

Excavations at West Deeping (King Street), Lincolnshire

Phase 1: 2007



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February 2010

Report Number: 924

CONTENTS

List of Tables	i
List of Figures	i
List of Plates	ii
Acknowledgements	ii
Summary	iii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Topography and Geology	1
1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background	1
2 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
3 INVESTIGATION STRATEGY	2
4 RESULTS	3-35
4.1 Area A – Haul Road	4-5
4.1.1 Phase 1: Roman	4
4.1.2 Phase 2: post-Medieval	5
4.1.3 Undated Features	5
4.2 Area B	5-28
4.2.1 Phase 1: Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age	5
4.2.2 Phase 2: Middle Bronze Age	7
4.2.3 Phase 3: Post MBA Field Systems (Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age)	24
4.2.4 Phase 4: Roman	25
4.2.5 Phase 5: post-Medieval	27
4.2.6 Undated Features	28
4.3 Discussion	29-34
4.3.1 The Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age	29
4.3.2 The Middle Bronze Age	30
4.3.3 The Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	33
4.3.4 The Romano-British Period	33
4.3.5 The post-Medieval Period	34
4.4 Statement of Potential	35
5 OBJECTIVE RESULTS	35

6 SPECIALIST REPORTS AND APPENDICES		37-116
6.1 Prehistoric Pottery	Mark Knight	37
6.2 Roman Pottery	Katie Anderson	40
6.3 Lithics	Lawrence Billington	40
6.4 Human Remains	Natasha Dodwell	43
6.5 Faunal Remains	Vida Rajkovača	47
6.6 Worked Bone	Ian Riddler	55
6.7 Metalwork	Grahame Appleby, Andrew Hall and Kerry Murrell	58
6.8 Worked and Burnt Stone, and Slag	Simon Timberlake	59
6.9 Worked and Burnt Ceramics	Kerry Murrell	62
6.10 Waterlogged Wood	Maisie Taylor with Kerry Murrell	64
6.11 Pollen Analysis	Steve Boreham	65
6.12 Bulk Environmental Samples	Anne de Varielles	69
6.13 Feature Descriptions		76-116
BIBLIOGRAPHY		117
FIGURES AND PLATES		122

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of Features	4
Table 2: Summary of Droveway Ditches	9
Table 3: Summary of Large Middle Bronze Age Pits	14
Table 4: Summary of Medium Middle Bronze Age pits	19
Table 5: Summary of Small Middle Bronze Age Pits	21
Table 6: Summary of Middle Bronze Age Structures	22
Table 7: Prehistoric Pottery Assemblage Breakdown	37
Table 8: All flint by Feature and Type	41
Table 9: Summary of the Inhumations	46
Table 10: Summary of the Cremation Burials	47
Table 11: Summary of Disarticulated Human Bone	47
Table 12: Animal Species Frequency by NISP, Bronze Age	49
Table 13: Animal Species Frequency by MNI, Bronze Age	50
Table 14: Animal Species Frequency by NISP, Iron Age	52
Table 15: Animal Species Frequency by MNI, Iron Age	52
Table 16: Animal Species frequency by NISP, Romano-British	53
Table 17: Animal Species frequency by MNI, Romano- British	53
Table 18: Animal Species frequency by NISP, post-Medieval	53
Table 19: Animal Species frequency by MNI, post-Medieval	53
Table 20: Animal Species frequency by NISP, Undated	53
Table 21: Animal Species frequency by MNI, Undated	54
Table 22: Catalogue of all Metalwork	58
Table 23: Summary and Description of Burnt and Worked Clay	62
Table 24: Worked and Burnt Clay Fabric Types	63
Table 25: Waterlogged Wood Catalogue	65
Table 26: Percentage Pollen Data	68
Table 27: Macro-botanical Remains from MBA Ditches	72
Table 28: Macro-botanical Remains from LBA/EIA and MBA Pits and MBA Postholes	73
Table 29: Macro-botanical Remains from the Waterlogged flots	74
Table 30: Macro-botanical Remains from the Cremation and Burnt Animal Bone Pit	75

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site Location	122
Figure 2: Results within Proposed Extraction Area	123
Figure 3: Plan of Features	124
Figure 4: Plan of Prehistoric Features	125
Figure 5: Early Bronze Age Burials	126
Figure 6: Growth of Middle Bronze Age Drove and Associated Features	127
Figure 7: Middle Bronze Age Drove Section	128
Figure 8: Prehistoric Pottery Distribution and Location within Droveway ditches	129
Figure 9: Middle Bronze Age Pit Sections and Photograph of Pit F.203	130
Figure 10: Middle Bronze Age Structures	131
Figure 11: Middle Bronze Age Burials	132

Figure 12: Late Bronze Age Pits Sections	133
Figure 13: Late Bronze Age Burial and Cremation	134
Figure 14: Roman Features and Field Layouts	135
Figure 15: Post-Medieval Drainage Ditches within the Landscape	136
Figure 16: RCHME Cropmark Transcription Superimposed upon 1965-69 OS Map, with Modern Site Boundary	137
Figure 17: Comparative Bronze Age Assemblages from Baston and West Deeping.	38
Figure 18: Comparative Bronze Age Assemblages from the Welland and the Nene.	39

List of Plates

Plate 1: Burial Cluster (Burials 5, 6, & 7)	138
Plate 2: Arrowhead from Burial 5	138
Plate 3: Aerial Photograph of Droveway and Structure 5	139
Plate 4: Pit F.212	140
Plate 5: Pit F.315	140
Plate 6: Section of Pit F.387	141
Plate 7: Waterlogged Wood within Pit F.387	141
Plate 8: Burial 1	142
Plate 9: Working Shot	143

Acknowledgements

The excavation was funded by CEMEX UK Materials Limited with on site assistance from Mick Turner, Phil McComb and Ray. David Ockney and Erik Ward from Fox Plant co-ordinated the project, with on-site machining by Rick. Simon Collcutt of Oxford Archaeological Associates provided valuable input throughout the project and Beryl Lott from Lincolnshire County Council monitored the excavation.

Valuable on-site input was provided by the project officer Ricky Patten and the project manager was David Gibson. The site was excavated and interpreted at various times by David Andrews, Tony Baker, Kirsty Bone, Michol Borzych, Matthew Collins, Frankie Cox, Beverly Kerr, Tomasz Kolosek, Adam Kostzron, Elizabeth Middleton, Kerry Murrell, Nick Overton, Ricky Patten, Catherine Ranson, Emma Rees, Haily Roberts, Martin Torresson, Robin Whaley, Andrew Whelan, Dave Williams and Leighanne Zeki. The site was surveyed by Donald Horne and Jane Matthews and digitized by Iain Forbes, Illustrations were by Vicki Herring with Bryan Crossan and Andrew Hall and some photographs by Dave Webb. Finds were washed and catalogued by Gwladys Monteil with the assistance of Jason Hawkes and Rachel Causier, samples were processed by Nigel Randall, and valuable comments were provided by Mark Knight and Dr Iain Morley.

Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit between June and October 2007 on behalf of CEMEX UK Materials Limited in advance of gravel extraction on land north of West Deeping, Lincolnshire, centred on NGR 511175 310000. This first phase of excavation, centred at NGR 511384 309610, continued on from a previous evaluation (Patten 2002). 4.72 hectares were excavated, split into two areas, A, the haul road (0.34 hectares) and B, Phase 1 (4.38 hectares).

The excavation revealed prehistoric activity from the Late Neolithic to the Early Iron Age, as well as Romano-British and post-Medieval but was predominantly occupied in the Middle Bronze Age period. The earliest activity within the proposed extraction area (PEA) was a small burnt pit containing animal bone and a cluster of Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age burials containing worked antler and bone artefacts, which may have been covered by a burial mound.

The main phase of settlement activity within the PEA was Middle Bronze Age, dated so due to the quantity of Deverel-Rimbury pottery. The core component of this was a multi-phased droveway with attached enclosures and an associated field system. The droveway was accessed by numerous gated entranceways on both sides and a palisaded enclosure on its eastern side. Several small un-complex structures were also identified. Over 100 pits were revealed, the larger of which appeared to have had multi uses; their primary use as watering holes/ wells was later replaced with the disposal of refuse. Two Middle Bronze Age pit burials were also recorded.

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age activity was sparse and the phases not distinct enough, therefore is better described as post Middle Bronze Age. This took the form of several pits, a cremation and burial, and a partial ring ditch. It is likely that the current excavation area is on the periphery of a denser area of activity which lies further to the north. Similarly the Romano-British activity within the PEA is ephemeral, composed of superficial field systems (Area B) and an expanse of inter-cutting quarry pits in the far west of Area A, which lay adjacent to the Roman road; King Street. A series of post-Medieval drainage ditches were revealed across the entirety of site which truncated all earlier phases of activity.

The results of this excavation have revealed that in addition to the expected series of prehistoric ditches and post-Medieval drainage ditches (outlined in Johnson 1998), further ephemeral linears and numerous discrete features survived which were not previously known.

1 INTRODUCTION

Between June and October 2007 a team from Cambridge Archaeological unit (CAU) undertook Phase 1 of an archaeological excavation commissioned by Oxford Archaeological Associates Ltd (OAA) on behalf of CEMEX UK Materials Limited (Cemex) in advance of gravel extraction. The excavation took place on land north of West Deeping, Lincolnshire, centred on NGR 511175 310000, (more specifically, Phase 1 is centred NGR 511384 309610), and covered 4.72 hectares, which included a haul road required for access to the main road.

1.1 Topography and Geology

The proposed extraction area (PEA) is located immediately north of the village of West Deeping and directly to the west of the Roman road King Street, Lincolnshire at a height between 9.14m OD and 10.80m OD (stripped height). This excavation is concerned with Phase 1 of the 19 designated phases of the PEA which totals 55 hectares. The PEA is situated within a block of arable farmland bounded to the west by Tallington Lakes and King Street, to the east by more farmland, to the north by the Greatford Cut and to the south by the A16 Stamford road. The River Welland flows approximately 1km south of the PEA. (Figures 1 & 2)

The predominant soil is a slightly calcareous, fine loamy clay (the Barnack variety) of the Badsey series; this overlies 1st terrace river sands and gravels which in turn overlie a uniform layer of Oxford clay.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Previous investigations have revealed archaeology from three broad periods: prehistoric (Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman and post-Medieval (field boundaries). These have been discussed in greater detail in Johnson (1998) and Johnson and Field (2001).

An evaluation was undertaken in 2002 (Patten) in order to answer a series of specific questions that had arisen as a result of the earlier desktop and geophysical surveys (Johnson 1998). The evaluation confirmed prehistoric activity from the Late Neolithic to the Iron Age. Contrary to expectations, the state of preservation below the headland banks was found to be little better than elsewhere within the evaluation. Two trenches were opened across one of the three identified Bronze Age co-axial droveways within the PEA to establish the form and content of the ditches that compose it. This raised further questions, as a disparity was identified between what was suggested by the topographic, desktop and geophysical surveys, and the results of the trenched evaluation.

2 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the excavation was to assess the extent, character, and date of the archaeological deposits and features present throughout Phase 1 of the site, informed by the extensive geophysical and desktop survey (Johnson 1998). The excavation was carried out in line with objectives previously outlined in the OAA research agenda (Collcutt et al. 2001), emphasising particular research questions relating to the periods represented by the archaeological remains in the area.

- To retrieve data in order to further our knowledge of early developments from first clearance up to and including the Neolithic with special consideration for substantial cut features.
- To retrieve data from the Bronze Age agricultural landscape to enable a more detailed description of land use/land holding particularly aimed at the concept of communality and control.
- To investigate Bronze Age activity areas (settlement and burial sites) with particular interest in any association they have with the agricultural landscape.
- To investigate the demise of the Bronze Age organisation and the gap that appears in the landscape between the Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- To investigate the degree of rupture or continuity in landscape/land use across the Iron Age to Roman transition period.
- To retrieve data from the strong grouping of pit-form anomalies in order to further our knowledge of the assumed Roman road side development.
- To investigate the parallel-set structures suggestive of Medieval ridge and furrow and/or strip fields
- To establish the stratigraphic sequence of the site, the date of features and occupation horizons and the nature of the activities that occurred.
- To establish the archaeological potential of palaeoenvironmental deposits with particular interest in soils and sedimentology, pollen and macrofloral analysis including waterlogged wood

3 INVESTIGATION STRATEGY

All work was carried out in accordance with the standards and formats stipulated for Lincolnshire by Lincolnshire County Council (1997), and in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation, within CAU risk assessment, and with the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen and Holt 2002).

The excavations at West Deeping focused on one main area, B, plus a smaller area, A, a haul road, and Box Trench 1. Box Trench 1 consisted of a 10m × 10m open area

machined to examine the intersection between the cropmarks identified on the geophysical plot (presumed to be a headland bank) and the underlying archaeology. It transpired, in fact, that the preservation within the box trench was no better than elsewhere on the site and the cropmarks identified were not visible in the section (Figures 2 and 3).

Topsoil and subsoil deposits overlying the archaeology were machined under archaeological supervision using a trenching bucket on a tracked 360° excavator, and the site was metal detected whilst machining was underway. All of the archaeological features in the machined areas A and B1 were planned immediately by hand and subsequently sampled, the features in area B2 were planned using a Leica 1200 series TPS (total station) and subsequently sampled. A minimum of 50% of each discrete feature was excavated increasing to 100% when deemed necessary (for instance, when pits/ features contained large quantities of wood or artefacts). A minimum of 10% of each ditch was sampled in standard metre-long slots with sections focusing on the ditch terminals and intersections with others features, to articulate their stratigraphic relationships.

Excavation was carried out by hand and all finds were retained. The recording followed the CAU-modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); assigning context numbers (e.g. [fill], [cut]) to stratigraphic units and feature numbers, F., to interrelated stratigraphic units (e.g. a ditch's cut and fills). Base plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50, and sections at 1:10. A photographic archive was also created, comprising colour and black and white slides as well as digital images. A representative range of features were bulk sampled for flotation, whilst pollen monoliths were taken from some of the deposits and feature sections. An extensive programme of phosphate sampling was carried out in three transects across the driveway.

The artefacts and accompanying documentary records have been compiled into a stable indexed archive. This is currently stored at CAU under the project code CQWD07. Within the text, the reference to a feature number (in the first instance) is marked in Bold (e.g. **F.101**). A full list of feature descriptions can be found at the rear of the report (see **6.13**).

4 RESULTS

The site has been split into two areas in order to aid explanation. Area A consists of the haul road which extends west from the main area of excavation for 305m, then north for 125m, and covers an area of 0.34ha. The main area of excavation, Area B, is 175m × 255m and covers an area of 4.38ha; the site has a total area of 4.72ha (see Figure 3).

In total over 1440 contexts and 378 features were recorded. These comprised 74 Prehistoric and Roman linear features, 113 pits, 112 postholes, seven burials and cremations, two layers, 37 post-Medieval drainage ditches and seven post-Medieval furrows (Table 1 below).

Phase	Type	Quantity
L Neo/ EBA	Burial	3
L Neo/ EBA	Burnt pit	1
L Neo/ EBA	Solution hollow	1
MBA	Field System Linear	9
MBA	Drove and Associated Enclosure linear	38
MBA	Pit	60
MBA	Posthole	89
MBA	Burial	2
MBA	Probable MBA feature	69
LBA/ EIA	Pit	4
LBA/ EIA	Linear	2
LBA/ EIA	Burial	2
Roman	Linear	22
Roman	Quarry Pit	5
Post-Med	Drainage Ditch	37
Post-Med	Furrow	7
Post-Med	Posthole	1
Undated	All (inc. three throws and layers)	26
Total		378

Table 1: Summary of Features

4.1 Area A – Haul Road

Area A was located along the southern and eastern edges within the final phase (19) of the PEA and will be fully exposed at a later date; therefore the majority of features within Area A were recorded but not excavated. The exceptions were discrete features, one ditch and a small trench excavated through a spread of quarry pits. Roman and post-Medieval features were identified but the majority of features were not datable.

4.1.1 Phase 1: Roman

A minimum of five gravel quarry pits were identified at the northern end of the haul road: **F.236**; **F.237**; **F.238**; **F.239** and **F.489** (Figures 3 & 14). The pits excavated ranged from 0.15m–0.47m deep and from 1.05m–2.1m wide, repeatedly cutting each other to form what appeared from the surface to be a spread or layer. A very small amount of late second to mid third century Nene Valley Ware Roman pottery was found within the spread of pits, which continues to the north and northeast outside the excavation area. It is possible that the gravel extracted from these pits was used to build the Roman road, King Street, which lies directly to their west. These pits were previously identified in 1962 during the laying of a pipeline (PRN 34686, Johnson 1998), although no dating evidence was recovered at the time. A better understanding of this pitting activity would be gained in a later phase of this excavation were the extremities and extent of the quarrying to be identified.

4.1.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

A series of post-Medieval linear features were recorded within the boundary defined by the haul road, eight of which were drainage ditches: **F.235; F.474; F.483; F.484, F.485, F.486, F.487 and F.488**. F.235 was 3.9m wide, 0.65m deep, contained four dark humic fills and cut Roman quarry pits F.238 and F.239. The drainage ditches are discussed in more detail in the section describing Area B, below. Seven shallow irregular furrows were also recorded: **F.475; F.476; F.477; F.478; F.480; F.481 and F.482**, but were not excavated and were characterised by dark humic fills. It is also possible that three of these linears (F.480, F.482 and F.483) may be part of another Middle Bronze Age droveway which runs parallel to the droveway identified in Area B, shown in Figures 3 & 15. This will be fully investigated in a later phase of this project. Two postholes were also identified as being post-Medieval due to fragments of coke present on the surface of the features, these were not excavated.

4.1.3 Un-dated Features

Seven features within Area A were un-datable: four small pits, **F.100; F.101; F.104 and F.106**, a mid sized pit **F.103**, a posthole **F.109** and one linear feature **F.105**. Linear F.105 was very shallow, 0.1m deep and 0.6m wide containing a mid brownish, grey, silty clay and was truncated on both sides by two small circular pits F.104 and F.106, 0.8 and 1.1m in diameter and 0.24m to 0.49m deep respectively. Only 7m of the ditch was contained within the excavation area, which was insufficient to produce any datable material culture. The ditch does not feature in the geophysical survey results but is on a similar alignment to the Roman field system identified within Area B. If this indicates a Roman date for the ditch it would in turn mean that the cutting pits were Roman or later. Pit F.100 is similar in shape and form to pits F.104 and F.106 and may be part of the same phase of activity. Medium-sized pit F.103 was 0.23m in diameter and 0.52m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base similar in appearance to Late Bronze Age (LBA) pit F.102 within Area B. F.101 was situated close to the spread of Roman quarry pits and may therefore be part of the same activity; however no dating evidence came from it and the majority of the feature continues outside the limit of excavation (LoE).

4.2 Area B

Area B was located directly east of the haul road (Area A) in the south eastern corner of the PEA.

4.2.1 Phase 1: Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age

Three possible Beaker burials, a small burnt pit and a solution hollow were identified as being Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (EBA) by the material culture found within. Other evidence of early underlying occupation was identified with the presence of residual worked flints within Middle Bronze Age (MBA) pits; these were dated to the Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic and, Late Neolithic/ EBA .

4.2.1.1 Burials

Three burials were situated approximately 10m west of the driveway, tucked into the north eastern corner of field BA2 and clustered within a 6m² area: **F.320** (burial 5), **F.318** (burial 6) and **F.344** (burial 7). Burials 5 and 6 were crouched inhumations, poorly preserved and heavily truncated by modern ploughing, leaving them no more than 0.16m and 0.15m deep respectively with a grave cut barely bigger than the human remains within. Burial 7, positioned between burials 5 and 6 was more substantial at 0.29m deep (see Figures 4 & 5 & Plate 1). All were located in an area of 'dirty' natural.

Burial 5 was a tightly crouched sub-adult lying on its left side, aligned SSE-NNW and facing W. Two spatulae, one of antler and one of rib, were identified during the analysis of the skeleton (Dodwell, **6.4**) laid across the back of the individual together with five near perfect beaker style barbed and tanged arrowheads, one of which (small find 29) was lodged into the strip of antler (small find 38). A flint flake knife and flint flake were also recovered from the burial (Figure 5 & Plate 2). The spatulae consisted of a red deer antler cut from the beam, and a fragmentary strip of cattle-sized animal rib. In light of their association with the arrowheads these are thought to have constituted part of an archery kit or to have been for use in the pressure flaking of barbed and tanged arrowheads (see **6.6**), the former is most likely.

Burial 6 was a tightly crouched, cross-armed mature adult lying on its right side aligned NE-SW and facing NW. At the head end of the skeleton were 2 lightly polished pins, one made from worked bone and one from antler with a ring head. Other finds associated with the individual were a flint flake knife, a flint blade, a flint flake and small fragments of prehistoric pottery. Burial 6 truncates a solution hollow **F.319** (0.93m by 0.62m and 0.14m deep), which contained flint tempered Neolithic pottery

Burial 7 was a semi-articulated mature adult male, which had been disturbed, although it is unclear by what. The skull was in the west end of the grave and the position of the partially articulated limbs and extremities suggests that the body was originally buried in a crouched position (Dodwell, **6.4**). Two flint flake knives, a flint blade, an edge used flint flake and small fragments of prehistoric pottery were associated with the individual as well as a shoulder joint of a juvenile pig positioned at the head end of the skeleton.

4.2.1.2 Pits

A single small circular pit (**F.298**) (0.76m in diameter and 0.38m deep), was identified within the southern half of the site, to the east of the MBA driveway and isolated from any other pits or field boundaries. The fill from within the pit was almost black in colour and charcoal rich, radiating red closer to the edges, indicating that the contents of the pit were burnt in situ. Occasional fragments of possible cremated human bone but predominantly burnt animal bone were recovered from within the pit, together with sherds of Collared Urn from at least three vessels. This is indicative of a domestic assemblage and dates this feature to the EBA (Barclay and Halpin, 1999).

4.2.2 Phase 2: The Middle Bronze Age

Evidence of Middle Bronze Age (MBA) activity was by far the most prevalent on site with nearly 70% of all features dating to this period (18% by association). A substantial re-worked north northeast by south southwest driveway and associated fields were identified as well as outlying fields, numerous pits (the largest of which are aligned roughly east northeast – west south west), and at least four structures indicated by postholes.

4.2.2.1 Driveway and Associated Field System

The driveway was not a product of a single episode of activity but in fact appears to be a cumulative construction which can be roughly split into three phases (Figure 6). The associated field boundaries stop short of the western side of the driveway and the post alignment to the east of the driveway respects the same line.

Early Phase

The first phase comprised three enclosures (on the same alignment as the main part of the driveway), one of which (C) shows evidence of settlement which continues north outside the excavation area.

Enclosure A was composed of seven fragmented ditch segments, four of which were aligned north northeast – south southwest (**F.112**, **F.113**, **F.264** and **F.305**) and extended for 93.3m; the enclosure ditch then turned ninety degrees to face east southeast – west northwest and incorporated three further ditch segments (**F.308**, **F.312** and **F.311**) for 30.2m. Together these ditch segments encompassed a minimum area of 2818m². The profiles of the ditches varied slightly along each segment ranging from moderately steep to steep, with concave sides and slightly concave to sharply concave base. They ranged from 0.45m – 2.2m wide and were 0.13m – 0.53m deep (the deeper cuts being towards the south on the north-south alignment). They had between one and four fills (the majority having only one), all of which were secondary and tertiary.

Enclosure B was defined by four fragmented ditch segments, which together represent three sides of the enclosed area. Two were aligned north northeast – south southwest (**F.363** and **F.380**), another lay parallel to these on the same alignment (**F.198**), and these were linked by a segment running at almost ninety degrees to the others, on an east-west alignment (**F.253**). The ditches that defined Enclosure B were 50m by 60m in length and encompassed a minimum area of 591m². The profiles of the ditch segments were quite consistent along each length with steep slightly concave sides and a base ranging from gently concave to sharply concave. They ranged from 0.98m – 1.45m wide and were 0.3m – 0.6m deep (generally being deeper towards the south). They had between one and four fills (with the majority having three) which were all secondary and tertiary.

Enclosure C was situated at the north of the site and continued outside the excavation area. The part that was visible during excavation was defined by four ditch segments.

F.359 began at the edge of excavation, aligned north-south, and then turned almost ninety degrees to align east southeast – west northwest. The ditch turned again to north northeast – south southwest (**F.368**) and finally to the north (**F.360**), after which it continued outside the excavation area. This enclosure ditch had been truncated by later features related to the main phase of droveway use and these divide up what was possibly originally one continuous ditch. One of the segments (**F.361**) is likely to have been simultaneously part of this enclosure (C) and the western side of the main phase of the droveway. The ditch profiles confirmed this, being almost identical in profile with very steep sides, near vertical in places, and an almost flat base, which is different from any other enclosure ditch on site. The ditch segments were 1.15m – 2.2m wide and 0.35m – 0.68m deep (**F.361** was the largest and continued to get deeper towards, and probably beyond, the edge of the area of excavation). The length and width of this enclosure is estimated to have been 31.1m, which encompasses an area of 967m². The cuts of Enclosure C contained between two and six fills, and ditch segment **F.361** contained a gravelly basal fill which was immediately capped by a layer of iron panning, low down in the sequence, suggesting they contained water at some point while they were open.

Small amounts of animal bone (mostly unidentifiable medium and large mammals) were obtained from seven of the ditch segments from Enclosures A, B and C. Of the identifiable fragments the majority were cow (particularly from **F.113**), with a moderate amount of red deer from **F.264**. This earlier phase of field system has been dated through its stratigraphic relationship with some of the later features of the main phase of the droveway rather than through cultural material; only one ditch feature (**F.198**), in Enclosure B, produced any material culture remains, in the form of fragmentary Deverel-Rimbury ware. All the bulk environmental samples taken from the enclosure ditches are devoid of plant macro remains with the exception of **F.360** which contained moderate levels of common nettle.

Enclosure C encompassed seven pits of various sizes (discussed in detail below), two associated postholes and three short linear features which extended north outside the excavation area. Ditches **F.382** and **F.383** (Figure 4) are on a north – south alignment which differed slightly from the alignment of the enclosure ditch. The profiles of the two ditches were comparatively wide and shallow with concave bases. In this respect they also differed from the main enclosure ditch **F.359**, which had a flat base. No material dating evidence was found within the ditches and it is possible that they were part of a separate phase of activity, perhaps Iron Age, which may eventually be identified to the north of the excavation area. A shallow spread of silt no more than 0.05m deep (context [1452]) had accumulated in a hollow between the aforementioned ditches, but contained no finds. **F.436** was a small shallow linear on the same alignment as the enclosure ditch which was cut by pit **F.435**; this makes it contemporary with or earlier than the enclosure. Again this feature continues outside the excavation area.

Main Phase

The main phase of droveway/ trackway was composed of two parallel lengths of segmented ditches orientated north northeast - south southwest, and between 5.3m and 8.4m apart (internally). Associated with this droveway were three ditches

perpendicular to it which split the area immediately to the west into at least three fields. To the east of the driveway was an associated posthole alignment (structure 5, discussed in detail below), which may have been a replacement/ re-working of the earlier Enclosure B. A further nineteen postholes and two small pits were also associated with the main phase of the driveway. Details of the profiles and dimensions of these ditches are shown in the table below (Table 2).

Feature	East/ West	Meridian Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Sides					Base					Pottery
					St +	St	C	C -	Sl	C +	C	C -	Fl	Ir	
F.111	W	45.5	1.11 – 2.22	0.34 – 0.64		4	1		1	3	2		1		2 DR
F.290	W	81.8	0.9 – 3.3	0.38-0.77	2	8	3	2		3	2	4	1	1	1 PreH
F.295	W	6.7	0.75+	0.33+		1	1								
F.296	W	1+	0.9+	0.57+		1									1 PreH
F.357	W	10.7	0.95	0.45		1					1				
F.358	W	12.4	2.37	0.75	1	1								1	4 DR
F.366	W	12.4	1.6 – 2.15	0.54 – 0.71	2	1		1					2		
F.369	W	3.5	1.35 – 1.45	0.43 – 0.47		2				1			1		5 DR
F.265	E	27.5	0.46 – 1.3	0.16 – 0.57	1	5		3		3	2	1			
F.275	E	4+	0.84	0.43		1					1				45 DR
F.286	E	21.3	0.65 – 1.5	0.3 – 0.53		4		1			4				
F.292	E	2.2	0.95	0.44		1					1				
F.303	E	1.8	0.8	0.35		1							1		
F.304	E	15.5	0.55 – 1.15	0.1 – 0.25		1		1	2		1	1	1		
F.307	E	44.4+	0.8 – 1.2	0.28 – 0.3		9		3			3	3			
F.313	E	3.5	0.5	0.26	1							1			
F.384	E	4.4	1.5	0.4		1					1				

Table 2: Summary of driveway ditches

Key: St+ = near vertical; St = steep; C+ = sharply concave; C = concave; C- = gently concave; Sl = shallow; Fl = Flat; Ir = irregular; DR = Deverel-Rimbury; PreH = unknown prehistoric. 1,2,3 etc = number of slots, East West refers to side of driveway.

The western side of the driveway consisted of eight linear features ranging from small pre-cuts whose dimensions were indeterminable (**F.295** and **F.296**), to mid size segments up to 12.5m long (**F.357**, **F.358**, **F.369** and **F.366**), but with the majority of the ditch length constituted by two longer expanses (**F.111** and **F.290**) which stretch to 46m and 82m respectively (Figure 6). Therefore the western side of the driveway appears to have been constructed in fewer episodes and is much less segmented than the eastern side, (which is discussed below), with an almost continuous southern portion. Where breaks in this line did occur, the presence of postholes which may represent gates/ fences or small pits, give the impression that these openings were deliberate and/ or controlled. The profile of the various ditch segments varied only slightly along the length of the driveway; all had steep sides (near vertical in places), with sharply concave bases in the south becoming more gently concave and flat towards the north, where the ditch was also slightly more segmented. The overall profile of the ditch segments was V-shaped, although their width and depth was variable throughout and not consistent for more than c.10m at a time.

Ditch F.111 contained two fills in most places, but had as many as four and only one in others. On occasion there was evidence of gravel slumping from the eastern side, possibly from a bank. Similarly ditch F.290 contained low numbers of fills (five at the most) with occasional evidence of gravel slumping, although it was not evident from which side. The northern terminus of ditch F.290 appears to have collapsed and

spread soon after its construction, perhaps as a consequence of the high water table at this point, creating an almost pit shaped end with twelve fills. From this point north, approaching the potential settlement within Enclosure C (discussed below), episodes of infilling became more defined and numerous with less evidence of gravel slumping.

The eastern side of the droveway consisted of nine linear segments (**F.275, F.286, F.265, F.292, F.304, F.307, F.303, F.313** and **F.384**) varying in length from 2m to 44m with irregular (un-gated) intervals between breaks and a large opening in the centre of the site. This eastern side appears to be less regular than the west and may represent a secondary boundary additional to the western side of the drove, *i.e.* the western ditch system may have started as a boundary of the western side of the field system before the creation of the droveway when the eastern side was dug. The ditch profile of the eastern side of the droveway was less steep than the western side, cut shallower, and with a more gently concave base (creating an overall u-shaped profile as opposed to the V-shaped western side). There was variation in depth and width from north to south (the northernmost parts of the ditch being even shallower and narrower in general), and as was the case in the western ditches was not consistent in form for more than 10m. All the ditches along the eastern side of the droveway contained between one and four fills (usually one or two) there was also sporadic evidence for gravel slumping from a potential second bank or bank segments. This bank was more evident within the northern half of site, particularly on the eastern side of ditches F.307 and F.304 (which includes the stretch of ditch with which structure 5 is associated). Ambiguous evidence of an up-cast bank was also identified at the northern terminal on the western side of F.265. Shallow ditch F.304 (in the centre of the eastern side), appears to have either completely replaced the southern terminus of F.307 or added to the overall width of it, perhaps to establish a more defined end or to extend the drove ditch in length.

Figure 7 shows a section through the droveway at the point where F.358 terminates and F.363 of Enclosure C (earlier phase) terminates, together with an associated posthole from Structure 5. This illustrates the changing profile of the ditches as the droveway evolves. Figure 8 further illustrates our understanding of the formation of the droveway in relation to the deposition of prehistoric pottery within the formation of the upper deposits (discussed below)

The fills from the western side of the droveway produced Deverel-Rimbury pottery from within their secondary fills and in one case (F.290) its tertiary fill, although not in large quantities, as expected given the function of the ditches. Moderate quantities of animal bone were found along the length, most of which were unidentified mammals. Of the identifiable bones 86% were cow with the remainder being sheep/goat. The eastern side of the droveway produced even less datable material culture with only the southern-most feature (F.275) producing Deverel-Rimbury pottery (in moderate quantity). Apart from the occasional animal bone, all features north of this were sterile. Part of a dog skeleton was recovered from F.275, a few cow bones from F.307 and the burned terminus F.384; again the remainder were unidentifiable to species.

Bulk samples from various points along the droveway, taken from the basal fills, all produced low levels of charcoal and little evidence of pollen other than that of wild

species (F.290 and F.358; see **6.12**); F.358 did however contain one grain of barley. The eastern side was again virtually sterile. The exception to this was the terminus of F.384 where in situ burning had occurred producing an abundance of charcoal flecks and lumps together with low levels of barley and other (unidentifiable) cereal grains. The burning activity was not contained within a re-cut but appeared to have occurred once the ditch had started to silt up.

Associated Fields **BA1**, **BA2** and **BA3**

Three ditches extended from the western side of the drove, perpendicular to it (east northeast – west southwest), and dividing the land to the west of the site into at least three fields (Figure 6). These field boundaries did not meet the drove, but stopped short of it respecting the drove as an existing feature, which again suggests that during the evolution of the field system, the western side of the driveway was constructed first. Unfortunately the three ditches lacked any material culture which would have given us a more accurate construction date. This is not surprising considering the shallow nature of the features and their distance from settlement activity.

Field **BA1** was bounded to the north by ditch **F.343**, to the south by **F.314** and was open ended towards the west, as were all three of the fields associated with the driveway. BA1 encompassed a minimum area of 1160m², which does not account for any portion which may have extended beyond the western ends of the ditches. The mid point of the eastern side of BA1 was accessed via a gap in the driveway ditch which appears to have been controlled by a series of posts, indicated by postholes (see below).

Field **BA2** was bounded to the north by ditch F.314, to the south by Ditch **F.271**, and encompassed a minimum area of 2597m², again not accounting for a possible extension beyond the open ended western side. The eastern boundary of this field was not broken at any point and formed a continuous enclosure.

Field **BA3** was bounded to the north by ditch F.271 and continues outside the excavation area to the south, encompassing a minimum estimated area of 2843m². Towards the northern end of BA3's boundary with the driveway there is break in the boundary ditch which again appears to be regulated by a pair of small pits (F.258 and F.110) which may at one point have contained posts.

The three east northeast – west southwest ditches that delineate the three fields are moderately shallow at between 0.16m – 0.4m deep, and are u-shaped in profile. As with the western side of the driveway, they became slightly deeper towards the south of the site (*i.e.* F.271 was deeper than the other two). Unlike the driveway they showed no sign of an up-cast bank with between one and three (most commonly one) sandy silty fills. The termini of the ditches were moderately shallow and sloping rather than steep, but appeared to be genuine ends rather than truncations. The ditches do not extend far enough west into the landscape to have been useful as prominent land divisions and were in fact less substantial (between 31m – 44m in length) than the driveway itself.

There were 19 postholes associated with the main phase of the droveway not including structure 5 which is discussed below. These postholes appeared to form gates and barriers within the breaks of the droveway ditches. The best example of this is within BA1 where there are seven postholes (**F.370, F.371, F.372, F.373, F.374, F.375, F.367**) positioned at the opening between ditches F.290 and 358 (Figure 4 inset and Figure 6). This arrangement of posts could have supported a substantial gate allowing/ denying access to the inside of the droveway. The largest of the postholes (F.367, F.373 and F.375) contained 3 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, large quantities of animal bone, 3 flints, and small pieces of charcoal between them. This separates them from the remaining postholes associated with the droveway which contained no finds.

Later Phase

The latest phase of the droveway was defined by three short segments of ditch re-cuts following the same alignment as the main phase of the droveway (north northeast by south southwest). These re-cuts (**F.289, F.291** and **F.381**) were all situated on the eastern side of the droveway towards the southern and northern extremities of what has been exposed so far. Associated with this phase of activity were numerous small MBA pits which truncated or in some cases abutted the previous phases of the droveway. These small ditch re-cuts demonstrate that the droveway was maintained and was in continuous use for an extended period. Conversely the truncating pits provide evidence that by the time they were made the droveway had silted up and was perhaps no longer used for that purpose possibly having reverted to being a boundary. All these segments were irregular in plan and profile and did not have a distinct ditch shape as the original cuts of the droveway had. They were 1.33m – 2.6m wide, 0.3m – 0.7m deep with irregular bases, and 4.0 – 7.5m in length. This irregularity may be a consequence of having been cut into fill rather than the natural gravel as the original cuts were. Deverel-Rimbury pottery was found in the upper half of F.381 and unidentifiable Bronze Age pottery from the upper fill of F.289, together with small quantities of unidentifiable large mammal bones.

The pits associated with the droveway vary in plan and profile, the larger ones generally cut the droveway (for example **F.286, F.287, F.386**), whereas the smaller ones do not (for example **F.243, F.301, F.263**). The smaller pits are also commonly located at breaks within the ditches where (as with the postholes from the main phase); they may perform a function related to the overall drove system (Figure 6). The larger pits were clearly dug after the ditches had silted up and do not require the droveway to be functional at the time of their construction. This indicates the start of a change in function from a drove back to a boundary. The only posthole associated with this phase **F.267** was found within the cut of large shallow pit **F.266**, suggesting that it supported a rudimentary structure covering the pit. Unlike the re-cut ditch segments there was an abundance of Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bone in the pits indicating an entirely different function.

4.2.2.2 Outlying Field System

The outlying field system, so called because it is not part of the main droveway system identified within this phase of the excavation, consists of eight lengths of ditch, again varying in dimensions (**F.128**, **F.129**, **F.132**, **F.133**, **F.157**, **F.168** and **F.182**). These are situated to the east of the droveway in the area designated for the quarry sump. These linears are the remnants of another phase of land division within this landscape and demonstrate the fluidity of the environment. No more than seventeen fragments of animal bone were recovered (mostly cow and one sheep/ goat). A small amount of residual worked flint was also recovered dated to the L. Neo/ EBA which could demonstrate that this fragmentary superficial field system was in use before the droveway was established. No pottery was recovered from any of these outlying field system ditches that would enable us to date this field system as specifically as the MBA field systems on site, but the alignment itself (north northeast by south southwest) matches that of the droveway and it can therefore be provisionally dated to the MBA. It is also possible that this was a Late Neolithic/ EBA field system whose alignment was respected by the MBA droveway and its associated field system.

The ditches themselves were very shallow (between 0.04m (**F.157**) and 0.38m), and in some cases existed only as a shadow in the gravel natural. They were between 0.2m and 1.17m in width and varied from 1.4m – 75m in length. The profile shape also varied greatly from section to section along the same ditch and all were irregular in shape, although they were so shallow that probably only the base remained, and all contained a single greyish brown silty fill. Because of the shallow nature of the linears it is probable that there were many more and that only the slightly deeper ones remain. The pits that occupy the same area as the outlying field system appear to form lines which may also represent former boundaries; a particular example is situated south of the MBA ditch **F.168** where six or more pits of varying sizes formed a line orientated east southeast by west northwest. This could represent a preservation bias, as they may have been protected by a (no longer existing) ditch and bank.

An isolated MBA ditch, dated so because of its alignment (**F.345**) also appeared to the west of the droveway occupying the space between the southwest of Enclosure C and the northwest of field BA1; this linear continued outside the area of excavation. This may represent the existence of more occupied enclosures similar to that of Enclosure C which continue further north into the next phase of excavation and will be better discussed then.

4.2.2.3 Pits

103 MBA pits were identified on site. 60 were securely dated to the MBA by the material culture found within (predominantly Deverel-Rimbury pottery), with a further 43 pits dated to the MBA by association, stratigraphy and/ or identical morphology. There were a few concentrated clusters of pits but generally they were dispersed throughout the site, particularly to the east of the droveway, albeit in a non-distinct arrangement. The pits, (some of which have briefly been discussed in the context of the phases of the droveway, above), naturally fell into three size categories, small, medium and large, which are related both to size, nature and presumed use.

Large pits

The large pits were 3.16m – 4.75m in length (mean average 3.5m), 1.6m – 4.45m in width (mean average 3.0m), and 0.46m – 1.2m deep (mean average 0.84m) see summary table below.

Pit	Diameter/ Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits	Finds				
					Pot	Bone	Flint	Wood	Other
200	3.16	2.5	0.8	2		29		3	
203	3.5	2.6	0.86	5	1	48	2	2	
209	4.75	4.45	0.83	24	6	90	1	26	SH, ST, CH, BF
212	4.2	4	0.88	7	18	48		18	CH
214	4.2	3.6	0.46	5	13	12			BC, ST
259	3.5		1.11	11	9	26			BC, BF, ST, WC
266	3.85	1.9	0.28	1					
272	3.1	2.8	0.85	4		34	2		BC, ST
274	3.1	2.5	0.61	9	29	49	2		
283	4		0.95	11	6	117	1		
284	4.2	3.6	0.85	12	1	144	6		ST
285	4	2.5	1.1	9	44	106	1		CH, SH, ST
287	4	2.25	0.9	9	4	21			
315	4.4	4.2	1.2	13	5	33	3	10	BC, BF, ST
326	2.9	2.4	0.82	8	3	36		frags	
385	3	2	0.5	2		46			ST
386	3	2	0.65	6		13			
387	4.7	3	1.08	14	8	67		127	
429	3.3	3.15	1.02	10		10			
431	4.25	3.5	0.95	6	3	99			BC
435	3	2.95	1.05	11					
441	3.22	2.21	0.72	8	19	16			BC, BF, CH, MT, ST, WC
442	3.5		0.6	2		7			WC, ST

Table 3: Summary of Large Middle Bronze Age Pits

Key: BC = burnt clay, BF = burnt flint, CH = charcoal, MT = metal, SH = shell, ST = stone, WC = worked clay. NB. only pits securely dated to the MBA through material culture or physical relationships and with all measurable dimensions are shown in the table above.

The larger pits were circular and sub-circular in plan (with equal numbers of each). Three exceptions were **F.266**, **F.285** and **F.287**, which were elongated pits, all of which cut the south eastern side of the driveway. The larger pits contained between one and fourteen deposits (the majority having between five and eleven), with one exception, **F.209**, which contained 24 deposits. Typically the larger pits were waterlogged/ organic below 9m OD often occurring with patches of iron-panning. 42% of them contained worked wood or wood fragments a further 60% of those contained stakes around the edges, possibly for revetment. These percentages rise greatly when only the pits not directly associated with the driveway are considered. 14 of the 24 larger pits stand out due to the large quantities of Deverel-Rimbury pottery contained within (over 50g), worked wood and in some cases assemblages of animal bone. A lot of the larger pits also showed evidence of alternating periods of silting and edge erosion in the form of gravel slumping.

Pit **F.200** was a large sub-circular feature 3.16m by 2.5m and 0.8m deep with steep sides and a concave base [501]. The feature was half sectioned and was found to contain only two silty fills suggestive of natural silting, in addition, the primary basal

fill contained fragments of wood. This suggests this pit may have initially been created as a watering hole as the accumulation of silts would have been a slow process indicating that this feature was maintained/ kept clean. The upper, secondary, fill also contained fragments of wood but contained a small number of eroded and weathered cow and mammal bones too, perhaps representing a change in the use of the feature from a watering hole to a refuse pit as the bones could not have weathered if the upper fill was waterlogged

Pit **F.203** was a large sub-circular feature 3.5m by 2.6m and 0.86m deep with steep sides and a concave base with a small depression towards the centre [518]. The feature was completely excavated and found to contain five distinct fills (Figure 9). The depositional sequence of the silty layers shows at least three phases of activity within the feature's lifetime. The first phase was represented by a wooden post which was trimmed at its basal end, the tool marks were clearly visible, and placed just off centre (see **6.10**). Either side of this central post, rich organic basal fills [517] and [516] had built up around it rendering the post unusable. It is possible that this feature was a well/ watering hole; alternatively, the single post in the centre could suggest flax retting or a similar process in which a product stretched over a skin is submerged in water, supported by a central post below and pegged around the edges (Schofield & Waller 2005). The second phase of fill formation, fill [515], shows the pit becoming a dryer context, less dynamic in nature and represents the abandonment of this feature. This context also revealed a change in use and/ or surrounding environment from meadow/ grassland with a hint of woodland to oxidative soil processes which preserve resistant pollen (Boreham, **6.11**), potentially representing farming. This second phase contained some weathered animal bone and local gravel towards the top of the fill representing natural silting. The upper two deposits [513] and [514] represent the final phase and contained moderate levels of Deverel-Rimbury pottery and fragmented, weathered animal bone indicative of natural silting.

F.209 was a large circular feature 4.75m by 4.45m and 0.83m deep with steep sides. It had a concave base with some irregularity created by wooden revetment [637]. The feature was completely excavated in quadrants and found to contain numerous episodes of activity, creating 24 fills. Two wooden stakes within fill [634], situated along the edge of an existing slump at the south west edge of the base, probably constituted a revetment supporting the edge of this pit as a watering-hole; a further episode of slumping had then occurred behind this revetment. A tangentially hewn wooden artefact carved on one side, which may be the base of a bucket, was also recovered from the central basal silty fill [628]. The environmental analysis (de Varielles **6.12**) revealed this pit to be the only one of the selection that were sampled that was permanently waterlogged towards the base. The analysis also showed that the upper fills were dry, suggesting a change in the use of the feature at this time. The peaty fills towards the base and the numerous bands of silting and natural material, created by regular episodes of re-deposition and slumping, shows that this feature had a constantly changing form. This continued, with the fills being re-worked through use, until the slumping became too severe and the pit went out of use; it then was left to naturally silt up.

F.212 was a large circular feature 4.2m by 4.0m and 0.88m deep with steep sides (although less so on the south eastern side), and a slightly concave base [558]. The feature was completely excavated in halves and found to contain seven fills and one

re-cut (**F.211**) containing a further fill; the purpose of this re-cut into the top of the silted up feature is not clear (Plate 4). As with pits F. 203 and F.209 it appears this feature was used as a watering hole before naturally silting up as it went out of use, and again there were lenses of re-deposited natural slumping from the sides of the unstable cut. The thin basal fill [652] was a pure, greyish black silt containing all of the 380g of Deverel-Rimbury pottery retrieved from the feature. This was overlain by another waterlogged organic fill [557] which contained at least two steps from a log ladder and numerous other roundwood debris, plus evidence of coppiced wood. A third layer of organic fill [555] was deposited, containing the majority of the animal bone from the feature; this bone was burnt and came from various mammal species (see 6.5).

