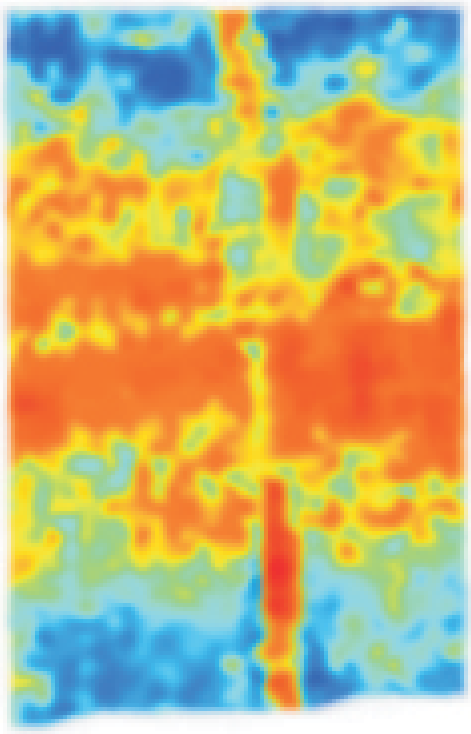




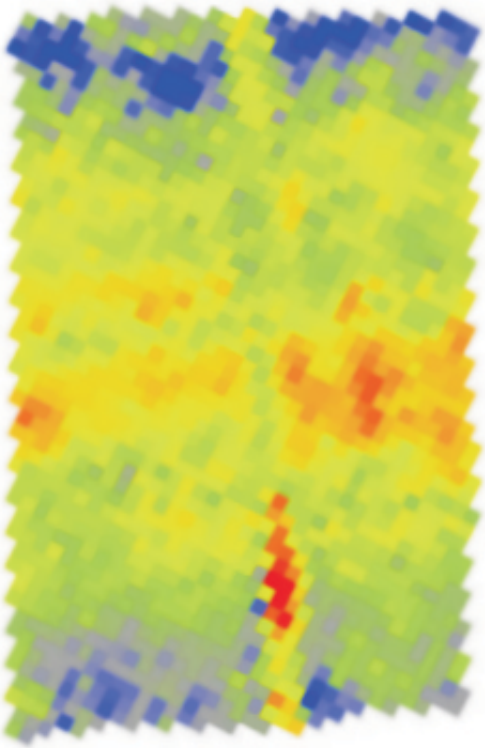
Dot Density Diagram
Printed at a range of 4 MS Units (Lightest) to 14 MS Units (Darkest)

Figure 38. MS 3 (Challands)

MS 2



Original



Re-scaled

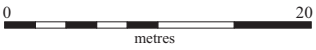


Figure 39. Ms2