F.214 was a large shallow sub-circular/ irregular feature 4.3m by 3.5m and only 0.46m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base [608]; it was cut by Roman ditch F.130 (see below) The feature was half-sectioned and found to contain five fills. Unlike F.203, F.209 and F.212 there appeared to be no organic rich layers towards the base indicative of use as a watering hole. Various species of mammal bone, Deverel-Rimbury pottery and two tiny fragments of burnt clay were found within two of the fills [603] and [607] but not in large quantities that would suggest its use was for the disposal of rubbish. A moderate amount of charcoal came from the upper fill [603], suggesting that this pit may have latterly been used for some form of burning activity, but its primary function remains unknown.

F.259 was a large circular feature 3.5m by 3.5m and 1.11m deep with steep concave sides, and a concave base [786]. The feature was completely excavated and was revealed to contain eleven distinct episodes of infilling and slumping, including an initial thin silting layer in the base. Tipping lines were evident throughout suggesting that, unlike the watering holes, this feature was deliberately backfilled in at least six episodes; these layers were interspersed with natural slumping. Within the episodes of backfilling there was also a period of disuse in which a thin band of organic silting built up [782] containing leaves and fragments of twigs naturally blown in. The two large upper deposits also contained fragments of red deer, cow and pig together with burnt flint, burnt and worked clay, burnt stone and over 200g of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, all of which suggest that in its latter stages this pit was used for the dumping of rubbish. This feature was one of a pair of pits (the other being **F.272**, see 6.13) similar in shape and fill deposition, which were situated away from the driveway and any associated field boundaries.

F.274 was a large sub-circular feature 3.1m by 2.5m and 0.61m deep with steep concave sides and concave base [817]. The feature was completely excavated and contained nine fills, of which none were organic or waterlogged. As with F.259, these represented episodes of dumping which contained waste material culture, interspersed with natural slumping. The largest assemblage of pottery on site (1126g) was recovered mostly from within one context early in the depositional sequence [813], all of which was Deverel-Rimbury, and some of which featured cordons and decoration. A diversity of species of animal bone was also recovered from the middle of the sequence, some of which was burnt white, although not *in situ*. Collectively this evidence suggests that this pit was used for the dumping of rubbish and like F.259 and F.272 this feature was situated away from the driveway and associated boundaries.

F.283 (4m by 4m and 0.95m deep) and **F.284** (4.2m by 3.6m and 0.9m deep) were two large inter-cutting pits. Both had steep sides which were irregular in places, and had concave bases ([862] and [875], respectively). Complete excavation revealed the original pit F.283 to contain nine deposits. These showed at least three initial slumping episodes prior to a silty organic build up [858] containing a small amount of Deverel-Rimbury pottery and gnawed animal bone. This was followed by small layers of dumping and finally a thick layer of natural build up which also contained animal bone and pottery. Pit F.284 was cut half into the gravel natural and half way into F.283 before F.283 was completely in-filled, to the same depth as the original cut, creating an overall figure of eight shape in plan. It would appear that this re-cut was initially used as a watering hole as the two thick basal deposits were richly organic and waterlogged. However, unlike the watering holes described above, containing evidence of revetment or wood, the basal fill of F.284 contained animal bone and Deverel-Rimbury pottery indicative of a rubbish pit. Two capping fills had naturally silted up once the feature was abandoned, covering the entirety of both pits. It is likely that a more complex combination of activities was associated with these pits than it is possible to interpret here, as a substantial amount of infill was removed from F.283 when the cutting of F.284 occurred, although the reason for this is not obvious.

F.287 was a large sub-circular pit, irregularly-shaped in places, 4m by 2.5m overall and 0.9m deep. It had steep sides which were nearly vertical in places, and a slightly concave base [903]. This feature had been cut through driveway ditch F.286 after it had silted up and into the natural gravel below, thus representing a later phase of MBA activity on site. The feature was more than 50% excavated and was found to contain nine fills. After an initial slumping episode, five separate layers of organic silt were deposited interspersed with gravel slumping on the western side, suggesting this was used as a watering hole. The feature was re-cut [906] after having completely in-filled, although to a shallower depth. This re-cut extended the feature further north towards the terminus of ditch F.286 and contained further episodes of natural silting. Only the uppermost fill [911] contained material waste which was recovered in moderate quantities, and the use of the re-cut remains unknown

F.315 was a large sub-circular feature, 4.2m by 4m and 1.2m deep, with steep irregular sides that were near vertical in places, and an irregular base [1101]. The feature was completely excavated in quadrants and revealed thirteen fills falling into three episodes of activity (Plate 5). Two holes, one in the southeast corner and another in the north, had been punched through the iron-panned base, allowing water to filter through into the pit, suggesting that the initial use of the feature was for access to water. A waterlogged environmental sample taken from the main basal silt [1108] contained large quantities of twigs and leaves suggesting that the pit was abandoned for a period of time while the silts built up as it would have been kept clean while in use. Occasional pieces of burnt clay, burnt flint and burnt stone fragments were also recovered from this deposit. As with other watering holes on site, this feature was subject to collapse and slumping episodes creating its irregular shape in plan. Fragments of worked wood were also recovered from the basal silts which may represent earlier revetment attempts. Minute amounts of Deverel-Rimbury pottery were recovered from the upper deposits along with moderate quantities of abraded and weathered animal bone and EBA worked flints, but none in large enough quantities to suggest dumping of rubbish; again this feature was probably multifunctional. A secondary iron-panning layer, 0.6m up from the base, had begun to

form after the pit had completely in-filled. This situation was not unique to this feature, although this presents the clearest example, and may be the consequence of a higher water table over a long period of time, post MBA.

F.387 was a large sub-oval feature, 4.7m by 3m and 1.08m deep, with steep sides, nearly vertical along its width and sloping towards the southeast end with a concave base [1475]. It was situated immediately east of the driveway. Complete excavation revealed an iron-panned base that had been punched through to allow water to flow into the pit as seen in F.315 (Plate 6). This pit produced the largest quantity of wood from a single feature, some of which were large worked radial split timbers or worked roundwood. Some of this wood was slightly elevated (the larger roundwood) whilst other pieces were laying flat in a pile in the centre (hafted wood, see Plate 7). These were deposited in a way that was suggestive of a structure built within the feature that had collapsed *in situ* and since been silted over by the organic basal fills. A small amount of animal bone was caught up amongst the central pile of wood, suggesting that no maintenance or cleaning of the pit occurred after the point of collapse. A familiar sequence of gravel slumping and in-filling then followed. All of the pottery recovered, which was of Deverel-Rimbury type, was confined to the uppermost fill along with moderate levels of animal bone; this could again be the consequence of a combination of natural silting and deliberate in-filling.

The largest cluster of pits on site was contained within Enclosure C (Figure 4). Two large circular and artefactually sterile pits (**F.429** and **F.435**), each of which contained several dark fills that were black and waterlogged towards the base. The majority of the remaining pits and postholes within the enclosure appeared to be centred around **F.441**. This contained a black, burnt charcoal rich basal fill capped by a layer of burned and cracked stone. Within this pit a large amount of burnt clay, burnt flint and smaller amounts of pottery and animal bone (from unidentified large mammal species) were also identified, together with the largest assemblage of charred grain and chaff found on site. The cracked and broken pebbles, between 25-30mm in diameter, were predominantly of sandstone, which is the preferred choice for boiling water and cooking. Their form was indicative of re-use, perhaps several times (Timberlake, 6.8). Abutting this feature was pit **F.442** which contained large homogenous brownish orangey fills. Towards the base these featured occasional small lenses of burnt material and charcoal, including stone and clay, indicative of occasional deposition, perhaps from the adjacent pit F.441. It is likely that this pit may have been involved in the burning process evidenced in the abutting burnt stone pit. Water-worn material identified within the capping burnt-stone layer suggests that it may also have contained water. Pit **F.437** to the southeast was a smaller, shallow, sub-circular pit filled with a charcoal rich silt which contained burnt stone fragments and burnt clay. It is likely this was a small cooking/ burning pit which made use of the burnt stones found in the adjacent pit **F.441**. Other features associated with this cluster were postholes **F.438** and **F.439** which may have formed part of a shelter or structure around the burning activity, providing a defence against the weather, and pits **F.440** and **F.431**. The latter of these (F.431) also contained large amounts of charcoal, burnt clay, occasional medium and large mammal bones, including cow and sheep/ goat, and both Deverel-Rimbury and residual Beaker pottery. This dates the enclosure and activity within it to the early Middle Bronze Age. This evidence of settlement activity was unique to Enclosure C.

Medium Pits

The Medium sized pits were between 1.1m-2.5m in length (mean average 1.7m), between 0.58m – 2.3m in width (mean average 1.4m) and between 0.14m – 0.75m deep (mean average 0.43) see summary table below.

Pit	Diameter/ Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits	Finds				
					Pot	Bone	Flint	Wood	Other
114	1.45	0.95	0.7	5	1	24			
125	1.4		0.45	3	16	32		1	
153	1.1		0.6	5	19	75	1		BF, CH, SH
162	1.65	1.6	0.27	2		2			
171	1.2		0.3	1					
187	1.1		0.51	2					
196	1.4		0.5	3		5			
199	1.85	1.5	0.51	3	10	24			BS
202	2.3		0.61	2		10	1		SH, CH
210	1.5	1.3	0.17	1					
211	1.85	1.8	0.28	1		11			ST
243	1.4	1.6	0.7	6	60	214			BC, ST, WS
244	2+	1.9	0.55	3	63	9			
249	1.6	0.58	0.46	2	19	82			BC, BF, CH
263	1.97	1.6	0.39	2		1			
278	1.6	1.2	0.45	2	6	2			
297	4	0.5	0.17	1		4			
299	2	1.1	0.24	1					
310	3	1.35	0.2	1		85			
362	1.98		0.67	6		58			
376	1.9	1.4	0.6	6		14			
378	2.05	2	0.75	7		27	1		
379	2.5	1.9	0.51	2	2	15			

Table 4: Summary of Medium Middle Bronze Age Pits

Key: BC = burnt clay, BF = burnt flint, CH = charcoal, MT = metal, SH = shell, ST = stone, WC = worked clay. NB. only pits securely dated to the MBA through material culture or physical relationships and with all measurable dimensions are shown in the table above,

The majority of the medium sized pits were circular and sub-circular in plan, (roughly one third of these were sub-circular), and a small proportion were elongated, two of which (**F.297** & **F.310**) as much as 4m and 3m in length, but still only 0.5m wide and shallow. The medium pits were occasionally water logged towards the base and generally contained small amounts of material culture. Between one and seven fills were contained within the pits, most commonly between one and three. Six of the medium sized pits stand out due to their depositional sequence, material cultural or function and are all over 0.45m deep, discussed below. A further 12 of the securely dated pits (listed above) contained either animal bone or small amounts of pottery while the remaining 18 percent were sterile of material culture.

F.125 was a circular pit, 1.4m in diameter with steep near vertical sides and a gently concave base. As with some of the larger pits, three distinct phases of activity were identifiable, this was surprising due to the small size of the feature. The basal fill was an organic rich black silt which contained a wooden stake. This layer was then covered by a deposit of general waste containing a moderate amount of Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bone, which was then sealed by a layer of general silting/abandonment. Few of the other medium sized pits had such clear layering. **F.362** also

contained an organic rich basal fill but the layers above were less distinct. Animal bone was found throughout the slumping and dumping episodes above. Interestingly F.362 was located underneath the northern boundary ditch of field BA 1 (F.343), suggesting that some of the smaller ephemeral pits may have been in use before the driveway.

Situated to the immediate east of a break in the driveway between ditches F.275 and F.286 was a sub-circular pit **F.243**. The pit was very steep and deep at 0.7m, considering its diameter was only 1.6m. The basal fill was slightly silty and organic and contained an abundance of animal bone together with decorated Deverel-Rimbury pottery (Knight, **6.1**), burnt clay and burnt stones. This was covered by a mixture of slumping general silting fills towards the top. This was contrasting the larger pits where the silty basal fills contained wood fragments and little other material culture. The pits location may be responsible for this, perhaps its convenient proximity or through deliberate deposition within an entranceway. Pit **F.153** also contained a large amount of pottery including rim sherds, interestingly this was found in association with a large quantity of red deer antler and other animal bone (Rajkovača, **6.5**). The pit was circular in plan, 1.1m in diameter and 0.6m deep with very steep, slightly convex sides. The basal fill was a dark sticky waterlogged deposit which contained the majority of the aforementioned finds, this was caught between slumping from either side all of which was then covered by natural silting events (Figure 9). Environmental analysis revealed only fragments of charcoal.

Pit **F.244** was circular in plan, 2m in diameter and 0.55m deep with concave sides and a concave base. This profile is different from the other medium pits on site as it is more bowl shaped, equally the fill deposition is different. Apart from the minimal occurrence of slumping at the edges, this pit was filled by a single deposit which contained the largest assemblage of pottery with this phase of excavation. The cut of pit **F.249** was also unusual, but in plan rather than profile. From the surface it was sub-square and appeared grave like in shape and had vertical sides with an almost flat base. The deposits within the pit contained abundant animal bone as well as burnt clay, burnt flint and charcoal and it is likely that this pit was used for the disposal of burnt waste. Interestingly pit F.249 was situated immediately north of the east-west aligned portion of structure 5 (see below).

Small Pits

The smaller pits were between 0.36m – 1.2m in diameter (mean average 0.71m), and generally circular/ sub-circular in shape and shallow, between 0.07m – 0.5m deep (mean average 0.23m) see summary table below. The majority of the smaller pits contained a single fill with five containing two fills and one containing three fills (**F.322** which truncates ditch F.314). A number of nondescript pits were excavated, few of which produced dating material and none of which alluded to their function. The pits were almost artefactually sterile with the exception of the occasional animal bone; hence the majority of them are not listed below in Table 5.

Pit	Diameter/ Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Deposits	Finds				
					Pot	Bone	Flint	Wood	Other
110	0.75	0.59	0.34	1					
154	0.9	0.86	0.11	1	1				
174	0.4	0.38	0.08	1					
175	0.8	0.75	0.08	1					
177	0.36		0.07	1					
186	0.6		0.36	1					
188	0.64	0.55	0.12	1					
194	0.78	0.55	0.12	1		1			
247	1.05	0.7	0.13	1					
258	0.7	0.6	0.3	1					
268	0.68	0.5	0.44	1					
301	0.85	0.8	0.46	2		5			
437	0.93	0.7	0.16	1					BC, ST, CH

Table 5: Summary of Small Middle Bronze Age Pits

Key: BC = burnt clay, BF = burnt flint, CH = charcoal, MT = metal, SH = shell, ST = stone, WC = worked clay. NB. only pits securely dated to the MBA through material culture or physical relationships and with all measurable dimensions are shown in the table above,

A notable exception was the pair of small pits **F.110** and **F.258** situated within a break in the droveway between ditches F.111 and F.290. This pair of pits was similar in size and shape, and contained only a single fill which was void of material culture, however their location is noteworthy. As with some of the postholes associated with the droveway (see below), these pits appear to form a function, perhaps in relation to a gate or controlled access onto the centre of the drove. Occasionally the small pits were located at the corners of boundaries, for example; pit **F.188** lay between ditches F.198 and F.253 of Enclosure B, and pit **F.194** between ditches F.133 and F.168 of the outlying field system. These pits were both very shallow, circular, bowl shaped features and were artefactually sterile. Their function may have also been related to controlled access, or they may simply have been markers of divisions of land.

When located adjacent to larger pits, the smaller pits were richer in artefacts and ecofacts, they were also more substantial in depth. An example of this is **F.301** which contained animal bone and charcoal lumps and was re-cut almost entirely. This indicates that their function is related to that of the adjacent pits although it is unclear how.

4.2.2.4 Structures

There were 68 Middle Bronze Age postholes on site (not including those associated with the droveway), forming numerous structures, not all of which were clearly distinguishable. Five clear structures were identified, these are described below.

Str	Shape	Features	Spacing (m)	Diameter/ Length (m)	Find
1	circular	(7) F.143-F.148 & F.150	1.5-1.75	5.75-6	
2	semi-circular	(4) F.333 & F.348-F.350	1.5-3	9	pottery
3	semi-circular	(8) F.334-F.335, F.337-F.340 & F.353-F.354	1.5-2.5	6.75	pottery animal bone
4	circular	(5) F.336, F.405, F.414, F.417, F.433	2	8	
5	linear	(38) F.250-F.252, F.365, F.377, F.388-F.404, F.408-F.413, F.419-F.428	(n-s) 0.7-1 (e-w) 0.15-0.75	(n-s) 67 (e-w) 47	animal bone, charcoal

Table 6: Summary of Middle Bronze Age Structures

Key: Str = structure; (n-s) = north northeast-south southwest; (e-w) = east southeast-west northwest

Structure 1 was located east of the MBA driveway, away from any field system ditches or pits that would link it to part of a settlement. It was represented by seven postholes (**F.143**, **F.144**, **F.145**, **F.146**, **F.147**, **F.148** and **F.150**) in a roughly circular configuration 6m by 5.75m at its greatest extent, with a maximum internal diameter of 5.25m (Figure 10). The majority of the posts were evenly spaced (1.5m-1.75m apart) and circular in plan, between 0.23m-0.42m in diameter. F.150 was an exception, being larger and sub-circular at 0.94m in length. Two of the postholes featured post-pipes and all were between 0.09m and 0.25m deep. The superficial nature and arrangement of posts together with the lack of any accompanying pits or obvious entranceway, suggest that this was not a round house but a temporary shelter, perhaps for nearby grazing animals.

Structures 2, 3 and 4 were located in close proximity to each other. Some of the postholes are likely to have been used by one or two structures. Structure 2 consisted of four postholes (**F.333**, **F.348**, **F.349** and **F.350**) forming an arc 7.25m in diameter, which makes up approximately one third of a complete circle estimated at 9m in diameter. The postholes were not evenly spaced being between 1.5m-3m apart; all were circular in plan, between 0.28m and 0.46m in diameter, and all contained only one fill. F.350 contained fragments of Deverel-Rimbury pottery. It is possible that more postholes existed but were destroyed by later field system ditches or that they were too shallow to survive; those that do were only 0.1m-0.14m deep.

Structure 3 consisted of eight postholes (**F.334**, **F.335**, **F.337**, **F.338**, **F.339**, **F.340**, **F.353** and **F.354**) which encompassed one pit (**F.341**, see above). The postholes formed an arc 6m in diameter, which constituted approximately one third of a complete circle estimated at 6.75m in diameter. The posts were not evenly spaced or regular in shape and size but were between 0.5m-1.43m in length and between 0.08m-0.29m deep. Two of the postholes (F.340 and F.354) contained fragments of Deverel-Rimbury pottery. The pit within structure 3 was shallow and formed an irregular circle, and contained a reddish brown silty fill; it is possible that this could have been a hearth. However pit F.341 contained no animal bone, charcoal or any other material culture and is more likely to have been a solution hollow. Structures 2 and 3 were partially superimposed; if the structures were contemporaneous it is possible that F.348 and F.333 may have been part of both structures.

Structure 4 consisted of five postholes (**F.336**, **F.405**, **F.414**, **F.417** and **F.433**) in a roughly circular configuration and encompassed one small pit (**F.418**). The structure

was 8m by 8m at its maximum dimensions with a maximum internal diameter of 7.25m. Most of the posts were evenly spaced at approximately 2m apart with the exception of F.433 and F.336 where there was a gap in the circle of over 10m, due to truncation by a later linear. The postholes themselves were circular in plan between 0.34m and 0.54m in diameter and between 0.12m and 0.2m deep, and each contained a single fill. The pit within structure 4 was moderately shallow and circular in plan and contained two fills, one of which was a compacted clay full of animal bone and charcoal. Structures 2, 3 and 4 were situated immediately east of the droveway and immediately south of structure 5 (the post alignment extending perpendicular the droveway). None of the three structures were regular in shape and none appears to have had a designated entrance, suggesting that they may have been shelters for animals. It is also possible that the postholes identified as structures 2, 3 and 4 should be considered together to form a single larger structure which was re-built or modified several times, shifting its boundaries each time.

Structure 5 was a post alignment associated with the MBA droveway; consisting of thirty eight postholes (see Figures 4 & 10 for feature numbers). Twenty three of these ran parallel to the droveway for 67.5m; the alignment then turned 90 degrees and extended east away from the droveway for a further 47m, marked by a further fifteen postholes. The northern most posthole (**F.413**) was located in line with the northern most part of the droveway ditch itself (F.384). There were a few interruptions within the otherwise evenly spaced alignment (e.g. between **F.412** and **F.411**), which can be explained by the presence of a truncating post-Medieval drainage ditch. The majority of the postholes along the north-south alignment were spaced between 0.7m-1m apart and were circular in plan, varying from 0.25m-0.65m in diameter, and between 0.05m and 0.22m in depth, with an average depth of 0.11m. The postholes along the east-west alignment were not so evenly spaced, at 0.15m-0.75m between posts, and were circular in plan, varying from 0.3m-0.55m in diameter and 0.06m-0.22m in depth, with an average depth of 0.15m. The majority of the postholes within structure 5 respected the droveway ditch and the ditch respected the post alignment, with the exception of postholes **F.390** and **F.394** which abutted the eastern droveway ditch, and posthole **F.377** which appeared to be part of the same cut. This indicates that the droveway and post alignment were contemporary with each other. The postholes themselves contained single fills with no evidence of post-piping. All were shallow, particularly the postholes running parallel to the droveway, suggesting that they may have been erected into an existing bank, perhaps from the up-cast of the ditch. Structure 5 also respects structure 4 which is situated directly south of it.

4.2.2.5 Burials

There were two MBA burials and an animal cremation excavated within the LoE. Burials **F.121** (burial 1) and **F.140** (burial 2) were moderate to poorly preserved, truncated crouched inhumations (Figure 11 & Plate 8). They were situated approximately 15m and 35m, respectively, east of the droveway system with no obvious deliberate positioning within the field. Burial 1 was a sub-adult contained within a small sub-circular pit (1.2m by 1.1m and 0.3m deep) with near vertical sides. The body was in a crouched position and placed on its left side, aligned NW-SE, facing NE. It was accompanied by a fragment of Deverel-Rimbury pottery. Burial 2 was contained within a heavily truncated oval shaped cut (1m by 0.7m and 0.17m

deep) with steep sides. This was just big enough to contain the badly preserved crouched inhumation, which was aligned NW-SE and facing NE. It is possible that these burials are earlier than Middle Bronze Age as their nature and form is more typical of the Early Bronze Age (and similar to the Early Bronze Age burials 5, 6, and 7 on site, only lacking grave goods/ small finds). It seems possible, therefore, that the pottery found within the cut was residual, albeit within the same fill as the inhumation.

4.2.3 Phase 3: Post MBA Field Systems (Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age)

Evidence of activity immediately after the MBA is sparse and can't be split into distinct phases such as LBA or EIA, as most of the Post Deverel-Rimbury and Fengate Cromer pottery is from within features that also contain MBA pottery, or features that have deliberate relationships with the MBA field system. The later activity is therefore best described as post MBA field systems. Four pits, a curvilinear feature and a cremation cut into a burial (which in turn cuts an MBA field system ditch) fall into this category.

4.2.3.1 Pits

The tertiary fills from the pits were pale and uniform from the surface with edges that were easily identifiable, not weathered as the MBA pits were. Pit **F.262** was situated directly west of the driveway truncating the eastern terminus of a MBA field boundary which lay perpendicular to the main western ditch of the driveway. It was 2.2m in diameter and 0.8m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained possible Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery (PDR) but also flint from the Late Neolithic/ EBA, both from fills early in the sequence. PDR pottery was also found within the capping fill of **F.120**, (Figure 12), a watering hole situated close to the eastern boundary of the site; however, the majority of the pottery found within the pit was Deverel-Rimbury suggesting this pit was either re-opened after it had gone out of use in the MBA or that it was in continuous use over a longer period of time, or that the pottery from the tertiary capping fill is residual. Pit **F.241**, (3m by 2.7m, 0.85m deep), was situated immediately adjacent to burial 4 (**F.167**) and cremation burial 3 (**F.163**) of the same date, but also within a cluster of MBA pits, and contained only one small fragment of PDR pottery, which could again be residual.

Pit **F.102** (Figure 12), was situated at the entrance to the haul road (Area A), was 2.7m by 2.4m and 0.75m deep and contained fragments of Fengate Cromer pottery within the thick capping fill and Deverel-Rimbury pottery within the basal fill. The pit was not in a cluster of pits and was isolated from any enclosures and field systems. Medium and large mammal bones, including cow and caprid, were recovered from all four of the fills within the pit including the upper capping fill. Moderately high amounts of grain were also recovered from the basal fill of the pit compared to other pits on site, which represented an almost identical species assemblage (wild species) to that from MBA features; this suggests there was no change in land use from the MBA to the LBA/ EIA. The material culture recovered from this feature also suggests that it was in use from the MBA to EIA as all four fills (including the capping fill

containing Fengate Cromer pottery) were secondary. This is, however, still the latest pre-Roman evidence on site.

4.2.3.2 Burials

Cremation burial 3 (**F.163**) and burial 4 (**F.167**) (Figure 13) truncate the eastern terminus of a MBA field boundary (F.168) and are situated within a cluster of mostly MBA pits, one of which is possibly LBA, as previously discussed. Burial 3 was a small circular cremation of an infant 0.4m in diameter and 0.28m deep with steep sides, deliberately cut into the head end of burial 4. Burial 4 was a sub-rectangular feature (2m by 0.93m and 0.33m deep) with near vertical sides. This contained a poorly preserved younger middle adult female (Dodwell, **6.4**) slightly crouched but roughly aligned NE-SW and facing SE. There were no traces of a vessel within the cremation and no dating evidence within the burial; however its relationship with the MBA ditch and the difference in profile and shape of burial 4 compared to the earlier burials on site suggest that they post-date the MBA field system. It is also possible that these burials could be much later in date, although there is no direct evidence to suggest this other than its truncation.

4.2.3.3 Linear features

Two curvilinear features were identified within Area B, positioned immediately east of Enclosure B (see Figure 4), **F.190** and **F.193**. These were very shallow gullies no more than 4m long, 0.35m wide and 0.08m deep. No stratigraphic relationships or material culture were recovered. However, there is substantial known IA activity within the later phases of the PEA (Rackham forthcoming) and these features (F.190 and F.193) are typical of an IA structure, which are characteristically simple circular structures averaging 6m or so in diameter, represented archaeologically by foundation trenches (Cunliffe 2005).

4.2.4 Phase 4: Roman

In contrast to the apparently high status Roman settlement excavated at the Rectory Farm site (Rackham forthcoming) and the possibility of a slightly smaller but significant settlement identified to the north of the LoE of the 2002 evaluation (Patten), only superficial field systems survive within this phase of the PEA. There are two slightly different alignments of Roman activity, representing two phases of field systems, located within the northeast area of site. In places the linears that define these fields are so shallow that they remained only as shadows on the exposed surface.

4.2.4.1 Early Field System

The first phase can be split simply into two large square fields, R1 and R2, on a north-south, east-west alignment. Conclusions regarding the positions of the original entrances to these fields cannot be drawn, as the linear features defining the fields are fragmentary and thus contain many gaps (see Figure 14).

R1 was defined by linears **F.165** to the south, **F.166** to the east, **F.184** to the north and **F.316** to the west. These features created a field measuring 90m north-south by 90m east-west and encompassed an area of 0.81 hectares. With the exception of F.166, the ditches were 0.4m-0.75m wide and 0.06m-0.4m deep. F.166 was a slightly more substantial feature 1.3m-1.6m wide and 0.2m-0.58m deep. F.165 was cut by F.166 at its southern end, forming the south eastern corner of R1 and the south western corner of R2

R2 lay immediately to the east of R1, separated by F.166 and also sharing part of its southern and northern boundaries. F.166 thus formed the western side of R2, F.165 the southern and **F.136** and F.184 the northern. No eastern boundary was identified within the LoE but it is likely that it lay just outside the eastern limitation. These features enclosed an area measuring 90m north-south by 90m east-west, totalling 0.81 hectares, although the area of the original field itself could not be determined due to the eastern boundary not having been located.

The Roman pottery and tile from this system is dated to mid 2nd to 4th century. The presence of tile suggests these fields were in use at the same time as the settlement identified to the north (Rackham forthcoming) which was also dated 2nd to 4th century.

4.1.4.2 Later Field System

The later system is situated on a north northwest – south southeast by east northeast – west southwest alignment, and overlies the earlier Roman field system. Due to the fragmentary nature of the linear boundaries the original entrances to these fields cannot be identified; the design of the fields is not as simple as the earlier underlying system. Thirteen linears make up the fields R3, R4, R5, and R6, with a further three linears which extend outside the LoE, presumably demarcating more fields (Figure 14).

R3 was formed by linears **F.130** to the south and **F.131** to the east. F.131 was cut by F.130 to create the south eastern corner. These features formed a field measuring 65m north-south by 70m east-west and encompassed an estimated area of 0.455 hectares, although the total size of the original field remains unknown due to the lack of any northern and western boundaries. The linears were 0.25m-0.95m wide and 0.06m-0.22m deep, and were heavily truncated.

R4 lay immediately to the south of R3 and was formed by linears F.130 to the north and **F.178** to the east, with F.178 meeting F.130 to create the north eastern corner. These features formed an area measuring 30m north-south by 60m east-west creating a field of 0.118 hectares, although again the original area could not be confirmed due to the lack of any western and southern boundaries. F.178 was so heavily truncated that only a shadow of it remained, meaning it is possible that the feature originally terminated further south.

R5 lay to the east of R3 and was formed by linears **F.456** and **F.452** to the south, **F.457** to the west, and **F.453** to the east; no northern boundary was found within the LoE. All these linears were represented by small truncated segments between 8m and 31m long. The features formed a field measuring 55m north-south by 95m east-west,

with an area of 0.523 hectares, although its total original area could not be confirmed because of the lack of any northern boundary. All the linears that demarcated R5 were too shallow to be excavated in section and remained only as shadows.

R6 lay immediately to the south of R5 and was formed by linears F.456 and F.452 to the north, **F.444** to the east which met **F.134** to create the eastern corner, together with F.134, linears **F.142** and **F.151** create the southern boundary. F.151 and **F.161** were truncated by **F.152** to create the south western corner. These features formed a field measuring 45m north-south by 90m east-west creating an area of 0.405 hectares. The linears were mostly 0.15m-0.74m wide and 0.05m-0.17m deep, however, three remained only as shadows.

F.149 and parts of F.152 and F.444 may form the northern boundary of a possible field to the south of R6 lying outside the LoE. A thin, 1m-1.5m wide, separation exists between R6 and this possible field, the purpose of which remains unknown, as the space in between would not have been wide enough to create an access route between the two fields. Similar gaps between field areas also existed between F.453 and **F.454** and between F.131 and F.457; however the latter instance is slightly wider (3m-5m wide) and could legitimately have functioned as an access route from the northern to the southern fields. It is possible that these larger fields, (R3-R6), were sub-divided into smaller rectangular strips; this is suggested by **F.443**, which lies parallel to F.444 and at right angles to F.134 and F.452. Taking into consideration the shallow nature of the surviving linears it is unsurprising that more of these did not survive, and that minimal material culture was recovered from those that did.

4.2.5 Phase 5: Post Medieval

The majority of post-Medieval features were drainage ditches. The few exceptions were a posthole and two sub-rectangular features which all contained modern materials such as coke and were therefore not excavated. The drainage ditches covered over 11% of the total area of excavation and have had a significant impact on the landscape and underlying archaeology, possibly to the detriment of our understanding of the Bronze and Iron ages.

4.2.5.1 Drainage Ditches

The most dominant crop marks in the West Deeping area are long, linear furrow-type features which are scored across the landscape (Hunn 1998). A total of thirty drainage ditches were recorded, twenty three were not excavated: **F.463**, **F.472**, **F.471**, **F.352**, **F.462**, **F.470**, **F.469**, **F.461**, **F.468**, **F.467**, **F.466**, **F.465**, **F.459**, **F.458**, **F.464**, **F.451**, **F.450**, **F.449**, **F.448**, **F.447**, **F.446**, **F.445** and **F.455**. All of these lay parallel to each other on a roughly northwest-southeast alignment. Seven of the furrows **F.242**, **F.276**, **F.281**, **F.282**, **F.288**, **F.294** and **F.430** were excavated at strategic points (terminals and junctions), and were 1.45m-1.9m wide and 0.07m-0.2m deep at their termini, and up to 3.3m wide and up to 0.63m deep at a mid section. The longest of these, F.463, continued north and south outside the excavation area and was at least 185m long. The furrows were fairly evenly spaced, the extremes ranging from 9m-20m apart but with most being approximately 15m apart.

Three of the furrows at the north eastern corner of site (F.445, F.446 and F.447) stopped abruptly before perpendicularly meeting F.455. This represents a change in direction of the drainage ditches which continue north outside the LoE and possibly represents the northern boundary of “First Field” identified in the archaeological background synthesis (Johnson 1998). This arrangement of drainage ditches correlates with the results from the topographic and geophysical surveys carried out by Johnson & Field in 2001 (see Figure 15). As no dating evidence was retrieved from the ditches excavated the only conclusion to be drawn is that they were dug before the establishment of the “First”, “Middle” and “Far” fields, which are believed to have been created in 1813.

4.2.6 Undated Features

A total of seventeen features from Area B had no chronologically diagnostic or stratigraphic relationships and contained no material culture. These comprised five pits, seven postholes, two linear features and three solution hollows. Pit **F.126**, which was truncated by later pit **F.127**, was situated towards the eastern boundary of the site outside all phases of field systems. The later of the pits contained a shallow cow burial aligned east-west, the head of which had sunk into the earlier pit F.126. The cow burial appeared relatively modern in comparison to the truncated pit and could even be post-Medieval. Other small pits included **F.170**, **F.208** and **F.189**, all east of the MBA driveway.

Postholes **F.115** and **F.141** were located just south east of two Roman gully terminals (F.134 and F.142) which defined field R6. The postholes were substantial, between 0.27m and 0.41m deep, and could have formed part of an entrance or gateway; however the only evidence of this was their proximity to the Roman gullies. Postholes **F.116**, **F.122** and **F.123** were situated towards the eastern boundary of site but do not appear to have formed part of a structure, and were in close proximity to other undatable solution hollows. **F.204** and **F.205** appear to be a rounded posthole and a post trench, perhaps where the post had fallen in the past and left a depression. The post trench was situated to the east of structure 5 and it is possible that it denoted the limitations of the MBA post alignment associated with the driveway.

Two undated linears were excavated within Phase 1 of the planned excavation, one of which (**F.216**) was a small segment of a gully situated close to several small MBA pits and postholes; however there is no evidence for them being contemporary. Ditch **F.325** was situated towards the northern boundary of the excavation area and cut ditches F.359 (of Enclosure C) and F.345 both of which are dated to the MBA. This ditch was on a different alignment from both the Bronze Age and Roman field systems and could represent the start of separate phase of (IA) activity, more evidence of which may be found further north of the excavation area in phase two of the PEA.

The solution hollows **F.117**, **F.118** and **F.119** were small shallow features with moderate sides and concave bases with a pale yellowish sandy silt fill. These were situated towards the eastern boundary of this phase of excavation with no obvious relationship to any of the aforementioned field systems; their purpose remains unknown.

4.3 Discussion

The first phase of excavation at West Deeping (King Street) has recorded settlement activity from three broad periods; the Bronze Age, Romano-British and post-Medieval/ Medieval. The most significant evidence of settlement and landscape manipulation was from the Bronze Age. There was sporadic earlier activity, followed by a peak of activity in the Middle Bronze Age and decline in the Later Bronze Age. For ease of discussion the Bronze Age period had been separated into these three phases of activity.

4.3.1 *The Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age*

Evidence for earlier activity within PEA is represented by the cluster of three Beaker style burials and one small burnt pit. There is the possibility that the burials may have been covered by a mound which was visible within the landscape during later phases of activity. This is suggested by the 'dirty', mixed surrounding natural which elsewhere within the PEA was clean, the shallow nature of two of the graves and the fact that the driveway and field ditches respect the burials could also argue that were once covered by a mound. It is possible that these issues are a coincidence but the drove ditch to the immediate east of the potential barrow (Figure 4) is narrower at this point and appears to compensate for the presence of a surviving earthwork. A more complex Early Bronze Age barrow with radial systems and outer ditches was identified at Deeping St Nicholas but with the same pattern of one deep central burial and two shallower ones (Garwood 2007). Despite the lack of dimorphic skeletal evidence, it may be possible to assume the individuals' sex from their associated finds. The worked bone pins are typically found with females (Riddler 6.6), while arrowheads and the panoply of archery occur with males or un-sexed adults, a pattern also recognised within the Raunds Area Project (Harding and Healy 2007). It was also noted within the Raunds Area Project that females tend to be placed on their right sides more often than males, so it is likely that the 'archer' was male and the other articulated burial was female.

The 'archer' should not necessarily be considered as the most important of the burials purely because of its contents. It is likely that the deepest burial, which has been disinterred and re-buried, was the primary inhumation. This act of disinterment and re-burial within funerary mounds is recognised and appears to be restricted to the edge of the East Anglian Fens (Harding and Healy 2007). More specifically, examples of this activity along the Deeping Fen edge have come from Tallington to the immediate west (Simpson 1976), and excavations for the A15 bypass near Etton to the southeast (French and Pryor 2005).

Cremated animal bone, barley, wheat and hazelnuts were contained within the burnt pit, together with fragments of at least two highly decorated collared urns. Thus far, this is the only example of this type of deposition and may indicate the importance of this feature. I

4.3.2 The Middle Bronze Age

The most intense settlement activity within the PEA is dated to the Middle Bronze Age period. The most significant features of the Middle Bronze Age are the field systems. These field systems are then followed by settlement activity, which within the PEA was for the most part represented by pits. As discussed above and below, this phase of occupation was not exclusive/ isolated, and started to develop from the Early Bronze Age through to its abandonment in the Later Bronze Age representing long term occupation.

The earliest phase of field system are Enclosures; A, B, and C, the strongest evidence for occupation was contained within Enclosure C. This intensive cluster of pits may represent either a burnt flint and stone mound or more likely, the remains of burning pits and hearths, the waste from which has continuously been deposited into the larger pit. The high levels of chaff found within the environmental samples, suggests that these were cooking pits. As at Barleycroft (Evans and Knight 1997), this large burnt pit was adjacent to a larger water reservoir, several smaller shallower pits and a simple 4 post structure. This is indicative of prolonged and/ or repeated usage of the same area for perhaps as long as the enclosure was in use. It is also important to note that larger quantities of cereal grains were found within samples from the northern and north-western portions of the PEA phase 1 and suggests that further intensive clusters of burnt pits may be found within future phases of excavation.

Prior formalisation the droveway there was evidence to suggest that more ephemeral boundaries existed in the form of short segments of ditches and occasional pits. This pattern was also noted within the excavation for Terminal 5 at Heathrow (Brown et al 2006), where these small pits and their associated spoil may have represented a temporary marking out of the main landholding boundaries, but their small size and the subsequent digging of larger ditches have obscured their original function. The Glebe site, near Langtoft (Hutton 2008), revealed an almost identical droveway and field system with similar pits formations and an assemblage of pottery. At Langtoft a crude, roughly east-west aligned series of watering holes were recorded and may represent earlier temporary boundaries that did not evolve into established routes.

The main phase of the droveway that followed was not of a single construction; instead it was fluid in its nature and developed as the settlement expanded. The western side of the droveway is more V-shaped in profile and is more consistent than the eastern side which appears to be made up of segments varying in size and depth. This supports the idea that their construction dates are not exactly contemporary.

The field system, which was identified at Rectory Farm (Hunn, forthcoming) is clearly dominated by a series of parallel droveway boundaries, some of which continue for at least 1.25km across the wider area. The spacing between these routes, narrows towards the Welland floodplain (Figure 16), and appears to converge just west of the village of West Deeping. There are a number of theories as to the reason for these radial spokes which twist according to the topography, the most likely of which is that they converge due to a river crossing at this point (Evans 2009). It has been argued that these divisions represent stockyards (Pryor 2006), or that they are separations between kin groups (Evans 2009). The environmental analysis, pits and postholes, representing settlement (discussed below), and the large amount of cattle in

the faunal assemblage, representing stockyards, suggests there was a combination of the two. What we should be looking for are ways to determine where each of these activities occurred, however until more of the site is revealed, little more can be said concerning the operation of this landscape (Evans 2009).

The function of the co-axial ditches themselves is not entirely clear and they are frequently understood to be droveways, but have also been called hedgerows (Pryor 2006). There are arguments here for both of these theories and the likelihood is that it's a combination of the two. There was evidence of an up-cast bank at various points along the eastern side of the western droveway ditches and sporadically along the eastern. This was also recorded at Bradley Fen, Whittlesey (Gibson and Knight 2006), where lengths of the ditch also stopped short of each other and it is thought that these gaps between the boundaries may also have been due to the presence of banks.

A hedgerow would have provided a rich, diverse habitat for plants and animals which would have been exploited by the community. Environmental samples from some of the pits revealed a moderately high presence of scrub and woodland species; however samples from the drove ditches themselves were devoid of any such indication. It is likely that scrubland species would have colonised these up-cast banks at some point in the development of the site. Of course this slumping evidence can also be explained by the naturally high water table collapsing the sides of the features which would also explain the meandering nature of the linears and the constant need for re-cutting/ re-working. There were also gateways at various points which could have been entrances onto the droveway and would have been used to help control stock as well as controlling access from one landholding to another. These gates would not have been created had there been a continuous hedgerow instead of a drove as it would have been an obstruction. Most of the cattle from site were butchered young and presumably taken off site (Rajkovača, 6.5); however older beasts were recorded that appeared to have been used for traction, perhaps for transporting items along the droveway.

Associated with the droveway and its' radiating fields was a posthole alignment, potentially the remains of a fence line (Structure 5). A simpler but similar alignment of posts was found at Langtoft (Hutton 2008) immediately adjacent to the drove. These can be found throughout South Lincolnshire and the south central fens. Evans (2009) suggests this occurrence of fence lines is significant, as it attests to the importance of coppicing and the management of woodland resources to supply their timber. The postholes which form Structure 5 were deeper within the perpendicular stretch of the fenceline than they were when parallel located to the droveway. This may be because the timbers were required to be driven to a greater relative depth than the more stable timbers that would have been driven through an up-cast bank. The postholes that were situated at right angle to the droveway were deeper than those alongside the length of it, perhaps confirming the presence of a bank along the droveway as they would have been driven through this rather than virgin ground.

The perpendicular field ditches do not extend from this co-axial system to the next system to the west, but instead terminate not far from this droveway. This may be attributed to two things; that the internal fields were not fixed boundaries, but moveable fencelines, and if so, that the internal fencelines do not survive in the archaeological record as they are not protected by larger and/ or positive features.

This preservation bias was noticeable across the PEA and may explain the low quantity of structures. Comparable features were also notably deeper towards the south of the PEA, however this may also be due to a preservation bias

Prior to the excavations here at West Deeping and at Langtoft, only small quantities of Deverel-Rimbury pottery had been recovered from similar Middle Bronze Age sites. Together with the lack of structures this is normally taken as negative evidence for any settlement attached to the field systems. However as with Langtoft, a large quantity of Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered, predominantly from the pits suggesting that settlement is occurring within the field system, not separate from it, in a place which is yet to be revealed. Furthermore the pottery is predominantly occurring within the capping fills of pits, and droveway ditches (Figure 8). This dispersal is late in the sequence, after the features have been in use for some time. Interestingly, recent sites along the River Welland are producing large amounts of Deverel-Rimbury pottery indicating large scale occupation in the Middle Bronze Age, whereas sites along the River Nene are producing domestic assemblages of Collared Urn, indicating an impressive Early Bronze Age presence (Knight 6.1).

The best indication of the activities that occurred within this settlement, is found within the larger multi-use pits. Evidence of water drawn by buckets or other similar means was found within some of the pits that were stepped on one side allowing access, whereas fragments of log ladders were found in some of the steeper sided pits. A lot of the watering holes also contained evidence of wooden revetment which would have been used to stabilise the sides of the holes and potentially acted as a filter to maintain a clear pool of water at the base (Brown et al 2006). Often the bases of the pits were solid with ironpan which on occasion was punched through to allow the flow of water, not typically in the centre. No revetment was found within these pits as the iron would have created a more stable base than loose gravel and would have been easier to keep clean. This pattern was echoed at Langtoft. Evidence of other processes were noted by the presence of a central post and several smaller pegs around the edges of one pit. This may have been for a skin which could have been stretched across the pit, using the natural level of the water table to wash/ process the material. One potential example would be a flax retting pit (Schofield 2005).

A significant quantity of leaves were contained within fills towards the base of the pits, which is indicative of the abandonment of the features as watering holes. The revetments are no longer maintained, the edges are eroded by water and the pits start to slump and lose form. It is after this slumping that pottery, animal bone and other domestic waste starts to appear within these pits. After this the pits are filled entirely, perhaps even from the up-cast of newly dug watering holes. Interestingly the watering holes closer to the droveway contained less domestic waste, this may represent a necessity to keep these pits cleaner. All of this suggests that this site was occupied over an extended period. It is also possible that access to the River Welland became more restricted/ difficult, or that the water levels receded, hence the need to dig deep watering holes. Of course not all of the pits were watering holes, although the function of the smaller pits is less clear.

As the majority of the features are dated by the Deverel-Rimbury pottery contained within fills high in the depositional sequence, they do not inform us of the construction date. Radiocarbon dating of some of the waterlogged wood may provide

a more accurate date of construction. A number of the pits truncated the droveway ditches which by this time were silted up and no longer used for their original purpose. Finally, there seems to be no significance in the location of the two Middle Bronze Age burials which don't appear to be connected to any other features.

The Welland Bank system as a whole seems an organic disjointed patchwork (Evans 2009). There aren't quite as many fields within this first phase of excavation as there appears to be further to the northeast (Figure 16) and generally the settlement is dispersed. This is possibly because it lay within the floodplain of the River Welland. Further excavations to the north may reveal less dispersed activity.

4.3.3 The Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

No grouping of Later Bronze Age features was evident within Phase 1; instead there were a few isolated pits. These pits were similar in form and function to the earlier examples (discussed above) and are likely to have been constructed for the same purpose. Principally, the upper deposits contained material dating to the end of the Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age in the form of PDR and Fengate Cromer pottery. The result of the pollen analysis from these pits is identical to that of the Middle Bronze Age features, confirming that there was no further development or change in land use. The only difference in pit form came from their appearance in plan prior to excavation, the earlier pits were dark in the centre with a paler outer ring, and the later pits were altogether paler. Rather than a continuation of land use, this seems to represent a period of abandonment within this portion of the PEA.

The burial and cremation cut across the terminus of a Middle Bronze Age ditch remain slightly ambiguous in their phasing. They are dated solely on their relationship to the field system and could actually be Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age or as late as Romano British in date. The position of these features may actually be entirely co-incidental and as previously noted it is best to consider these as simply 'post' the Middle Bronze Age field system. It is possible that the cremation of the young infant may be related to the younger middle adult female; however there is no way of proving this without further analysis. Excavations at Eye Quarry (Gibson & White 1998) also revealed a cremation burnt into the top of an inhumation; however this was earlier in date (Early Bronze Age).

4.3.4 The Romano-British Period

No evidence of settlement was identified after the sporadic activity of the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age period (discussed above), until the occurrence of the superficial Roman field systems. This demonstrates a period of abandonment prior to the reclamation of the area in the 2nd – 4th centuries.

Evidence would suggest that the two phases of Romano-British fields, represented by two slightly varied alignments, are part of the underlying Early Roman precursor to the main Roman settlement recorded at Rectory Farm and in the 2002 evaluation (Patten 2002). The presence of tile within this earlier field system, which is typically associated with buildings, is further evidence that they are linked to the settlement to

the north which judging from the small amount of material culture recovered appears to have peaked in the 3rd century. As the settlement changed, the field boundaries would have been redesigned and the expansion would have led to the larger outer fields becoming the smaller, more segmented inner fields (Patten 2002). This may explain the fragmentary nature of the exposed field boundaries ditches. The cropmarks shown in Figure 16 allude to the denser Romano-British activity which is known to the north, therefore this settlement would be better discussed in relation to the results of subsequent phases of excavation.

The spread of inter-cutting quarry pits identified within the western portion of Area A, provides evidence of roadside activity which is likely to be associated with the Roman road 'King Street' which lies to the west. Due to the small size of this excavated area only a keyhole view into this roadside activity can be obtained at this time, this would again be better discussed within subsequent phases of excavation.

4.3.5 The post-Medieval Period

Evidence of post-Medieval or perhaps even Medieval manipulation of the landscape was identified in the form of drainage ditches, which were in the most part regularly spaced and parallel. These drainage ditches sacrificed a large percentage of the land in order to facilitate the reclamation of unstable boggy grazing ground and turn it into a system of strip fields, ideal for arable farming. David Hall (pers comm) suggests that these fields would have been communally owned and that the lord of the manor would have split the fields into strips. The ditches are not unlike furrows in demarcating up the land, but also these were deliberate, deep cut features used to drain water away from the otherwise agriculturally marginal land on the fen edge.

To produce such a system of drainage requires an enormity of manpower. The ditches were constructed before the establishment of the three fields in 1813 as suggested in the Rectory Farm excavations (Hunn 1998) and in 1603 the first drainage act of the Deeping Fen was commissioned (Honner & Lane 2002), when large expanses of dykes were excavated, as this was deemed a more efficient method of controlling water levels. Therefore the ditches are more likely to be pre 1348 (black death) in date. These ditches are a phenomenon of South Lincolnshire and are found throughout the silt fen where they have been known to span for over 2km and may be as early as 11th century/ post conquest in date (Hall 1987). It remains unclear who commissioned these strip fields and exactly when, however it is likely to have been between 1086 and 1348.

Darby (1970) suggests that there was considerable cultivation in the villages of the South Lincolnshire silt lands between 1257 and 1321, and concluded that during the 'Middle Ages' this silt zone between sea and peat fen, seems to have been amongst the most prosperous part of England. This is due to the nature of the silts along the fen edge which would have been ideal fertile land for arable cultivation and worthy of the vast effort involved in the drainage process.

4.4 Statement of Potential

In recent years, the area surrounding West Deeping has seen much archaeological investigation, and as a result theories regarding of the development of the landscape along the fen edge are being developed. Excavated contemporaneously with West Deeping, Langtoft has revealed an almost identically developed Middle Bronze Age landscape. As at Deeping, settlement was also predominantly identified by the presence of large pits. This demonstrates large scale landscape manipulation and activity along the Deeping Fen edge.

Investigations prior to the excavation highlighted the potential for earlier activity up to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval/ post-Medieval activity. The excavation has demonstrated that there were three principle phases of occupation, Bronze Age (peaking in the Middle Bronze Age), Romano-British and Medieval/ post-Medieval.

The sub-phasing of the Middle Bronze Age would benefit from further investigation and analysis together with a closer examination of the pottery and other artefacts. As the investigation area increases with subsequent phases of the quarry the relationship between the earlier and later Bronze Age periods with particular reference to initial settlement and occupation may be refined.

5 OBJECTIVE RESULTS

The objective of the excavation was to assess the archaeological deposits and features, with particular emphasis on a series of research questions (section 3). The excavation at West Deeping has elucidated a number of these aims and in the process has created further questions.

- Evidence of activity associated with early development up to and including the Neolithic came in the form of residual flints in Bronze Age features. No cut features were revealed with the exception of the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age burial cluster, constituting a potential barrow. This barrow was evident due to the nature of the burials, (discussed above) the mound itself was completely ploughed out. This obliteration may be indicative of all earlier activity, and may explain why there is a lack of cut features.
- The majority of features revealed were associated with the Middle Bronze Age droveway and its adjoining field systems. This has enabled a more detailed discussion of the fluidity of the developing systems of land holding within the community. More specifically, when considering the faunal assemblage and environmental samples we have thus far, this has led to the conclusion that the holdings were associated with the control of cattle and other domesticates rather than divisions of arable land.
- In association with this demarcated Bronze Age landscape was a quantity of dispersed pits, crouched inhumations and occasional evidence for posthole structures as well as one area of more intense activity (within Enclosure C). This demonstrates that settlement activity was contained within these field systems rather than separate/ independent of it.

- There was little evidence of the organised Bronze Age system continuing into the Iron Age. In fact the only evidence of Iron Age activity thus far came in the form of intrusive sherds of pottery in the upper fills of earlier features. This suggests the system was no longer developing and in fact may have been abandoned by the early Iron Age.
- Within this phase of excavation there appears to have been no continuation of land-use between the abandonment by the Early Iron Age and the appearance of Roman field systems in the 2nd Century.
- The strong grouping of anomalies assumed to be associated with the development of the Roman Road, King Street, were revealed to be a series of inter-cutting quarry pits. However only a small portion of the anomalies were exposed which appears more complex to the north of the excavated area.
- The previously identified parallel-set features were Medieval drainage ditches cut to aid drainage and divide the landscape into strip fields.
- The drainage ditches covered a large percentage of the exposed area, possibly to the detriment of an even better understanding of the earlier settlement. A large number of the relationships between inter-cutting features, which would have aided in the understanding of the stratigraphy of the site, were truncated and masked by the drainage ditches.
- The potential for waterlogged wood and preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits is high, particularly in the basal fills of the larger pits. This is particularly important as this is where most of the evidence for settlement and activity is derived.

6 SPECIALIST REPORTS AND APPENDICES

6.1 Prehistoric Pottery

Mark Knight

The excavations produced a total of 491 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 5273g (MSW 11.4g). The pottery came from 48 features and two surface find locations. The condition of the material was generally good with lots of large sherds still retaining surface details and organic fillers (mostly shell). Feature sherds included 24 rims and 31 base fragments, whilst 19 pieces were decorated. In addition seven sherds had applied or raised cordons. The fabric series was small and showed little variation. The dominant opening material was shell although grog and sand-rich fabrics were also present.

	Number	Weight	MSW	Fabric
Neolithic	1	4	4g	5
Beaker	1	3	3g	3
Collared Urn	15	230g	15.3g	3
Deverel-Rimbury	456	5273g	11.6g	1 & 2
Post Deverel-Rimbury	18	97g	5.4g	4
Totals:	491	5607g	11.4g	4

Table 7: Prehistoric Pottery Assemblage Breakdown

Early Neolithic & Beaker

Early material was represented by a single, slightly rolled, out-turned rim from a possible Early Neolithic bowl which came from F.319 and a small incised fragment of Beaker from F.431. The latter was found in association with an assemblage of Deverel-Rimbury and therefore represents a residual piece.

Collared Urn

Fragments, including a rim and shoulder, from at least two Collared Urns came from F.298. One of the rim fragments was internally bevelled and decorated externally with rows of angled stab marks made with a sharp instrument, whilst the other rim fragments (2) were flattened and plain. The plain rims refitted and at least one of these pieces appeared to be re-fired.

Deverel-Rimbury

Deverel-Rimbury forms dominated the assemblage (93.2% by number or 94.3% by weight); as identified by large bucket-shaped profiles, flattened (internally and externally expanded) or rounded (straight or incurved) rims, applied and raised cordons, pre-firing perforations, incised decoration on top of the rims (crude cabling) and single rows of fingernail/fingertip decoration. These forms were almost exclusively shell tempered with just the occasional hard sandy fabric with obvious grog inclusions.

F.153 contained a large perforated rim fragment from a ‘stunted’ urn (Fabric 2) as well as body sherds from a larger urn (Fabric 1) and flattened externally expanded rim belonging to a small thin-walled vessel (also Fabric 1). A single, incurved hooked-rim sherd with a cordon or row of fingernail impressions around its girth came from F.203. Further fingertip decoration was present on sherds from F.243 occurring close to the top of the pot as well as lower down. F.212 produced two large refitting sherds from a thin-walled, plain straight-sided vessel (diameter of 18cm). The vessel had a simple and crudely finished pinched rim. A decorated sherd from the same context (horizontal row of fingernail impressions) appeared to belong to a different, thick-walled vessel.

F.274 contained examples of both raised and applied cordons with the former being decorated with deep fingertip impressions and the latter being undecorated. A plain applied cordon that had partly detached itself was found in F.367 whilst a plain raised cordon was present F.243.

Post Deverel-Rimbury

Two features, F.241 and F.262 yielded rim sherds belonging to closed forms with slack shoulders. The rims were simple pinched forms and the fabric was equivalent to the shell-rich Deverel-Rimbury if somewhat harder and more compact (Fabric 4). The late component of the assemblage was exemplified by nine small pieces of a Fengate Cromer bowl from F.102 (Fabric 4). Sherds from this vessel displayed elements of incised geometric patterns and at least one fingertip ‘dot’.

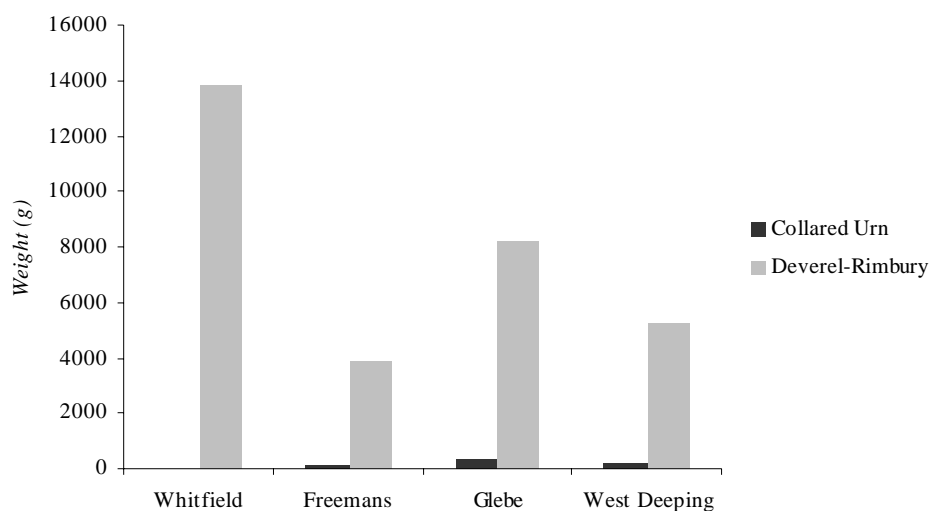


Figure 17: Comparative Bronze Age Assemblages from Baston (Whitfield, Freemans & Glebe Sites) and West Deeping.

Discussion

It now seems that Bronze Age fieldsystem sites of the lower Welland Valley will invariably produce large ‘domestic’ Deverel-Rimbury assemblages. Extensive excavations at the nearby Baston quarries, Langtoft (Hutton 2007 & 2008) have

generated massive collections of Middle Bronze Age pottery at a scale previously only seen at Grimes Graves, Norfolk (Longworth *et al* 1988). The West Deeping material represents a comparable assemblage that shares important contextual similarities with Baston in that both sets of pottery were located in the tops or capping fills of pit-wells, watering holes and field ditches. At both sites the pottery dumps occurred after the features had already been open for while.

Recent investigations to the south of the Welland, and closer to the route of the River Nene, at Briggs Farm, Thorney (Pickstone & Mortimer 2009) have added to the growing corpus of impressive Middle Bronze Age domestic collections from an area defined by the lower reaches of the Welland and the Nene. A smaller domestic assemblage came from Bradley Fen (Gibson & Knight 2006) whilst many of the other Nene fieldsystem sites are more notable by for their lack of Deverel-Rimbury. At the same time, and in contrast with the Welland sites, many of the Nene fieldsystem sites produce substantial domestic Collared Urn assemblages. Dating to the earlier Bronze Age, and within features that can be shown to pre-date the construction of the field boundaries, the Collared Urn has been found predominantly in pits seemingly purposely excavated to receive domestic refuse.

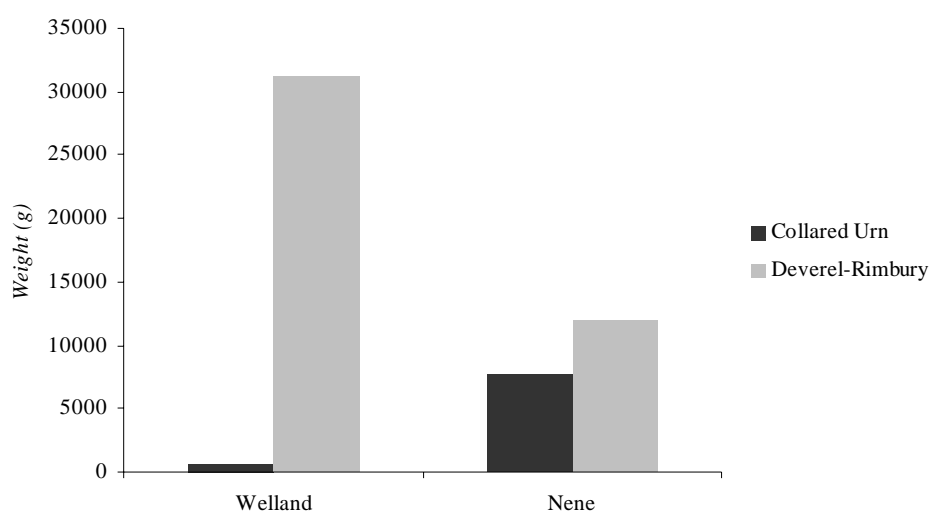


Figure 18: Comparative Bronze Age Assemblages from the Welland (Whitfield, Freemans, Glebe Sites & West Deeping) and the Nene (Briggs Farm, Bradley Fen & Tanholt Farm, Eye (McFadyen 2000 & Patten 2009)).

So whilst the Welland sites impress with the scale of Middle Bronze Age occupation the Nene sites demonstrate a balance that indicates an impressive Early Bronze Age presence.

The proximity of PDR wares of similar fabrics and from equivalent features to the Deverel-Rimbury material could be indicative of an overlap or closeness in chronology. C14 dates for some of the major Deverel-Rimbury feature assemblages would help to resolve this issue. With this in mind it is important to note that several of the DR sherds were encrusted with food residue.

Fabric Series

Fabric 1 – hard with super-abundant small and medium SHELL and occasional SAND (making the surface of the sherds slightly abrasive).

Fabric 2 – Very hard with frequent SAND and common GROG and occasional large STONE.

Fabric 3 – Hard (soapy) with common GROG and occasional VOIDS.

Fabric 4 – Hard (compact) with common very small SHELL.

Fabric 5 – Medium hard with frequent (poorly sorted) burnt flint

6.2 Roman Pottery

Katie Anderson

Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the site, weighing 214g in total. All of the material was examined and details of fabric, form, decoration and date were recorded, along with any other information deemed important.

Two Nene Valley colour-coated sherds were recovered, comprising large body sherds from F.316 and a pedestal base, probably from a large bowl recovered as a surface find. This sherd was very abraded and also appears to have been trimmed. Due to the non-diagnostic nature of these sherds, they could only be dated mid 2nd-4th century AD. A Nene Valley greyware beaded, flanged bowl was recovered from F.166, dating 3rd-4th century AD. Finally a small sandy greyware sherd from a beaker, with barbotine scale decoration was collected from F.242, dating 2nd-3rd century AD.

Such a small assemblage allows for little interpretation of the site. However, the pottery indicates occupation between 2nd-4th century AD, and access to the Nene Valley industry, which would be expected in this area, north of the production sites.

Two pieces of Roman tile were also recovered, comprising one large fragment from a Box Flue Tile, from F.122 and one small abraded piece from F.306.

6.3 Lithics

Lawrence Billington

Summary

A total of 54 worked flints weighing 316.4g along with 690 fragments and chunks of unworked burnt flint weighing 1564g were recovered from the excavations. The assemblage is listed by feature and type in Table 8. Raw material was exclusively good quality fine-grained flint, most of which appears to derive from secondary sources, probably the local gravels. However, a few pieces have the thick powdery cortex suggestive of a primary source on the chalk.

F. No.	F. Type	chip	flake	blade/let	flake core	narrow flake/bladelet core	flake knife	piercer	scraper	barbed and tanged arrowhead	retouched flake	total worked flint	burnt unworked flint	burnt unworked weight
102	pit	1										1	1	0.3
111	ditch		1									1		
129	ditch		1									1		
153	pit		1									1	5	1.3
168	ditch				1							1		
202	pit	1										1		
203	pit		2									2		
209	pit	1										1	6	1.8
249	pit		1									1		
254	post hole								1			1		
262	pit		1									1		
272	pit		2									2		
274	pit		1				1					2		
283	pit										1	1		
284	pit		2									2		
285	pit	1										1		
298	pit		5									5	2	1.6
307	ditch		1									1	1	0.2
314	ditch		2									2		
315	pit		1					1	2			4		
367	post hole					1						1		
375	post hole								1		1	2		
318	burial		1	1			1					3		
320	burial		1				1			5		7		
344	burial		1	1			2					4		
	surface		3		1						1	5		
259	pit												2	65.6
241	pit												483	277
198	ditch												1	17.1
358	ditch												1	0.2
441	pit												182	1192
113	ditch												1	1.8
127	pit												12	5.2
	total	4	27	2	2	1	5	1	4	5	3	54	697	1564

Table 8: All flint by Feature and Type

The majority of the flint assemblage represents residual material caught up in the fills of Middle and Late Bronze Age features. None of the flint work showed traits consistent with later Bronze Age technologies (see Ford et al 1984), and a later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date is suggested for the majority of the assemblage, which includes groups of grave goods from burials 5, 6 and 7 and a small assemblage of flint from Collared Urn associated pit F. 298. Sizeable assemblages of heavily burnt flint were recovered from pits F. 241 and F. 441.

Mesolithic/Earlier Neolithic

Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic activity is represented by two blades, both residual pieces caught up in the fills of F. 318 and F. 314, and by an opposed platform bladelet core from post hole F. 367.

Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

The vast majority of the flint assemblage from the site is typical of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flake based technologies. The un-retouched flakes are dominated by secondary and tertiary removals, hard hammer struck from unprepared platforms. Two flakes, from ditch F. 307 and pit F. 203 appear to represent more specialised flake production, having the carefully faceted platforms typical of later Neolithic prepared platform technologies (Saville 1981: 6-7). Two flake cores were recovered from the site. One, from ditch F. 168, has a keeled platform, whilst a globular multi platform core was recovered from the surface of the site. Retouched forms of probable later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age date include a fine flake knife of plano-convex form from F. 274 and a short end scraper from F. 254. Pit F. 315 contained three tools, a piercer made on a blade like blank, a Beaker/ Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper and a heavily burnt end scraper, all of which are likely to predate the feature itself.

A small number of potentially contemporary flints were found within Collared Urn associated pit F. 298. All six were small flake fragments or waste flakes, three of which were burnt.

The most significant lithic assemblages came from three inhumation burials, F. 318, F. 320 and F. 344. F. 318 contained a residual blade (mentioned above), a small flake and a flake knife. Whilst the flake may have inadvertently been caught up in the backfill of the burial, the flake knife would appear to represent a deliberate grave good. The burial contained in F. 344 was accompanied by two flake knives and a utilised flake. F. 320 contained the largest number of grave goods. Again a flake knife was included, but was accompanied by five barbed and tanged arrowheads. All of the arrowheads were in very good condition, only SF. 25 was incomplete, with a small part of the tip missing. The arrowheads are readily separated into two pairs, of similar form, and a fifth poorly executed example. SF 26 and SF 25 are of very similar morphology with slightly convex sides, elongated barbs and small tangs. SF 29 and SF 30 are smaller and much straighter sided. The fifth arrowhead is a less formal example; one long barb is accompanied by a very small second barb and tang.

The flake knives and arrowheads included in the burials are typical of flint tools associated with Beaker/Early Bronze Age burials. Flake knives are included in all the burials and are also a common find in contemporary domestic assemblages (see Healy in Petersen and Healy 1986: 80-89), suggesting they were common tools widely used by most members of Early Bronze Age communities. Conversely, the inclusion of arrowheads is restricted to one of the burials, perhaps suggesting they were more limited in their circulation and use.

Later Prehistoric

There was no convincing evidence for flint work of Middle Bronze Age date or later. However, small amounts of un-worked burnt flint was encountered in small quantities in many features, perhaps reflect contemporary domestic activity. Two features contained substantial assemblages of burnt flint. Pit F. 441 contained 182 burnt chunks of flint (1192g), with an average weight of 6.5g per piece. These were associated with burnt stones of other types and were presumably part of a process involving the systematic heating of flint and stone. A similar interpretation must apply to the assemblage from Pit F. 241 which contained 483 small fragments of burnt flint (277g). The majority of the flint was recovered from the wet sieving of a 10 litre bulk sample from the pit and had an average weight of just 0.6g.

6.4 Human Remains

Natasha Dodwell

Six inhumation burials and an unurned cremation burial were identified during excavations in the summer of 2007. Three of the inhumations are thought to date from the late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age, two from the Middle Bronze Age and the remainder to the Late Bronze Age. Two further 'graves' (one inhumation and one cremation) were identified on site but during analysis the bone was identified as animal, not human. Each was allocated a burial number.

Methodology, retrieval and analysis

Unfortunately, only half of the soil from the pit containing cremated human bone was collected on site and processed. What was collected was wet sieved and bone from the residue >5mm was separated from the gravel and pea grit for examination. The heavy residue <5mm was scanned and identifiable bone fragments were extracted and recorded using procedures outlined by McKinley (2004).

The age of both younger individuals and adults was assessed from the stage of dental and skeletal development (Brown 1985; Scheuer and Black 2000). Unfortunately the survival of the pelvic girdle was poor meaning that the age of adults could only be refined using the degree of molar attrition (Brothwell 1981). Sex was determined, where possible, from traits on the pelvis (only possible with burial 7) and skull (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The following age categories were used:

infant	0-4 years
juvenile	5-12 years
subadult	13-18 years
young adult	19-25 years
middle adult	26-44 years
mature adult	45 years +

Preservation of the material

The preservation of all of the skeletons was generally very poor, the result of burial in clay, heavy truncation and difficult excavation conditions (flooded areas). Skeletal elements, where they survived, were fragmentary and most of the joint surfaces were missing.

Results

A brief catalogue of the burials is presented below with a summary table at the end of the report.

Burial 1, skeleton [260 -]

Older sub adult/young adult (16-20 years)

The skeleton was buried in a sub-circular pit, on his/ her left side in a crouched position, with their head in the north west of the grave. This skeleton is near complete although some of the un-fused epiphyses are missing and the surviving elements are fragmentary. Flecks of calculus were recorded on the lingual aspects of all of the teeth, particularly the molars.

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Although much of the front of the skull is missing there is evidence that (at least some of) the metopic suture may have not fused/ been retained. Septal apertures, a trait more commonly observed in females than males, were present on both distal humeri.

Burial 2, skeleton [308]

Adult ?female

Despite the extremely poor survival of bone in this burial, it is possible to determine that this skeleton was interred in a tightly crouched position on her left side, facing north east with her hands by her face. The only part of the skull to survive is the frontal portion and a single loose tooth (right central maxillary incisor). The surviving limbs (left arm, right lower arm and left upper leg) survive predominantly as shafts; the only joint surfaces recorded (distal and proximal left ulna) exhibit changes characteristic of osteoarthritis. The loose tooth was heavily worn and had moderate deposits of calculus.

Cremation Burial 3, fill [378]

Infant

A small quantity (9g) of very fragmentary burnt bone was recovered from a small pit cut into the upper fills of an earlier inhumation grave (burial 4). The fragments were predominantly from the skull (including tooth crowns) although several splinters of limb shaft were recovered. The largest fragment was only 9mm long and the fragments were predominantly white in colour, indicative of full oxidation.

Burial 4, skeleton [395]

Younger middle adult ?female

This skeleton was buried in a tightly crouched position, slightly on her ?left side with her head to the north east. The body is extremely poorly preserved with most of the right side of the body having been truncated. The mandible and the left side of the skull survive, as do four of the left ribs and the neural arches of the upper vertebrae. Both of the shoulder girdles, the upper limbs and hands, and the left leg are present. Very few articulating joints survive. An unurned cremation burial (burial 3) containing the remains of a young infant cut into the upper fill of the grave (head end).

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	/	/	4	5	6	-	-
-	-	6	5	4	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	4	5	6	7	-

Moderate deposits of calculus were recorded on the surviving dentition.

Burial 5, skeleton [1126]

Subadult

The skeleton was very tightly crouched with the knees on the chest. The body lay on his/ her left side with the head in the south of the grave. The grave had been heavily truncated by ploughing and machine stripping, and the bone that does survive is extremely fragmentary. The skull is represented by tiny fragments of parietal and temporal bone and by 26 loose teeth (permanent dentition). None of the limb joints survive except for the proximal right femur with its loose epiphysis, the thoracic region survives only as scraps, and the only vertebrae to survive are the upper 2 cervical.

Five barbed and tanged arrow-heads were recovered from the grave. A length of antler and another of bone, both worked, were identified during the analysis of the skeleton. Their position in the grave suggests that they may have been worn on the back of the deceased, and their association with five barbed and tanged arrowheads which were also recovered from the grave suggests that they may be associated with archery, either being part of a bow or as a quiver stiffener (G. Appleby pers. com). Of the five arrow heads, one was found by the ?right hip, one beside the worked bone length and two below the ribcage when the skeleton was lifted. A flint ?knife was also recovered from the grave.

Burial 6, skeleton [1122]

Mature adult

This skeleton was tightly crouched on his/ her right side, and with the head in the northeast of the grave. The knees touched the right elbow, the right arm was flexed so that the hand touched the shoulder, and the left arm was flexed across the body so that the hand touched the right elbow. The skeleton is extremely fragmentary and much of it is missing. It is represented only by the skull, shafts of the lower limbs, upper arms, fragments of the shoulder girdles and the pelvis. The metopic suture, which usually fuses in childhood, is retained. Marginal osteophytes and porosity were observed on the bodies of the surviving cervical vertebrae. An area of polished or eburnated bone was recorded on the right tempo mandibular joint. The teeth were heavily worn and deposits of calculus were noted on all of the surviving dentition. The right maxillary molar was completely rotten and carious lesions were recorded in another 2 maxillary molars and a premolar. An internal draining abscess was recorded above the right 1st right maxillary molar (rotten).

8	7	R	5	4	3	2	1		/	/	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Two worked bone objects were found close to the head and right arm

Burial 7 skeleton [1125]

Mature adult female

The body was semi-articulated and had been disturbed although it is unclear by what. The skull was in the west end of the grave and the position of the partially articulated limbs and extremities suggest that the body was originally buried in a crouched position. All body parts were present and in moderate condition although the limbs survived only as shafts. All of the surviving dentition was very heavily worn and flecks to moderate deposits of calculus were recorded on all teeth.

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	3	4	5	6	-	-
8	7	/	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	2	3	4	-	X	7	8

In addition, six maxillary and five mandibular teeth were recovered. Animal bones representing a shoulder joint of pork were recovered close to the head of the skeleton.

Summary Tables

Burial No.	skeleton No.	Age	Sex	position & orientation *	pathology & anomalies	grave goods	comments
1	[260]	older subadult/ young adult	?	crouched, on l side, NW-SE	calculus, metopic suture, septal aperture		Middle Bronze Age
2	[308]	adult	?F	crouched, on l side, NW-SE	OA in left elbow & wrist, calculus		Middle Bronze Age. badly preserved/ truncated
4	[395]	younger middle adult	F	crouched, on l side, NNE-SSW	calculus		cremation burial 5 cuts into top of burial
5	[1126]	subadult	?	crouched, on l. side, SSE-NNW	non observed	barbed & tanged arrow heads (x4), flint knife, ?bow stiffeners	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
6	[1122]	mature adult	?	crouched, on r side, NE-SW	OA in spine & jaw, caries, abscess, calculus	worked bone objects x2	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
7	[1225]	mature adult	F	?, W-E	AMTL, calculus, septal aperture	joint of meat	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age. disturbed/ semi-articulated

Table 9: Summary of the Inhumations

* position of the head recorded first

Burial No.	contexts	Deposit type	weight >5mm	Age	depth of cut
3	[378] & [394]	unurned burial	9g	young infant	0.28m deep

Table 10: Summary of the Cremation Burials

context	catalogue	element	comments
[469]	<078>	maxillary 3 rd r. molar	root tips unfused, slight wear - young adult

Table 11: Summary of Disarticulated Human Bone

Discussion

Unfortunately the preservation of most of the skeletons was extremely poor, meaning that little other than aging and tentative sexing could be gleaned from the bones. The scarcity of pathological lesions observed is likely to reflect the poor preservation of the skeletons, particularly the lack of articular facets and complete dentitions. It is the location of the burials in relation to the field systems, and the presence of an archery kit with one of the burials that is of interest. Burials 5, 6 and 7 are clustered together and have been dated (by pottery sherds and worked flints) to the late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age. They are grouped together to the immediate west of the driveway, tucked into the corner of a field system. These features are somewhat later (Middle Bronze Age) than the burials but may have been referencing the internments. The position of the adult inhumation burial (burial 4) and the infant cremation burial (burial 3) dug into the upper grave fills is intriguing and undoubtedly deliberate. The female crouched burial is perpendicular to and cuts the butt end of a ditched section of the eastern most rectilinear enclosure. The importance of this place, or the presence of the adult, has then been re-stated by, or has attracted the internment of the child's cremated remains. The assemblage identified with skeleton [1126] in grave 5 is typical of an early Bronze Age or Beaker burial but the lengths of worked bone and antler, representing part of an archer's equipment, have rarely, if ever been reported in this region and deserve further study.

6.5 Faunal Remains

Vida Rajkovača

The animal bone assemblage recorded from the West Deeping Phase 1 excavation comprised 2189 bone fragments. This includes the material which was hand collected but excludes material from the sieving of bulk soil samples. The assemblage is predominantly made up of livestock species, but also includes some of the wild species typical of sites of this period in this type of the environment (Clarke 2002:25; Swaysland 2004:53).

The majority of diagnostic bone fragments were recovered from pits, driveway ditches and Bronze Age field system ditches. Therefore, several main sub-divisions based on chronology of the material have been created in order to study the site. The largest portion of the assemblage is dated to Bronze Age (83%) and only a small number of bones were recovered from the features dated to Iron Age (1%), Romano-

British (2%) or post-Medieval (2%) periods. A number of features were not possible to date (12%) and they have been considered separately.

Method

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

Preservation details

The assemblage exhibited poor overall preservation. Of 185 contexts studied only 26 were 'quite good' or 'good' with minimal or no weathering and bone surface exfoliation. 84 contexts showed 'quite poor' or 'poor' preservation, with 64 demonstrating 'moderate' preservation. The remaining 11 contexts showed a mixed state of preservation. In sum this means that 1549 bones showed some signs of erosive damage and 643 were of a good overall preservation. The assemblage has a large percentage of bones which were only possible to assign to a size category (Large, Medium and Small Mammal), due in part to the relatively high numbers of fragmented limb bones. In total 88 bones were fragmented. If a number of fragments could be refitted from the same bone, they were recorded as one specimen. Only three bones were burnt and 19 had carnivore gnaw marks. Of the total 363 cow bones (205+1 articulated cow skeleton), 108 were eroded, fragmented, or eroded *and* fragmented.

Results

Species representation

Hand recovered assemblages are typically biased in favour of the bones from larger species, whilst the bones from smaller species tend to be overlooked. This assemblage was no exception with a high proportion of bones from common domestic species and almost a complete absence of small mammals. An assessment of post-cranial elements for domesticates suggests that whilst astragali, calcanea and phalanges tend to be under-represented, particularly from smaller domesticates, cattle astragali and calcanea are quite common. Therefore, it should be kept in mind that an assemblage is

biased by recovery methods both in terms of species and skeletal element representation.

The poor preservation of the assemblage resulted in a very low percentage of bones being identifiable to species. Of 2189 bones, 1604 (73.3 %) were identifiable by element and only a further 401 (18.3 %) attributable to species.

Bronze Age

A complete list of identified species is given in Table 12. In order to increase the sample size, it was decided to consider animal bones from the Bronze Age features as one assemblage. Whilst the overall assemblage didn't demonstrate a great variety of species, a near complete range of domestic, British, mammalian species is presented (although cat is conspicuously absent). The majority of identified fragments from the site belong to the three main livestock species. Cattle, ovicaprids and pig together account for 91.1 % of the total number of specimens attributed to species. Wild species form only 4.9 % of NISP. Actual figures show that cattle is the most abundant species accounting for 51.8 % of NISP and 38 % of MNI, followed by sheep at 33.8 % of NISP and 27.6 % of MNI, and then pig at 5.5 % of NISP and 7 % of MNI. Only one bird element (carpo-metacarpal) has been identified as a domestic fowl (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996:55).

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	199	51.8
Ovicaprids (Sheep/ Goat)	130	33.8
Pig	21	5.5
Red deer	15	3.8
Horse	8	2.1
Dog	6	1.6
Roe deer	1	0.3
Fox	2	0.5
Domestic fowl	1	0.3
Deer/ species unidentified	1	0.3
UUM	4 (out of 330)	-
ULM	693 (out of 809)	-
UMM	439 (out of 466)	-
USM	25 (out of 25)	-

Table 12 Animal Species Frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal/ UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 384. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI	% MNI
Cow	11	38
Ovicaprids (Sheep/ Goat)	8	27.6
Pig	2	7
Red deer	2	7
Horse	1	3.4
Dog	1	3.4
Roe deer	1	3.4
Fox	1	3.4
Domestic fowl	1	3.4
Deer/ species unidentified	1	3.4

Table 13: Animal Species Frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Cattle

Cattle comprised more identifiable bones from the assemblage than all other domestic species combined. This amply illustrates the great importance of the cattle as a livestock species. Presumably, the fact that the cattle could have been used for traction makes them an economically more important species than ovicaprids or pig. Element count demonstrates that all parts of animals were represented, suggesting local slaughter and consumption. The most common skeletal elements were mandibles and loose teeth and the most common post-cranial elements were tibiae, carpals and metacarpals. It is possible that this is due to the fact that the meat bearing bones were 'exported' from the site, after the dismemberment of the carcass. This would result in the high frequency of cranial fragments and bones from the lower limb, and the under-representation of bones that represent joints of high meat value (Higbee 2004).

Mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) and epiphyseal fusion data (Silver 1969) demonstrate the presence of both juvenile (28%) and adult (58%) animals on the site, with only one senile individual (14%). As mentioned above, this might imply that cattle were kept for traction as well as for other secondary products.

Ovicaprids

The relatively high MNI number for ovicaprids (eight individual animals; Table 13) and high number of unidentified medium mammal fragments demonstrates the importance of this domestic species. The ovicaprid portion of the assemblage was once again composed of all main carcass units, with an equal distribution of hind and forelimb elements and a slight predominance of mandibular and skull elements.

The brief examination of the element count of the ovicaprid bones (68 specimens in total) found in F.284 ([873]) illustrates that this was probably an articulated or a whole sheep/ goat skeleton. Due to flooding, the feature was not excavated in plan and it was not possible to excavate it in more detail. The aging data obtained from the epiphyseal fusion and mandibular wear indicates that the juvenile animal was younger than two years (Silver 1969; Grant 1982). The only element where it was possible to determine a definite presence of goat was a horn core found in F.315 ([1103]). Therefore, it would seem likely that the ovicaprid portion of the assemblage was predominantly constituted by sheep. Age range, derived from the mandibular tooth

wear (Grant 1982) and epiphyseal fusion data (Silver 1969) shows a slight predominance of juvenile individuals (60%) on the site, followed by adult (30%) and then senile animals (10%). Sheep would have been used as a multipurpose animal, for wool, milk and meat.

Pig

Of 22 pig elements only three were post-cranial bones, and thus too few to assess body part distribution. As above for cattle, this might indicate that the pork was also exported from the site, although the sample size is too small to be statistically valid. No butchery or pathology has been observed on any of the pig elements. Information about age range was only available from mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982) and it shows that juvenile individuals predominated (83%), with only one senile animal present (17%). Bearing in mind that pigs are meat animals, it is likely that they were slaughtered before they reached maturity.

Within burial 7 (F. 344; [1225]) in the west side of a cut, a small number of animal bones was found. Analysis showed this to constitute a left front limb portion of a juvenile pig. It is possible that a joint of meat had been placed into the grave as a part of the grave goods.

Other domesticates

Other domestic species (horse, dog and domestic fowl) are poorly represented and do not add to the conclusions (Table 1). Horse is represented by loose teeth, one radius and one phalanx and dog only by skull, mandible, maxilla, pelvis and the first two cervical vertebrae. These are disarticulated isolated finds from different contexts. Only one bird element was found and was assigned to domestic fowl (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996:55).

Wild fauna

Fragmentary portions of a single large (adult) red deer antler were found in F.153 ([370]), which was a small circular pit dated to Middle Bronze Age. The fill also contained moderate to frequent Deverel-Rimbury pottery, a worked flint and frequent cattle bone. Two worked antler quiver stiffeners were found in burial 5 (F.320) and these are discussed in more detail later in the text.

Butchery and pathology

Butchery marks were recorded on less than one percent of all the bones (14 bones). Fine cut marks made with fine implements were more common than chop marks. Two blade insertions were noted on a cow skull and some fine cut marks on a cow femur and humerus. One of the cow horn cores had been cut off at the base, leaving deep marks. One fragment of a red deer mandible and some of the fragments of

unidentified large mammal bones also showed some signs of butchery, but it was not possible to determine the exact nature of the performed action.

In addition to butchery marks, it is important to consider the worked antler. The two worked pieces of antler from the site came from Burial 5 (F.320). Burial 5 contained a poorly preserved crouched inhumation orientated SSE-NNW, facing W, with five barbed and tanged flint arrow heads, a flint blade and, finally, two worked antler quiver stiffeners (small finds 25-30, 37, and 38).

There are two more examples of worked bone, both from burial 6 (F.318). The first one is a bone pin ([1122], <313>) and the other one is a ringheaded pin ([1122], <314>) (Riddler, 6.6).

Iron Age

A small sub-set of faunal remains dated to the Iron Age was recovered from F.102 (oval pit). This consisted of only 18 bones (Tables 14 and 15). Only five bones were attributable to species: four were identified as cattle (two radii, one ulna and an astragalus) and one as ovicaprid (metatarsal). The state of preservation was quite poor. The cow astragalus demonstrated signs of butchery, made with fine implements indicating skinning. Fusion data obtained from the ovicaprid metatarsal gives an age of 0-20 months (Silver 1969). The small size of the assemblage precludes any conclusions about the site in the Iron Age period.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	4	80
Sheep/ Goat	1	20
ULM	12	-
UMM	1	-

Table 14: Animal Species Frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Key: USM, UMM & ULM = Unidentified Small, Medium and Large Mammal / UUM = Unidentified Fragment. NB: Species percentages are out of 5. These differ from the unidentified counts as these are calculated on the basis of element identification (for USM, UMM & ULM) and total fragments (for UUM).

Species	MNI	% MNI
Cow	1	50
Sheep/ Goat	1	50

Table 15: Animal Species Frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Romano-British period

The only features with animal bones dated to the Romano-British period were a moderate sized V-shaped NW-SE linear ditch (F.166) and a small, shallow, heavily truncated NE-SW then NW-SE linear ditch (F.152). Animal bones were recovered at the southern terminus of F.166 and found with Nene Valley greyware pottery ([390]). Only 16 bones were found (Tables 16 and 17), four of which were assigned to red deer (second cervical vertebra-axis; first, second and third phalanges) and other bones were not identifiable. No butchery or pathology was observed. The bones were moderately well preserved.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Red deer	4	100
ULM	9	-
UUM	2	-

Table 16: Animal Species Frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Species	MNI	% MNI
Red deer	1	100

Table 17: Animal Species Frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Post-Medieval period

The post-Medieval sub-set of remains consists of only 11 bones (Tables 18 and 19), one of which is assigned to the sheep/ goat category (tibia). Other bones were only assignable to a size category (Unidentified Large and Medium Mammal), due to the poor state of preservation. Both features (F.235 and F.242) were drainage ditches.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Sheep/ goat	1	-
ULM	8	-
UMM	2	-

Table 18: Animal Species Frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Species	MNI	% MNI
Sheep/ Goat	1	100

Table 19: Animal Species Frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

Undated features

There was a portion of the assemblage which it was not possible to date comprising a total of 303 bones. Only seven specimens were attributable to species (Tables 20 and 21). This feature includes a whole articulated cow skeleton, counted as one specimen, as well as roe deer, ovicaprid, pig and cow elements. Material was moderately preserved in terms of weathering but was highly fragmented.

Species	NISP	% NISP
Cow	2 (or 1 articulate=158)	28.6
Sheep/ goat	2	28.6
Pig	1	14.3
Horse	1	14.3
Roe deer	1	14.3
UUM	5	-
ULM	146	-
UMM	145	-

Table 20: Animal Species Frequency by NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

Species	MNI	% MNI
Cow	2	33.4
Sheep/ Goat	1	16.65
Pig	1	16.65
Horse	1	16.65
Roe deer	1	16.65

Table 21::Animal Species Frequency by MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals)

One articulated cow skeleton was found in the pit (F.126; [274]). The skull, vertebrae and pelvis had all been truncated by the machine and were in a state of poor preservation. The skeleton had collapsed causing some bones to be fractured. The cow, especially the head, appears to have been crammed into the pit. The head was situated to the west with hind limbs lying to the east of the cut (length 1.9 m). The burial was cut around a small circular pit F.127 and some of the ribs and scapulae appear to have slumped into the cut [276] of F.127. No datable finds were recovered within this feature and, since it was located at a shallow depth (c. 0.24 m), it is assumed that this feature is later than the other features on the site. There were no signs of butchery or pathology.

Conclusions

The Bronze Age assemblage was dominated by the bones of cattle, and although sub-sets from other periods (Iron Age, Roman, post-Medieval) were small, it is possible to say that the basic pattern of species representation is not consistent through the periods.

The results from the assemblage reflect the importance of cattle in the Bronze Age economy and diet. The Bronze Age faunal remains were the most abundant with the greatest variety of species. Cattle was the main species, followed by ovicaprids, then pig and other domesticates. Although this was a typical assemblage dominated by livestock species, some wild species were also present (red deer, roe deer and fox). Further analysis should involve the quantification of diagnostic material as well as the analysis of the age structure of the common domestic stock animals, which would help us interpret the site economy. It is likely that the majority of domestic species were slaughtered as young adults and pre-butchered to be exported from the site.

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

When considering other sub-sets of animal bones from these excavations, the small size of the assemblages precludes any conclusions about the site in later periods. However, it is surprising that the Roman period features did not produce more animal remains, or more remains from domestic species.

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

6.6 Worked Bone and Antler

Ian Riddler

Four objects of bone and antler came from two separate burials. Two pins were recovered from Burial 6, whilst an antler strip and a rib bone object of the same type came from Burial 5. The two pins are well made and both are lightly polished. One of the pins (small find 20) appears to have been made from a section of antler and it has a ring head, which has been neatly drilled. This was probably achieved with a flint borer, using the method described by McComb (1989, 18), under which the flint is held in a static position and the object is rotated about it. The short pin shaft of square section tapers to a rounded point. Ring headed pins of bone and antler occur in early Bronze Age burials, particularly in Wessex (Barclay et al 1999, 235). Often they have long shafts, as at Collingbourn, for example (Thurnam 1871, fig 125) and it has been suggested that they were made in emulation of copper alloy ring headed pins (Simpson et al 2006, 171). There are, however, a few bone or antler ring headed pins with short shafts, as is the case here. A close parallel is provided by a short, ring headed pin from cremation burial 1 at Hall Moor, Slingsby, whilst a pin from a barrow at Wharram Percy is also very similar, in terms of both shape and size (Kinnes and Longworth 1985, 92; Mortimer 1905, 45 and fig 69; Simpson 1968, fig 45.6).

The second pin (small find 21) is made of bone and has an undifferentiated head with a rounded apex. Longitudinal striations are visible on most of its surfaces, and particularly on the sides, and show that the pin was trimmed using a flint implement along its length. Pins of this type, with lightly rounded apices and evenly tapered shafts, are known from several cremation burials in northern England, including Bamborough and Wharram Percy (Kinnes and Longworth 1985, 103; Mortimer 1905, 48 and fig 79). A pin of a similar shape and size came from a female inhumation burial at Rudston. It lay behind the head of the deceased, in a similar position to the ring headed pin from Burial 6 (Kinnes and Longworth 1985, 69).

The two pins came from a female inhumation burial, whilst the antler and bone strips from Burial 5 are more commonly associated with males. They have been extensively discussed by Smith and Simpson (1966, 134-9) and recent summaries have been produced by Olsen and Foxon in relation to examples from Hampshire (Olsen 1989; Foxon 1990). They consist of long, narrow segments, usually of antler, with a rounded and tapered terminal at one end; the other terminal is usually straight or lightly rounded. The antler strip (small find 37) is long and slightly sinuous, with cortile tissue on the lower face and longitudinal blade marks along the sides. One end has been rounded and tapered slightly. The upper surface includes the natural guttering of the red deer antler and the length of the object suggests that it was cut from the beam, rather than a tine. A fragmentary strip of cattle-sized animal rib (small find 38) lay nearby in the same grave, beside a barbed and tanged arrowhead, with the inner surface of the bone uppermost. It also has a lightly rounded end and has been split along its length and neatly trimmed, providing cancellous tissue on one side.

Strips or spatulae are associated with male graves and predominantly with long necked beakers (Smith and Simpson 1966, 136; Barclay et al 1999, 235). Most are made of antler, although bone examples are known from Smerrill Down and Green Low in Derbyshire, as well as Irthlingborough in Northamptonshire (Foxon 1990, 167). Most are 150 – 200 mm in length, although a few are longer. Single examples

are known from a number of burials, whilst three were found together at Irthlingborough and four occurred at Easton Hill (Foxon 1990, 167; Olsen 1989). Their function has been discussed at length and they have been described as implements used in leatherworking, cooking, potting, flint working, netting or archery (Thurnam 1871, 436-7; Smith and Simpson 1966, 134-9; Ashbee 1975-6, 40; Bell 1990, 61-2; Barclay et al 1999, 236; Simpson et al 2006, 144). Within this list, two functional interpretations have come to the fore. Simpson argued that all of the implements found in a grave at West Overton could be interpreted as leatherworking tools, whilst Ashbee and Clarke noted that associations in other graves, particularly with barbed and tanged arrowheads, suggested that they formed part of archery equipment, much in the manner of earlier prehistoric implements (Smith and Simpson 1966, 134-5; Ashbee 1960, 105; Clarke 1970, 203; David 2001). However, a slightly different explanation arose when Olsen examined the wear traces on an example from Easton Hill and concluded that it was used as a pressure flaker in barbed and tanged arrowhead manufacture (Olsen 1989, 105). Five barbed and tanged arrowheads were found in Burial 5, lending support to this interpretation. It is possible that both antler and bone spatulae can therefore be regarded as implements used in flint arrowhead manufacture; accordingly, the grave at West Overton can be seen as that of a craftsman, who was not just a leather worker.

Catalogue

Pins

A complete ring-headed pin, probably made of antler, with a prominent perforation drilled through the head and a short, tapering shaft of rectangular section, leading to a rounded point. Traces of cortile tissue around the head on one side.

Length:	32.2mm		
Width:	12.4mm		
Thickness:	4.5mm		
Weight:	1.0g		
SF 20	F 318	1122	Burial 6

An incomplete bone pin with an undifferentiated head, with a rounded apex of rectangular section, tapering evenly towards the point, which is missing. Lightly polished.

Length:	52.2mm		
Width:	7.8mm		
Thickness:	4.1mm		
Weight:	1.8g		
SF 21	F 318	1122	Burial 6

Antler Strip or Spatula

A long, rectangular and slightly sinuous fragment of red deer antler, cut from the beam and trimmed to provide a flat lower surface. One end has been rounded; the other is now missing. The upper surface has not been modified.

Length:	265mm		
Width:	13.6mm		
Thickness:	4.7mm		
Weight:	16.5g		
SF 37	F 320	1126	Burial 5

Rib Bone Strip or Spatula

A fragmentary strip of cattle sized rib bone, trimmed to a rounded terminal at one end and neatly cut to a rectangular shape, with several longitudinal and diagonal blade marks on the upper surface.

Length:	150mm		
Width:	15.8mm		
Thickness:	3.4mm		
Weight:	6.5g		
SF 38	F 320	1126	Burial 5

6.7 Metalwork

Grahame Appleby, Andrew Hall, Kerry Murrell

A total of 15 metal artefacts were recorded within the first phase of excavation (Table 22 below), 13 of these (87%) were small finds, located using a metal detector. The majority of these small finds were situated on the surface of post-Medieval drainage ditches, the exceptions were small finds 6 and 16 which lay adjacent to the drainage ditches. All but one of the metal finds was Medieval or post-Medieval in date, the exception was small find 15 which was a small heavily corroded bronze ring. Comparable bronze rings have been found within the Flag Fen basin at the power station site, within a variety of Bronze Age contexts (Coombs 2001). At west Deeping the ring was located adjacent to a cluster of three burials and may originally have been part of the assemblage of finds associated with them.

Cat No	Quantity	Weight (g)	Context No.	Feature No.	Small Find No.	Metal	Description	Date
443	1	3			15	Bronze	cast ring heavily corroded with green vertigry, ovoid in cross section, internal diameter = 7mm, external diameter = 16.5mm, 3-3.5mm thick.	?Bronze Age
444	1	2			17	Cu alloy	part of belt buckle	Med/ Early post-Med
445	1	2			6	Fe	square nail	Med/ post-Med
446	1	13			7	Fe	nail	Med/ post-Med
447	2	17			8	Fe	square nail	Med/ post-Med
448	2	5			9	Fe	nails	Med/ post-Med
449	1	57			11	Fe	lump	Med/ post-Med
450	1	4			14	Fe	bent nail	Med/ post-Med
451	1	2			16	Fe	nail	Med/ post-Med
452	1	25			5	Cu alloy	leg from tripod pipkin	Early post-Med
453	1	8			13	Fe	lump	na
455	1	4	1620	441		white metal	Ferrule, tapering to a rounded point formed from a folded sheet, length = 39mm, diameter = 0.4-0.8mm.	19 th / 20 th C
1071	1	<0.1	1229	364		Fe	intrusive nail point	na

Table 22 Catalogue of all Metalwork

6.8 Worked and Burnt Stone, and Slag

Simon Timberlake

Slag/ Metal Working

<070> F.132 [442] A single piece of metalworking slag associated with other debris in a Roman field ditch. Light weight and low in iron content (non magnetic), vesicular with a sub-glassy groundmass. It appears to have been semi-viscous with some clay hearth lining adhering. This might be associated with non-ferrous metalworking.

Worked Stone

<071> F.132 [442] A crudely shaped triangular slab (110mm x 120mm x 30mm thick) of Lincolnshire Limestone (Corallian oolitic-shelly limestone) which has been chipped and crudely shaped, but with an additional break at one end. Possibly used as a building stone, though the shape of this and the presence of a single triangular-shaped hole up to 30mm wide and >15mm deep within the centre of the (upper) face suggests that this may have had some utilitarian function. The sub-triangular shape of the centre hole may be due to the boring of this with a triangular-ended iron drill rod or the chisel end of a stone-working pick. Subsequent wear and the rounding of the inside of this might be due to the use of this stone pedestal as a pivot stone to take the end of a vertical iron axle, possibly one associated with a door.

<090> F.199 [494] A small oval-shaped keeled (or anchored) saddle-quern composed of a sarsen-type boulder worn flat and very slightly concave on its upper surface (size: 200mm x 110mm x 70mm). The presence of slightly pitted as well as polished smooth areas suggests its use as an anvil for crushing as well as for grinding and milling. Presumably this would have had a domestic function for the grinding of grain, seeds and nuts. The shape and size is very typical of Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age saddle-querns. The fine grained quartzitic sandstone (sarsen) is most likely to be of glacial origin, its origin probably being some of the cemented beds of Lower Greensand or else the Lower Tertiary or Palaeocene sands of Southern Britain.

<164> F.243 [735] A large boulder saddle-quern composed of granodiorite or syenite. Consists of a square block with well-rounded corners and a flat, slightly concave base (size: 200mm x 170mm x 85mm thick). The boulder is almost certainly of glacial origin (an erratic) and was probably collected locally, perhaps from the glacial outwash gravels or local outcrop of boulder clay. The original provenance may be the Palaeozoic or Precambrian of Leicestershire (Mount Sorrel or Markfield), though a much more distant northerly source such as Scotland or Scandinavia is also possible. The grinding surface is perfectly flat and smooth and covers an area of approx. 272 sq cm, the evenness of this suggesting very consistent use with a large flat rubbing stone. The use was probably domestic and for the milling of grain. Prior to milling the flat base would have been levelled and anchored into the soil using sticks or up-ended stones. The four corners of the top of the quern appear to have been intentionally rounded/ faceted, perhaps for positioning or anchoring the stone.

Discussion

The number of worked stone objects from this site is small, though the presence here of complete examples of saddle-querns fabricated from well-selected glacial boulders attests to the presence of Middle Bronze Age settlement, perhaps hut dwellings, nearby. The use of granite, whilst it makes one of the best sorts of hand quern stone, is not at all common within East Anglia. Despite this the context for these querns seems to be domestic, most probably for the milling of wheat to make bread.

The description of the indented limestone slab as a pivot stone, such as for a door axle, is very tentative. However, such utilitarian uses of stone are not necessarily rare, and indeed may be a lot more common than previously thought.

Burnt Stone

The total burnt stone assemblage from a single excavated quarter of a large pit feature F.441 (possibly one) was analysed to check for evidence of selection within the lithic assemblage as well as for the presence of additional inclusions (daub, pottery etc.). The pit may have been formerly associated with a Middle Bronze Age burnt stone mound or spread which has since disappeared. It was situated within an enclosure alongside other apparently associated pits and postholes. From it was recovered a small amount of Deverel-Rimbury (MBA) pottery.

This upper layer [1619] which was sampled in total within the quarter was noted to contain burnt stones and flint, some worked flint, burnt clay and Deverel-Rimbury pottery. The lower layers ([1620] and [1622]) contained very small amounts of burnt stone.

Six large bagged bulk samples, five of which contained approximately equivalent amounts of washed stone, were examined. These contained 521, 460, 480, 377 and 81 fragments each, the total assemblage consisting of **1919** pieces weighing 23.8 kg in total.

The average size of fragment (invariably those derived from fire-cracked and broken rounded pebbles) was about 25-30mm in diameter, the largest being about 70mm and the smallest <10mm.

The assemblage was dominated by pebble fragments of *sandstone*, quartzitic sandstone and quartzite (1560 pieces (**81%**)), with smaller amounts of *flint and chert* (144 pieces (**7%**)), other *non-sandstone rock types* such as igneous, volcanic sediments and limestones (145 pieces (**7.5%**)), and waterworn/ rounded lumps of *burnt daub* (67 pieces (**3.5%**)).

Amongst the sandstone fragments were identified Bunter quartzite pebbles, Upper Carboniferous (Coal Measure) Sandstones, Millstone Grit, sarsens (Lower Greensand and Lower Tertiaries) and quartz vein pebbles. Interestingly a significant proportion of ironstone (goethite) pebbles were also counted, but otherwise amongst the non-sandstones were found pieces of Carboniferous Limestone (Pennine origin), Jurassic oolitic limestone, mica and amphibole schists (probably originally from NW

Scotland), a variety of volcanic tuffs (Lake District, Central England and North Wales?), quartz porphyry and granite (Scotland or Scandinavia?).

Fourteen other features contained smaller amounts of burnt stone, chief amongst which was pit F.241 which contained 251 pieces (5.7kg) and which was similarly dominated by cracked pebbles of sandstone and quartzite, pit F.315 with 60 pieces (20.7g), pit F.259 with 39 pieces (1kg), and F.243 with just five much larger pieces of rock (1.2kg), all of which were limestone.

Discussion

The presence of burnt daub in the pit may reflect the re-use of hut wattling as fuel or else be connected in some way with the associated pits and postholes. There is no evidence to suggest that these come from fragmented loom weights, although included amongst this assemblage may be some examples of very weathered pottery sherds. The presence of 'waterworn' fragments of daub might suggest that these had been placed in water along with the hot stone as part of a boiling function.

The small proportion of burnt flint/ chert relative to sandstone indicates a clear preference for using hot stone for boiling or cooking. The high proportion of sandstone/ quartzite within this compared with pebbles of limestone, igneous rock and volcanics probably just indicates the natural ratio of glacial erratic pebbles within the gravels and former boulder clay tills from which these had been washed-out. The ironstone pebbles within these seem to be a natural and accidental inclusion, and likewise there is no evidence here for preferential collection. The size-fraction of rock fragment suggests that these pebbles were originally much bigger, indicating perhaps that the stone may have been burnt and used at least twice. The larger lumps of burnt limestone within a few of the features seem to be of more local rock (e.g. Upper Jurassic), but which again might be erratics.

Similar pits full of burnt stone and dating to the Middle Bronze Age (Deverel-Rimbury) period have been excavated at Clay Farm, Cambridge as part of the Addenbrooke's Link Road assessment (Timberlake 2007). The fills of these were not associated with either pottery; daub or flint, this perhaps being the main difference; the dating being by C14 of the charcoal layers. Also there seemed to be no direct association between these Clay Farm pits and other pits and posthole features. These were interpreted as being cooking pits, where almost all of the burnt stone (as at West Deeping) consisted of sandstone.

There seems to be evidence here (at West Deeping) for a very clear selection of lithologies (rock types) suitable as pot-boilers or oven stones. Flint appears to be avoided wherever possible (perhaps on account of its degree of fragmentation), whilst competent sandstone/ quartzite rocks and other types of pebbles are in preference selected on account of their heat retaining properties and perhaps also their lack of fragmentation in water. These Middle Bronze Age burnt stone (cooking pits?) show a clear evolutionary path from the more or less undifferentiated Early Bronze Age burnt stone mounds such as we find along the eastern Cambridgeshire Fen edge, here referred to as 'burnt flint mounds' (E. Beadsmoore 2005 and *pers.com.*). Similar examples of Neolithic – Early Bronze Age riverside flint mounds or burnt flint

spreads were noted at the Babraham (Riverside evaluation) in South Cambridgeshire (Timberlake & Armour 2006). By the Middle Bronze Age we are witnessing the use of discreet ovens or boiling pits. These are associated with settlements and the much more careful use/ selection of ‘cooking’ stones. By the Early-Middle Iron Age these have developed into small and shallow clay-lined (water-retaining) pits where small amounts of food can be quickly cooked by boiling, perhaps using just one or two pebbles or pot-boilers of sandstone or the denser crystalline rocks rather than dozens of them. Numerous examples of the latter have recently been observed at a Middle Iron Age site at Broom, Bedfordshire (A.Slater forthcoming).

6.9 Worked and Burnt Ceramics

Kerry Murrell

The site yielded a total of 259 fragments of worked and burnt clay weighing 3020g from 23 contexts within 14 features. All of the material was examined and details of fabric and form were recorded along with any other information deemed important.

The assemblage of worked and burnt clay is discussed below and displayed in tabular form in Tables 23 and 24.

The majority of the fragments recovered were homogenous lumps of burnt clay of varying sizes with no evidence of form or working; exceptions and measurements are noted in the table below. All un-worked fragments of fabric type 3 appear to be pieces of loom weights.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Fabric Type	Description
190	465	5	9	11	N/ A
214	603	2	25	12	One curved fragment of loom weight 38mm long by 16mm deep, has been rolled before deposition
241	702	2	13	7	N/ A
241	703	6	55	3 & 14	Fragments have been rolled before deposition
241	704	4	38	5	Fragments of a possible loom weight, one of which has a slightly curved edge and is 44mm long, 32mm wide and 21mm deep
241	706	1	5	11	Has been rolled before deposition
241	707	1	5	3	N/ A
241	713	1	264	1	A homogenous lump of fired, tempered potting clay with no flat edges or form but appears to have been squashed in the hand, 110mm long and 73mm deep
243	740	1	20	3	Flat edged on one side, possibly part of a loom weight 35mm long by 25mm deep
249	749	1	2	3	N/ A
259	776	4	34	3 & 4	Fragments have been rolled before deposition and have similar fabric to other loom weights in this assemblage
259	779	4	95	3	Fragments refit to form part of a loom weight, one of which has 2 faces and is 43mm long by 42mm deep
272	803	1	50	13	N/ A
291	948	2	7	10	Fragments have been rolled before deposition

315	1102	3	9	3	N/ A
315	1103	4	13	3 & 9	N/ A
315	1108	1	3	10	Burnt to the point of destruction
381	1415	19	59	8	4 fragments with curved edges from 18mm to 28mm long, together with unworked pieces may form a loom weight
431	1544	7	41	3	N/ A
437	1610	1	4	3	N/ A
441	1619	102	422	6	8 Fragments of possible loom weight with curved edges identified from 10-45mm long and 3-31mm thick
441	1619	15	61	3	1 curved fragment of loom weight identified, 43mm long and 28mm thick together with unworked pieces may form a loom weight
441	1622	3	18	3	Fragments have been rolled before deposition
441	1622	6	217	4	Fragments of loom weight from 13-79mm long 1 of which has a groove in the centre 14mm in diameter
442	1628	62	1293	3	1 large circular half of a loom weight 80mm tall, 90mm in diameter and 36mm thick with flat top and bottom and a circular hole 17mm in diameter in the middle, plus 32 other worked fragments ranging from 17-64mm long. At least 2 loom weights
Small find 2	N/ A	1	258	2	Tapered end of a loom weight 86mm tall and 64mm thick with wear marks on the outer surface
Total		259	3020		

Table 23: Summary and Description of Burnt and Worked Clay

14 fabric types were identified within the assemblage, the majority of which are hard, coarse small stoney wares.

Fabric	Description
1	Hard, common to abundant coarse fossil shells, poorly sorted
2	Hard, rare to occasional fine to medium crushed fossil shells, well sorted
3	Hard, rare to occasional coarse sub-angular stones 1-12mm long, poorly sorted and abrasive
4	Hard, rare coarse sub-angular and rounded stones 2-13mm long, poorly sorted and soapy
5	Hard, moderate to common fine to medium crushed fossil shells, poorly sorted
6	Hard, occasional coarse sub-angular and rounded stones, poorly sorted, abrasive and dusty
7	Hard but friable, rare coarse fossil shells, well sorted, very abrasive and dusty
8	Hard, occasional fine to medium angular flint ≤ 1 mm long, well sorted, moderately abrasive
9	Hard, common to abundant coarse rounded stones, poorly sorted, moderately abrasive
10	Moderately soft and friable, rare coarse rounded stones, well sorted, very abrasive and dusty
11	Moderately soft and friable, very fine to medium stones ≤ 1 mm, moderately abrasive but flaky, poorly fired
12	Very hard, rare to occasional coarse sub-angular stones 1-12mm long, poorly sorted and very abrasive
13	Very hard, moderate fine to very small rounded stones ≤ 0.5 mm well sorted, very abrasive
14	Hard, common fine sand, moderately well sorted, abrasive

Table 24: Worked and Burnt Clay Fabric Types

Discussion

Only a small quantity of burnt and worked clay was recovered from the excavation, most of which was unidentifiable homogenous lumps. 6.94% of the fragments had

been rolled before deposition suggesting they were not fired/ burnt in the features from which they were recovered. There is no evidence of briquetage within the assemblage.

6 loom weights were identified from features; F.259, F.441, F.442 and small find 2 (near F.359), a further 5 likely weights were identified from features; F.214, F.241, F.243, F.381 and F.441 and numerous other fragments of the same fabric may also add to this total.

A discarded lump of potting clay was identified within F.241 that had not been rolled, which suggests that there was a kiln or burnt pit nearby.

6.10 Waterlogged Wood

Maisie Taylor with Kerry Murrell

A total of 37 pieces of waterlogged wood as well as numerous un-measurable debris fragments were collected from 15 contexts within 11 features. All waterlogged wood (catalogued below) was recovered from the silty basal contexts of Middle Bronze Age/ Late Bronze Age pits. Two clearly identifiable artefacts were revealed within two features. F.212 contained two steps from a log ladder and F.209 contained a tangentially hewn piece with a carved ridge on one side, potentially a bucket base. Some of the roundwood pieces showed evidence of trimming at the ends, most of this occurred in one direction but occasionally multiple faces were identified.

Feature	Context	Dimensions of Wood (mm)				Description
		Length	Width	Thickness	Diameter	
120	343	80			35/ 50	Roundwood
		90			32/ 48	Roundwood
		78			17/ 23	Roundwood
125	270	216	60	35		Roundwood , 1/2 split and trimmed at one end in one direction (poss just burnt). Tool:30:6
200	499	35	30	4		Woodchip, tangential
203	516	385			71	Roundwood, coppice trimmed at two ends in one direction. Tool :35:2
		370			70	Roundwood, possibly coppice, trimmed at one end in all directions
209	628	300	225	18		Artefact, hewn tangentially, carved ridge on one side
	634	170			72	Roundwood
		1657			41	Roundwood
212	557	1390			145	Artefact, log ladder, two steps, roundwood
		640			55/ 70	Roundwood , end decayed
	625	210	55	80		Roundwood debris, radial
		55	85	50		Debris, radial
		80	50	40		Roundwood debris, radial
					26	Roundwood sample, curved, ?coppice
					26	Roundwood sample, curved, ?coppice
241	711	830			70/ 90	Roundwood, long, straight stem, trimmed at one end in one direction
262	844					Debris, fragment, too damaged for analysis
315	1108			27		Bark
		22	15	5		Debris, very small woodchips (e.g. measured)
		60	18	5		Debris, too decayed for analysis
		60	35	7		Debris, too decayed for analysis
		235			35/ 50	Roundwood, long, straight stem, charred
		670	340	115		Roundwood debris, trimmed at one end and side branches. Tools:48:4;52:6
	1113	176	25	18		Roundwood debris
362	1292	480	230	100		Debris, possibly part of coppice stool.
387	1466				c.10	Debris fragments, trimmed at one end in one direction and charred
		430			Orig. 135	Timber debris, 1/2 split or rotted
		410			75	Roundwood, long, straight stem, trimmed at one end in one direction
		325	65	40		Timber debris, radial split trimmed at one end, in two directions
		420	70	36		Timber debris, radial split
					c.40	Sample debris, woodchips, copice fragments
	1467	310			85	Roundwood, charred, at one end intensively
		370			100	Roundwood, trimmed at one end in two directions, charred at one end intensively
		330			70/ 75	Roundwood, ends broken

Table 25: Waterlogged Wood Catalogue

6.11 Pollen Analysis

Steve Boreham

Introduction

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses from three samples of sediment taken from a single 30cm monolith <50> from the east facing section of feature **F.203** at West Deeping, Cambridge (TK 3707 2007).

Two samples for pollen (6 & 16cm) were taken from context [516] in the basal part of the monolith. A further sample was taken at 27cm from the top of the monolith (the basal part of context [515]).

The three 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 3 samples is presented in Table 26.

Pollen Analysis

Pollen concentrations varied between 10,488 and 34,707 grains per ml. Pollen counting was somewhat hampered by the presence of finely divided organic debris, and preservation of the fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) was rather variable. Assessment counts were made from single slides. Two samples approached a main sum of 100 grains, but none reached the statistically desirable total of 300 pollen grains. It appears that even for the best samples, a total of four slides would need to be counted to reach this level. As a consequence, care should be exercised in the interpretation of these pollen assessment results.

Monolith 50– Context [516]

The basal sample from 6cm produced a pollen signal dominated by grass (Poaceae) (39.6%) and the fat-hen family (Chenopodiaceae) (14.4%), with herbs including buttercup (Ranunculus) (5.5%), the rose family (Rosaceae) (3.3%), the disturbed ground indicator strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (3.3%) and range of other herb types. Arboreal taxa were represented by pine (Pinus) (3.3%), hazel (Corylus) (2.2%) and alder (Alnus) (1.1%). Polypody fern (Polypodium) spores reached 4.4%, whilst other undifferentiated fern spores (together 7.7%) and bur-reed (Sparganium) pollen (2.2%) were also significant in this sample.

The sample from 16cm produced an assemblage dominated by grass (Poaceae) (47.1%), with herbs including the fat-hen family (Chenopodiaceae) (7.1%), strapwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (7.1%) and the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) (5.9%). Cereal pollen was notably present in this sample at 5.9%. Arboreal taxa were represented by pine (Pinus) (2.4%), and lime (Tilia) (1.2%). Polypody fern (Polypodium) spores were present at 1.2%, and other undifferentiated fern spores were somewhat elevated at 9.4%. The emergent aquatic bur-reed (Sparganium) was also significant in this sample, reaching 12.4%.

Monolith 50– Context [515]

The upper sample from 27cm produced an impoverished pollen signal dominated by grass (Poaceae) (29.1%) and the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae) (20.0%). It also included a very large proportion of fern spores (together 43.6%). The only other pollen found in this sample belonged to the thistle family (Asteraceae, Asteroidea/ Cardueae) (3.6%), pine (Pinus) (1.8%) and the lily family (Liliaceae) (1.8%).

Discussion & Conclusions

The basal sample (6cm) (context [516]) is interesting in that whilst presenting an assemblage typical of meadow, tall-herb, riparian and disturbed grassland environments, it also has a faint but distinct signal from woodland (alder, hazel and

polypody fern). This idea is supported by the presence of wood from the base of context [516]. To add to the conundrum, although this sample has no cereal pollen, it contains elevated proportions of fat hen family (Chenopodiaceae) pollen. The Chenopodiaceae are typical saltmarsh plants, although some members are well known as arable weeds.

The overlying sample (16cm) (context [516]) continues the theme of meadow and grassland, but with a clear signal of arable activity and soil disturbance. The presence of lime pollen and polypody spores hints at woodland some distance from the site. More importantly, the abundance of the emergent aquatic bur-reed indicates that there has been a rise in local water table at the site.

It is immediately clear that the pollen assemblage from the upper sample (27cm) (context [515]) has been altered by oxidative soil processes causing the preferential preservation of resistant pollen and spore types. Elevated proportions of Asteraceae pollen and fern spores are often taken as an indicator of such a degradation and modification of the pollen signal. As a consequence, little can be said about the pollen assemblage from this sample, except that it appears to be post-clearance and may have been derived from an open grassy environment.

It is important not to over-interpret the pollen sequence, especially on the basis of such low assessment counts. However, the aspect of the pollen spectrum from 6cm (context [516]) has all the attributes one might expect to find from a Middle Bronze Age sample at the margin of Fenland. It is entirely possible that the elevated Chenopodiaceae signal is simply a chance occurrence, but it is tempting to take it as an indication of nearby saltmarsh conditions (associated with the Middle Bronze Age marine incursion). The pollen signal is clearly post-clearance, but with a hint of remnant woodland nearby, whilst the land-use must have been more pastoral than arable. In contrast, the sample from 16cm (context [516]) has less 'saltmarsh' signal, but clearly shows arable activity nearby, together with a rising local water table. This is also consistent with a Mid to Late Bronze Age date. Little can be done with the upper sample from 27cm (context [515]), except to say that open grassland conditions continued. However, the presence of Deverel-Rimbury pottery from the upper fill of this sequence (context [514]) tends to support the idea of a Middle Bronze Age date for the lower contexts.

Percentage Pollen Data	[516]	[516]	[515]
	<50>	<50>	<50>
	6cm	16cm	27cm
<i>Trees & Shrubs</i>			
Pinus	3.3	2.4	1.8
Tilia	0.0	1.2	0.0
Alnus	1.1	0.0	0.0
Corylus	2.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Herbs</i>			
Poaceae	39.6	47.1	29.1
Cereals	0.0	5.9	0.0
Cyperaceae	1.1	1.2	0.0
Asteraceae (Asteroidea/ Cardueae) undif.	1.1	0.0	3.6
Asteraceae (Lactuceae) undif.	1.1	5.9	20.0
Artemisia	2.2	1.2	0.0
Caryophyllaceae	2.2	0.0	0.0
Chenopodiaceae	14.3	7.1	0.0
Cirsium	2.2	0.0	0.0
Brassicaceae	0.0	2.4	0.0
Filipendula	1.1	0.0	0.0
Fabaceae	1.1	2.4	0.0
Plantago lanceolata type	3.3	7.1	0.0
Ranunculus type	5.5	2.4	0.0
Rosaceae	3.3	1.2	0.0
Rumex	1.1	0.0	0.0
Apiaceae (Umbelliferae)	0.0	1.2	0.0
Liliaceae	0.0	0.0	1.8
Veronica	1.1	0.0	0.0
Malva type	1.1	1.2	0.0
<i>Lower plants</i>			
Polypodium	4.4	1.2	0.0
Pteropsida (monolete) undif.	6.6	8.2	34.5
Pteropsida (trilete) undif.	1.1	1.2	9.1
<i>Aquatics</i>			
Sparganium type	2.2	12.4	0.0
Sum trees	4.4	3.5	1.8
Sum shrubs	2.2	0.0	0.0
Sum herbs	80.2	84.7	54.5
Sum spores	12.1	10.6	43.6
Main Sum	91	85	55
Concentration (grains per ml)	34707	33619	10488

Table 26: Percentage Pollen Data

6.12 Bulk Environmental Samples

Anne de Vareilles

Methodology

One EBA, 48 MBA and three LBA/ EIA bulk soil samples were chosen for analysis. 45 were floated using an Ankara-type flotation machine, where the flots were collected in 300µm meshes and dried indoors (15 samples are from three cremations). The heavy residues were washed over a 1mm mesh but have not been analysed. Another seven samples were processed for waterlogged remains, i.e. 500ml of soil were floated using a 300µm mesh and the flots kept wet (Table 29) (sample 90 was processed in both ways). Sample 113 was processed using the Ankara-type flotation machine but the flot was kept wet and sorted for waterlogged remains. All flots were analysed for the presence of archaeobotanical remains.

Sorting and identification of macro-remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge. Nomenclature of plants follows Stace (1997). All archaeological remains are listed in Tables 27 to 30.

Preservation

Charcoal was found in all samples, albeit mostly in negligible quantities. Large concentrations of grain or other plant remains that could be linked to discernible activities were not found. The few carbonised grains and seeds that were found are damaged, not only from charring but seemingly also from pre- and post-depositional processes. Some of the 'dry' features retained a few waterlogged seeds which indicate that the site has been drying up in the recent past. Although samples 30, 69 and 97 were treated as 'dry' during flotation they would have benefited from being sub-sampled in order to retrieve waterlogged remains more adequately.

Most samples contained modern rootlets. The cremations also had a few modern seeds and the blind-burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula*. These intrusive elements are demonstrative of bioturbation through which archaeological layers have been disrupted and disturbed.

Results and Discussion

Charred Plant Macro-remains from the MBA Features

Apart from the burnt pit F.298 where charcoal quantities are high, most of the samples contained very little burnt wood and none appear to represent *in situ* hearths/ fires. A few hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* sl.) grains, a 6-row barley rachis internode (chaff), and glume wheat grains and glume bases (*Triticum* sp.) were found, mainly in samples with higher concentrations of charcoal. The largest assemblage of grain and chaff (maximum 44 grains and three wheat glume bases) was found in the large pit

F.441, but unfortunately the majority are too puffed and fragmented to be identified to type. Features where grain was found all lie in the north and northwest area of the site.

Traces of barley, wheat and hazelnuts were found in F.298. These could have been added as fuel (attached to straw/ wood) or be remnants of food eaten around fire.

Waterlogged Plant Macro-remains from the MBA Features

The results from the pits and ditches showed little variation between them and can be treated as essentially one context (Pit F.285 was cut into a driveway ditch). Sample chronology was not good enough to examine differences within the MBA, as was carried out in the pollen analysis (Boreham, **6.11**). A very large flot was obtained from pit/ water-hole F.120 [343] so only 25% was sorted. It contained few seeds but many twigs and dicotyledonous leaves (from trees and shrubs). It would appear that context [343] formed quickly over the autumn and winter but was then never cleared out, perhaps indicating the end of the feature's use as a watering hole. Twigs and leaves were also abundant in pit F.315 [1108].

The flora represented in the MBA features can be split into four main communities:

- 1) Aquatic. These are poorly represented which seems to indicate that few of the pits and ditches were permanently waterlogged. The most obvious water plant is crowfoot (*Ranunculus* Subgen. *BATRACHIUM*), only seen in abundance in F.209.
- 2) Marsh and streamsides. These are more widely represented and include gipsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), rushes (*Juncus* sp. and *Eleocharis* sp.) and probably the sedges (*Carex* sp.). Blinks (*Montia fontana*) grow on damp, stony ground. Though the seeds recovered were from plants growing on the edges of features the damp soil conditions were probably more widespread.
- 3) Possible crop weeds. These represent the largest category, both in type and abundance and include goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex prostrata/ patula*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). Arable activities are likely to have occurred in the vicinity, as indeed is suggested by the pollen record; however, these plants also grow well where human occupation/ use has provided disturbed soil.
- 4) Scrub/ re-generating woodland. Quite a strong signal for scrub or open woodland was detected. Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) occurred in both pits and ditches. These trees and shrubs seem to have grown amongst thistles (*Carduus/ Cirsium*), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), nettles (*Urtica dioica*) and other plants of disturbed areas or re-generating woodland. When such species are found in the archaeological record it is tempting to interpret them as hedges. Without unequivocal evidence, however, like characteristically twisted and cut hawthorn branches as were found in Roman/ Iron Age ditches in Scotland (Boyd 1984), hedges are difficult to locate. In fact, the combination of species from macro-remains and pollen, and the presence of 'hedge' specimens in pits as well as ditches suggest that the area was open woodland or scrub rather than arable or pasture delimited by managed hedges.

Charred and Waterlogged Plant Macro-remains from the LBA/ EIA Features

Two pits and one cremation were sampled. Nothing was found in the cremation flot other than a very small amount of charcoal and some intrusive rootlets and snails. The carbonised remains from the pits consisted of charcoal and a few hulled barley grains. Seeds that preserved through water-logging were discovered in F.102 and represent an almost identical assemblage to that from the MBA features.

Conclusion

Very few cereal remains were uncovered. Unsurprisingly, these were found on the higher ground, closer to where there is likely to be a settlement (and associated activities such as food preparation, lighting fires, etc.). To verify this pattern more samples will need to be compared to those obtained during future excavations further north. Amongst the cereal grains and chaff two or three types were identified: hulled 6-row barley and spelt and/ or emmer wheat (*T. spelta/ dicoccum*).

The archaeobotanical remains from F.298 and the abundance of charcoal suggests that, if burning did not take place *in situ*, cinders were collected and deposited with the burnt animal bone. Conversely, practically no residues from a pyre were obtained from the Late Neo/ EBA flot, suggesting that bones were collected and deposited separately to the burnt fuel.

Although the ground probably never felt dry, very little of the site seems to have been covered by permanent standing water. The seed assemblages suggest the area was not intensively used for cultivation but instead was covered with open woodland or scrub re-generating after woodland clearance. Naturally-forming and/ or managed hedges may have existed but there is as yet no conclusive evidence. Plants often described as crop-weeds were quite common but these are just as likely to have grown on disturbed soil. Cultivation is more likely to have occurred on the higher ground where there was less risk of flooding. There are no signs of a change in vegetation cover in the LBA/ EIA.

Without a more detailed Bronze Age sampling chronology a history of the vegetation cover can not be discussed. Consequently, the single interpretation of the waterlogged assemblages offered above is likely to be over simplified. Further samples, preferably those from well dated contexts, could be processed for a more detailed understanding of the vegetation cover and the possible existence of hedges.

Sample number	69	70	71	72	90	91	92	96	97	99	100	101	103	108	111
Context	961	964	969	973	1263	1270	1275	1299	1296	1313	1319	1332	1343	1407	1433
Feature	265	292	113	290	358	360	361	307	363	290	290	366	366	380	384
Sample volume - Litres	8	6	8	8	5	7	8	8	8	5	5	9	5	7	7
Phase / Date	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Flot fraction examined -%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i> Hulled barley grain					1										1, 1cf.
<i>Triticum</i> sp. Unspecific Wheat grain															
<i>Triticum</i> / <i>Hordeum</i> Wheat or Barley grain															
Indeterminate Cereal grain fragment															1
<i>Triticum</i> sp. spikelet fork Glume Wheat spikelet fork															
<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base Glume Wheat glume base															
Charcoal >4mm					-					-	-				b
2-4mm										+	+				c
<2mm	+	-	-	+	+	a	+	-	-	b	b	-	-	-	d
Culm node Cereal Straw node															
vitrified									-						
Parenchyma - undifferentiated plant storage tissue															-
<i>Ranunculus acris/ repens</i> Meadow / Creeping / Bulbous					P-										
<i>/bulbosus</i> Buttercup															
<i>R. Subgen. BATRACHIUM</i> Crowfoot										P-					
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. Buttercups					P-					P-					
<i>Fumaria</i> sp. Fumitory															
<i>Urtica dioica</i> Common Nettle					P++	P+				P-	P-				
<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel-nut shell fragment															
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. Goosefoots					P+					P+	P+				
<i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i> Oraches					P-					P+	P-				
<i>Montia fontana ssp. minor</i> Blinks															
<i>Stellaria media</i> Common Chickweed					P-										1
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> Knotgrass					P++					P+	P-				
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> Black bindweed															
<i>Rumex</i> sp. Dock					P+					P-					
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> Field penny-cress															
<i>Brassica nigra</i> Black mustard (frags.)															
<i>Rubus</i> sp. Bramble					P-			P+		P+	P-				
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Sloe stone (cf. fragment)															
cf. <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> possible Parsnip															
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> Fool's Parsley					P-					P-					
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> Bittersweet										P-					
<i>S. dulcamara / nigrum</i> Bittersweet / B. nightshade					P-										
<i>Stachys / Salvia</i> Woundworts / Claries															
<i>Ajuga</i> sp. Bugles															
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> Selfheal															
<i>Mentha</i> sp. Mint					P-					P-					
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> Ribwort plantain										1					
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> Thistles					P-					P-					
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> Perennial Sow-thistle															
<i>Sonchus asper / oleraceus</i> Prickly/Smooth S.-thistles					P-										
trigynous <i>Carex</i> sp. trilete Sedge seed															
<i>Bromus</i> sp. Bromes grass															
Indet Poaceae Wild or cultivated grass										1					
Indeterminate wild plant seeds															

Table 27: Macro-botanical Remains from MBA Ditches

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items P-, P+ and P++ : present in low, moderate and highest quantities as dried waterlogged seeds

Sample number	30	57	44	49	53	87	109	133	134	98	105	115	131	145	154
Context	207	711	370	516	615	1215	1404	1610	1619	1301	1400	1573	1512	1490	1379
Feature	102	241	153	203	209	341	379	437	441	365	396	428	404	394	377
Sample volume - Litres	10	10	10	10	9	10	8	8	9	8	8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1
Phase / Date	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA	MBA
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	posthole	posthole	posthole	posthole	posthole	posthole
Flot fraction examined -%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i>	Hulled barley grain	1 cf.	3		2				5						
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Unspecific Wheat grain							1	2						
<i>Triticum</i> / <i>Hordeum</i>	Wheat or Barley grain								7						
Indeterminate Cereal grain fragment								1	27						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. spikelet fork	Glume Wheat spikelet fork								1						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base	Glume Wheat glume base								4						
Charcoal	>4mm	+	+	++	+	-		+	b						
	2-4mm	a	+	b	++	+		+	c						
	<2mm	c	c	d	c	b	+	+	c	d	+	+	-	+	+
	Culm node Cereal Straw node								1						
	vitrified													-	-
Parenchyma - undifferentiated plant storage tissue										-					-
<i>Ranunculus acris/ repens</i>	Meadow / Creeping / Bulbous Buttercup	P++			P-										
<i>R. Subgen, BATRACHIUM</i>	Crowfoot														
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Buttercups														
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.	Fumitory	P-													
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle			P+	P+										
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel-nut shell fragment	P+													
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoots	P-		P++					1						
<i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i>	Oraches	P-		P++		P-									
<i>Montia fontana ssp. minor</i>	Blinks			P-											
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	P-		P-											
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass			P-											
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black bindweed	P-		P-											
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	P+		P-		P-									
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Field penny-cress	P+													
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard (frags.)	P+													
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Bramble	P-		P-											
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Sloe stone (cf. fragment)	P-													
cf. <i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	possible Parsnip			P-											
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	P-											P-		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet														
<i>S. dulcamara / nigrum</i>	Bittersweet / B. nightshade	P-		P-											
<i>Stachys / Salvia</i>	Woundworts / Claries	P+		P-											
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.	Bugles	P-		P-											
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	P-													
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	P-		P-											
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain														
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i>	Thistles			P+											
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	P-													
<i>Sonchus asper / oleraceus</i>	Prickly/Smooth S.-thistles	P-		P++											
trigonus <i>Carex</i> sp.	trilete Sedge seed	P-		P-											
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Bromes grass			1											
Indet Poaceae	Wild or cultivated grass							1	3						
Indeterminate wild plant seeds		1													

Table 28: Macro-botanical Remains from LBA/EIA and MBA Pits and MBA Postholes

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items P-, P+ and P++ : present in low, moderate and highest quantities as dried waterlogged seeds

Sample number		41	54	56	64	78	90
Context		343	628	557	886	1108	1263
Feature		120	209	212	285	315	358
Feature type		Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch
Phase / Date		Middle Bronze Age					
Sample volume		500 millilitres each					
Plot fraction examined -%		25	50	100	100	100	100
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i>	Hulled barley grain		2				
<i>Triticum dicoccum / spelta</i>	Spelt or Emmer wheat grain		1				
<i>H.vulgare sl. rachis internode</i>	Barley chaff		1				
Charcoal	>4mm		+		-	+	-
	2-4mm	-	++	+	++	++	++
	<2mm	+	a	++	b	a	b
	Meadow / Creeping / Bulbous						
<i>Ranunculus acris/ repens /bulbosus</i>	Buttercup		+		+	+	+
<i>R. Subgen, BATRACHIUM</i>	Crowfoot	-	c			-	+
<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>	Buttercups	-	+		-		
<i>Papaver sp.</i>	Poppy		-		+		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	a	a	b	c	d	c
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle				+		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel-nut shell fragment			+			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen		c			d	+
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	Goosefoots	+		-	c		a
<i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i>	Oraches		+	-	+	c	+
<i>Montia fontana ssp. minor</i>	Blinks		-			b	-
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed		++	-	c	d	+
<i>Stellaria palustris</i>	Marsh Stitchwort					-	-
Indet. Caryophyllaceae	seed of Pink family				-		
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Persicaria					-	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass				+	++	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black bindweed					-	
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock		a				-
<i>R. conglomeratus/obtusifolius/sanguineus</i>	- Dock		++				+
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	Dock	-	+		+	-	+
<i>Brassica / Sinapis</i>	Cabbages / Mustards (frags)		-				
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Bramble	-		b	a	+	+
<i>Aphanes sp.</i>	Parsley-piert			-			-
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Sloe stone (cf. fragment)			-			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	-				a	-
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood			-			
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	-	+		-		
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock						-
Indeterminate Apiaceae	Carrot family seeds			-		-	-
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane					-	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet			++			
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade	+	+	a	+	a	-
<i>Stachys sp.</i>	Woundworts				-		
<i>Stachys / Salvia</i>	Woundworts / Claries		-		-		
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound			-			
<i>Lamium sp.</i>	Dead-Nettle		-		-	-	
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort						-
<i>Mentha sp.</i>	Mint		-			-	-
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	-			+		
<i>Galium sp.</i>	Cleavers		1				
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	-	-	b	c		
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i>	Thistles	-	+	-	++	a	+
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort		-		-		
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle		-			-	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle					+	
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	Rushes				+		-
<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>	Spike Rushes						-
trigonus <i>Carex</i> sp. type1	trilete Sedge seed				-	-	
trigonus <i>Carex</i> sp. type2	trilete Sedge seed				-		
lenticular <i>Carex</i> sp.	flat Sedge seed					-	-
Indet Poaceae	Wild or cultivated grass					1	
Indeterminate wild plant seeds				-			

Table 29: Macro-botanical Remains from the Waterlogged flots

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items Numbers represent charred specimens. Since the remainder of sample 54 was floated and dried, the >2mm fraction was sorted for charred remains, only 4 barley grains were found.

	F.298 MBA Burnt Pit with Cremated Animal Bone														F.163 LBA/ EIA Cremation
	Sample 93, East side							Sample 94, West side							Sample 45
Excavated Spit (5cm)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	?	?	?	?	?	?	na
Context	1003				1002			1003			1002/ 4		1002 /4		378
Sample volume – litres	13	6	8	7	8	4.5	2	12	15	17	15	10	17	17	na
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl. Hulled Barley grain	2 cf.			1					1						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. Wheat grain					1				1						
Indeterminate cereal grain	5			3	1				2	2					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> frags. Hazel-nut shell frag.	1	7	7	1								1			
<i>Rumex</i> sp. Dock	1	2							2						
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. Spurges				1											
Indet. Poaceae fragment Wild or cultivated grass		2	1	2					2	1					
Indeterminate wild plant seed															
Charcoal > 4mm	b	b	b	++	++			++	b	+		+	+		
2 - 4mm	c	c	c	c	a			++	c	b		++	-		
< 2mm	d	d	d	d	c	+	+	d	d	d	+	c	++	+	b
Vitrified						-							-		-
Parenchyma - undifferentiated plant tissue	-							+	+						

Table 30: Macro-botanical Remains from the Cremation and Burnt Animal Bone Pit

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25, 'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd' >500 items. Flots were sorted in their entirety. All contained modern rootlets and the blind burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula*. F.298 had some modern ivy-leaved speedwell seeds.

6.13 Feature Descriptions

All Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age Features

F.298 Pit. Cut [1001] small circular cremation with near vertical sides, sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.76m; width 0.7m; depth 0.38m). Three fills [1002] yellowish brownish grey soft burnt silty sand mottled with darker patches with occasional/ moderate gravel inclusions; [1003] dark grey soft charcoal rich sandy silt containing cremated human bone and Collared Urn pottery; [1004] mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal. 100% sampled <93> and <94>.

F.318 Burial 6. Cut [1123] small sub-circular irregular very shallow feature with very shallow sides, an indistinguishable top break of slope and a flat base (length 1.25m; width 1.12m; depth 0.15m). Fill [1122] mid brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks, contained a NE - SW poor/ moderately preserved crouched inhumation facing NW, rare prehistoric pottery, worked flint and a two worked bone pins including small finds 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, specifically bulk sampled <79, 80, 81>.

Cuts solution hollow F.319.

F.319 Solution Hollow. Cut [1125] small shallow oblong feature with shallow sides, a shallow top break of slope and a irregular base (length 0.93m; width 0.62m; depth 0.14m). Fill [1124] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, occasional charcoal flecks and rare Neolithic pottery.

Cut by Burial 9 F.318.

F.320 Burial 5. Cut [1127] small sub-circular shallow feature, slightly deeper around the skull, with shallow sides, an indistinguishable top break of slope and a flattish base (length 1.2m; width 0.9m; depth 0.16m). Fill [1126] mid orangey brown firm and sticky very sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks, contained a SSE-NNW poorly preserved crouched inhumation facing W, 6 barbed and tanged flint arrow heads, a flint blade and 2 worked antler quiver stiffeners (small finds 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38), specifically bulk sampled <82, 83, 84>.

F.344 Burial 7. Cut [1227] medium shallow sub-rectangular feature with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length 2.3m; width 1.48m; depth 0.29m). Three fills [1224] mid orange loose very sandy gravel; [1225] dark brown compact silt with rare gravel inclusions, charcoal flecks and snail shells, contained a roughly NW-SE poor/ moderately preserved semi-articulated inhumation facing N, 2 flint flake knives, an edge used flake, a flint flake, and 1 small fragment of pottery, bulk sampled <88, 89>; [1226] mid brownish orange compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare worked flint.

Middle Bronze Age Droveway Ditches and Associated Enclosures

Early Phase

F.112 Ditch. Cut [232] medium NE-SW linear with concave, briefly convex irregular sloping sides and concave base (length 9m+; width 1.2m+; depth 0.53m) northern terminus. Fill [231] mid/ light brown moderately firm silty clay with very small element of sand and occasional small stones.

Cut [987] with moderately steep sloping sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 9m+; width 1.05m; depth 0.37m). Two fills [985] mid yellowish brown firm sandy silt with rare very small rounded gravels; [986] dark yellowish brown friable silty gravel with frequent small and medium rounded and sub-angular stones.

F.113 Ditch. Cut [234] medium NNE-SSW linear with concave side and base, steeper on the western side (length 50m+; width 1.35m; depth 0.45m) southern terminus. Fill [233] mid orangey brown firm silty clay with occasional stones.

Cut [970] NNE-SSW linear with moderately steep eastern side, a more shallow slightly concave western side, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 38m+; width 2.2m; depth

0.53m). Four fills [966] dark brown smooth organic silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks; [967] orange loose sandy gravel; [968] mid orange brown compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [969] dark brownish grey compact organic sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and animal bone, bulk sampled <71>.

Cut [1017] with moderately steep sides a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 38m+; width 1m; depth 0.48m). Two fills [1015] light brownish orange compact very sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1016] dark brown compact smooth silt with rare gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks.

F.198 Ditch. Cut [488] NE-SW linear with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal break of slope and a irregular but overall concave base (length 20m+; width 1.4m; depth 0.5m) at southern terminus. Four fills [489] mid/ dark greyish brown friable silt with areas of red mottling with occasional charcoal flecks, contained rare animal bones; [490] dark greyish brown friable silt with frequent charcoal flecks and snails shells, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery, animal bone and burnt flint, bulk sampled <46>; [497] mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bone; [498] mid yellowish brown friable sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [529] with steep slightly concave sides, sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 20m+; width 1.35m; depth 0.6m). Three fills [526] dark greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with frequent small stones and rare flecks of charcoal; [527] dark grey soft sandy silt with frequent small stones, moderate snail shells and occasional flecks of charcoal, contained rare animal bone; [528] light greyish brown friable silty sand slump with no inclusions.

Cut [545] with sharp top break of slope, steep slightly concave sides and a sharply concave base (length 20m+; width 1.17m; depth 0.51m) at northern terminus. Three fills [541] dark brown friable gravely silt with frequent small stones; [542] dark brownish grey soft sandy silt with frequent small stones, occasional snail shells and rare flecks of charcoal.

F.253 Ditch. Cut [774] E-W curvilinear with steep sides, sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 25m+; width 1.1m; depth 0.45m) at eastern terminus. Four fills [770] light yellowish grey sandy silt with frequent small stones; [771] mid grey firm sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate charcoal flecks, bulk sampled <59>; [772] mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent angular gravels; [773] mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones.

Cut [1204] with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 25m+; width 0.9m; depth 0.53m). Fill [1203] mid yellowish brown firm silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [1221] with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 25m+; width 1.06m; depth 0.48m) western terminus. Fill [1220] light yellowish brown firm silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

F.264 Ditch. Cut [894] short NNE-SSW linear segment with moderately steep sides a moderate top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 6.73m; width 1.32m; depth 0.32m) northern terminus. Two fills [895] mid greyish brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions and burnt stone; [896] mid brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [897] with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 6.73m; width 0.94m; depth 0.37m) southern terminus. Two fills [898] mid greyish brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions; [899] mid brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and rare burnt stone.

F.305 Ditch. Cut [1033] NNE-SSW linear segment with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length 18.5m; width 1.45m; depth 0.3m) southern terminus. Fill [1032] orangey brown firm silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Cut [1039] with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope, sub-square terminus and a flattish base (length 18.5m; width 1.65m; depth 0.36m) northern terminus. Three fills [1036] dark brown slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions, charcoal flecks and animal bone; [1037] mid brownish orange loose slightly silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1038] dark grey compact silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1055] with moderately shallow concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a flattish base (length 18.5m; width 1.6m; depth 0.15m). Fill [1054] greyish orangey brown compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, rare flecks of charcoal and animal bone.

F.308 Ditch. Cut [1051] WNW-ESE linear segment with moderately steep slightly concave sides, moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 9.5m; width 0.5m; depth 0.13m). Fill [1050] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with occasional/ moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1053] with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 9.5m; width 0.52m; depth 0.18m) western terminus. Fill [1052] mid brownish orange compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [1064] with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 9.5m; width 0.48m; 0.13m) eastern terminus. Fill [1063] brownish grey soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut by ditch F.307.

F.311 Ditch. Cut [1062] ENE-WSW linear segment with shallow concave sides, a moderately shallow top break of slope and a flattish base (length 2.5m+; width 0.53m; depth 0.11m) eastern terminal. Fill [1061] brownish grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F.312 Ditch. Cut [1079] E-W linear with moderately steep sides a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 15m+; width 0.45m; depth 0.15m). Fill [1078] yellowish brown loose sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal.

F.359 Ditch. Cut [1266] WNW-ESE turning to N-S linear with near vertical sides, a very sharp top break of slope and a wide flat base (length 35m+, 8m+; width 1.75m, 1.4; depth 0.35m, 0.23m) at corner. Two fills [1264] brownish grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional animal bones; [1265] mid orangey brown soft silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

Cut [1281] with near vertical sides, a very sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length N-S 8m+; width 1.4m; depth 0.42m). Four fills [1277] mid grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1278] mid grey soft silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1279] brownish grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1280] light brown silt with frequent pea gravel inclusions.

Cut [1324] with near vertical sides, a very sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length WNW-ESE 35m+; width 1.4m; depth 0.59m). Three fills [1321] mid brown firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1322] mid grey soft clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1323] light brownish orange soft silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1353] with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length WNW-ESE 35m+; width 1.35m; depth 0.68m). Six fills [1347] light greyish brown firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1348] brownish grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1349] light greyish brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1350] mid grey soft clayey silt; [1351] light grey firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1352] very light brown firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1439] with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 35m+; width 1.2m; depth 0.36m). Two fills [1437] mid/ dark brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1438] mid grey slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusion.

Cut by ditch's F.325 and F.316 and cuts ditch F.368.

F.360 Ditch. Cut [1271] NNE-SSW linear with very steep slightly convex sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length 8m+; width 1.25m; depth 0.64m). Four fills [1267] capping fill, dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1268] dark brownish grey compact sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and animal bone; [1269] dark orange compact iron panned gravel; [1270] light/ mid grey compact silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks, bulk sampled <91>.

Cut by ditch F.361.

F.361 Ditch. Cut [1276] NNE-SSW linear with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 22m+; width 2.2m; depth 0.59m). Five fills [1267] capping fill, dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1272] dark brownish grey compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare animal bone; [1273] mid orange compact iron panned gravel; [1274] mid orange compact iron panned gravel; [1275] mid grey compact firm sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <92>.

Cut [1330] moderately steep sides a moderate top break of slope and a depressed concave base (length 22m+; width 2.15m; depth 0.45m). Three fills [1327] mid brown firm sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1328] light brownish orange loose sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1329] mid orange loose slight silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cuts ditch F.360, and cut by ditch F.366.

F.363 Ditch. Cut [1297] NNE-SSW linear with a moderately steep slightly convex western side with a moderately shallow top break of slope, a steep irregular undercut in places eastern side with a moderately sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 18m+; width 0.98m; depth 0.36m). Two fills [1295] yellowish brown firm silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks; [1296] yellowish brown loose silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <97>. Cut [1390] with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 18m+; width 1.1m; depth 0.3m) northern terminus. Two fills [1388] yellowish brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1389] yellowish brown loose silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.368 Ditch. Cut [1339] NE-SW linear segment with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 4.5m+; width 1.3m; depth 0.46m). Two fills [1337] mid brown firm sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and patches of pea gravels; [1338] mid brownish orange firm slightly silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [1436] with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 4.5m; width 1.15m; depth 0.3m). Two fills [1434] dark brown firm very sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1435] mid brownish orange firm silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. Cut [1446] with near vertical sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 4.5m; width 1.15m; depth 0.42m). Two fills [1444] dark brown compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1445] mid grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut by ditch's F.366 and F.359 and pit F.378.

F.380 Ditch. Cut [1410] NNE-SSW linear with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a gently concave base (length 4.5m; width 1.35m; depth 0.33m) northern terminus. Three fills [1407] mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions, flecks of charcoal and burnt stone and moderate animal bone, bulk sampled <108>; [1408] mid brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1409] mid brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1414] with moderately steep western side and a moderate top break of slope, a steep irregular undercut eastern side with sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 4.5m; width 1.45m; depth 0.4m). Three fills [1411] mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions, flecks of charcoal and rare burnt stone; [1412] mid brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1413] mid brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Main Phase

F.111 Ditch. Cut [230] medium NNE-SSW linear with convex western side, slightly uneven eastern side and gradual basal break of slope with a flattish base (length 60m+; width 1.11m; depth 0.34m). Fill [229] mid/ light brown slightly friable silty sandy clay with moderate stones.

Cut [822] with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 60m+; width 1.51m; depth 0.63m). Two fills [823] mid brown moderately soft sandy silt with occasional small stones and animal bone and rare burnt stone; [824] mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional animal bone.

Cut [888] with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 60m+; width 1.4m; depth 0.64m). Two fills [889] mid greyish brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions, flecks of charcoal and burnt stone and frequent animal bone; [890] light yellowish brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [900] with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 60m+; width 1.13m; depth 0.55m). Two fills [901] mid greyish brown soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1640] mid orange loose sandy gravel slump from eastern side; [1641] mid greyish brown soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1642] dark greyish brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions; [902] light yellowish brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery, worked flint, burnt stone and frequent animal bone came from a mixture of [901], [1641] and [1642].

Cut [998] with moderately shallow sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 60m+; width 2.22m; depth 0.55m). Four fills [994] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with rare flecks of charcoal and animal bone and very rare small rounded pea grits; [995] mid yellowish brown loose silt with abundant mixed gravel; [996] light greyish brown firm silty gravel; [997] mid yellowish brown firm silty clay with occasional very small rounded gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

Cut [1638] with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 60m+; width 1.2m; depth 0.48m). Two fills [1636] dark brown firm silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1637] mid brown firm silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.265 Ditch. Cut [832] NNE-SSW linear with moderately steep slightly concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 35m+; width 0.46m; depth 0.16) southern terminus. Fill [831] mid brown firm sandy silt with moderate small angular stones.

Cut [834] with moderately steep slightly concave sides, a moderate top break of slope a slightly concave base (length 35m+; width 0.85m; depth 0.4m). Fill [833] mid brown firm silty sand with moderate small stones.

Cut [839] with moderately steep irregular sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 35m+ width 1.3m; depth 0.57m). Two fills [876] mid greyish brown firm silt with frequent gravel and sand inclusions; [877] mid brown soft sandy silt slump with frequent gravel inclusions

Cut [947] with moderately steep irregular sides a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 35m+; width 0.69m; depth 0.26m). Fill [946] mid yellowish brown soft sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [962] with steep near vertical but slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope, a rounded terminus and a concave base (length 35m+; width 0.8m; depth 0.48m) northern terminus. Three fills [959] yellowish brown compact silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [960] yellowish brown loose silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; [961] yellowish brown loose silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <69>.

Cut [1031] with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 35m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.34m). Two fills [1029] mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1030] mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and pea gravel inclusions.

Truncated by pit F.266 and re-cut by ditch segment F.291.

F.271 Ditch. Cut [745] WNW-ESE linear with steep edges slightly concave on the northern side, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 28m+; width 1m; depth 0.4m). Three fills [742] mid brownish grey firm sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones; [743] mid brownish grey firm sandy silt with moderate small stones; [744] mid yellowish brown loose silty sand with frequent small stones.

Cut [800] with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 28m+; width 0.9m; depth 0.3m). Fill [799] mid brownish grey firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones.

Cut [850] with steep sides (length 28m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.3m) at Eastern terminus. Two fills [848] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones; [849] mid brownish grey firm sandy silt with moderate small stones.

Cut by pit F.262.

F.275 Ditch. Cut [819] NNE-SSW linear with steep slightly convex sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 3.5m+; width 0.84m; depth 0.43m). Fill [818] greyish brown soft silt with occasional small stones, rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery and frequent animal bone.

F.286 Ditch. Cut [913] NNE-SSW linear with moderately steep sides, sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 26m+; width 0.65m; depth 0.3m) northern terminus. [914] dark orangey brown compact slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [928] steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 26m+; width 1.5m; depth 0.38m). Fill [929] mid brown compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [932] moderately steep slightly convex sides with a moderate top break of slope and a concave base. Four fills [933] greyish orange loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [934] mid brown very compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [935] greyish orange loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [936] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and rare small rounded stones.

Cut [1635] with moderately steep slightly convex sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 26m+; width 0.95m; depth 0.53m). Two fills [1633] mid brown soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1634] yellowish brown friable silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut by pit F.285, pit F.287 and ditch segment F.289.

F.290 Ditch. Cut [945] NNE-SSW linear with a steep eastern side and top break of slope, a shallow leading to steep western side with a gradual top break of slope, a steep rounded terminus and a concave

base (length 100m+ width 1.6m; depth 0.55m) at southern terminus. Two fills [943] yellowish brown firm silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and rare animal bone; [944] brownish yellow loose silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [974] with near vertical sides, sharp top and basal breaks of slope and a flat base (length 100m+; width 1.4m; depth 0.65m). Three fills [971] greyish yellowy brown loose sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; [972] yellowish brown loose silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional animal bone; [973] grey compact silty clay with rare gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <72>.

Cut [1010] with steep sides, more gradual to the east, sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 100m+; width 2.33m; depth 0.77m). Five fills [1005] mid to dark brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, occasional animal bone and rare prehistoric pot; [1006] mid brown slightly sandy silt with very rare gravel inclusions; [1007] mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1009] mid grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [102] with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope, and a sharply concave base (length 100m+; width 0.98m; depth 0.38m). Fill [1027] light/ mid greyish orangey brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

Cut [1041] with steep slightly concave western side, moderately steep eastern side, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 100m+; width 1.25m; depth 0.41m). Fill [1040] mid/ dark compact slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

Cut [1046] with a steep western side, moderately steep eastern side, sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 100m+; width 1.34m; depth 0.51m). Fill [1045] dark grey moderately firm silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate/ frequent animal bone.

Cut [1095] with steep slightly concave sides a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 100m+; width 1.9m; depth 0.6m). Three fills [1092] greyish brown firm silt with rare small stone and animal bone; [1093] grey soft silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1094] mid orangey silty sand.

Cut [1245] with steep, slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 100m+; width 1.65m; depth 0.55m). Four fills [1241] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and very rare flecks of charcoal; [1242] dark grey compact sandy silt with abundant gravel inclusions; [1243] dark brownish grey compact slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional animal bone; [1244] dark grey compact sandy silt with abundant gravel inclusions.

Cut [1320] heavily truncated by re-cut [1315] has a gently concave base (length unknown; width unknown; depth 0.74m) northern terminus. Four fills [1316] light orangey grey loose gravel; [1317] mid grey silty gravel; [1318] dark orangey red compact gravel lens; [1319] dark grey slightly sandy silt with occasional charcoal lumps, bulk sampled <100>.

Re-cut [1315] with a near vertical western side with a very sharp top break of slope, a moderately steep irregular eastern side with a moderately sharp top break of slope and an irregular base two concave depressions (deeper in the eastern) with a convex peak between the two (length 100m+; width 3.3m; depth 0.5m and 0.7m) northern terminus. Twelve fills [1303] mottled light/ mid grey with flecks of red, moderately firm sandy silt with rare pea gravels and animal bone; [1304] mid orangey grey moderately firm sandy silt with rare rounded gravels and animal bone; [1305] mid orangey grey soft sticky silt with occasional flecks of sand; [1306] banded mid grey and orange soft silty sand; [1307] dark orange stiff sandy clay with occasional rounded gravel inclusions and moderate animal bone; [1308] light greenish grey soft sticky slightly sandy silt, mottled with occasional flecks of charcoal; [1309] light bluish grey soft sticky slightly sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal; [1310] light bluish grey very soft silty sandy with rare gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal; [1311] dark orangey brown compact sandy clay with rare flecks of charcoal; [1312] light grey soft slightly silty gravel; [1313] mid grey soft silky clean silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, bulk sampled <99>; [1314] banded grey and orange soft silty sand.

Cuts pit F.299 and posthole F.300.

F.292 Ditch. Cut [965] N-S oblong linear with moderately steep sides, slightly convex on the western side, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 3m+; width 0.95m; depth 0.44m) southern terminus. Two fills [963] dark brown compact slightly sandy slightly organic silt with rare gravel inclusions; [964] mid brown compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <70>.

F.295 Ditch. Cut [989] heavily truncated N-S linear with moderately steep concave western side (length unknown; width 0.75m remaining; depth 0.33m remaining). Fill [988] mid orangey brown loose silty gravel.

Truncated by ditch F.111.

F.296 Ditch. Cut [993] heavily truncated N-S linear with steep convex western side (length unknown; width 0.9m remaining; depth 0.57m remaining) terminus. Three fills [990] light greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small rounded and sub-angular stones and rare animal bone; [991] light yellowish grey firm clay with rare small rounded stones; [992] dark yellowish grey soft clay with moderate charcoal lumps.

Truncated by ditch F.111.

F.303 Ditch. [1087] N-S linear segment with steep slightly convex sides, a sharp top break of slope, moderate basal break of slope and a flattish base (length 2.1m+; width 0.8m; depth 0.35m) southern terminus. Fill [1086] mid brownish grey firm silty sandy clay with rare pea gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

Cut by ditch F.130.

F.304 Ditch. Cut [1035] N-S linear segment with shallow sides, a shallow top break of slope and a flat base (length 10m+; width 0.95m; depth 0.1m) northern terminus. Fill [1034] orangey brown loose silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1073] with moderately shallow concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 10m+; width 1.15m; depth 0.25m). Two fills [1071] yellowish brown loose silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; [1072] yellowish brown loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1075] with moderately steep sides a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 10m+; width 0.55m; depth 0.14m) southern terminus. Fill [1074] mid/ dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal.

F.307 Ditch. Cut [1044] NNE-SSW linear with a steep slightly concave eastern side, a steep stepped western side, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 50m+; width 0.85m; depth 0.3m) southern terminus. Two fills [1042] greyish brown compact silty sand with rare/ moderate gravel inclusions; [1043] yellowish brown loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1049] with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 50m+; width 0.8m; depth 0.29m). Two fills [1047] mid/ dark brown compact sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks; [1048] light brownish orange sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1083] with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal break of slope and a flattish base (length 50m+; width 1.2m; depth 0.28m). Fill [1082] light greyish brown moderately firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, animal bone and rare burnt stone.

Cut [1300] linear with moderately steep sides, a moderately steep top break of slope and a concave base (length 55m+; width 1.45m; depth 0.36m). Two fills [1298] yellowish brown firm silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional animal bone; [1299] yellowish brown loose silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <96>.

Cut [1481] with moderately steep slightly concave sides and a sharp top break of slope (dimensions unknown, base not reached). Fill [1480] mid yellowish brown compact slightly silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions and rare chalk and charcoal flecks.

Cut [1378] with steep sides, slightly irregular to the east, a sharp top break of slope and a gently concave base (length 55m+; width 1.3m; depth 0.5m). Three fill [1375] yellowish brown firm silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1376] greyish brown firm silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [1377] grey firm sandy silt with very frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1421] with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and gently a concave base (length 55m+; width 1.3m; depth 0.43m). Two fills [1419] brownish grey soft sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare animal bone and burnt stone, bulk sampled <110>; [1420] yellowish grey soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1493] with moderately steep sides and a sharp top break of slope (dimensions unknown, base not excavated). Fill [1492] light yellowish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1593] with moderately steep western side and a sharp top break of slope (dimensions unknown, base not excavated). Fill [1592] dark brown compact silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions.

Truncates postholes F.390, F.394 and F.434 and is cut by ditch F.381.

Cuts ditch F.308 and pit F.356 and cut by ditch F.130.

F.313 Ditch. Cut [1081] NE-SW linear segment with near vertical sides, a sharp break of slope and a gently concave base (length 2.75m+; width 0.5m; depth 0.26m). Fill [1080] light brownish yellow loose silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.314 Ditch. Cut [1098] ENE-WSW linear with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 33m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.2m) western terminus. Fill [1097] greyish brown firm silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1100] with steep concave sides a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 33m+; width 0.65m; depth 0.22m) eastern terminus. Fill [1099] mid brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Cut [1118] with relatively steep concave sides, sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 33m+; width 0.75m; depth 0.24m). Two fills [1116] mid greyish brown soft silty sandy clay with rare gravel inclusions, animal bone and worked flint; [1117] mid orangey brown soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [1136] with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 33m+; width 0.8m; depth 0.31m). Two fills [1134] mid brownish orange compact sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1135] mid/ dark brownish grey compact slightly sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks.

Cut by ditch F.316 and pit F.322.

F.343 Ditch. Cut [1223] WNW-ESE linear with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 45m+; width 1.3m; depth 0.29m) western terminus. Fill [1222] brownish grey soft silt with occasional/ moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1240] with moderately steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 45m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.18m). Fill [1239] mid orangey brown soft sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional animal bone.

Cut [1248]/ [1287] with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 45m+; width 0.64m; depth 0.16m). Fill [1249]/ [1286] mid orangey grey soft clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate animal bone.

Cuts pit F.362 and cut by ditch F.316.

F.357 Ditch. Cut [1254] NNE-SSW linear with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 15m+; width 0.95m+; depth 0.45m) southern terminus. Four fills [1250] mid brown firm silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1251] brownish yellow firm silty sand with occasional/ moderate gravel inclusions; [1252] brownish orange loose silty sand with abundant gravel inclusions; [1253] light grey firm clean clay.

Cut by ditch F.358.

F.358 Ditch. Cut [1263] NNE-SSW linear with moderately steep convex turning to near vertical sides, a steep top break of slope and a flattish base with a depression in the centre (length 15m+; width 2.37m; depth 0.75m). Eight fills [1255] brownish grey firm sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions, charcoal and animal bone; [1256] mid brown moderately firm silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions; [1257] brownish grey moderately firm sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, occasional animal bone and rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [1258] brownish grey moderately firm silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions, moderate animal bone and occasional Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [1259] reddish orange stiff iron panning with frequent gravel inclusions; [1260] brownish yellow loose silty sand with abundant gravel inclusions; [1261] mid grey loose silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1262] dark grey firm organic silt with frequent gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <90>.

Cuts ditch F.357.

F.366 Ditch. Cut [1334] NNE-SSW linear with very steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length 15.5m; width 1.6m+; depth 0.54m) northern terminus. Three fills [1331] mid/ dark brown firm slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1332] light/ mid grey firm very sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <101>; [1333] mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1346] with moderately steep sides turning to near vertical, a moderate top and basal breaks of slope, a flattish base and a near vertical sided terminus with sharp top and basal breaks of slope (length 15.5m; width 2.15m+; depth 0.71m) southern terminus. Six fills [1340] mid/ dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1341] mid grey slightly sandy silt with occasional patches of pea gravel; [1342] dark orange compact iron panned sandy gravel; [1343] dark greyish black compact organic silt with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <103>; [1344] dark orange compact iron panned sandy gravel; [1345] mid/ dark grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Shadow layer [1644] runs along the eastern side of the drove ditch and remains only in shadow.

Cuts ditch's F.361 and F.368.

F.369 Ditch. Cut [1357] NNE-SSW linear segment with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 4.7m; width 1.35m; depth 0.43m) northern terminus. Three fills [1354] mid/ dark brown compact sandy silt with rare gravel patches and charcoal flecks; [1355] mid brownish orange loose silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [1356] mid brownish orange loose slightly silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1403] with moderately steep convex eastern side with a moderate top break of slope and a flattish base (length 4.7m; width 1.45m+; depth 0.47m) southern terminus. Four fills [1399] dark brown compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1400] light/ mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and Deverel-Rimbury pottery, bulk sampled <105>; [1401] mid/ dark brownish orange loose sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1402] mid/ dark brownish orange loose sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.384 Ditch. Cut [1433] NNE-SSW linear segment with steep slightly convex eastern side with a sharp top break of slope, an irregular but moderately steep western side with a moderate top break of slope and a depressed concave base (length 7.75m; width 1.5m; depth 0.4m) northern terminus. Four fills [1429] greyish black firm silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions, moderate/ frequent animal bone and frequent charcoal, bulk sampled <111>; [1430] yellowish grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks and frequent animal bone; [1431] yellowish grey loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and rare animal bone; [1432] yellowish grey firm clayey silt with abundant gravel inclusions.

Later Phase

F.289 Ditch. Cut [937] N-S oblong linear segment with very steep sides, convex in places, sharp top of break of slope and a flat base (length 4m+; width 2.6m; depth 0.71m). Three fills [940] light orangey brown compact sandy silt with occasional animal bone; [941] light grey sticky compact silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [942] orange loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Re-cut [1639] small linear with moderately steep sides a sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length unknown; width 1.6m; depth 0.4m). Two fills [938] mid/ dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions, un-dateable pottery and animal bone; [939] dark brown compact organic silt.

F.291 Ditch. Cut [955] N-S oblong linear with irregular steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 6m; width 1.79m; depth 0.6m) northern terminus. Seven fills [948] dark brown soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal, animal bone, burnt clay and burnt stone; [949] dark brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [950] mid yellowish brown soft silty sand with abundant gravel inclusions; [951] yellowish grey soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and rare animal bone and burnt stone; [952] mid brown soft silty sand with abundant gravel inclusions; [953] dark brown soft sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [954] dark brown soft sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [958] with shallow sides, a moderately sharp top break of slope and an irregular but overall concave base (length 6m; width 1.33m; depth 0.35m) southern terminus. Two fills [956] mid brown soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal, animal bone and burnt stone; [957] mid brown soft sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Truncates ditch F.265.

F.381 Ditch. Cut [1418] NNE-SSW linear segment with a moderately steep slightly concave western side with a sharp top break of slope, a steep slightly convex eastern side with a sharp top break of slope and an irregular but convex base (length 7.5m+; width 2.2m; depth 0.62m) southern terminus. Four fills [1415] mid/ dark grey clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions, moderate animal bone, occasional burnt clay and rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery, bulk sampled <107>; [1416] mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks; [1417] mid greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1643] mid greyish brown soft sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1096] with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope (length 7.5m+; width 1.9m; depth 0.3m). Fill [1660] yellowish brown firm silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cuts ditch F.364 cut by pit F.386.

Middle Bronze Age Field System Linear

F.128 Ditch. Cut [278] small NE-SW linear with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and an concave base (length 4.35m+; width 0.70m; depth 0.20m). Fill [277] mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, contained animal bones.

Cut [503] with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal break of slope a slightly concave base (length 4.35m+; width 0.5m; depth 0.16m) at terminus. Fill [502] dark grey, firm sandy silt with occasional small stones.

F.129 Ditch. Cut [280] small very shallow NE-SW linear with gradual sides and a concave base (length 15m+; width 0.2m; depth 0.04m). Fill [279] mid brown slightly sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.132 Ditch. Cut [302] shallow NE-SW linear with steep sides a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 60m+; width 0.93m; depth 0.21m). Fill [301] mid yellowish grey soft silt with occasional small stones more frequent towards base of feature, contained 1 worked flint.

Cut [421] with moderately sharp break of slope, steep slightly concave sides and a sharply concave base (length 60m+; width 0.9m; depth 0.33m). Fill [420] mid greyish brown firm moist silt with frequent small stones towards the edges.

Cut [428] with moderate top break of slope, steep convex western side and concave eastern side and a concave base (length 60m+; width 0.65m; depth 0.26m). Fill [427] mid greyish brown moderately soft silt with no inclusions.

Cut [441] with moderate top break of slope, concave sides and a flattish base (length 60m+; width 0.83m; depth 0.2m). Fill [442] mid yellowish grey soft friable silt with occasional angular and rounded gravel poorly sorted, occasional larger rounded stones 40mm-80mm, Roman flue tile was found on surface (cut by Roman F.184), and contained animal bone, slag and burnt stone.

F.133 Ditch. Cut [300] long thin regular truncated NE-SW linear with a moderate top break of slope and a more gradual basal break of slope with steep slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base (length 75m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.16m). Fill [299] dark yellowish grey soft silt with rare very small rounded stones ≤ 2 mm and occasional charcoal flecks.

Cut [418] with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope, steep near vertical straight sides and a flat base (length 75m+; width 0.33m; depth 0.2m). Fill [419] light greyish brown compacted silt with frequent rounded and angular gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

Cut [451] with shallow top break of slope, straight 45° sides and a sharply concave base (length 75m+; width 0.64m; depth 0.11m) at circular terminus. Fill [450] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with occasional small stones and rare flecks of charcoal.

F.157 Ditch. Cut [352] short segment of a NE-SW linear with a sharp break of slope steep sides and a concave base (length 10m+; width 1.2m; depth 0.38m) at terminus. Fill [351] greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, contained large amount of animal bones.

Cut [354] with a sharp break of slope steep sides and a concave base (length 10m+; width 1.0m; depth 0.38m). Fill [353] greyish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions.

F.168 Ditch. Cut [398] shallow NW-SE linear with moderately steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and an almost flat base (length 30m+; width unknown due to truncation; depth 0.17m) at terminus. Fill [397] mid brown moderately firm slightly silty clay with occasional small angular flints/ stones.

Cut [409] with moderate break of slope, straight steep sides and a flat base (length 30m+; width 0.55m; depth 0.23m). Fill [410] mid greyish brown compact but friable silt with moderate angular and rounded gravel poorly sorted, occasional flecks of charcoal and rare disintegrated fragments of animal bone.

Cut [445] with moderate top break of slope, comparatively steep sides and a flat base (length 30m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.08m) at terminus. Fill [446] mid greyish brown compact with occasional angular and rounded gravel poorly sorted and occasional flecks of charcoal, contained a worked flint.

At a right angle to linear F.133 and truncated by later burial 4, F.167.

F.182 Ditch. Cut [436] small segment of a shallow linear with gradual top break of slope, shallow gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave base (length 1.4m; width 1.17m; depth 0.09m) at terminus. Fill [435] dark brown firm slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F.201 Ditch. Cut [455] small segment of a shallow NE-SW linear with moderate top break of slope, concave sides and a concave base (length 5m+; 0.6m; depth 0.15m). Fill [454] light greyish brown soft silt with frequent small stones and rare flecks of charcoal, contained occasional animal bone. Cut [507] with moderately steep concave sides, a sharp break of slope and an almost flat base (length 5m+; width 0.55m; depth 0.16m) at terminus. Fill [506] mid greenish grey soft sandy silt with occasional small stones and rare flecks of charcoal. Cut by linear F.166 and has unclear relationship with pit F.199.

F.345 Ditch. Cut [1229] WNW-ESE linear with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 8m+; width 1.3m; depth 0.38m). Fill [1228] greyish brown, firm, silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional animal bone. Cut by ditch F.325.

Middle Bronze Age Burials

F.121 Burial 1. Cut [261] sub-circular feature with steep to vertical sides a sharp break of slope and slightly concave base (length 1.2m; width 1.1m; depth 0.2m). Fill [260] mid brown moderately soft sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, contained a NW-SE moderately preserved crouched inhumation facing NE and associated Deverel-Rimbury pottery, bulk sampled <32> and specifically sampled <33, 34, 35, 36, 37>.

F.140 Burial 2. Cut [309] oval shaped grave cut with steep sides a sharp break of slope and a flattish base (length 1.0m; width 0.7m; depth 0.07m). Fill [308] mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, contained a NW-SE poorly preserved crouched inhumation facing NE, bulk sampled <40>.

Middle Bronze Age Pits

Pits Cutting or Associated with Droveway

F.110 Pit. Cut [228] small circular feature with irregular v shaped sides and concave base (length 0.75m; width 0.59m; depth 0.34m). Fill [227] mid/ light brown moderately firm silty clay sand with moderate stones becoming gravelly towards base.

F.243 Pit. Cut [741] small/ medium sub-circular feature with steep sides, almost vertical on the western side more gradual and slightly convex on the eastern side with sharp top break of slope and moderate basal break of slope with a slightly concave base (length 1.4m; width 1.16; depth 0.7m). Six fills [735] greyish brown soft silt with occasional small stones, Deverel-Rimbury pottery, rare burnt and worked stone and abundant animal bone, bulk sampled <63>; [736] light brownish orange soft silt; [737] mid grey soft silt with rare small stones, occasional Deverel-Rimbury pottery and frequent animal bones; [738] mid grey firm silt with abundant small stones; [739] greyish green soft silty clay with occasional small stones and moderate Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bones; [740] brownish grey soft silt with occasional small stones, frequent Deverel-Rimbury pottery, abundant animal bones and rare burnt clay and burnt stones.

F.247 Pit. Cut [731] small shallow sub-circular feature with steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 1.05m; width 0.7m; depth 0.13m). Fill [730] mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.258 Pit. Cut [769] small sub-circular feature with steep sides, a sharp of slope and a flat base (length 0.7m; width 0.6m; depth 0.3m). Fill [768] mid brown sandy silt with occasional/ moderate gravel inclusions.

F.263 Pit. Cut [891] small sub-circular feature with a stepped eastern side, steep slightly convex western side and a concave base (length 1.97m; width 1.6m; depth 0.39m). Two fills [892] mid greyish brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions and animal bone; [893] mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.266 Pit. Cut [836] small shallow sub-rectangular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a flat base (length 3.85m; width 2.03m; depth 0.28m) southern end. Fill [835] mid brown firm silty clay with occasional patches of pea grit and small angular stones. Cut [1026] with a moderately steep western side with a moderate top break of slope, a gradual eastern side with a shallow top break of slope and an undulating base (length 3.85m; width 1.9m; depth 0.3m) northern end. Fill [1025] mid brown firm silty clay with occasional patches of gravel. Truncates linear F.265.

F.285 Pit. Cut [887] medium/ large sub-circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 4m; width 2.5m; depth 1.1m). Nine fills [878] dark grey silt with occasional small stones and frequent animal bones and Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [879] mid brown firm organic silt with occasional small stones and moderate animal bones; [880] light brown soft silt with occasional small stones; [881] brownish grey firm silt with frequent small stones; [882] greyish black soft silt with occasional small stones; [883] light reddish brown organic soft silt; [884] grey soft organic clayey silt with rare small stones; [885] yellowish orange soft silt; [886] dark greyish black organic silt with rare small stones, bulk sampled <64>. Cuts ditch F.286.

F.287 Pit. Cut [903] medium sub-circular feature with steep near vertical sides a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 4m; width 2.25m; depth 0.9m). Nine fills [904] dark brown firm smooth silt with frequent gravel inclusions [905] bluish grey compact smooth silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [916] orangey brown loose very sandy silt with moderate/ frequent gravel inclusions; [917] very dark brown compact organic silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [918] very dark brownish black compact organic silt with occasional charcoal inclusions; [919] mid orangey brown compact sandy gravel; [920] orangey loose silty gravel; [921] black firm smooth organic silt with moderate charcoal flecks; [915] mid brown compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, this fill could be burrowing activity from the eastern side of the feature.

Cut [922] with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 4m; width 2.25m at this point, depth 0.58m). Five fills [923] mid/ dark brown firm sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and rare animal bone; [924] dark brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks; [925] mid/ dark brown compact sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks; [926] mid grey compact slightly sandy silt with frequent yellow gravel inclusions; [927] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Re-cut [906] small/ medium circular pit with moderately steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 2.05m; width 2m; depth 0.43m). Six fills [907] mid/ dark brown compact slightly sandy silt; [908] orangey brown very sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [909] mid brown very sandy silt with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions; [910] dark brown compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, charcoal flecks and burnt stone; [911] mid brown compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery and moderate animal bone; [912] light brown compact slightly sandy silt.

F.297 Pit. Cut [1000] small shallow sub-rectangular feature with shallow concave sides a shallow top break of slope and a shallow slightly concave base (length 4m; width 0.5m;; depth 0.17m). Fill [999] light brownish orange compact sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, rare flecks of charcoal, burnt stone, burnt flint and animal bone.

F.299 Pit. Cut [1012] small sub-circular pit with moderately steep sides a moderate top break of slope and a flattish base (length 2m; width 1.1m; depth 0.24m). Fill [1011] mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Cut by ditch F.290 and cuts posthole F.300.

F.301 Pit. Cut [1022] small circular feature with near vertical sides, sharp top and basal breaks of slope and a flattish base (length 0.85m; width 0.8m; depth 0.46). Two fills [1020] mottled greyish orange loose sand with rare gravel inclusions; [1021] light brownish orange compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Re-cut [1019] with steep sides a sharp break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.95m; width 0.95m; depth 0.46m). [1018] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks and occasional animal bone.

F.310 Pit. Cut [1059] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and an irregular base (length 3m+; width 1.35m; depth 0.2m). Fill [1058] mid brownish orange compact sandy silt with darker blackish orange patches, moderate gravel inclusions, rare flecks of charcoal and frequent fragments of animal bone.

F.356 Pit. Cut [1247] small circular feature with a moderately steep eastern side and a sharp top break of slope (length unknown; width unknown; depth 0.48m remaining). Fill [1246] mid/ dark brownish orange compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut by ditch F.306.

F.376 Pit. Cut [1387] medium sub-circular feature with a steep slightly convex western side with a sharp top break of slope, an irregular stepped eastern side and a flat base (length 1.9m; width 1.4m; depth 0.6m). Six fills [1381] brownish grey firm sandy clay with rare gravel, charcoal flecks and animal bone; [1382] grey firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1383] brownish grey firm sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks; [1384] brownish grey firm clayey silt with occasional/ moderate gravel inclusions and are animal bone; [1385] yellowish brown loose clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions; [1386] grey firm clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <104>.

Cut by posthole F.377.

F.378 Pit. Cut [1398] medium circular feature with a steep concave eastern side with a sharp top break of slope and a steep convex western side with a sharp top break of slope and an irregular base with a concave depression towards the west (length 2.05m; width 2m; depth 0.75m). Seven fills [1391] mid/ dark firm sandy silt with rare pea gravels; [1392] mid brownish orange silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions; [1393] dark brown compact sandy silt with occasional patches of gravel; [1394] mid brownish grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate animal bone; [1395] mid-dark grey smooth compact silt with rare patches of iron panning; [1396] orangey grey silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and rare worked flint; [1397] orangey grey compact silt with frequent gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <106>.

Cut [1443] with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 2.05m; width 2m; depth 0.5m). Three fills [1440] mid/ dark brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1441] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1442] mid/ dark grey very sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cuts linears F.369, F.368 and F.359.

F.379 Pit. Cut [1406] medium sub-circular feature with steep slightly convex western side with a sharp top break of slope, moderately steep irregular eastern side with a moderate top break of slope and a flattish base (length 2.5m; width 1.9m; depth 0.51m). Two fills [1404] mid brownish grey soft clayey silt mottled with iron staining with occasional gravel inclusions and animal bone and rare charcoal flecks and Deverel-Rimbury pottery, bulk sampled <109>; [1405] mid brown soft sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.385 Pit. Cut [1449] small/ medium sub-rectangular feature with irregular moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 3m+; width 2m; depth 0.5m). Two fills [1447] mid grey soft sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, rare flecks of charcoal and burnt stone and moderately frequent animal bone; [1448] greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.386 Pit. Cut [1459] small/ medium sub-rectangular feature with moderately steep slightly convex sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 3m+; width 2m+; depth 0.65m). Six fills [1453] yellowish brown firm sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions; [1454] yellowish brown loose silty sand with abundant gravel frequent gravel inclusions; [1455] mid grey firm silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and occasional animal bone; [1456] mid grey loose coarse sand with very frequent gravel inclusions; [1457] mid grey loose coarse sand with very frequent gravel inclusions; [1458] dark grey firm organic silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Cuts ditch F.381.

All Other Middle Bronze Age Pits

F.114 Pit. Cut [240] medium irregular oval feature with very steep rounded sides and gently concave base (length 1.45m; width 0.95m+; depth 0.7m). Five fills [235] pale yellow brown firm sandy silt with occasional stones <40mm, contained animal bones; [236] pale yellow brown moderately firm very sticky clay silt with occasional stones <40mm merging diffusely into; [237] pale yellowish brown occasionally fairly bright moderately firm slightly silty sand with frequent stones <40mm, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery, diffuse boundary to [238] mid/ pale brown greasy very silty sand with moderate / common stones <25mm and occasional charcoal flecks, feathering into [239] brightish yellow and occasionally greyish moderately firm very clean and slightly silty sandy gravel in lenses.

F.153 Pit. Cut [374] small/ medium circular feature with a sharp top break of slope very steep slightly convex turning to concave northern side, a steep slightly concave southern side and a slightly concave base (length 1.1m; width 1.1m; depth 0.6m). Five fills [369] mid greyish brown friable silt with occasional rounded and angular gravels, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery and occasional animal bone; [370] waterlogged dark greyish brown sticky silt with a charcoal cap across the top of the fill and orange mottling towards the base, contained moderate/ frequent Deverel-Rimbury pottery, a worked flint and frequent animal bone and antler, bulk sample <44> taken; [371] mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent rounded and angular gravel poorly sorted, similar to; [372] mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent rounded and angular gravel poorly sorted; [373] mid yellowish brown compact gravel/ iron pan slump poorly sorted.

F.154 Pit. Cut [342] small sub-circular shallow feature with a moderate top break of slope, concave sides and a flat base (length 0.9m; width 0.86m; depth 0.11m). Fill [341] mid brownish grey soft sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery.

F.162 Pit. Cut [377] small/ medium relatively shallow sub-circular feature with gradual/ moderate top break of slope, convex turning to concave sides and a concave base (length 1.65m; width 1.6m; depth 0.27m). Two fills [375] mid grey moderately soft sandy silt with frequent small stones, contained rare animal bones and had a diffuse basal boundary with; [376] mid greyish orange friable sandy silt with frequent small stones.

F.171 Pit. Cut [405] small circular bowl shaped feature with step sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 1.2m; width 1.2m; depth 0.3m). Fill [404] mid/ dark brown very sticky sandy silt with occasional/ moderate gravel inclusions.

F.174 Pit. Cut [415] very small shallow circular feature with shallow break of slope and shallow concave sides with a concave base (length 0.4m; width 0.38m; depth 0.08m). Fill [414] dark grey moderately soft silt with occasional small stones.

F.175 Pit. Cut [417] small very shallow sub-circular feature with moderate top break of slope and non-perceivable basal break of slope, shallow almost flat sides and a flat base (length 0.8m; width 0.75m; depth 0.08m). Fill [416] dark brown compact silt with rare small stones.

F.177 Pit. Cut [423] very small shallow circular feature with sharp top break of slope, comparatively steep sides and a flat base (length 0.36m; width 0.36m; depth 0.07m). Fill [422] dark brown slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.186 Pit. Cut [444] small deep clean circular feature with steep straight sides, a sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal and a concave base (length 0.6m; width 0.6m; depth 0.36m). Fill [443] mid/ dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F.187 Pit. Cut [449] medium sized circular feature with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 1.1m; width 1.1m; depth 0.51m). Two fills [447] mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [448] mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.188 Pit. Cut [459] small sub-circular shallow feature with a moderate top break of slope, concave sides and a concave base (length 0.64m; width 0.54m; depth 0.12m). Fill [458] dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with rare flecks of charcoal.

F.194 Pit. Cut [478] small shallow sub-circular feature with shallow break of slope, shallow concave sides and a flattish base (length 0.78m; width 0.55m; depth 0.12m). Fill [479] mid greyish brown friable soft silt with occasional rounded and angular gravels and frequent charcoal flecks, contained an animal bone.

F.196 Pit. Cut [485] medium sized circular feature with vertical sides, a sharp break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 1.4m; width 1.4m; depth 0.5m). Three fills [482] mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions occasional animal bones; [483] mid brown gravelly silt; [484] dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.199 Pit. Cut [496]/ [505] medium sub-circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 1.85m+; width 1.5m; depth 0.51m). Three fills [493]/ [504] light greyish green moderately soft silt with moderate small stones and flecks of charcoal, contained occasional Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [494] light orangey grey soft silt with occasional small stones and rare flecks of charcoal, contained moderate amounts of animal and a large fragment of quern stone; [495] light grey friable silty sand.
Cut by linear F.166.

F.200 Pit. Cut [501] medium/ large circular feature with moderately steep northern side, a steep southern side, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 3.16m; width 2.5m; depth 0.8m). Two fills [499] mid brown moderately soft silt with occasional small stones and animal bone and rare fragments of wood; [500] dark grey moderately firm silty clay with rare small stones and fragments of wood, bulk sampled <48>.

F.202 Pit. Cut [510] medium relatively shallow circular feature with moderate break of slope and moderately steep north western edge, a sharp break of slope and steep south eastern side and a slightly concave base (length 2.3m; width 2.3m depth 0.61m). Two fills [508] dark brown moderately compact slightly sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions, rare charcoal flecks and rare animal bones; [509] dark, almost black moderately compact organic silt with rare charcoal inclusions, rare burnt stones and fragments of wood, contained occasional animal bone, bulk sampled <47>.

F.203 Pit. Cut [518] medium/ large sub-circular feature with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base with a small depression towards the centre (length 3.5m; width 2.6m; depth 0.86m). Five fills [513] mid brown sandy silt with very occasional small stone inclusions, contained occasional animal bone and a worked flint; [514] light to mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery, a worked flint and moderate animal bones; [515] orangey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, contained occasional animal bone; [516] rich black organic-peaty silt with occasional gravel inclusions, contained an in situ wooden stake, bulk sampled <49>; [517] dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Monolith tin <50> taken.
Cut by linear F.184.

F.209 Pit. Cut [637] large circular feature with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base with some irregularity due to revetment (length 4.75m ;width 4.45m; depth 0.83m). Twenty four fills [613] dark grey slightly sandy silt with occasional small stones, rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery and occasional animal bone; [614] mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small stones; [615] mottled orange and grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, bulk sampled <53>; [616] orange and brown gravel and silt mix; [617] mid brown slightly sandy silt with moderate/ frequent small stones; [618] dark grey slightly sandy silt with occasional small stones; [619] mid greyish orange sandy silt with iron staining; [620] blackish grey organic sandy silt with occasional small stones, occasional Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bone; [623] mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones; [624] brownish black silty peat; [625] mid greyish brown sandy silt; [628] black peat with moderate animal bones and worked wood, bulk sampled <54>; [633] re-deposited natural gravel; [634] dark grey sandy silt with moderate gravel and occasional wood and other organic inclusions; [619] dark blackish brown sandy silt with a slight peaty/ organic mix and occasional small stones; [632] mid/ dark grey sandy silt with occasional twigs and small stones; [635] re-deposited natural slump; [621] mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones; [622] dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones; [626] mid orangey brown silty sand; [636] re-deposited natural gravel; [627] mid grey slightly silty natural gravel slump; [629] mid grey silty gravel; [630] re-deposited natural gravel.

F.210 Pit. Cut [547] small very shallow sub-circular feature with moderate top break of slope, moderate concave sides and a flat base (length 1.5m; width 1.3m; depth 0.17m). Fill [546] light greyish brown firm sandy silt with rare flecks of charcoal and occasional small sub-rounded stones. Cuts linear F.130.

F.211 Pit. Recut [551] small shallow feature with sharp top break of slope, moderately steep and concave sides and a concave base (length 1.85m; width 1.8m; depth 0.28m). Fill [550] mid brownish grey firm slightly sandy silt with rare small stones and occasional animal bone. Recut into pit F.212.

F.212 Pit. Cut [558] large circular feature with moderate top break of slope on its south eastern side, slightly convex, moderate side turning concave towards the base, a sharp top break of slope on the north western side, with steep concave sides, and a slightly concave base (length 4.2m; width 4m; depth 0.88m). Seven fills [552] light brownish grey compact sandy silt with rare small stones and very rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [553] very light brownish orange firm sand with frequent small stones; [554] dark orangey brown firm very sandy silt with rare small stones; [555] very dark grey compact organic silt with frequent snail shells, fragments of wood, hazelnut shells and moderate animal bones; [556] mid orangey red stiff sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [557] dark brown almost black firm organic smooth silt with frequent fragments of wood, occasional worked wood, Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bones, bulk sampled <56>; [652] mid greyish black pure silt containing occasional Deverel-Rimbury pottery, monolith tin taken <52>. Re-cut by pit F.211.

F.214 Pit. Cut [608] shallow, wide spread irregular sub-circular feature with shallow/ moderate top break of slope, irregular convex north western side and irregular concave south eastern side with undulating base (length 4.2m; width 1.6m; depth 0.46m). Five fills [603] mid greyish blue, firm, slightly sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and larger pieces $\leq 40\text{mm}$, occasional small sub-angular stones, contained occasional Deverel-Rimbury pottery, animal bone and rare burnt clay and burnt stone; [604] mid grey firm sandy silt with moderate small stones and moderate charcoal lumps $\leq 15\text{mm}$; [605] mid bluish grey firm sandy silt with moderate sub-angular small stones; [606] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional/ moderate small sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional animal bone; [607] mid yellowish brown firm sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stones, occasional Deverel-Rimbury pottery and rare animal bone. Cut by linear F.130.

F.244 Pit. Cut [722] medium sub-circular feature with steep concave sides, a moderately sharp top break of slope and a flat bottom (length 2m+; width 1.9m; depth 0.55m). Three fills [719] yellowish brown loose silty sand with moderate small stones; [720] mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small stones, rare flecks of charcoal, frequent Deverel-Rimbury pottery and occasional animal bone; [721] yellowish brown loose silty sand with moderate small stones.

.249 Pit. Cut [750] sub-square feature with vertical sides sharp top and basal breaks of slope and a flat base (length 1.6m; width 0.58m; depth 0.46m). Two fills [748] light grey silty sand with rare small stones, moderate flecks of charcoal and rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [749] mid grey silty sand with moderate small stones and flecks of charcoal, rare burnt clay and burnt flint, moderate Deverel-Rimbury pottery and moderate animal bone, contained burnt and broken up human bone, bulk sampled <58>.

F.259 Pit. Cut [786] large circular feature with steep concave sides, a little irregular on the western side, sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 3.5m; width 3.5m; depth 1.11m). Eleven fills [775] mid yellowish brown firm sandy silt with frequent small stones and patches of sand and rare animal bone and Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [776] mid grey firm clay with occasional animal bone and burnt stone and rare burnt clay, burnt flint and Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [777] mid brownish grey friable sandy silt with frequent small stones; [778] mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent small stones; [779] mid yellowish brown firm silty sand with very abundant pea gravels and rare worked clay and burnt stone; [780] mid orangey brown firm clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [781] mid yellow friable sandy silt with frequent small stones; [782] dark brownish grey organic clay with frequent small stones and fragments of wood and leaves; [783] brownish yellow friable silty sand with frequent gravels; [784] mid yellowish red compact sandy silt with frequent gravels; [785] light grey soft organic clay.

F.268 Pit. Cut [793] small sub-circular feature with near vertical undercutting sides, concave to the north and convex to the south, sharp top break of slope and concave base (length 0.68m; width 0.5m; 0.44m). Fill [792] mid grey compact sandy silt with rare small stones.

F.272 Pit. Cut [801] large sub-circular feature with steep irregular but overall concave sides, a sharp top break of slope, and a concave base, stepped deeper in the centre (length 3.1m; width 2.8m; depth 0.85m). Four fills [802] mid reddish brown soft silt with rare small stones, contained animal bone; [803] mid grey soft sandy silt with frequent small stones, moderate animal bone, occasional burnt stones and rare burnt clay, worked flint and snail shells; [804] mid grey soft clayey silt with occasional iron staining, small rounded stones, animal bone and rare burnt stone, bulk sampled <61>; [805] mid greyish orange soft sandy gravel with moderate small stones. Monolith tin taken <60>.

F.274 Pit. Cut [817] medium sub-circular feature with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 3.1m; width 2.5m; depth 0.61m). Nine fills [808] mid brown compact sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; [809] mid brown loose sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [810] dark brown compact silt with rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery and worked flint; [811] dark brownish grey loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions, and occasional animal bone; [812] orangey brown compact very sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [813] dark brownish grey compact smooth organic silt with frequent Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bones and rare worked flint; [814] orangey brown loose very sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [815] reddish orange loose sandy gravel; [816] dark grey compact organic silt with frequent small/ medium rounded stones, bulk sampled <62>.

F.278 Pit. Cut [828] small/ medium sub-circular feature with steep to vertical slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 1.6m; width 1.2m; depth 0.45m). Two fills [826] mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions and rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bone; [827] mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

F.283 Pit. Cut [862] large circular feature with moderately steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a gently concave base (length 4m; width approx.4m; depth 0.95m). Eleven fills [863], [864] described in F.284; [853] brownish grey loose soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions animal bone and rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bone; [854] mid grey soft silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions; [855] orangey brown compact sand with flecks of manganese; [856] mid grey firm sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [857] orangey brown compact sand with flecks of manganese; [858] dark grey firm organic silty clay with rare gravel inclusions and Deverel-Rimbury pottery and occasional animal bone, bulk sampled <67>; [859] orangey brown compact sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [860] orangey brown soft silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions; [861] orangey brown soft silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions. Monolith tin <65> taken. Re-cut by pit F.284.

F.284 Pit. Cut [875] large circular feature with a gradual sloping western side and a gradual top break of slope, a moderately steep stepped southern side with a moderate top break of slope and a flat base (length 4.2m; width 3.6m; depth 0.85m). Twelve fills [863] yellowish brown compact silty sand capping fill with moderate gravel inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal; [864] greyish brown compact silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal; [865] greyish brown compact silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [866] light grey firm organic silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; [867] yellowish grey soft sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [868] orangey brown soft silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions; [869] brownish orange firm silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions; [870] orangey brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [871] yellowish brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [872] light grey soft organic silty clay with rare gravel inclusions; [873] dark grey soft very organic silty clay with rare gravel inclusions, Deverel-Rimbury pottery, worked flint and burnt stone and frequent animal bone, bulk sampled <68>; [874] yellowish grey soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Re-cuts earlier pit F.283.

F.315 Pit. Cut [1101] large sub-circular feature with steep irregular sides shallower towards the north, sharp top break of slope and an irregular base flat in parts (length 4.4m; width 4.2m; depth 1.2m). Thirteen fills [1102] yellowish grey soft sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, capping fill, contained occasional animal bone and burnt stone and rare prehistoric pottery, burnt clay and burnt

flint; [1103] mid brownish grey soft sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, occasional animal bone and rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery and burnt clay; [1104] brownish yellow soft sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1105] mixed yellowish grey to mid grey soft clay with occasional gravel inclusions more frequent towards the base, rare animal bone, worked flint and burnt stone; [1106] reddish orangey firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <76>; [1107] mid grey soft sandy silt with mottled patches of reddish orange iron panning, rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery, animal bone and burnt stone; [1108] dark greyish black soft organic silt with occasional gravel inclusions, flecks of charcoal and frequent chips and fragments of wood including 5+ worked wood pieces, rare animal bone, burnt clay worked flint and burnt stone, bulk sampled <77> and <78>; [1109] dark greyish brown and orange bands of soft clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1110] compact whitish grey sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1113] mid grey soft clay with red iron staining and rare patches of gravel, and worked wood; [1114] compact whitish grey sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1115] dark orange sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1119] greyish orange soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

Internal cut [1111] small sub-circular feature cut into [1106] with near vertical sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length unknown; width 0.44m; depth 0.37m). Two fills [1112] orange with patches of mid/ dark grey soft silt with frequent iron staining and moderate gravel inclusions; [1103] mid brownish grey soft sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1104] brownish yellow soft sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.326 Pit. Cut [1147] medium/ large sub-circular feature with a steep concave western side with a sharp top break of slope, a steep convex eastern sides with a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 2.9m; width 2.4m; depth 0.82m). Eight fills [1139] light grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions, Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bone; [1140] light grey soft silt with moderate gravel inclusions and moderate animal bone; [1141] mid grey firm silt with moderate pea gravel inclusions and rare animal bone; [1142] light brownish yellow soft silt with moderate pea gravel inclusions; [1143] light grey soft clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1144] mid yellowish orange soft silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1145] light brown soft silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1146] black soft organic silt with frequent fragments of wood, bulk sampled <86>.

F.362 Pit. Cut [1294] small/ medium circular feature with moderately steep irregular sides, a sharp top break of slope and an irregular but overall concave base (length 1.98m; width 1.98m; depth 0.67m). Six fills [1288] mid brownish grey soft clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare animal bone; [1289] mid orangey brown soft clayey sand with rare gravel inclusions; [1290] mid orangey brown soft clayey sand with rare gravel inclusions; [1291] light yellowish grey soft clayey silt and frequent animal bone; [1292] dark blackish grey organic clayey silt with rare animal bone and fragments of wood; [1293] dark orangey brown soft sand.

Cut by ditch F.343.

F.387 Pit. Cut [1475] large sub-circular shaped feature with near vertical very slightly convex SW and NE sides (across its width) with a very sharp top break of slope, a steep NW side, a moderately steep SE side with sharp top breaks of slope and a slightly concave base deeper towards the NW (length 4.7m; width 3m; depth 1.08m). Fourteen fills [1461] mid/ dark greyish brown firm silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, charcoal flecks and animal bone and rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [1462] light/ mid yellowish grey moderately soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks; [1463] dark yellow dirty gravel with occasional silty patches; [1464] light/ mid yellow dirty pea gravel with occasional silty patches; [1465] mottled mid orange and grey moderately soft sandy silt; [1466] dark greyish black soft clean organic silt containing occasional/ moderate charcoal flecks, moderate animal bone and frequent wooden fragments and occasional worked wood; [1467] dark greyish black soft organic silt with frequent small gravels, moderate charcoal flecks and frequent worked wood, some burnt; [1468] dark reddish orange stiff iron-panned gravel; [1469] dark blackish very soft organic silt with rare pea gravel; [1470] mid greyish brown dirty gravel slump; [1471] light grey soft silty sand; [1472] light yellowy grey moderately soft/ loose silty sand with frequent small gravels; [1473] dark orange stiff sandy gravel lens; [1474] dark greyish black very soft clean organic silt with rare pea gravels and frequent charcoal, bulk sampled <113>.

F.429 Pit. Cut [1585] large circular feature with a near vertical south western side with a sharp top break of slope, a moderately steep convex north eastern side with a moderately sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 3.3m; width 3.15m; depth 1.02m). Ten fills [1575] brownish grey firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions and rare animal bone; [1576] brownish grey soft silt with occasional

gravel inclusions and rare animal bone; [1577] light brown firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1578] light brownish orange soft sandy silt with very rare gravel inclusions; [1579] light brownish orange soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1580] mid grey soft clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1581] dark orange soft silt with moderate gravel inclusions; [1582] orangey grey soft clean silt; [1583] light brownish orange soft clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1584] black soft organic silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F.431 Pit. Cut [1542] heavily truncated cut with an irregular north eastern side (some dimensions unknown due to truncation; depth 0.98m+). Two fills [1540] light yellowish grey soft clayey sand with moderate gravel inclusions; [1541] light orangey yellow soft silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

Re-cut [1549] large circular feature with steep convex sides a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 4.25m; width 3.5m; depth 0.95m). Six fills [1543] mid yellowish brown firm silty sand mottled with occasional chalk flecks, with moderate gravel inclusions and animal bone; [1544] dark bluish grey soft clayey sand with rare gravel inclusions, burnt clay and Deverel-Rimbury and Beaker pottery and moderate animal bone; [1545] mid greyish orange clayey sand with occasional pea gravel inclusions; [1546] mid yellowish grey soft clayey silt with rare pea gravel inclusions; [1547] mid orangey grey soft clayey sand with moderate pea gravel inclusions; [1548] dark greyish black soft organic clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions and animal bone, bulk sampled <114>.

F.435 Pit. Cut [1605] large circular feature with a near vertical, slightly concave eastern sides turning slightly convex towards the base, a steep convex western side with a sharp top break of slope an irregular but concave base (length 3m; width 2.95m; depth 1.05m). Eleven fills [1594] light brownish grey firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1595] mid brown moderately soft silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1596] dark brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1597] dark brownish grey moderately soft clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1598] light yellowish brown firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1599] mid grey firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [1600] light grey soft silt with frequent pea gravel inclusions; [1601] mid brownish grey soft silt with frequent pea gravel inclusions; [1602] light brown moderately soft silt with frequent pea gravel inclusions; [1603] light orangey brown soft clayey silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1604] black soft organic silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Cuts ditch F.436.

F.437 Pit. Cut [1611] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow sides, a moderately steep top break of slope and an irregular but overall concave base (length 0.93m; width 0.7m; depth 0.16m). Fill [1610] dark greyish black soft sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks, moderate burnt stone and rare burnt clay, bulk sampled <133>.

F.440 Pit. Cut [1617] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep stepped sides, a moderately sharp top break of slope and a concave base (dimensions unknown, truncated by pit F.441). Fill [1616] mid grey soft silty sand with frequent pea gravel inclusions.

Truncated by pit F.441

F.441 Pit. Cut [1618] medium/ large sub-circular feature with near vertical south eastern corner, with a sharp top break of slope leading to a moderately sharp basal break of slope, a steep sloping north western corner with a moderately sharp top break of slope leading to a non-perceivable basal break of slope and an irregular base (length 3.22m; width 2.21m; depth 0.72m). Eight fills [1619] black firm silty sand with frequent burnt stones and charcoal lumps and flecks, occasional burnt flints and burnt clay and occasional Deverel-Rimbury pottery, bulk sampled <134>; [1620] yellowish grey soft silt with occasional burnt stones and charcoal flecks; [1621] mottled light orange and brownish grey firm silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1622] dark grey soft organic silt with occasional gravel inclusions, animal bone and Deverel-Rimbury pottery and rare burnt and worked clay and burnt stone; [1623] light yellowish brown soft silt with occasional lumps of charcoal ; [1624] dark grey soft silt with frequent charcoal; [1625] orange soft sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1626] greyish yellow soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.442 Pit. Earliest cut [1632] large truncated feature with steep irregular but overall concave north western side, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length unknown; width 2.3m remaining depth 0.75m). Two fills [1630] mid orangey brown soft sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [1631] banded mid orangey brown and bluish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks.

Cut [1629] sub-circular feature with moderately steep slightly concave sides, a moderately sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 3.5m; width 3.5m; depth 0.6m). Two fills [1627] banded light brownish yellow and yellowy brown firm silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [1628] mid bluish brown clayey silt with occasional large stones, rare charcoal flecks, moderate worked clay and burnt stone and rare animal bone, bulk sampled <159>.

Middle Bronze Age Postholes

Structure 1

F.143 Posthole. Cut [316] small circular feature with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope, almost vertical sides and a concave base (length 0.23m; width 0.23m; depth 0.22m). Fill [315] mid greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with rare small stones. Within a cluster of postholes.

F.144 Posthole. Cut [319] small sub-circular NE-SW feature with sharp top break of slope, vertical sides and a concave base (length 0.38m; width 0.32m; depth 0.25m). Two fills [317] post pipe mid greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with rare small stones and rare flecks of charcoal; [318] light greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with no inclusions. Within a cluster of postholes.

F.145 Posthole. Cut [321] small circular feature with moderate top break of slope, concave sides and a concave base (length 0.24m; width 0.24m; depth 0.09m). Fill [320] mid greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with rare flecks of charcoal. Within a cluster of postholes.

F.146 Posthole. Cut [323] small circular feature with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope, vertical sides and a concave base (length 0.23m; width 0.23m; depth 0.19m). Fill [322] mid greyish brown soft sandy silt with rare flecks of charcoal.

F.147 Posthole. Cut [326] small sub-circular feature with sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal break of slope, almost vertical sides and a concave base (length 0.31m; width 0.26m; depth 0.2m). Two fills [324] post pipe, mid greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with no inclusions; [325] light greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with no inclusions.

F.148 Posthole. Cut [328] small shallow circular feature with moderate top break of slope, concave sides and a flat base (length 0.37m; width 0.42m; depth 0.1m). Fill [327] light brown moderately soft sandy silt with rare small stones.

F.150 Posthole. Cut [330] small shallow oval feature with moderate top break of slope, concave sides and an irregular base (length 0.94m; width 0.6m; depth 0.14m). Fill [329] mid greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with rare small stones.

Structure 2

F.333 Posthole. Cut [1196] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep irregular sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.51m; width 0.28m; depth 0.11m). Fill [1195] mid orangey greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.348 Posthole. Cut [1189] small circular feature with near vertical sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.32m; width 0.32m; depth 0.14m). Fill [1189] dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal.

F.349 Posthole. Cut [1192] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.46m; width 0.35m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1191] mid orangey brown firm silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.350 Posthole. Cut [1194] small circular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.33m; width 0.32m; depth 0.1m). Fill [1193] mid/ dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare Deverel-Rimbury pottery.

Structure 3

F.334 Posthole. Cut [1198] small sub-circular feature with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.32m; width 0.23m; depth 0.1m). Fill [1197] mid orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.335 Posthole. Cut [1200] small sub-circular feature with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.49m; width 0.38m; depth 0.14m). Fill [1199] dark orangey brown loose sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.337 Posthole. Cut [1206] small sub-circular feature with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.5m; width 0.38m; depth 0.19m). Fill [1205] dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare animal bone.
Cut into post palisade F.339.

F.338 Posthole. Cut [1208] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.22m; width 0.19m; depth 0.08m). Fill [1207] dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.
Cut into post palisade F.339.

F.339 Post Palisade. Cut [1210] small irregular oval feature with moderately steep western side with a sharp top break of slope, a non-existent eastern side and an irregular base (length 0.65m; width 0.5m; depth 0.21m). Fill [1209] mid/ dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.
Cut by postholes F.337 and F.338.

F.340 Posthole. Cut [1213] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep slightly concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.53m; width 0.45m; depth 0.17m). Two fills [1211] dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecks and Deverel-Rimbury pottery; [1212] mid brownish orange firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.341 Pit. Cut [1216] small shallow oval irregular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and an irregular base (length 1.49m; width 0.86m; depth 0.19m). Two fills [1214] light/ mid brownish orange silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1215] light/ mid pinkish brown orange silt with rare gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <87>.

F.353 Posthole. Cut [1183] small circular feature with moderately steep irregular sides, a moderate top break of slope and an irregular base (length 1.43m; width 1.36m; depth 0.29m). Three fills [1180] mid grey soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks and rare animal bone; [1181] yellowish grey soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [1182] yellowish grey friable sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
Cuts posthole F.354.

F.354 Posthole. Cut [1186] small circular feature with steep concave north western side, a steep irregular south eastern side and a slightly concave base (length 0.54m; width 0.48m; depth 0.22m). Two fills [1184] mid grey soft silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks; [1185] yellowish grey soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
Cut by pit F.353.

Structure 4

F.336 Posthole. Cut [1202] small sub-circular feature with vertical sides, a very sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 0.34m; width 0.34m; depth 0.2m). Fill [1201] mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.405 Posthole. Cut [1515] small circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.52m; width 0.51m; depth 0.16m). Fill [1514] mid brown compact silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <132>.

F.414 Posthole. Cut [1533] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.5m; width 0.45; depth 0.16). Fill [1532] mid brown compact silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <127>.

F.417 Posthole. Cut [1551] small sub-circular feature with shallow concave sides, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base, deeper towards the east (length 0.53m; width 0.38m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1550] mid brown compact silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <125>.

F.418 Pit. Cut [1554] small sub-circular feature with near vertical western side with a sharp top break of slope, a moderately steep concave eastern sides with a moderate top break of slope and a concave base, deeper towards the west (length 0.9m; width 0.8; depth 0.35m). Two fills [1552] light brown compact clay with occasional gravel inclusions and animal bone and rare flecks of charcoal; [1553] light orangey brown soft sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.433 Posthole. Cut [1589] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow concave sides, a moderately shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.54m; width 0.45m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1588] mid brown firm silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <126>.

Structure 5

F.250 Posthole. Cut [752] small shallow circular feature with shallow concave sides and a concave base (length 0.5m; width 0.5m; depth 0.14m). Fill [751] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions

F.251 Posthole. Cut [754] small circular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.5m; width 0.5m; depth 0.2m). Fill [753] mid brownish grey firm sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded stones.

F.252 Posthole. Cut [756] small shallow circular feature with shallow concave sides and a concave base (length 0.53m; width 0.5m; depth 0.15m). Fill [755] mid brownish grey firm sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones.

F.365 Posthole. Cut [1302] small sub-circular feature with steep sides, slightly moderate to the east, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.55m; width 0.45m; depth 0.13m). Fill [1301] yellowish brown firm silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <98>.

F.377 Posthole. Cut [1380] small sub-circular feature with steep concave western side with a sharp top break of slope, a moderately shallow eastern side with a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.6m; width 0.45m; depth 0.13m). Fill [1379] yellowish brown loose silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.
Cuts pit F.376.

F.388 Posthole. Cut [1477] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope, and a flattish base (length 0.61m; width 0.5m; depth 0.13m). Fill [1476] light yellowish brown compact slightly silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <138>.

F.389 Posthole. Cut [1479] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow sides, a shallow top break of slope and a flattish base (length 0.5m; width 0.45m; depth 0.08m). Fill [1478] light yellowish brown compact slightly silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sample <135>.

F.390 Posthole. Cut [1483] small sub-circular feature with moderately sloping irregular sides, a moderate top break of slope and an irregular base (length 0.45m; width 0.5m; depth 0.15m). Fill [1482] light yellowish brown slightly silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <136>. Unclear relationship with ditch F.364.

F.391 Posthole. Cut [1485] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow sides, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.54m; width 0.47m; depth 0.13m). Fill [1484] mid yellowish grey brown compact slightly silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <142>.

F.392 Posthole. Cut [1487] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.65m; width 0.55m; depth 0.15m). Fill [1486] mid greyish brown compact silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <137>.

F.393 Posthole. Cut [1489] small circular feature with shallow concave sides, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.54m; width 0.54m; depth 0.09m). Fill [1488] mid greyish brown compact silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <146>.

F.394 Posthole. Cut [1491] small sub-circular feature with relatively steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 0.6m; width 0.56m; depth 0.15m). Fill [1490] mid greyish brown compact silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <145>. Unclear relationship with ditch F.364.

F.395 Posthole. Cut [1495] small circular feature with steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.43m; width 0.43m; depth 0.2m). Fill [1494] mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <140>.

F.396 Posthole. Cut [1497] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.6m; width 0.5m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1496] mid orangey brown compact silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <149>.

F.397 Posthole. Cut [1499] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow concave sides a moderately shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.55m; width 0.5m; depth 0.15m). Fill [1498] mid orangey brown compact silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <144>.

F.398 Posthole. Cut [1501] small circular feature with shallow sides, a very shallow/ undeterminable top break of slope and a shallow slightly concave base (length 0.44m; width 0.44m; depth 0.05m). Fill [1500] mid brown soft silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <147>.

F.399 Posthole. Cut [1503] small sub-circular feature with shallow sides, a shallow top break of slope and a flattish base (length 0.5m; width 0.4m; depth 0.09m). Fill [1402] light brown compact silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <141>.

F.400 Posthole. Cut [1505] small circular feature with shallow sides, a shallow top break of slope and a flattish base (length 0.5m; width 0.49m; depth 0.08m). Fill [1504] light brown compact silty clay with moderate gravel inclusion, bulk sampled <151>.

F.401 Posthole. Cut [1507] small circular feature with shallow concave sides, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.25m; width 0.25m; depth 0.05m). Fill [1506] light brown soft silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <128>.

F.402 Posthole. Cut [1509] small circular feature with very shallow sides, a very shallow/ undeterminable top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.42m; width 0.42m; depth 0.06m). Fill [1508] dark orangey brown soft sand with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <129>.

F.403 Posthole. Cut [1511] small sub-circular feature with shallow concave sides, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.3m; width 0.25m; depth 0.06m). Fill [1510] dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusion, bulk sampled <130>.

F.404 Posthole. Cut [1513] small circular feature with relatively steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sloped base deeper towards the west (length 0.52m; width 0.5m; depth 0.16m). Fill [1512] light yellowish brown compact silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <131>.

F.408 Posthole. Cut [1521] small very shallow circular feature with a flattish base (length 0.35m; width 0.35m; depth 0.03m). Fill [1520] mid orangey brown soft silty sand with occasional pea gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <143>.

F.409 Posthole. Cut [1523] small circular feature with shallow concave side, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.35m; width 0.3m; depth 0.08m). Fill [1522] mid/ dark greyish brown soft silty sand with rare pea gravel inclusions and flecks of charcoal, bulk sampled <139>.

F.410 Posthole. Cut [1525] small circular very shallow feature with shallow sides and a concave base (length 0.35m; width 0.33m; depth 0.06m). Fill [1524] mid orangey brown soft silty sand with moderate pea gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <156>.

F.411 Posthole. Cut [1527] small sub-circular feature with shallow concave sides, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.55m; width 0.45m; depth 0.1m). Fill [1526] mid/ dark orangey grey soft silty sand with very rare pea gravel inclusions and flecks of degraded pot, bulk sampled <157>.

F.412 Posthole. Cut [1529] small sub-circular feature with an irregular shallow eastern side with an undeterminable top break of slope, a shallow concave western side with a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.45m; width 0.35m; depth 0.09m). Fill [1528] mid/ dark yellowish grey soft silty sand with rare pea gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <155>.

F.413 Posthole. Cut [1531] small sub-circular feature with relatively steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base, deeper towards the east (length 0.6m; width 0.45m; depth 0.22m). Fill [1530] mid/ dark orangey brown moderately firm silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <158>.

F.419 Posthole. Cut [1556] small sub-circular feature with steep sides a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.4m; width 0.3m; depth 0.22m). Fill [1555] light brown firm silty clay with moderate pea gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <124>.

F.420 Posthole. Cut [1558] small sub-circular feature with steep, slightly concave sides a moderately sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.55m; width 0.46m; depth 0.22m). Fill [1557] mid brown firm silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <123>.

F.421 Posthole. Cut [1560] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.35m; width 0.33m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1559] light greyish brown compact silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <122>.

F.422 Posthole. Cut [1562] small circular feature with steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.36m; width 0.35m; depth 0.19m). Fill [1561] light greyish brown compact silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <121>.

F.423 Posthole. Cut [1564] small sub-circular feature with steep sides, a moderately sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 0.5m; width 0.35m; depth 0.17m). Fill [1563] dark brown firm silty clay with moderate pea gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <120>.

F.424 Posthole. Cut [1566] small shallow circular feature with shallow concave sides, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.33m; width 0.32m; depth 0.06m). Fill [1565] dark brown firm silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <119>.

F.425 Posthole. Cut [1568] small circular feature with shallow concave sides, a moderately shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.4m; width 0.39m; depth 0.09m). Fill [1567] mid brown firm silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <118>.

F.426 Posthole. Cut [1570] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.32m; width 0.24m; depth 0.08m). Fill [1569] mid brown soft silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <117>.

F.427 Posthole. Cut [1572] small circular feature with moderately shallow concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.45m; width 0.45m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1571] dark brown firm silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <116>.

F.428 Posthole. Cut [1574] small sub-circular feature with steep sides, a moderately steep top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.56m; width 0.46m; depth 0.2m). Fill [1573] mid/ dark brown firm silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <115>.

Postholes Associated with Droveway

F.267 Posthole. Cut [838] small circular feature with near vertical sides and a flat base (length 0.55m; width 0.55m; depth 0.1m). Fill [837] mid to dark brown firm moist silty clay with occasional small angular stones and frequent animal bone.
Cut into pit F.266.

F.300 Posthole. Cut [1014] small circular deep feature with near vertical sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.36m; width 0.2m; depth 0.63m). Fill [1013] mid grey slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
Cut by pit F.299 and ditch F.290.

F.309 Posthole. Cut [1057] small sub-circular feature with a moderately steep eastern side, shallow western side, moderately shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.5m; width unknown; depth 0.18m). Fill [1056] mid brownish orange compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.
Unknown relationship with ditch F.305.

F.321 Posthole. Cut [1129] small circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.68m; width 0.6m; depth 0.19m). Fill [1128] mid/ dark compact slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

F.327 Posthole. Cut [1149] small shallow sub-circular feature with moderately shallow concave sides a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.3m; width 0.25m; depth 0.08m). Fill [1148] orangey brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.328 Posthole. Cut [1151] small circular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.28m; width 0.28m; depth 0.11m). Fill [1150] orangey brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.329 Posthole. Cut [1153] small circular feature with steep sides a moderately sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.25m; width 0.25m; depth 0.18m). Fill [1152] orangey brown loose sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.330 Posthole. Cut [1155] small circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.32m; width 0.32m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1154] orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.331 Posthole. Cut [1157] small circular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.25m; width 0.25m; depth 0.09m). Fill [1156] brownish orange loose very sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.332 Posthole. Cut [1159] small circular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.25m; width 0.25m; depth 0.09m). Fill [1158] brownish orange loose very sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.367 Posthole. Cut [1336] relatively large circular feature with almost vertical but convex sides, a sharp top break of slope and an irregular base (length 0.81m; 0.81m; 0.61m). Fill [1335] mid greyish brown soft sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions, animal bone and worked flint.

F.370 Posthole. Cut [1359] small sub-circular feature with shallow sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.5m; width 0.45m; depth 0.17m). Fill [1358] mid orangey brown moderately soft sandy silt with rare rounded gravels and flecks of charcoal.

F.371 Posthole. Cut [1361] small circular feature with shallow sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.6m; width 0.6m; depth 0.14m). Fill [1360] mid orangey brown moderately soft sandy silt with rare rounded gravels and charcoal flecks.

F.372 Posthole. Cut [1363] small circular feature with moderately shallow sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.4m; width 0.37m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1362] mid orangey brown soft sandy silt with occasional pea gravel towards the base and charcoal flecks.

F.373 Posthole. Cut [1367] moderately large circular feature with vertical eastern side with a sharp top and moderate basal break of slope, a steep western side with a sharp top break of slope and an indistinguishable basal break of slope and a flat base (length 0.88m; width 0.8m; depth 0.45m). Three fills [1364] mid orangey brown moderately firm silty sand with occasional pea gravels, charcoal flecks and animal bone; [1365] mid orangey brown soft sandy silt with rare pea gravels and occasional charcoal flecks, post packing; [1366] mid/ dark brownish orange soft slightly sandy silt with moderate pea gravel, post pipe.

F.374 Posthole. Cut [1369] small shallow circular feature with shallow sides and a concave base (length 0.33m; 0.3m; depth 0.08m). Fill [1368] mid orangey brown soft sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.375 Posthole. Cut [1374] moderately large circular feature with near vertical sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flat base with a concave depression to the east (length 0.8m; width 0.8m; depth 0.39). Four fills [1370] dark orangey brown moderately firm silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, rare charcoal flecks and a flint scraper and flint blade; [1371] mid orangey brown soft sandy silt with rare pea gravel, post pipe; [1372] mid/ dark brownish orange soft slightly sandy silt with occasional small rounded gravels post packing; [1373] light brownish yellow soft/ friable silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions, post packing.

F.407 Posthole. Cut [1519] small shallow but relatively wide sub-circular feature with shallow concave side, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 1m; width 0.9m; depth 0.13m). Fill [1518] light yellowish grey soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.415 Posthole. Cut [1535] small sub-circular feature with relatively steep sides, stepped on the east, with moderately sharp top break of slope and a depressed sharply concave base (length 0.55m; width 0.4m; depth 0.22m). Fill [1534] mid yellowish grey moderately soft silty sand with rare pea gravel inclusions.

F.416 Posthole. Cut [1537] small circular feature with shallow concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.46m; width 0.45m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1536] light yellowish brown compact silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <125>.

F.434 Posthole. Cut [1591] small sub-circular feature with a shallow western side, a truncated eastern side, a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.57m; width 0.52m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1590] light brown firm silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <148>.

Solitary Postholes

F.179 Posthole. Cut [430] small circular shallow feature with concave sides and a concave base (length 0.42m; width 0.42m; depth 0.1m). Fill [429] mid/ dark brown moderately firm clayey silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and rare charcoal flecks.

F.183 Posthole. Cut [438] relatively large deep circular posthole with vertical sides, sharp top and bottom breaks of slope and a slightly concave base (length 0.45m; width 0.45m; depth 0.35m). Fill [437] mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, contained a fragment of animal bone.

F.432 Posthole. Cut [1587] small circular feature with steep slightly convex sides, a moderately sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.4m; width 0.37m; depth 0.18m). Fill [1586] mid brown firm silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions, bulk sampled <150>.

F.438 Posthole. Cut [1613] very small circular feature with near vertical sides, a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 0.3m; width 0.26m; depth 0.22m). Fill [1612] greyish brown soft sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, more common towards the base.

F.439 Posthole. Cut [1615] small circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderately sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.59m; width 0.51m; depth 0.18m). Fill [1614] light brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Probable Middle Bronze Age features

Pits

F.107 Pit. Cut [222] small E-W sub-circular feature with sharp top break and gradual basal break of slope and regular concave sides (length 1.2m; width 0.87m; depth 0.22m). Fill [221] dark yellowish brown moderately firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and rare reddish flecks of burnt pottery ≤1mm, poorly sorted.

F.125 Pit. Cut [271] small/ medium circular feature with steep to vertical sides, a sharp break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 1.4m; width 1.4m; depth 0.45m). Three fills [268] mid grey slightly sandy silty with occasional gravel inclusions; [269] light orange grey mottled slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bones; [270] dark blackish grey organic rich slightly sandy silt, contained a wooden stake and other wooden pieces, bulk sampled <38>.

F.138 Pit. Cut [298] small circular bowl-shaped feature with concave sides and base, a sharp top break of slope and a more gradual basal break of slope (length 0.65m; width 0.65m; depth 0.24m). Fill [297] mid greyish brown moderately soft clay with a very sharp basal boundary.

F.139 Pit. Cut [307] very small sub-circular N-S bowl-shaped feature with a sharp top break of slope, a more gentle basal break of slope and concave sides and base (length 0.7m; width 0.5m; depth 0.2m). Fill [306] mid greyish brown soft silt with no inclusions.

F.158 Pit. Cut [357] small shallow oval feature with concave, almost flat sides and a slightly concave base (length 0.95m; width 0.76m; depth 0.15m). Two fills [355] mid grey moderately soft clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional/ moderate animal bones with a diffuse basal boundary to; [356] greyish brown moderately soft silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

F.159 Pit. Cut [360] small circular feature with a sharp top break of slope, steep concave sides and a concave base (length 0.77m; width 0.76m; depth 0.27m). Two fills [358] mid orangey grey moderately soft sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, contained animal bones; [359] mid orange moderately soft silt with rare small stones.

F.160 Pit. Cut [362] small shallow circular feature with shallow irregular sides and a concave base (length 1.4m; width 0.83m+; depth 0.14m). Fill [361] mid brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional to frequent small and rounded flint and gravel inclusions. Is truncated by linear F.161.

F.164 Pit. Cut [381] medium shallow oval feature with moderate top break of slope, concave sides and an almost flat base (length 2.2m; width 1.7m; depth 0.33m). Two fills [379] mid grey moderately soft clayey silt with rare small stones; [380] mid brown moderately soft silt with occasional small stones.

F.169 Pit. Cut [401] small/ medium shallow sub-circular feature with a sharp top break of slope, slightly concave almost vertical sides and a flat base (length 1.38m; width 0.97m; depth 0.21m). Two fills [399] light brownish grey moderately firm sandy silt with moderate small stones; [400] light greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent small stones.

F.173 Pit. Cut [413] medium sized circular feature with steep almost vertical sides, a sharp break of slope and an undulating but overall concave base (length 1.8m; width 1.8m; depth 0.52m). Two fills [411] mid grey brown slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [412] re-deposited natural slump.

F.180 Pit. Cut [432] small sub-circular feature with moderate top break of slope, concave sides and a concave base (length 0.72m; width 0.62m; depth 0.17m). Fill [431] dark brown moderately firm clayey silt with rare small angular stones.

F.181 Pit. Cut [434] small shallow sub-circular scoop shaped feature with gradual top break of slope, shallow sloping sides and a irregular but overall concave base (length 1.04m; width 0.52m; depth 0.17m). Fill [433] mid/ dark mottled brown moderately firm clayey silt.

F.191 Pit. Cut [470] small/ medium sub-circular feature with gradual top break of slope, shallow slightly concave sides and a concave base (length 0.95m remaining; width 0.8m remaining; depth 0.3m remaining). Fill [471] very dark brown compact silt with frequent fragments of burnt stone and moderate flecks of charcoal, contained occasional animal bone. Truncated by pit F.192.

F.192 Pit. Cut [473] small/ medium sub-circular feature with moderate top break of slope, moderately steep slightly concave sides and a concave base (length 1.6m; width 1.17m; depth 0.35m). Fill [472] medium/ dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Truncates pit F.191.

F.195 Pit. Cut [481] small shallow circular feature with shallow break of slope and a flat base (length 1.4m; width 1.4m; depth 0.17m). Fill [480] dark greyish brown moderately soft silt with occasional small stones.

F.206 Pit. Cut [525] small/ medium shallow sub-circular feature with a sharp break of slope and steep concave northern side and a moderate break of slope with a moderately steep slightly concave southern side with a flat base (length 1.7m; width 1.6m; depth 0.33m). Fill [524] mid to dark firm, slightly sandy organic silt with rare charcoal flecks, burnt stone and animal bone.

F.207 Pit. Cut [536] medium sized circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, sharp top and bottom breaks of slope and a flat base (length 2.1m; width 1.9m; depth 0.6m). Four fills [532] light greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small stones, chalk flecks and charcoal, rare animal bone and Bronze Age pottery; [533] light greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent small stones and rare charcoal flecks; [534] dark greyish black firm organic clay with moderate small stones and chalk flecks, frequent charcoal and rare animal bone, bulk sampled <51>; [535] mixed light orangey brownish grey compact silty sand slump with frequent small stones.

F.215 Pit. Cut [643] small/ medium circular feature with very sharp top and basal breaks of slope, near vertical sides and a flat base (length 1.1m; width 1.05m; depth 0.5m). Three fills [640] mid greyish brown compact sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional pottery; [641] mid greyish blue compact silt with moderate small rounded stones, moderate charcoal pieces, occasional pottery and occasional/ moderate animal bone; [642] mid greyish brown firm silt with frequent small gravel.

F.217 Pit. Cut [649] small circular feature with steep concave sides, sharp break of slope and concave base (length 0.65m; width 0.6m; depth 0.23m). Fill [648] mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small round and sub-angular stones and rare flecks of charcoal.

F.219 Pit. Cut [654] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep concave sides a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 1.3m; width 1.23m; depth 0.25m). Fill [653] mid brown, soft, sandy silt with occasional small stones and very rare flecks of charcoal.

F.220 Pit. Cut [656] small shallow sub-rectangular feature with moderately steep concave sides, moderate top break of slope and an irregular base (length 0.95m; width 0.72m; depth 0.17m). Fill [655] greyish brown firm silt with moderately frequent small stones.
Unknown relationship with pit F.221.

F.221 Pit. Cut [658] small shallow circular feature with shallow concave sides, and an irregular base (length 0.44m; width 0.44m; depth 0.09m). Fill [657] greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent small stones.
Unknown relationship with pit F.220.

F.225 Pit. Cut [666] small circular feature with near vertical convex leading to concave sides towards the base, sharp top and basal breaks of slope, and a flat base (length 0.8m; width 0.75m; depth 0.32m). Fill [665] light greyish yellow firm silty sand with rare small stones and rare charcoal.

F.226 Pit. Cut [668] small/ medium circular pit with steep slightly concave sides a sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal break of slope and an almost flat base (length 1m; width 1m; depth 0.5m). Fill [667] light grey firm silty clay mottled with flecks of manganese, rare flecks of charcoal and small flecks of pottery.

F.230 Pit. Cut [676] small shallow circular feature with moderately steep sides and top break of slope, with a gradual basal break of slope and a flat base (length 0.85m; width 0.82m; depth 0.14m). Fill [675] mid grey soft silt with rare small stones.

F.231 Pit. Cut [678] small shallow circular feature with shallow sides and a concave base (length 0.6m; width 0.55m; depth 0.1m). Fill [677] brownish grey soft silt with rare small stones.

F.245 Pit. Cut [727] small/ medium circular feature with steep slightly concave western side with a sharp top break of slope, a moderately steep straight eastern side with a gradual/ moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 2.0m; width 2.0m; depth 0.5m). Four fills [723] mid brown firm clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks; [724] mid brown firm clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [725] mid brown firm clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [726] mid yellowish brown loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.248 Pit. Cut [734] small circular pit with steep sides, sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length 1.25m; width 1.2m; depth 0.37m). Two fills [732] greyish brown loose silty sand with moderate small stones, occasional animal bone and moderate burnt stone; [733] yellowish brown loose silty sand with moderate/ frequent small stones.

F.257 Pit. Cut [767] small circular feature with vertical sides, sharp top and basal breaks of slope and a flat base (length 0.59m; width 0.55m; depth 0.52m). Two fills [765] mid grey soft silt; [766] light brown firm silt with frequent small stones.

F.261 Pit. Cut [791] medium circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 1.7m; width 1.5m; depth 0.62m). Two fills [789] greyish brown soft silt with rare small stones; [790] light brownish orange soft silt with frequent small stones.

F.269 Pit. Cut [795] small circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and concave base (length 0.5m; width 0.5m; depth 0.21m). Fill [794] mid grey loose sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones.

F.270 Pit. Cut [798] small shallow circular feature with gradual slightly concave sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base (length 1.1m; width 1m; depth 0.17m). Two fills [796] light greyish

brown soft silt with occasional small stones; [797] light brownish grey firm silt with frequent small stones.

F.273 Pit. Cut [807] small circular feature with near vertical sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.45m; width 0.38m; depth 0.34m). Fill [806] mid greyish brown soft silt with rare small stones.

F.302 Pit. Cut [982] large circular feature with near vertical sides a sharp top break of slope, a moderate basal break of slope and a flattish base (length 3.05m; width 2.95m; depth 1.11m). Eight fills [851] light/ mid brown compact sandy silt with rare/ occasional gravel inclusions; [852] mid brown compact sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [976] orange sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [977] mid/ dark brown compact slightly sandy silt with occasional/ moderate gravel inclusions; [978] dark orangey grey mottled compact very sandy silt; [979] black compact rich organic layer with moderate fragments of wood; [980] grey compact smooth silt with frequent charcoal inclusions, bulk sampled <73>; [981] mid orange loose sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.322 Pit. Cut [1133] small circular feature with vertical sides and a slightly concave base (length 0.8m; width 0.71m; depth 0.49m). Three fills [1130] dark grey organic slightly sandy silt with rare/ occasional charcoal flecks; [1131] dark grey smooth silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent animal bone; [1132] mid brownish orange sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.
Cuts ditch F.314.

F.323 Pit. Cut [1168] small/ medium sub-circular feature with moderately steep gently concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a gently concave base (length 2.1m; width 1.65m; depth 0.55m). Eight fills [1160] light slightly greenish grey, moderately firm sandy silt with rare pea gravels and occasional flecks of charcoal; [1161] mid yellowish grey friable silt gravel; [1162] light slightly bluish grey moderately firm sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks; [1163] mid orangey grey firm silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; [1164] mid orangey brown moderately firm clean silty sand; [1165] mixed gravel lens; [1166] mid orangey brown moderately firm clean silt sand; [1167] mid orangey brown mottled with blue and darker orange patches slightly sandy silt with rare pea gravels.

F.324 Pit. Cut [1138] small circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 0.75m; width 0.75m; depth 0.29m). Fill [1137] mid greyish brown soft sandy silt with moderate burnt stones and occasional charcoal flecks.

F.342 Pit. Cut [1219] small/ medium circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, slightly shallower to the west, a sharp top break of slope and an irregular base (length 1.6m; width 1.5m; depth 0.63m). Two fills [1217] mid grey soft silt with rare/ occasional gravel inclusions; [1218] greyish brown firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.346 Pit. Cut [1170] small shallow sub-circular feature with steep eastern side with a sharp top break of slope, a shallow sloping western sides with a gradual top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 0.85m; width 0.8m; depth 0.11). [1169] mid grey soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions and frequent animal bones.

F.347 Pit. Cut [1172] small oblong feature with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 1.4m; width 0.9m; depth 0.32m). Fill [1171] greyish brown soft silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F.351 Pit. Cut [1176] small circular feature with moderately steep irregular sides, a gradual top break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 1.35m; width 1.32m; depth 0.52m). Three fills [1173] dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions; [1174] dark brown sandy clay with moderate gravel inclusions; [1175] dark grey clay with frequent gravel inclusions concentrated towards the base.

F.355 Pit. Cut [1236] small circular feature with steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 1.23m; width 1.17m; depth 0.37m). Two fills [1234] mid orangey grey firm sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions; [1235] mid orangey brown soft silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.406 Pit. Cut [1517] small NW-SE sub-rectangular feature with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 1.9m; width 0.7m; depth 0.18m). Fill [1516] mid orangey brown soft silty sand with rare pea gravel inclusions.

Postholes

F.108 Posthole. Cut [224] small E-W sub-circular feature with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope, slightly concave sides and concave base (length 0.40m; width 0.35m; depth 0.17m). Fill [223] dark greyish brown moderately soft sandy silt with frequent patches of charcoal well and slightly gravely inter-face with cut.

F.137 Posthole. Cut [296] small circular feature with steep sides a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 0.3m; width 0.3m; depth 0.16m). Fill [295] dark brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.172 Posthole. Cut [408] small circular feature with steep sides a sharp break of slope and a flattish base (length 0.5m; width 0.5m; depth 0.2m). Two fills [406] post-pipe, dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [407] post-packing mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.197 Posthole. Cut [487] small circular feature with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 0.48m; width 0.48m; depth 0.18m). Fill [486] mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

F.218 Posthole. Cut [651] small circular feature with steep concave sides a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.3m; width 0.3m; depth 0.11m). Fill [650] mid reddish brown compact sandy silt with moderately frequent fine gravel.

F.222 Posthole. Cut [660] small shallow circular feature with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base (length 0.44m; width 0.42m; depth 0.1m). Fill [659] light brown soft silt with rare small stones and moderate animal bone.

F.223 Posthole. Cut [662] small shallow circular feature with moderately steep sides and break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.4m; width 0.41m; depth 0.1m). Fill [661] greyish brown firm silt with occasional small stones.

F.224 Posthole. Cut [664] small shallow circular feature with shallow concave sides and a shallow concave base (length 0.35m; width 0.33m; depth 0.07m). Fill [663] greyish brown firm silt with occasional small stones.

F.227 Posthole. Cut [669] small shallow circular feature with gradual concave sides and break of slope and a concave base (length 0.60m; width 0.55m depth 0.12m). Fill [669] mid greyish yellow firm silty sand with rare small stones.

F.228 Posthole. Cut [672] small shallow circular feature with gradual concave sides and break of slope and a concave base (length 0.45m; width 0.4m; depth 0.1m). Fill [671] mid greyish yellow firm silty sand with rare small stones.

F.229 Posthole. Cut [674] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep sides, and break of slope and a sharply concave base (length 0.60m; width 0.58m; depth 0.17m). Fill [673] mid grey firm silt with rare small stones.

F.232 Posthole. Cut [680] small circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 0.3m; width 0.28m; depth 0.17m). Fill [679] mid brown soft silt with rare small stones.

F.233 Posthole. Cut [682] small circular feature with moderately steep straight sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.21m; width 0.21m; depth 0.13m). Fill [681] mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal.

F.234 Posthole. Cut [684] small shallow sub-circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderately sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 0.3m; width 0.2m; depth 0.09m). Fill [683] mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.

F.240 Posthole. Cut [701] small shallow sub-circular feature with moderately steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length 0.35m; width 0.3m; depth 0.11m). Fill [700] blackish brown soft silt with rare small stones.

F.246 Posthole. Cut [729] small shallow circular feature with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.36m; width 0.35m; depth 0.12m). Fill [728] yellowish brown loose silty sand with moderate small stones.

F.254 Posthole. Cut [760] small circular feature with almost vertical sides, sharp top and basal breaks of slope and a slightly concave base (length 0.45m; width 0.4m; depth 0.21m). Fill [759] mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, contained a worked flint.

F.255 Posthole. Cut [762] small circular feature with steep concave sides a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.4m; width 0.4m; depth 0.21m). Fill [761] mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.256 Posthole. Cut [764] small circular feature with moderately steep sides and a concave base (length 0.29m; width 0.28m; depth 0.14m). Fill [763] brownish grey soft silt.

F.260 Posthole. Cut [788] small circular feature with steep side to the east and an undercut side to the west, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 0.3m; width 0.3m; depth 0.3m). Fill [787] mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions.

F.279 Posthole. Cut [747] small circular feature with near vertical sides a sharp top and basal break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 0.33m; width 0.33m; depth 0.21m). Fill [746] mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small stones.

F.280 Posthole. Cut [758] small circular feature with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a slightly tapered base (length 0.28m; width 0.26m; depth 0.17m). Fill [757] mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.

F.317 Posthole. Cut [1121] small sub-circular feature with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.45m; width 0.35m; depth 0.13m). Fill [1120] mid grey soft sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal.

Linears

F.382 Ditch. Cut [1423] N-S linear with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 8m+; width 1.48m; depth 0.35m). Fill [1422] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional animal bones.

F.383 Ditch. Cut [1428] N-S linear with moderately steep concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 4.75m+; width 0.87m; depth 0.26m). Fill [1427] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [1451] with moderately shallow concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 4.75m+; width 0.76m; depth 0.17m) at southern terminus. Fill [1450] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

F.436 Ditch. Cut [1607] NE-SW linear with a steep eastern side with a sharp top break of slope, a moderately shallow western side with a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 13.5m+; 0.71m; depth 0.18m). Fill [1606] light brown firm silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [1609] with moderately shallow irregular sides, a moderately shallow top break of slope and an irregular base (length 13.5m+; width 0.9m; depth 0.21m) southern terminus. Fill [1608] mid brown firm silt with rare gravel inclusions. Cut by pit F.435.

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age Pits

F.102 Pit. Cut [208] medium/ large oval, steep sided, flat bottomed feature with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope to the south and moderate top and bottom breaks of slope to the north, reaching its deepest point to the south (length 2.7m; width 2.4m; depth 0.75m). Four fills [204] mid yellowish brown firm fine sandy silt, quite sticky with moderate stones <30mm, more yellow and sandier towards the cut, contained occasional Fengate Cromer pottery and animal bone; [205] mid greyish brown with diffuse lense of strong orange mottling mineral, firm dense clayey silt with occasional stones <30mm occurring towards edges of cut, contained occasional Fengate Cromer pottery and animal bone; [206] bright brownish yellow moderately loose occasionally slightly orange and panned firm faintly silty sand with common/ frequent stones <40mm, contained occasional animal bone, merges into; [207] very dark brownish grey moderately firm dense slightly sandy silt with very occasional small stones/ grit <15mm and very occasional fragments of wood and animal bone, bulk sampled <30>.

F.120 Pit. Cut [258] large relatively shallow irregular/ rounded triangular feature with moderate/ gentle sides and flattish base significantly deeper in the NW quadrant where a shaft has cut through iron panning (length 6.9m; width 4.25m; depth 1.0m). Eleven fills [252] mid/ pale yellow brown firm sandy silt with occasional stones <40mm, contained Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bones; [253] mid grey brown firm sandy silt with occasional to moderate with depth stones <50mm, rare larger burnt and scorched stones <80mm and rare charcoal flecks, contained animal bone; [254] mid brownish grey firm sticky very sandy silt with very frequent stones <30mm, occasional larger stones <60mm and very occasional burnt stone fragments <80mm with rare charcoal flecks; [255] dark grey brown sticky sporadic clay silt lense with moderate stones and grits <40mm, occasional/ moderate charcoal flecks and very occasional red and grey burnt stone fragments and flecks; [256] slightly diffuse patchy pale and mid brownish greys mottled and stained with bright orange firm sticky sandy clay silt with frequent small stones and grits <15mm and moderate larger stones <50mm, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bone; [257] dark grey brown sticky sporadic clay silt lense with rare large burnt and scorched stones and fragments <80mm and occasional flecks of charcoal <15mm; [259] mid/ dark grey brown firm sandy silt with moderate stones <50mm, rare larger burnt and scorched stones <80mm and rare charcoal flecks, contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery and animal bones; [343] dark brown peat contained animal bones and non-worked wood fragments, bulk <41> and wood <43> samples taken; [344] dark brown silty peat with moderate sand and gravel inclusions; [345] dark brown silty peaty gravel; [346] orange re-deposited natural. Pollen tin <42> taken [254, 255, 343].

F.241 Pit. Cut [702] large sub-square feature with moderately steep slightly concave sides, irregular in places, a sharp top break of slope, slightly shallower on the western side and a concave base, stepped in the centre (length 3.05m; width 2.77m; depth 0.85m). Eleven fills [703] dark grey soft sandy silt with occasional gravels, rare charcoal flecks, abundant burnt stone and occasional burnt clay; [704] mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks and occasional worked clay; [705] light orange soft silty sand with moderate small stones; [706] light grey soft silty sand with frequent small stones, occasional animal bones, rare burnt clay and burnt flint and frequent burnt stones; [707] light greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small stones, occasional animal bone and Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery and rare burnt clay; [708] light grey soft silty sand with frequent small stones, rare flecks of charcoal and abundant burnt stone; [709] orangey grey soft sandy clay with occasional small stones, frequent animal bone and rare pre-historic pottery; [710] dark bluish grey soft clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional animal bone; [711] black friable organic silt with abundant wood fragments, rare flecks of charcoal and hazelnuts, occasional animal bone and burnt flint, frequent burnt stone and occasional worked wood, bulk sampled <57>; [712] yellowish orange soft gravely sand slump; [713] dark bluish grey soft sandy silt with occasional gravels and charcoal flecks, occasional animal bone and rare worked clay. Burnt stone, worked flint, burnt clay and animal bone also found within pit monolith tin <60> taken.

F.262 Pit. Cut [847] medium circular feature with near vertical slightly convex sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length 2.2m; width 2.2m; depth 0.8m). Five fills [842] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones; [843] mid greyish blue sandy silt with rare small gravels, flecks of charcoal, animal bone and worked flint; [844] mid greyish blue compact organic silt with rare small rounded stones and fragments of wood and moderate animal bone, bulk sampled <66>; [845] mid greyish blue with orangey hue compact silt with rare small rounded stones, occasional Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery and occasional animal bones; [846] orangey brown iron stained firm silty gravel. Truncates ditch terminus F.271.

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age Burials

F.163 Burial 3. Cut [394] small circular bowl shaped cremation with a sharp top break of slope, concave sides and a concave base (length 0.4m; width 0.4m; depth 0.28m). Fill [378] dark brownish grey firm slightly silty clay with occasional small angular stones, contained cremated human bone, bulk sampled <45>. Cut into earlier burial F.167.

F.167 Burial 4. Cut [396] sub-rectangular grave cut with steep slightly concave almost vertical sides, sharp top and bottom breaks of slope, and a gently concave base (length 2.0m; width 0.93m; depth 0.33m) northern half. Two fills [1060] mid brown moderately firm silty sand with frequent small angular flints and pea grit inclusions; [395] light grey soft slightly sandy silt with rare very small rounded gravels, contained a NE-SW badly preserved crouched inhumation facing SE, bulk sampled <74> and <75>.

Cut [469] with steep slightly concave almost vertical sides, sharp top break of slope with a moderate basal break of slope and a gently concave base (length 2.0m; width 0.92m; depth 0.44m). Two fills [1060] see above; [468] see [395].

Truncates terminus of NW-SE ditch F.168 and is cut by later cremation burial 5 F.163.

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age Linears

F.190 Gully. Cut [464] small heavily truncated curvilinear with moderate break of slope, shallow slightly convex sides and a flattish base (length 4m+; width 0.35m; depth 0.06m) at northern terminus. Fill [465] mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional gravels and occasional flecks of charcoal, contained occasional animal bones and burnt clay.

Cut [466] with shallow break of slope, gradual concave sides and a concave base (length 4m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.08m) at southern terminus. Fill [467] mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional gravels and occasional flecks of charcoal.

F.193 Gully. Cut [474] small heavily truncated curvilinear with moderate break of slope, shallow slightly concave sides and a flattish base (length 4m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.08m) at northern terminus. Fill [475] mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small angular and rounded gravels.

Cut [476] with shallow break of slope, concave sides and a concave base (length 4m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.07m) at southern terminus. Fill [477] mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small angular and rounded gravels and occasional flecks of charcoal.

Roman Linears

F.130 Ditch. Cut [282] small very shallow ENE-WSW linear with moderately steep sides and concave base (length 75m+; width 0.6m; depth 0.09m). Fill [281] mid brown slightly sandy silt with very occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [305] with moderately steep sides and a concave base (length 75m+; width 0.25m; depth 0.15m). Fill [303] mid brown slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [549] with moderate top break of slope, moderately steep concave sides and a slightly concave base. Fill [548] light greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones ≤ 25 mm.

Cut [600] with moderately steep sides and a concave base (length 75m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.18m). Fill [559] mid brownish grey, moderately firm silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

Cut [1066] with shallow sides, a shallow top break of slope and a flattish base (length 75m+; width 0.8m; depth 0.08m) western terminus. Fill [1065] brownish grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions

Cut [1077] with shallow concave sides, a moderately shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 75m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.12m). Fill [1076] greyish brown loose silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1085] with moderately steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 75m+; width 1m; depth 0.22m). Fill [1085] mid yellowish brown soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

Cut [1089] with moderately steep sides, a moderately sharp top break of slope and a flattish base (length 75m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.21m). Fill [1088] mid yellowish brown soft silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [1091] with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 75m+; width 0.95m; depth 0.2m). Fill [1090] brownish grey firm silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Unclear relationships with linears F.131 and F.213, is cut by linear F.210 and cuts linears F.306, F.307 and F.303.

F.131 Ditch. Cut [304] small truncated shallow N-S linear with steep sides a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 65m+; width 0.25m; depth 0.15m). Fill [303] mid brown slightly sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [531] with shallow top break of slope, shallow concave sides and a slightly concave base (length 75m+; width 0.35m; depth 0.06m) at terminus. Fill [530] mid greyish brown loose silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones.

Cut [538] heavily truncated with shallow sides, shallow break of slope and shallow concave base (length 1.63m; width 0.3m; depth 0.09m). Fill [537] dark brown firm sandy silt with rare charcoal and burnt stone.

F.134 Ditch. Cut [284] very shallow truncated shadow of a NE-SW linear with sharp break of slope, comparatively steep sides and a slightly concave base (length 20m+; width 0.4m; depth 0.1m) at terminus. Fill [283] mid/ dark brown slightly sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [286] with sharp top break of slope, gradual sides and a concave base (length 20m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.16m). Fill [285] mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.135 Pit. Cut [288] short oblong N-S linear with a sharp top break of slope concave sides and base and a gradual basal break of slope (length 1.2m; width 0.35m; depth 0.25m). Fill [287] light yellowish grey soft slightly sandy silt with occasional mixed gravels.

Cut by linear F.136.

F.136 linear. Cut [290] shallow truncated E-W linear with steep sides a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 20m+; width 0.40m; depth 0.11m) at terminus. Fill [289] mid brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [292] with gradual sloping sides a gradual break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 20m+; width 0.75m; depth 0.2m). Fill [291] light grey soft slightly sandy silt with occasional small mixed gravels.

Cut [294] with steep sides a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 20m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.17m). Fill [293] dark brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions.

Cuts linear F.135 and linear F.453.

F.142 Ditch. Cut [314] small shallow heavily truncated NE-SW linear with moderate top and basal breaks of slope, straight shallow sides and a flat base (length 24m+; width 0.15m; depth 0.07m) at terminus. Fill [313] light yellowish grey soft sandy silt with no inclusions.

Cut [335] with non-perceivable break of slope, shallow sides and a flattish base. Fill [336] mid greyish brown friable silt with occasional angular and rounded gravels.

Runs parallel to ditch F.149.

F.149 Ditch. Cut [331] small shallow heavily truncated shadow of a NE-SW linear with an almost flat base (length 25m+; width 0.27m; depth 0.12m) at terminus. Fill [332] mid greyish brown friable silt with occasional angular and rounded gravels and occasional charcoal flecks.

Cut [333] with a flattish base (length 25m+; width 0.2m; depth 0.05m). Fill [334] mid greyish brown friable silt with occasional angular and rounded gravels.

Runs parallel to ditch F.142.

F.151 Ditch. Cut [338] small shallow heavily truncated NE-SW linear with concave sides and an irregular base (length 20m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.11m) at terminus. Fill [337] light greyish brown moderately soft clayey silt with rare small stones.

Cut [350] with concave sides and an irregular base (length 20m+; width 0.60m; depth 0.15m). Fill [349] mid brown moderately firm silty clay with rare small stone inclusions.

Runs parallel to ditch F.152 before being truncated by it.

F.152 Ditch. Cut [340] small shallow heavily truncated NE-SW then NW-SE linear with concave sides and base (length 20m+; length 0.26m; depth 0.08m) at southern terminus. Fill [339] light grey moderately soft clayey silt with no inclusions.

Cut [348] with concave sides and base (length NE-SW 20m+, NW-SE 20m+; width 0.74m; depth 0.17m). Fill [347] mid to dark brown silty clay with rare/ occasional small angular stones.

Cut [366] with concave sides and a flattish base (length NW-SE 20m+; width 0.56m; depth 0.12m). Fill [365] mid brown moderately firm clay silt with rare to occasional small angular stones and rare charcoal flecks.

Cut [387] with very gradual sides and break of slope, and a slightly concave base (length NW-SE 20m+; width 0.4m; depth 0.14m). Fill [386] mid orange brown very compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, contained occasional animal bone.

Cut [389] with moderate sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length NW-SE 20m+ length 0.65m; depth 0.13m) at northern terminus. Fill [388] mid orangey brown very compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Runs parallel to ditch F.151 then truncates it before turning 90° to truncate linear F.161 and later crosses back over F.161.

F.161 Ditch. Cut [364] small shallow NW-SE linear with concave sides and base (length 19m+; width 0.64m; depth 0.14m). Fill [363] mid brown moderately compact silty clay with rare charcoal flecks.

Cut [368] very shallow shadow of a linear with concave sides and almost flat base (length 19m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.05m). Fill [367] mid brown moderately firm clay silt with moderate pea grit towards the basal boundary. Cuts pit F.160.

F.165 Ditch. Cut [383] small shallow heavily truncated E-W linear with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a flattish base (length 18m+; width 0.4m; depth 0.08m). Fill [382] mid orange brown very compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [385] with gradual sides non-perceivable break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 18m+; width 0.4m; depth 0.06m). Fill [384] mid orangey brown very compact sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [612] with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base (length 18m+; width 0.29m; depth 0.1m) at terminus. Fill [611] mid orangey grey soft silt with occasional small stones

Is cut by later N-S linears F.152 and F.166 and forms a junction with contemporary linear F.178.

F.166 Ditch. Cut [391] moderate sized v-shaped NW-SE linear with steep sides, a sharp break of slope and a concave base (length 35m+; width 1.6m; depth 0.58m) at southern terminus. Fill [390] mid/ dark brown very moist and sticky sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions, contained rare Nene Valley Greyware pottery and occasional animal bones.

Cut [393] with steep sides, a sharp break of slope, base not reached as is half a section (length 35m+; width 1.6m; depth 0.3m). Fill [392] mid/ dark brown very moist and sticky sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [457] with steep sides, a shallow/ moderate break of slope, a convex western side, a straight eastern side and a concave base (length 35m+; width 1.3m; depth 0.28m). Fill [456] mid grey soft sandy silt with occasional small stones, contained rare animal bone.

Cut [492] with moderately steep sides, a moderate break of slope and a concave base (length 35m+ width 1.3m; depth 0.21m). Fill [491] mid grey moderately soft sandy silt with occasional small stones and animal bones.

Cuts an earlier system of shallow linears F.165, F.152, F.201 and pit F.199.

F.178 Linear in places remains only in shadow. Ditch. Cut [602] heavily truncated NNW-SSE linear with shallow moderate top break of slope, shallow irregular sides and a slightly concave base (length 25m+; width 0.44m; depth 0.07m). Fill [601] mid brownish grey, soft silt with occasional small stones and rare flecks of charcoal.

Cut [610] with shallow, slightly concave sides and a flattish base (length 25m+; width 0.4m; depth 0.06m). Fill [609] mid yellowish brown loose sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones.

Unclear relationship with linear F.130.

F.184 Ditch. Cut [440] small segment of a shallow but regular E-W linear with gradual top break of slope, shallow sloping sides and a concave base (length 15m+; width 0.52m; depth 0.09m) at terminus. Fill [439] dark brown compact slightly silty sand.

Cut [452] with moderate top break of slope, moderately steep sides and a flattish base (length 15m+; width 0.5m; depth 0.14m). Fill [453] mid yellowish grey friable silt with occasional angular and rounded gravel poorly sorted, occasional larger stones 40mm-80mm.

Cut [512] with moderate top break of slope, moderately steep sides and a concave base (length 15m+; width 0.75m depth 0.28m). Fill [511] mid brown sandy silt with very occasional small stone inclusions. Cuts pit F.203.

F.316 Ditch. Cut [1233] N-S shallow curvilinear with shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 40m+; width 0.53m; depth 0.1m). Fill [1232] mid orangey brown soft silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

Cut [1238] with an indistinguishable top break of slope and a flattish base (length 40m+; width 0.4m; depth 0.04m). Fill [1237] mid orangey brown soft silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

Cut [1326] with a shallow top break of slope and a concave base (length 40m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.13m). Fill [1326] mid brown firm silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Cuts ditch's F.314, F.343 and F.359 and pit F.355, presumed relationship with F.314 as feature is too shallow to record.

F.443, F.444, F.452, F.453, F.454, F.456, F.457. Roman gullies too shallow to excavate.

Roman Quarry Pits

F.236 Pit. Cut [693] small shallow feature with shallow concave sides, a moderately steep top break of slope and a gently concave base (length unknown; width 1.25m in section; depth 0.18m). Fill [692] dark brown firm silt with frequent small sub-angular stones.

Cuts quarry pit F.238.

F.237 Pit. Cut [695] small sub-circular feature with moderately shallow sides and top break of slope with a slightly concave base (length unknown; width 1.05m+; depth 0.46m+). Fill [694] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate small angular stones.

Cuts quarry pit F.238, is cut by drainage ditch F.235.

F.238 Pit. Cut [697] shallow spread with unknown sides and a flat base (length unknown; width 1.65m in section; depth 0.15m). Fill [696] mid greyish brown loose sandy silt with frequent small gravels.

Cut by quarry pit F.236 and drainage ditch F.235.

F.239 Pit. Cut [699] medium sized feature with near vertical northern side with sharp top and basal breaks of slope and a flat base (length unknown; width 2.1m in section; depth 0.47m). Fill [698] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with rare small sub-angular stones.

Cut by drainage ditch F.235.

F.489 Pit. Un-excavated.

Post-Medieval Features

F.235 Drainage Ditch. Cut [691] wide ENE-WSW linear with moderately steep slightly concave sides, a sharp break of slope, base unknown due to truncation (length 20m+; width 5.1m; depth 0.65m+). Fill [690] mid yellowish brown firm sandy silt with abundant gravels.

Re-cut [689] with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and flattish base (length 20m+; width 3.9m; depth 0.65m). Four fills [685] mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones; [686] mid brownish grey firm slightly sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones; [687] mid brownish red firm sandy silt with frequent small gravels; [688] greyish black loose organic silt with moderate small gravels.

Cuts quarry pits F.238 and F.239.

F.242 Drainage Ditch. Cut [718] medium NW-SE linear with shallow convex sides, a shallow break of slope and a v-shaped base (length 120m+; width 2.7m; depth 0.55m). Four fills [714] mid greyish

brown firm silt with occasional small stones and animal bones and rare burnt stones; [715] mid bluish grey soft clayey silt with occasional small stones; [716] dark bluish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones and rare flecks of charcoal; [717] light greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent small stones.

Cut [1024] with shallow concave sides a moderate top break of slope and a flattish base (length 120m+; width 1.8m+; depth 0.26m) southern terminus. Fill [975] mid brownish orange compact sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Cut [1070] with irregular stepped moderately shallow eastern side, shallow top break of slope and a gently concave base (length 120m+; width 2.5m; depth 0.4m). Three fills [1067] light greyish brown loose silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; [1068] yellowish brown loose sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [mid/ dark greyish brown compact silty clay with rare gravel inclusions.

Cut [1426] with moderately steep sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 120m+; width 2.7m; depth 0.62m). Two fills [1424] dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and rare animal bone, post-Medieval and residual Roman pottery; [1425] dark greyish black soft clayey silt.

F.276 Drainage Ditch. Cut [821] NW-SE linear with shallow sides and top break of slope and a flattish base (length 80m+; width 1m; depth 0.1m) at terminus. Fill [820] mid brown compact sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.281 Drainage Ditch. Cut [830] NW-SE linear with very shallow sides a shallow top break of slope and a shallow irregular base (length 55m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.07m) at terminus. Fill [829] mid brown firm very sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.282 Drainage Ditch. Cut [841] shallow NW-SE linear with shallow sided, a shallow top break of slope and a slightly concave base (length 105m+; width 1.9m; depth 0.2m) at southern terminus. Fill [840] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent sub-angular stones.

F.288 Drainage Ditch. Cut [930] shallow NE-SW linear with shallow slightly concave sides, a moderate top break of slope and a concave base (length 23m+; width 1.45m; depth 0.23m). Fill [931] light brown compact fill with very sandy silt and occasional gravel inclusions.

F.294 Drainage Ditch. Cut [984] very shallow N-S linear with very shallow sides, an indefinable top break of slope and a flattish base (length 25m+; width 2m; depth 0.13m). Fill [983] mid brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

F.352 Drainage Ditch. Cut [1179] NW-SE linear with moderately steep convex sides, a gradual top break of slope and an irregular base (length 40m+; width 1.4m; depth 0.38m). Two fills [1177] brownish grey firm sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions; [1178] grey clay with frequent gravel inclusions.

F.430 Drainage Ditch. Cut [1539] NW-SE linear with moderately steep concave SW side with a moderately sharp top break of slope, base unknown (length 110m+; width 3.3m; depth unknown). Fill [1538] mid yellowish brown soft sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.
Truncates pit F.431.

F.445-F.451 inclusive, F.455, F.458, F.459, F.461-471 inclusive. F.474, F.483-488 inclusive post-Medieval drainage ditches, not excavated.

F.475-F.478 inclusive, F.480-F.482 inclusive. post-Medieval furrows, not excavated.

F.479 Posthole. Not excavated.

Undatable features

F.100 Pit. Cut [201] small sub-circular shallow almost vertical sided, flattish bottomed feature with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope (length 0.77m; width 0.73m; depth 0.19m). Fill [200] mid brown

moderately compact sandy silty clay with moderate amounts of medium sized heated rounded stones, small and medium fragments of burnt stone and occasional charcoal fleck, bulk sampled <31>.

F.101 Pit. Cut [203] small part of shallow, irregular concave sided flattish bottomed feature with moderate top break of slope and shallow bottom break of slope (length 4.2m+; width 0.80m+; depth 0.33m+). Fill [202] mid brownish grey moderately compact sandy clay silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.

F.103 Pit. Cut [211] medium/ large circular steep sided feature with sharp top break of slope and slightly concave base (length 2.3m; width 2.2m; depth 0.52m). Two fills [209] mid brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions; [210] dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions

F.104 Pit. Cut [214] small circular feature with slightly uneven concave sides with flattish base (length 1.1m; width 1.0m; depth 0.24m). Two fills [212] mid greyish brown firm/ plastic silty clay with rare small stones and very occasional charcoal flecks; [213] mid/ light brown slightly friable gravely clayey silt. Cuts linear F.105 on its eastern side.

F.105 Ditch. Cut [216] small N-S linear with gently sloping concave sides and a flattish base (length 6m+; width 0.6m; depth 0.1m). Fill [215] mid brownish grey slightly friable sandy silty clay. Cut [220] with gentle sloping sides and a flattish base (length 6m+; width 0.42m; depth 0.07m). Fill [219] mid brownish grey slightly friable sandy silty clay. Cut by pits F.104 and F.106.

F.106 Pit. Cut [218] small sub circular feature with slightly uneven concave eastern side and almost vertical western side and irregular base (length 0.78m; width 0.75m; depth 0.49m). Fill [217] mid/ light brown slightly friable sandy silty clay with rare stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Cuts linear F.105 on its western side.

F.109 Posthole. Cut [226] small circular bowl shaped feature with subtle breaks of slope and concave sides and base (length 0.6m; width 0.55m; depth 0.21m). Fill [225] mid brown firm silty clay with occasional stones.

F.115 Posthole. Cut [242] small sub-circular feature with vertical sides and a gently concave base (length 0.40m; width 0.38m; depth 0.27m). Fill [241] mid/ pale yellowish brown firm sandy silt with occasional stones <30mm

F.116 Posthole. Cut [244] small shallow sub-circular feature with a near vertical NW side and very steep SE side rounding to a very gently concave base (length 0.23m; width 0.23m; depth 0.09m). Fill [243] mid brown, occasionally diffuse orange brown mottled firm sandy silt with very occasional stones <30mm.

F.122 Posthole. Cut [263] small circular shallow feature with moderately steep sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 0.48m; width 0.44mm; depth 0.17mm). Fill [262] mid brownish grey sticky silty clay with moderate flint gravel <30mm and occasional charcoal flecks.

F.123 Posthole. Cut [265] small oval shallow feature with moderately steep sides and a concave base (length 0.5m; width 0.4m; depth 0.17m). Fill [264] mid greyish brown plasticity clay with moderate flint gravels <30mm and occasional charcoal flecks.

F.126 Pit. Cut [275] shallow sub-rectangular feature with moderately steep sides and a flattish base (length 1.9m; width 0.85m; depth 0.25m). Two fills [273] mid brown sandy clay with moderate flint gravels and occasional charcoal flecks; [274] mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent flint gravel and occasional charcoal flecks, contained moderately preserved cattle burial. Truncates earlier pit F.127.

F.127 Pit. Cut [276] small circular feature with steep near vertical sides and a very slightly concave base (length 0.73m+; width 0.73m+; depth 0.2m+). Fill [272] mid greyish yellow clay with occasional flint gravels, organic, bulk sampled <39>. Truncated by later cow burial F.126, the head end of which slumps into this pit.

F.141 Posthole. Cut [312] comparatively large sub-circular posthole with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope vertical sides and a stepped but flat base (length 0.55m; width 0.45m; depth 0.41m). Two fills [310] post pipe, light greyish brown soft sandy silt with very rare very small rounded stones and rare flecks of charcoal; [311] light yellowish grey soft sandy silt with occasional small stones.

F.170 Pit. Cut [403] small circular comparatively deep feature with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope, steep almost vertical edges and a concave base (length 0.55m; width 0.55m; depth 0.5m). Fill [402] grey moderately soft clay with rare small stones and a sharp basal boundary.

F.189 Pit. Cut [463] small/ medium circular feature with sharp top and bottom breaks of slope, a steep stepped but concave western side, a steep convex turning to concave eastern side and a flat base (length 1.27m; width 1.15m; depth 0.53m). Three fills [460] mid grey moderately soft clayey silt with rare small stones; [461] mid brownish grey moderately soft silt with rare small stones; [462] dark grey moderately soft clayey silt with frequent small stones, contained frequent animal bones.

F.204 Post trench. Cut [521] short segment of a shallow E-W curvilinear with shallow sides, moderately sharp break of slope and a flat base (length 4.9m+; width 1.22m; depth 0.22m). Two fills [519] mid greyish brown compact sandy clay with occasional sub-angular small stones; [520] mid yellowish brown firm sandy clay with occasional small stones. Associated with posthole F.205.

F.205 Posthole. Cut [523] small sub-circular bowl shaped feature with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base (length 0.5m; width 0.45m; depth 0.28m). Fill [522] mid yellowish brown firm sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular stones. Associated with curvilinear F.204.

F.208 Pit. Cut [540] small sub-circular feature with steep slightly concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a flat base (length 0.8m; width 0.7m; depth 0.22m). Fill [539] mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.

F.216 Gully. Cut [645] shallow NW-SE oblong linear with gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave base (length 3.5m; width 0.9m; depth 0.13m) at northern terminus. Fill [644] mid greyish brown firm silty sand with small sub-angular stones.

Cut [647] with gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave base (length 3.5m; width 1.05m; depth 0.18m) at southern terminus. Fill [646] mid brown firm sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones.

F.325 Ditch. Cut [1231] NE-SW heavily truncated curvilinear with an indistinguishable top break of slope and a flattish base (length 30m+; width 0.3m; depth 0.05m). Fill [1230] brownish grey soft silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Cut [1283] with moderately steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 30m+; width 0.7m; depth 0.26m). Fill [1282] mid grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Cut [1285] with very steep concave sides, a sharp top break of slope and a concave base (length 30m+; width 0.6m; depth 0.2m) north eastern terminus. Fill [1284] mid grey soft silt with rare gravel inclusions.

Cuts ditch F.359, has an unclear relationship with ditch F.345.

Solution Hollows

F.117 Solution hollow. Cut [246] small shallow sub-circular feature with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (length 0.37m; width 0.36m; depth 0.1m). Fill [245] pale yellowish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones <20mm.

F.118 Solution hollow. Cut [248] small shallow oval feature with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (length 0.33m; width 0.3m; depth 0.07m). Fill [247] pale yellowish brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stones <20mm.

F.119 Solution hollow. Cut [251] irregular N-S feature with moderate/ gentle sides steepest to the north with an uneven base (length 0.95m; width 0.8m; depth 0.16m). Two fills [249] pale yellow brown with a large diffuse patch of mid grey brown firm sandy silt with occasional stones mainly <20mm,

occasionally up to 40mm; [250] pale yellow brown with broad patch of mottling of quite bright slightly orangey red firm silty sand with occasional stones <30mm.

Layers

F.490 Layer [1023] greyish brown firm silt with frequent gravel inclusions and rare animal bone.

F.491 Layer [1452] mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

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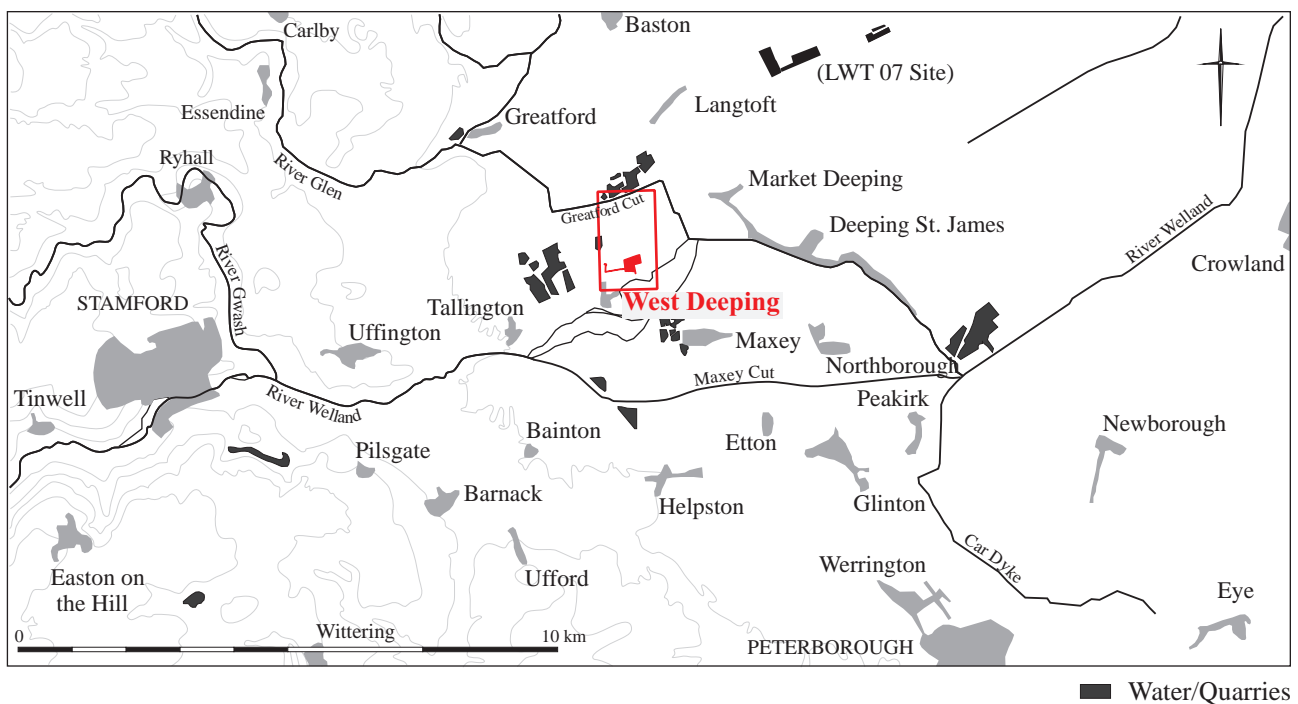
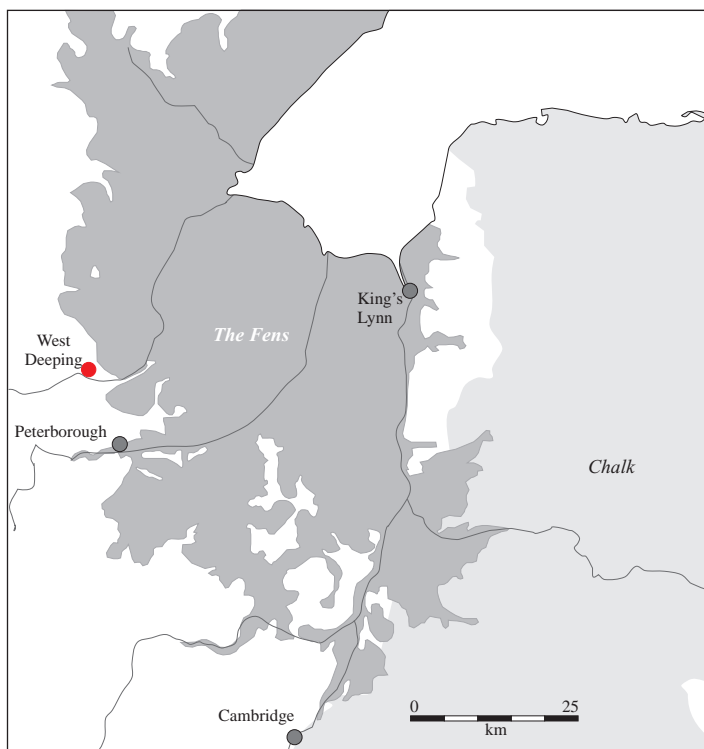


Figure 1. Site Location

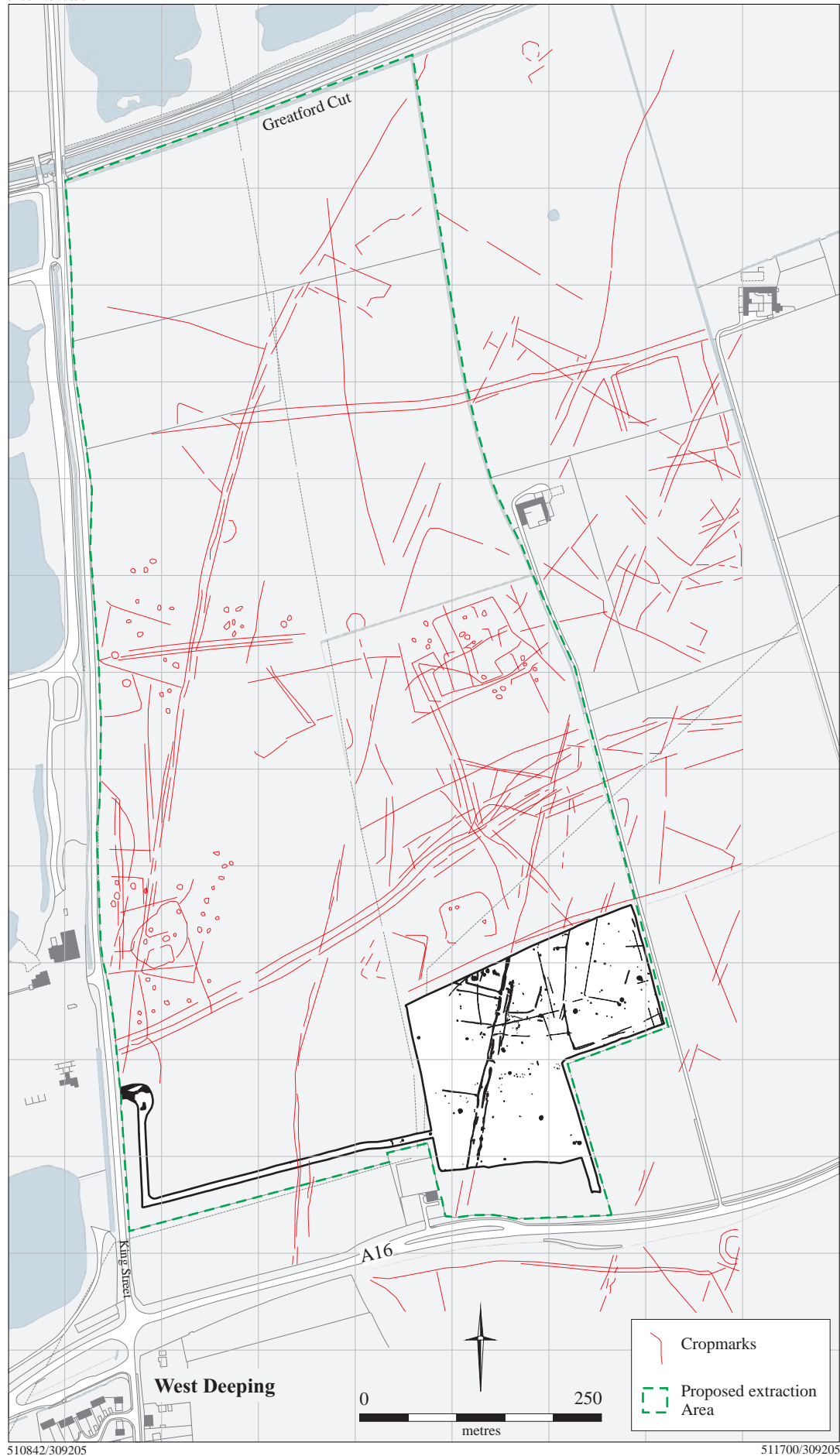


Figure 2. Results Within Proposed Extraction Area

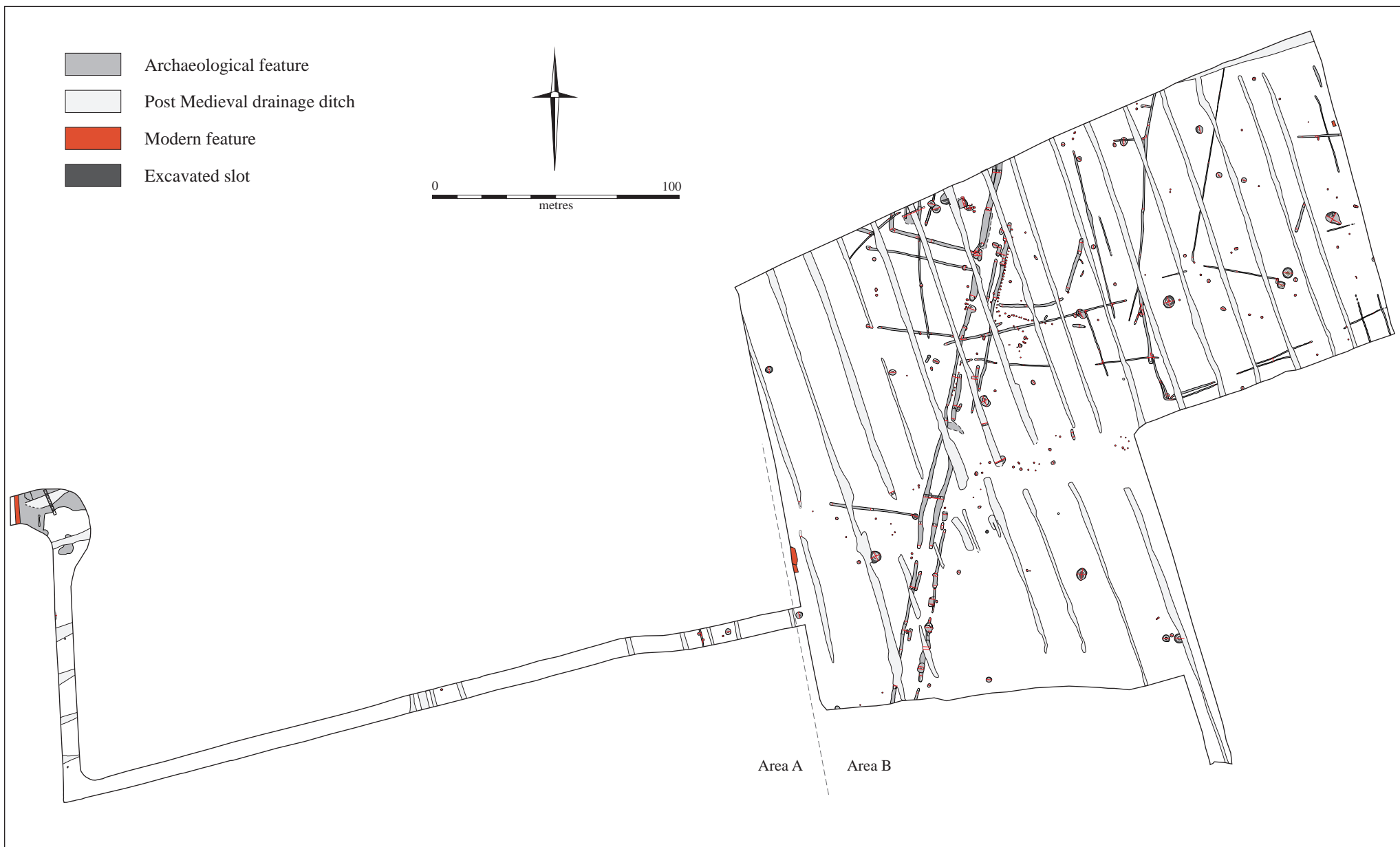


Figure 3. Plan of Features

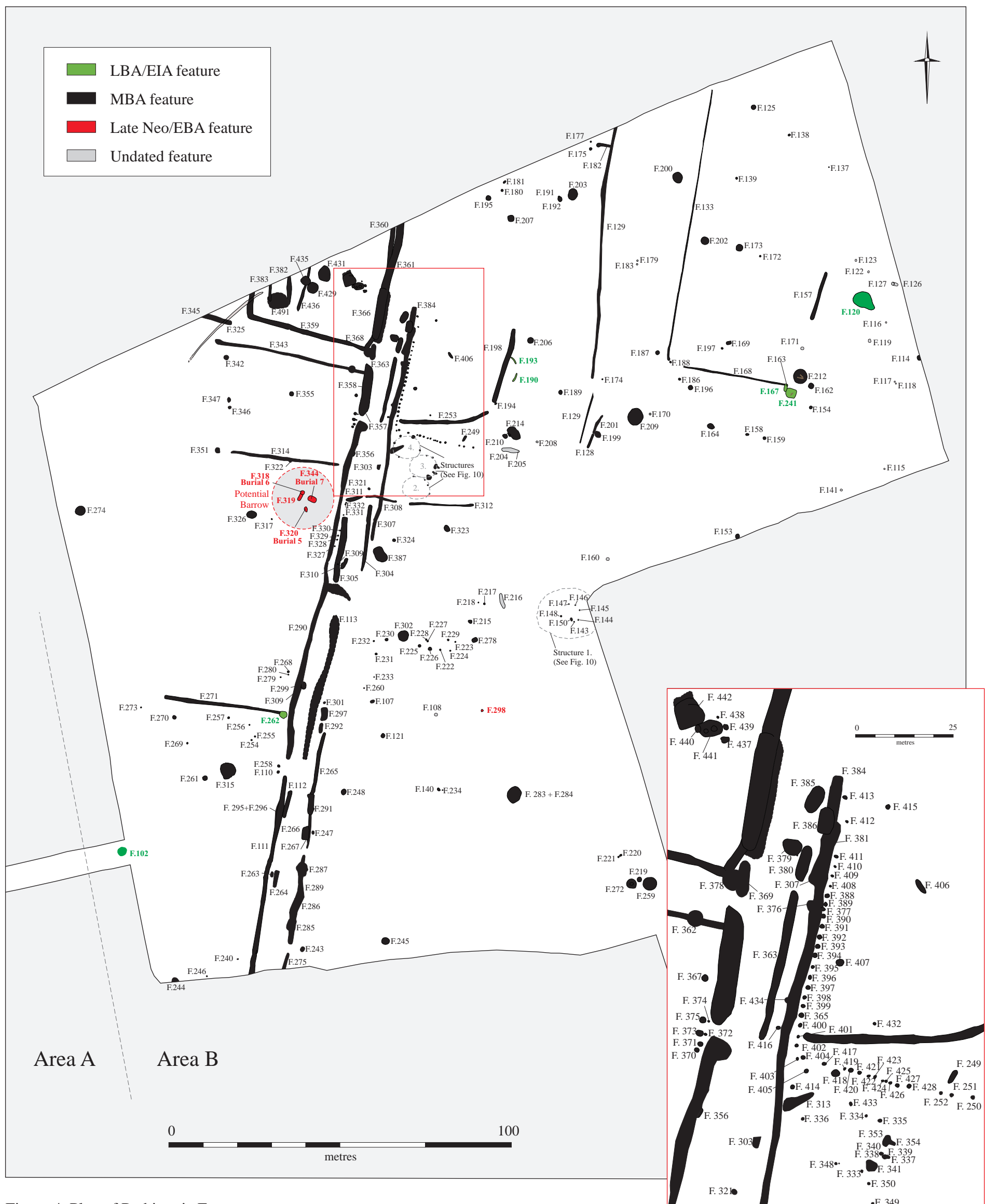
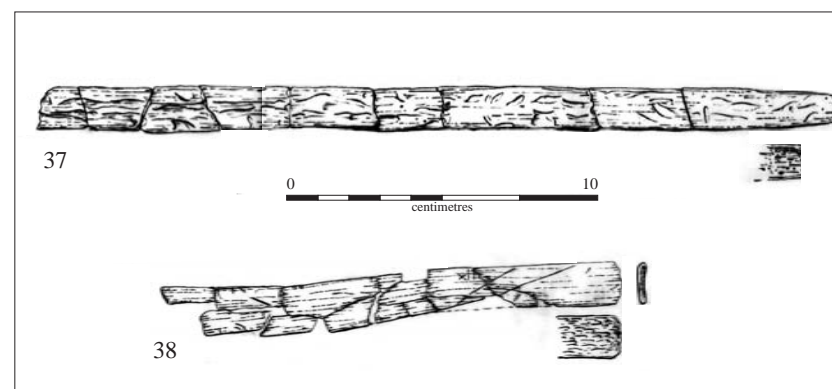
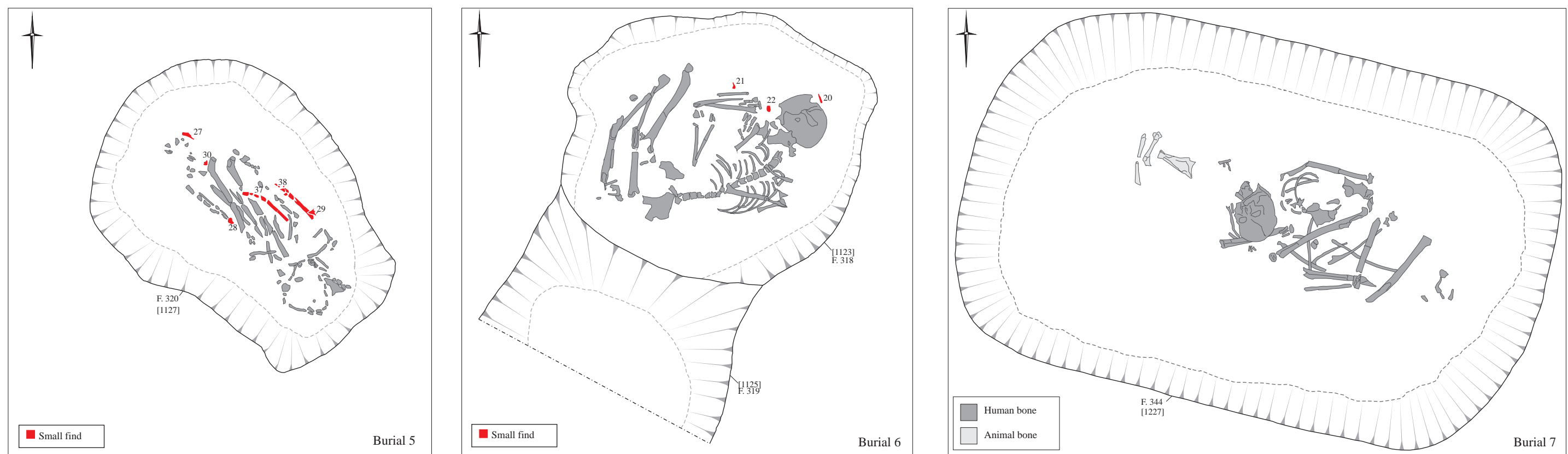
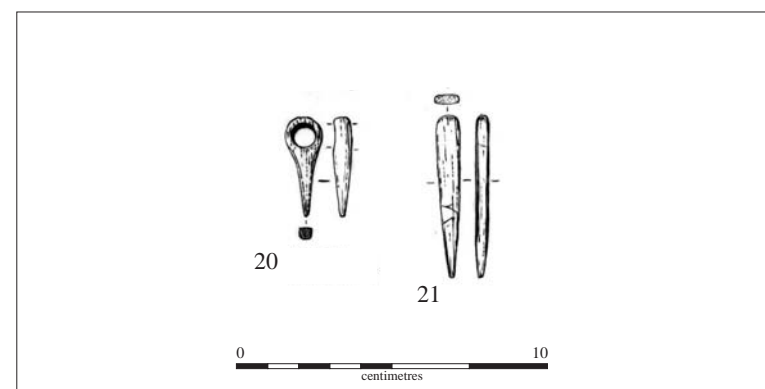


Figure 4. Plan of Prehistoric Features



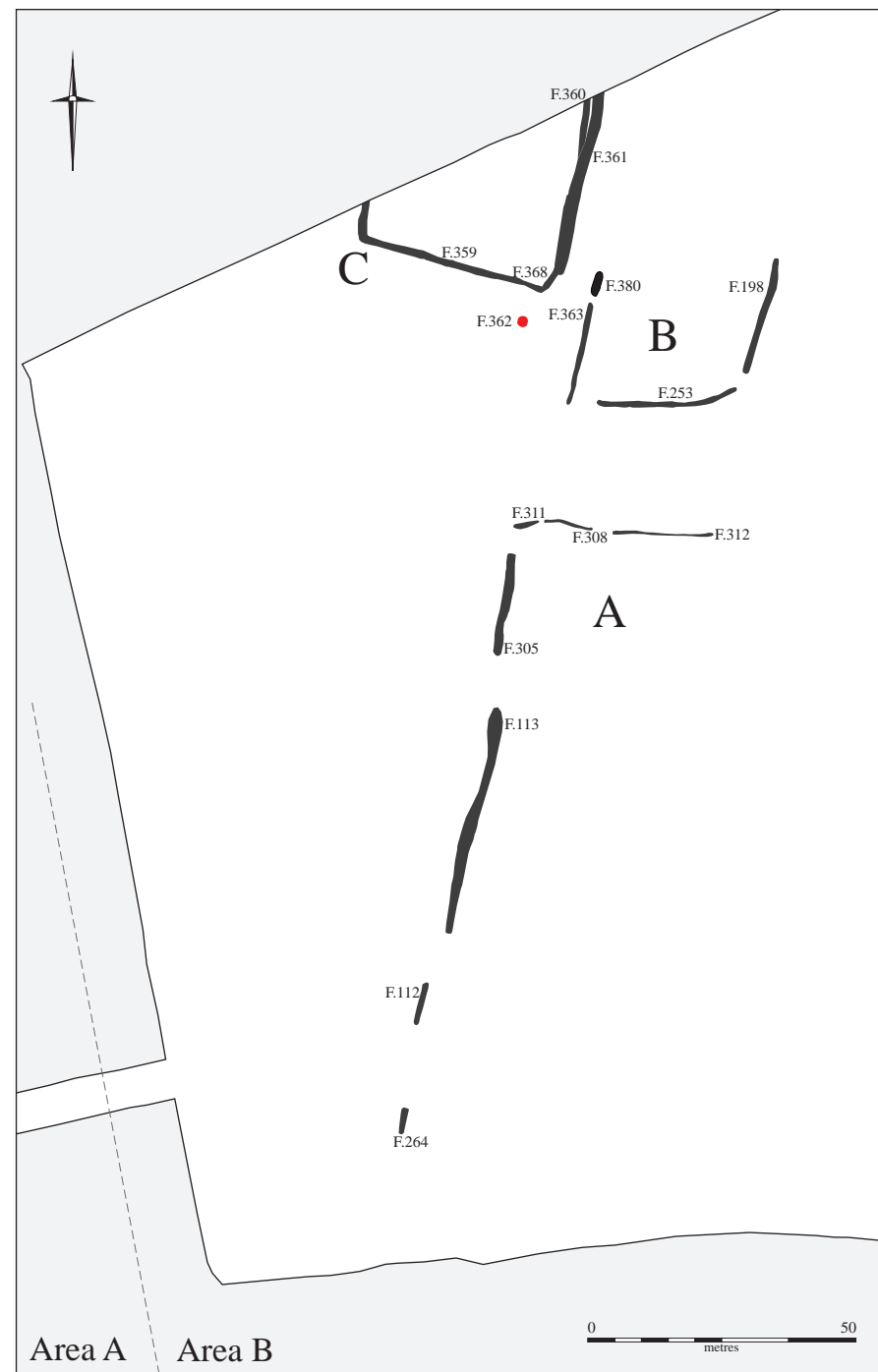
Burial 5. Small finds [1126] F. 320



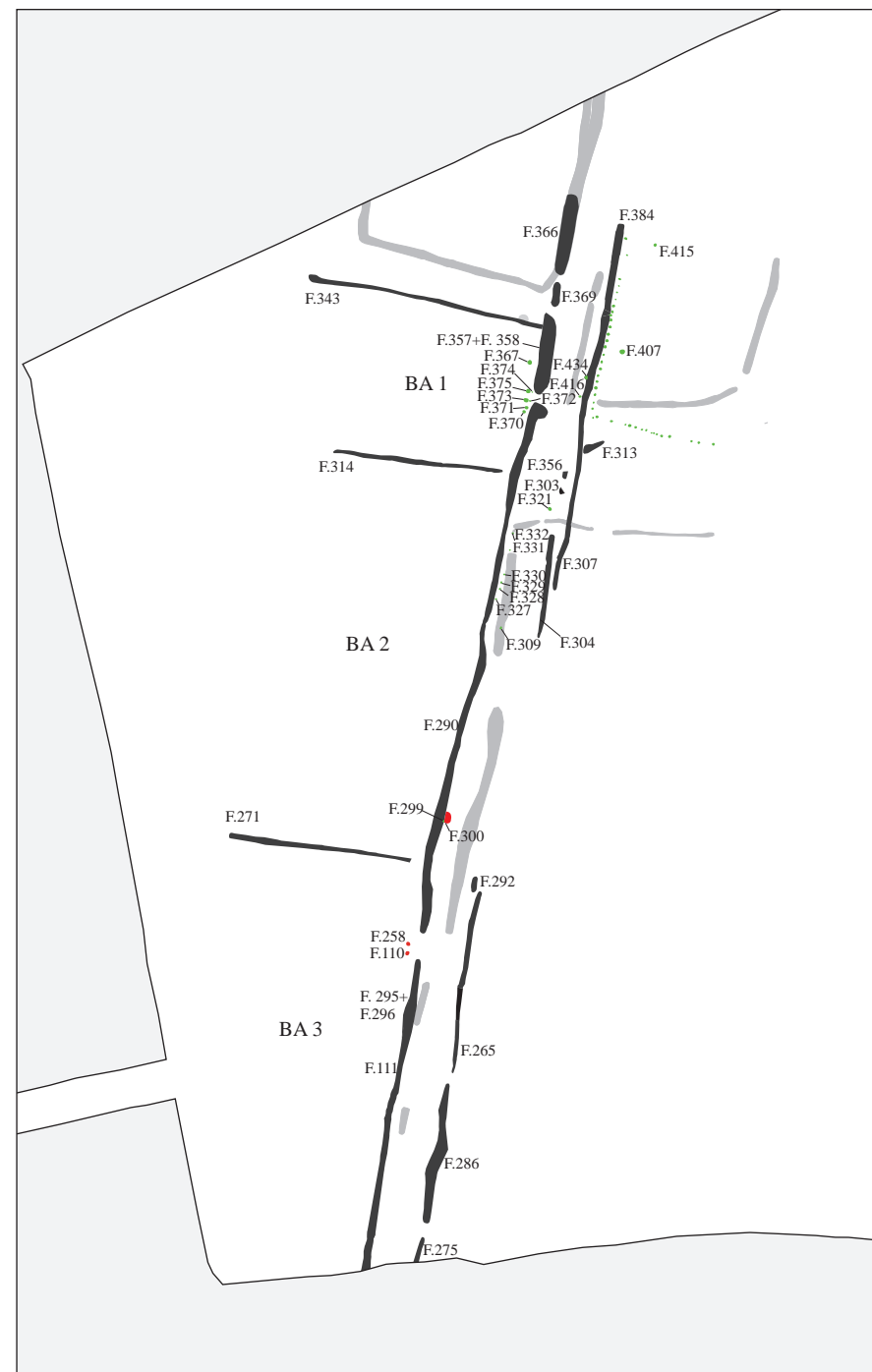
Burial 6. Small finds [1122] F. 318



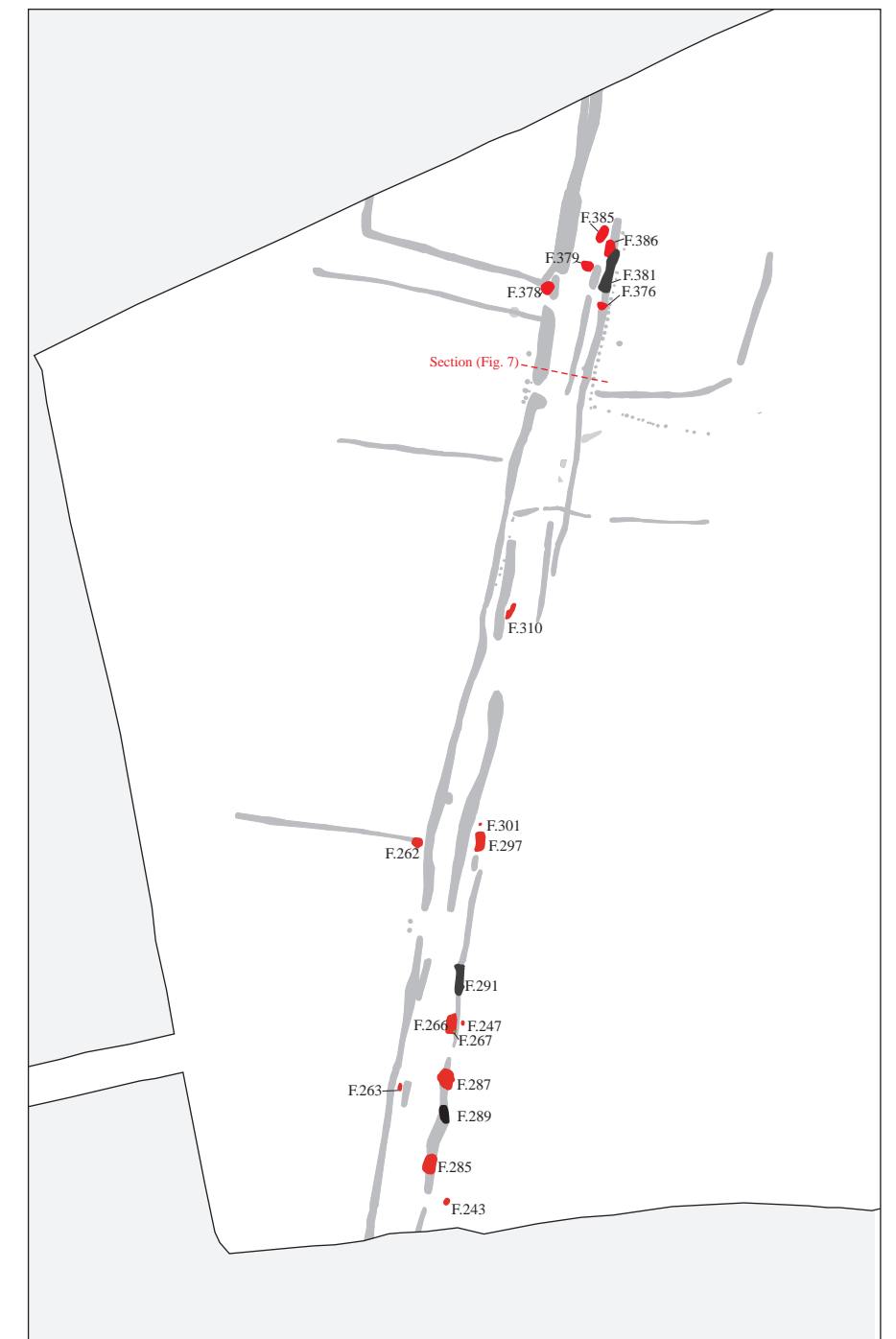
Figure 5. Early Bronze Age Burials



Stage 1



Stage 2



Stage 3

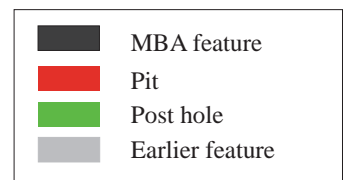


Figure 6. Growth of Middle Bronze Age Drove and Associated Features

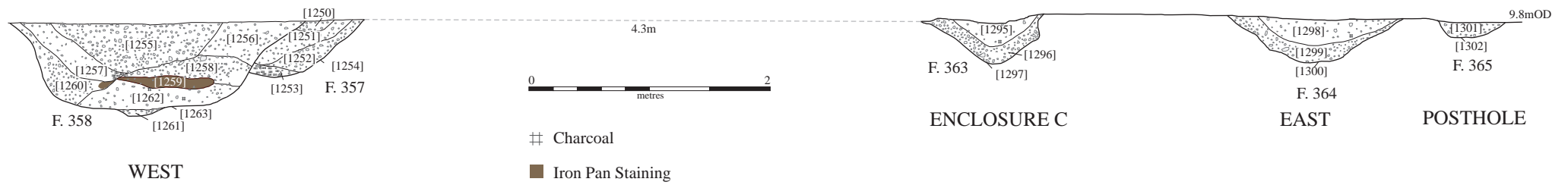


Figure 7. Middle Bronze Age Drove Section



Figure 8. Prehistoric Pottery Distribution and Location Within Droveway Ditches

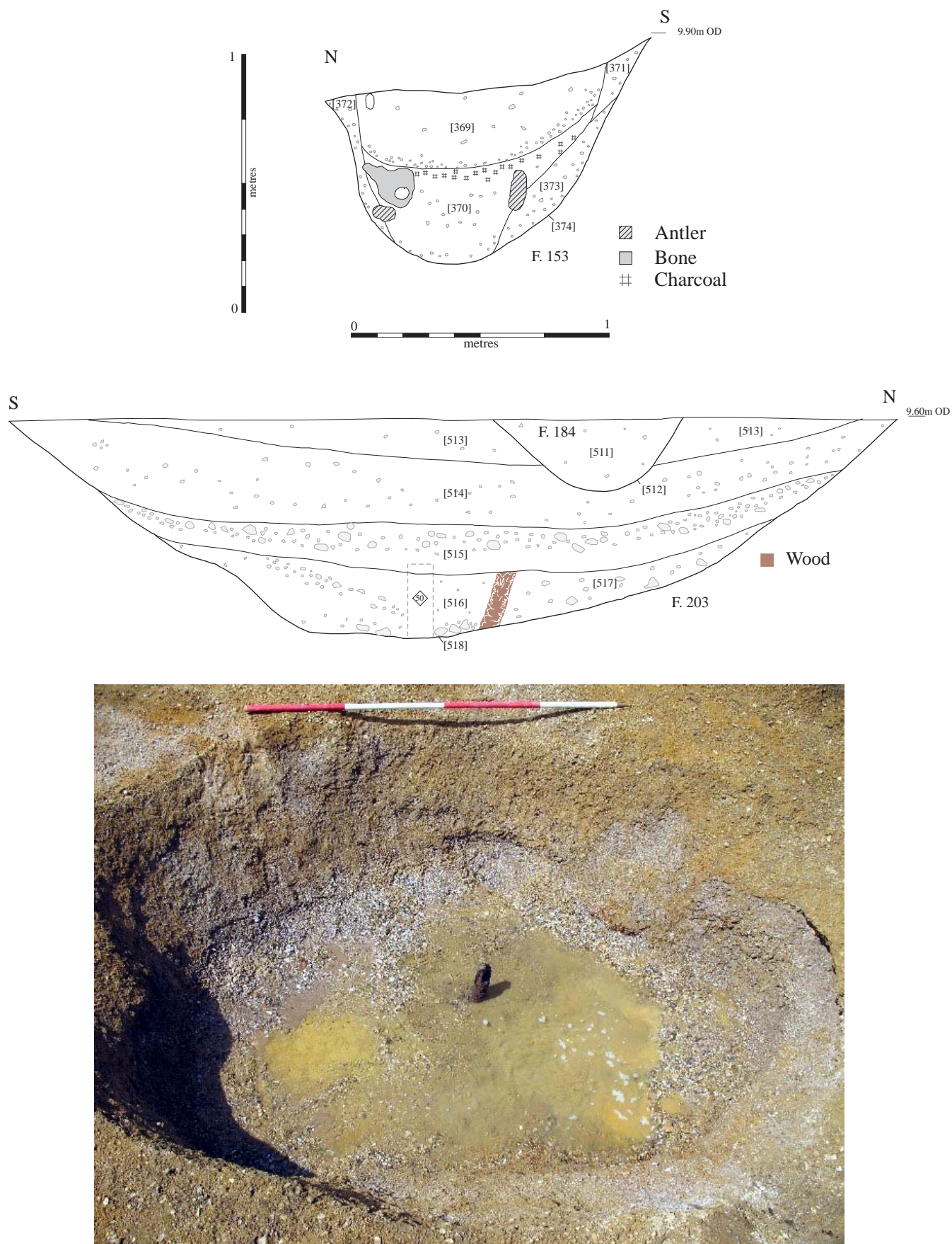


Figure 9. Middle Bronze Age Pit Sections and Photograph of Pit F.203

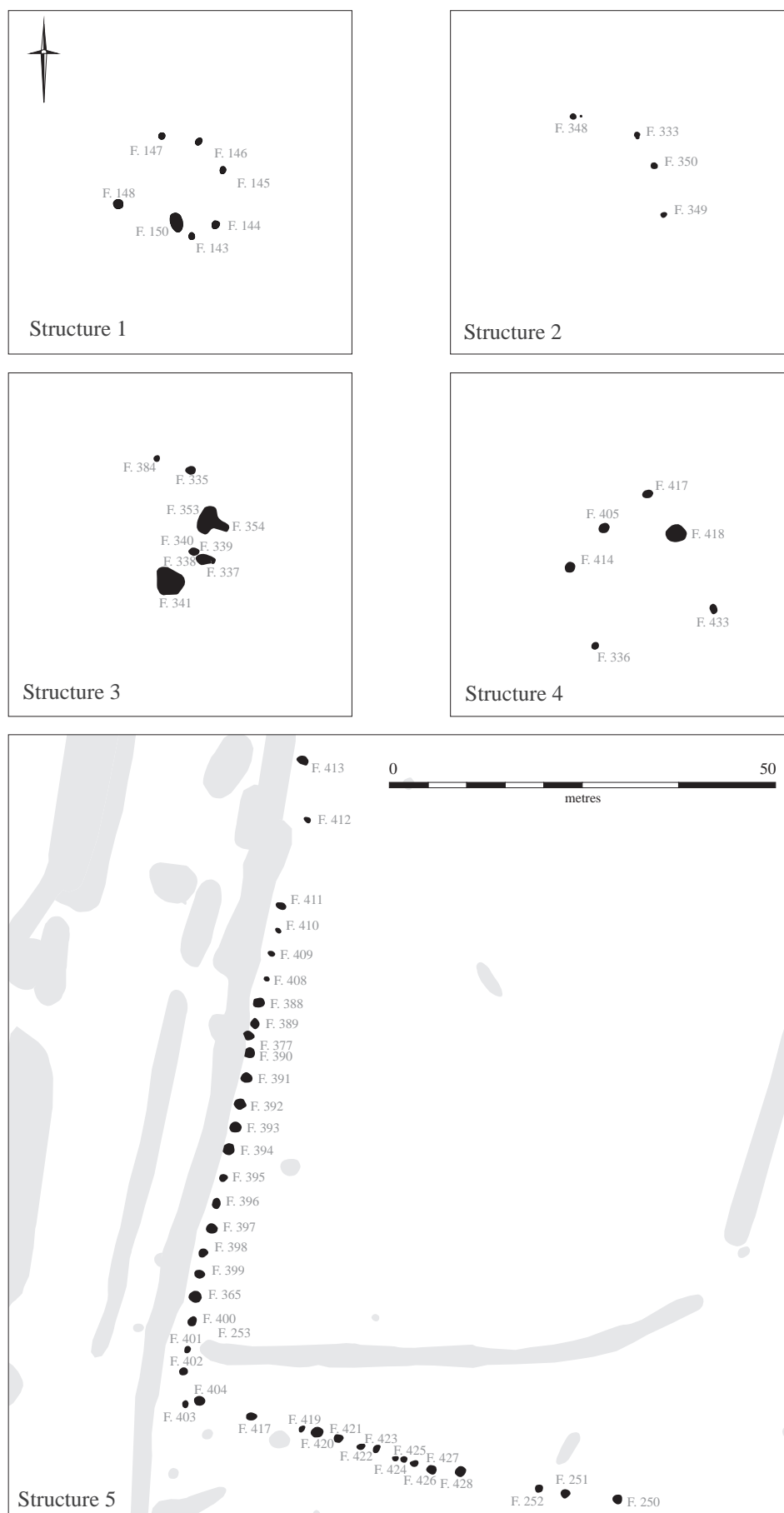
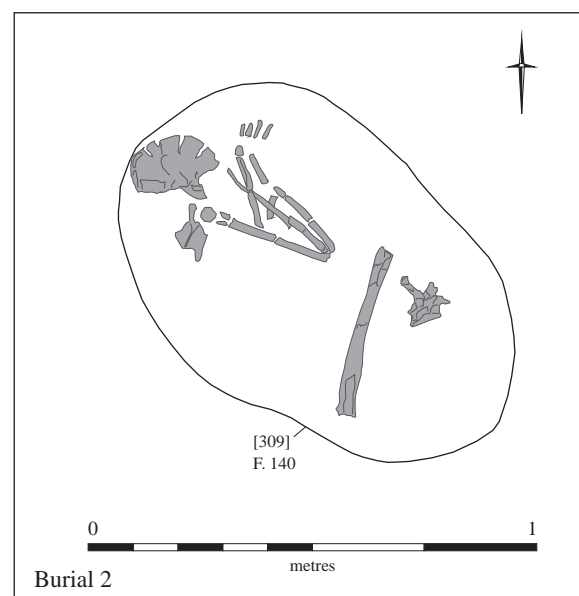
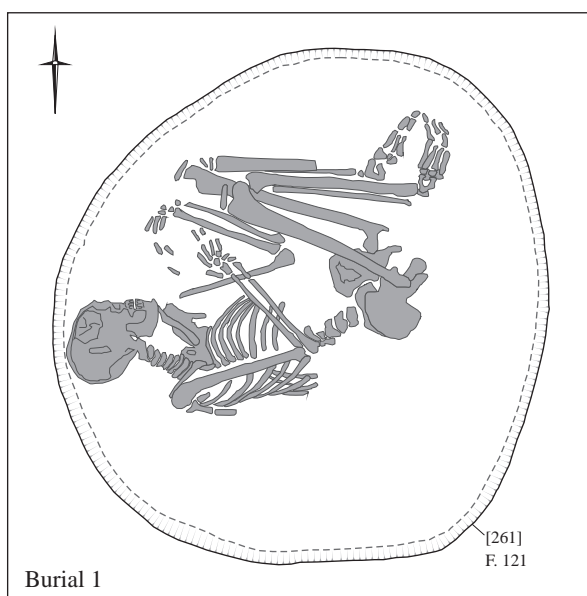


Figure 10. Middle Bronze Age Structures



Burial 1



Burial 2

Figure 11. Middle Bronze Age Burials

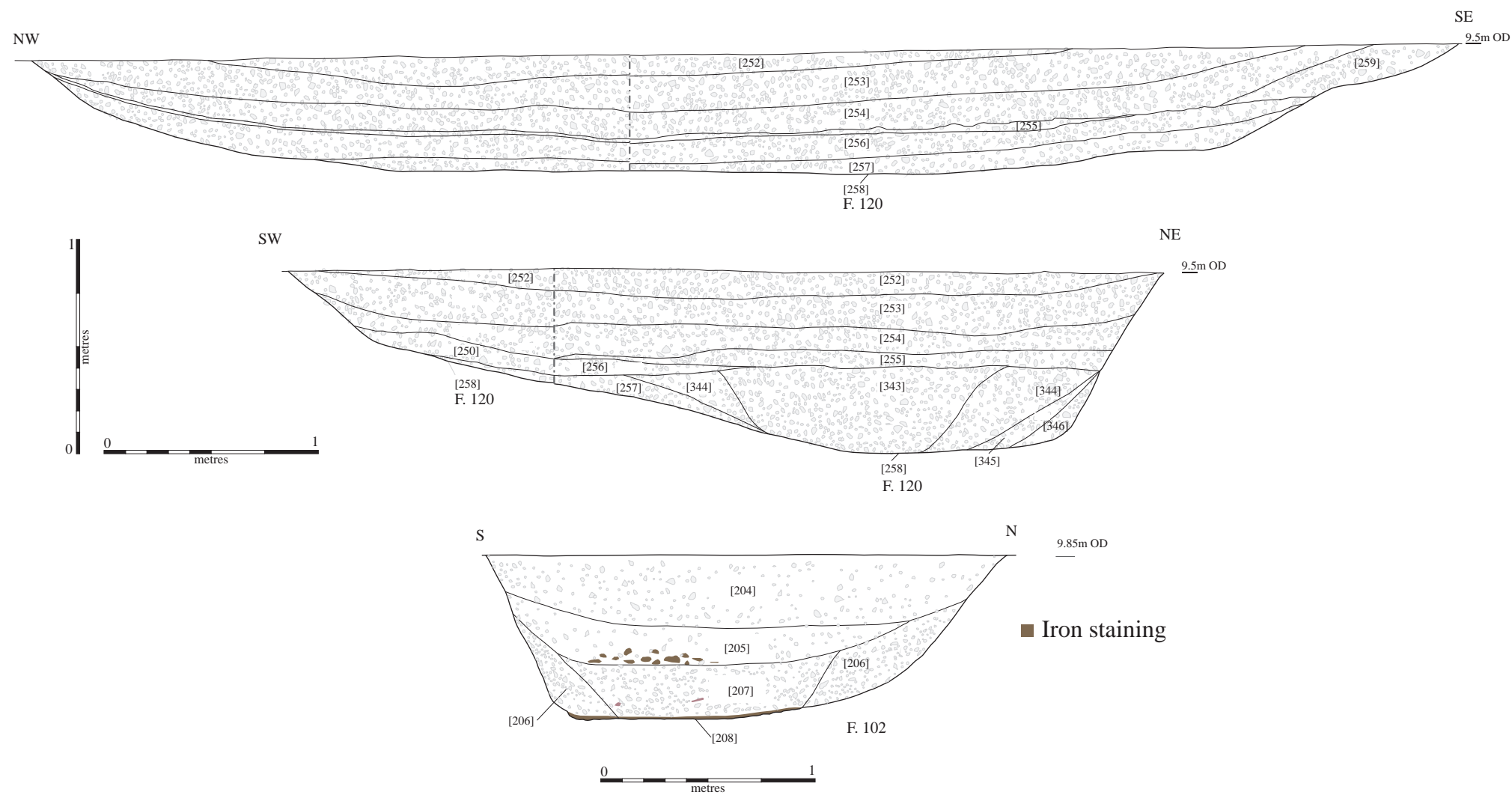


Figure 12. Late Bronze Age Pit Sections

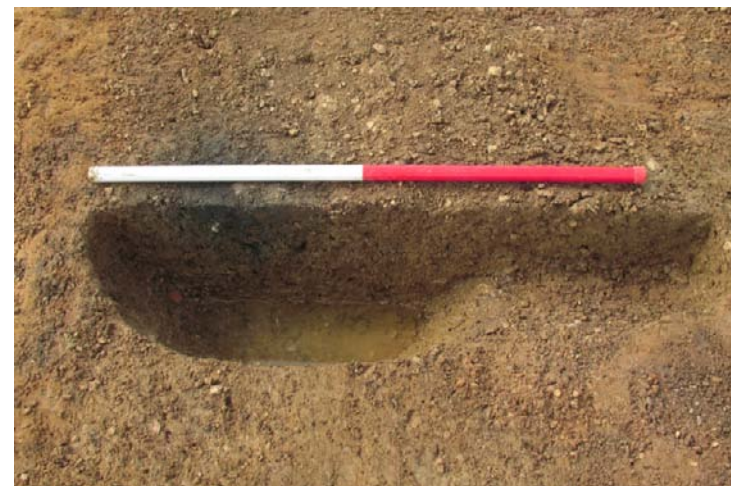
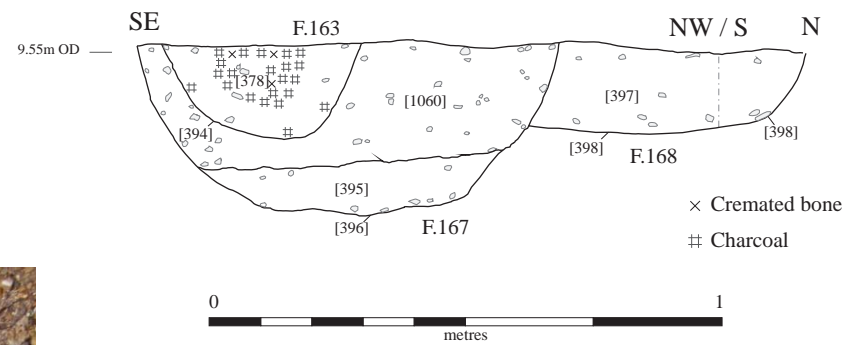
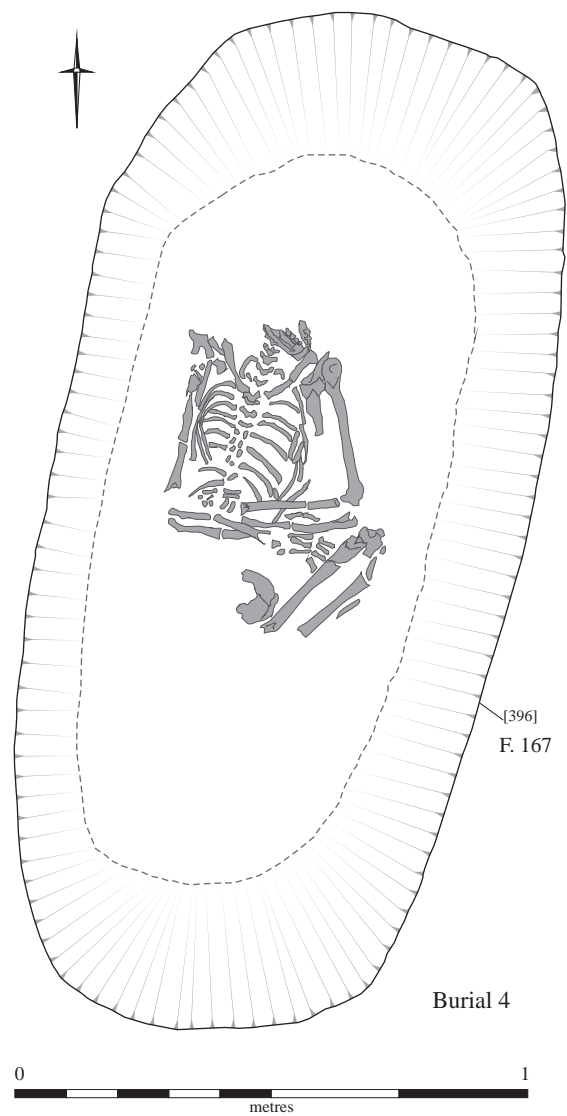


Figure 13. Late Bronze Age Burial and Cremation

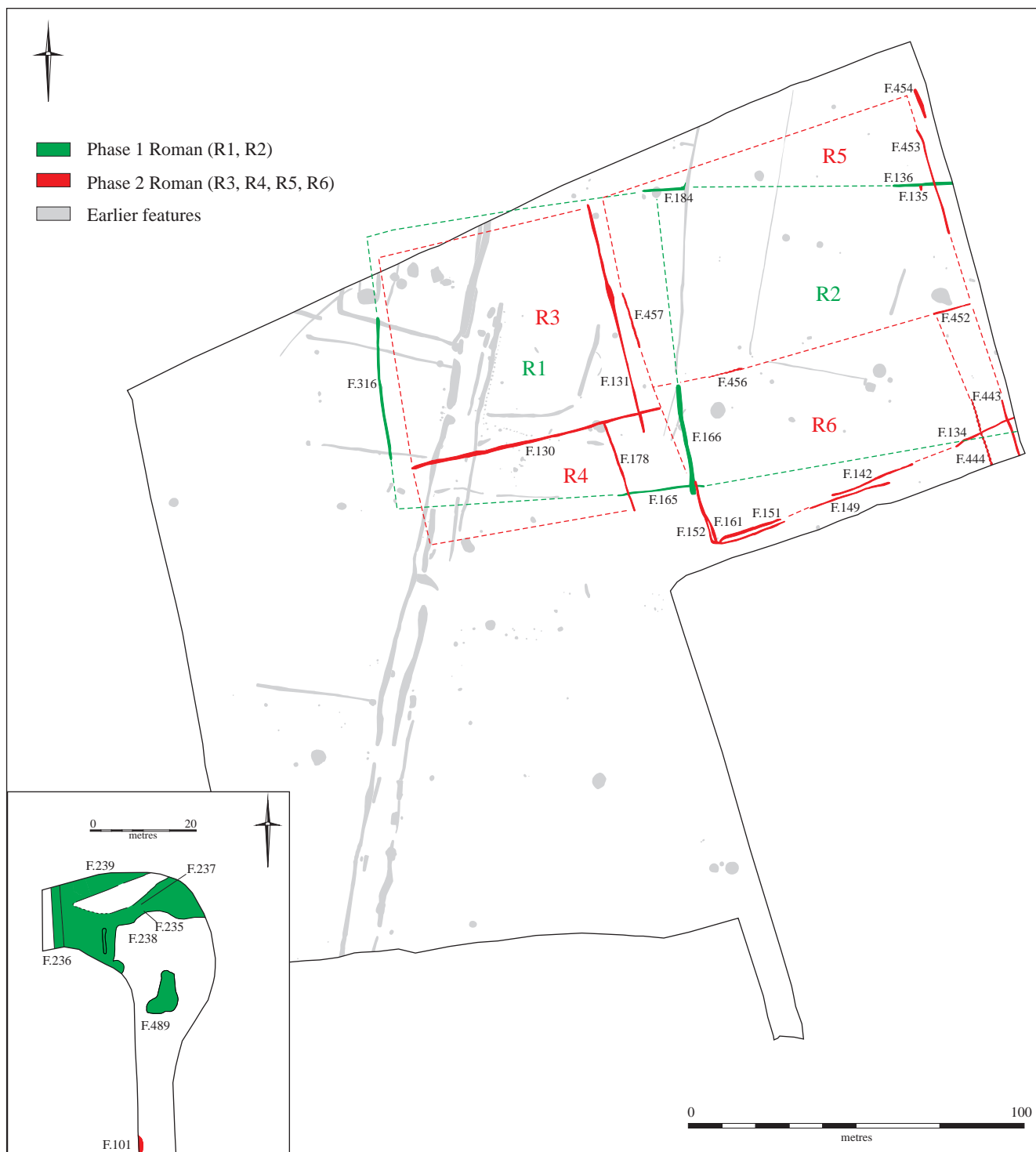


Figure 14. Roman Features and Field Layouts



Figure 15. Post Medieval Drainage Ditches Within the Landscape

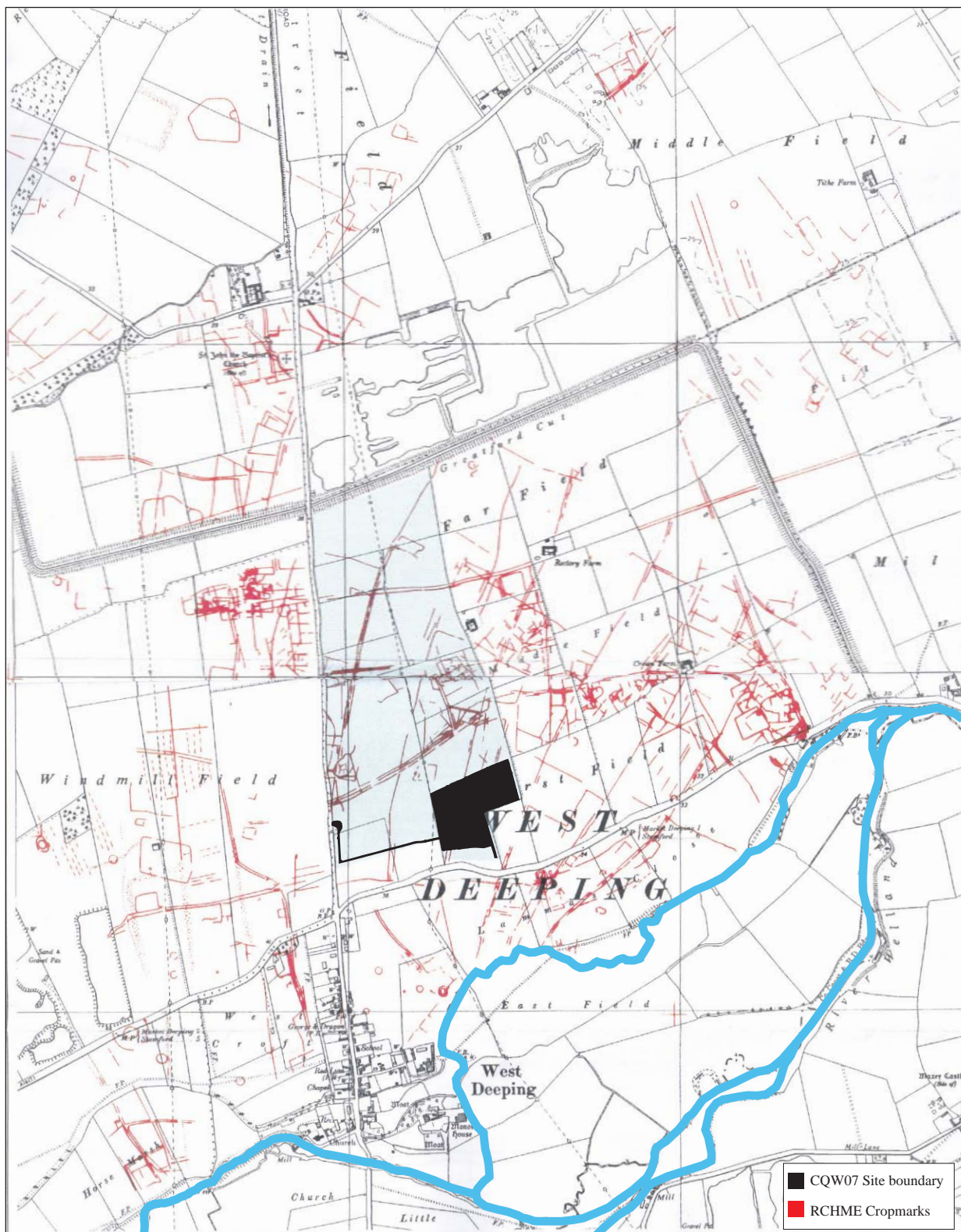


Figure 16. RCHME Cropmark Transcription Superimposed Upon 1965-69 OS Map, with Modern Site Boundary



Plate 1. Burial Cluster (Burials 5,6 and 7)



Plate 2. Arrowhead from Burial 5



Plate 3. Aerial Photograph of Droeway and Structure 5



Plate 4. Pit F.212



Plate 5. Pit F.315



Plate 6. Section of Pit F.387



Plate 7. Waterlogged Wood Within Pit F.387



Plate 8. Burial 1



Plate 9. Working Shot

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-73032

Project details

Project name	Excavations at West Deeping (King Street), Lincolnshire. Phase 1:2007
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation (4.72 hectares) was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit between June and October 2007 on behalf of CEMEX UK Materials Limited in advance of gravel extraction on land north of West Deeping, Lincolnshire, centred on NGR 511384 309610, and continued on from a previous evaluation (Patten 2002). The excavation revealed prehistoric activity from the Late Neolithic to the Early Iron Age, as well as Romano-British and post-Medieval but was predominantly occupied in the Middle Bronze Age period. Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age burials containing worked antler and bone artefacts were recovered, which may have been covered by a burial mound. The core component of the Middle Bronze Age was a multi-phased driveway with attached enclosures and an associated field system. Several small un-complex structures were also identified. Over 100 pits were revealed, the larger of which appeared to have had multi uses. Two Middle Bronze Age pit burials were also recorded. Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age activity was sparse and took the form of several pits, a cremation and burial, and a partial ring ditch. Similarly the Romano-British activity within the PEA is ephemeral, composed of superficial field systems and an expanse of inter-cutting quarry pits adjacent to the Roman Road, King Street. A series of post-Medieval drainage ditches were revealed across the entirety of site which truncated all earlier phases of activity.
Project dates	Start: 29-05-2007 End: 26-10-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CQWD07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	STRUCTURES Middle Bronze Age

Monument type	PITS Late Bronze Age
Monument type	BURIALS Late Bronze Age
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	DRAINAGE DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	BURIALS Early Bronze Age
Monument type	DROVEWAY Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	BURIALS Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LITHICS Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	WATERLOGGED WOOD Middle Bronze Age
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LINCOLNSHIRE SOUTH KESTEVEN WEST DEEPING King Street
Postcode	PE6
Study area	4.72 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 11384 09610 52.6723795577 -0.352509201852 52 40 20 N 000 21 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.14m Max: 10.80m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Gibson
Project director/manager	David Gibson
Project supervisor	Kerry Murrell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CEMEX UK Materials Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
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Physical Archive ID	CQWD07
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Human Bones','Metal','Wood','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	CQWD07
Digital Contents	'Survey','Wood','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics','other','Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Human Bones','Metal'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	CQWD07
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Human Bones','Metal','Survey','Wood','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Excavations at West Deeping (King Street), Lincolnshire. Phase 1: 2007
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Murrell, K.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number 924
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	A4 wire bound with plastic laminate front and black card backing. 150 pages including colour plates and graphics.

Entered by	Kerry Murrell (km404@cam.ac.uk)
Entered on	25 February 2010

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