



A late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age enclosure and Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Latton Lands, Wiltshire

By Kelly Powell, Granville Laws
and Lisa Brown

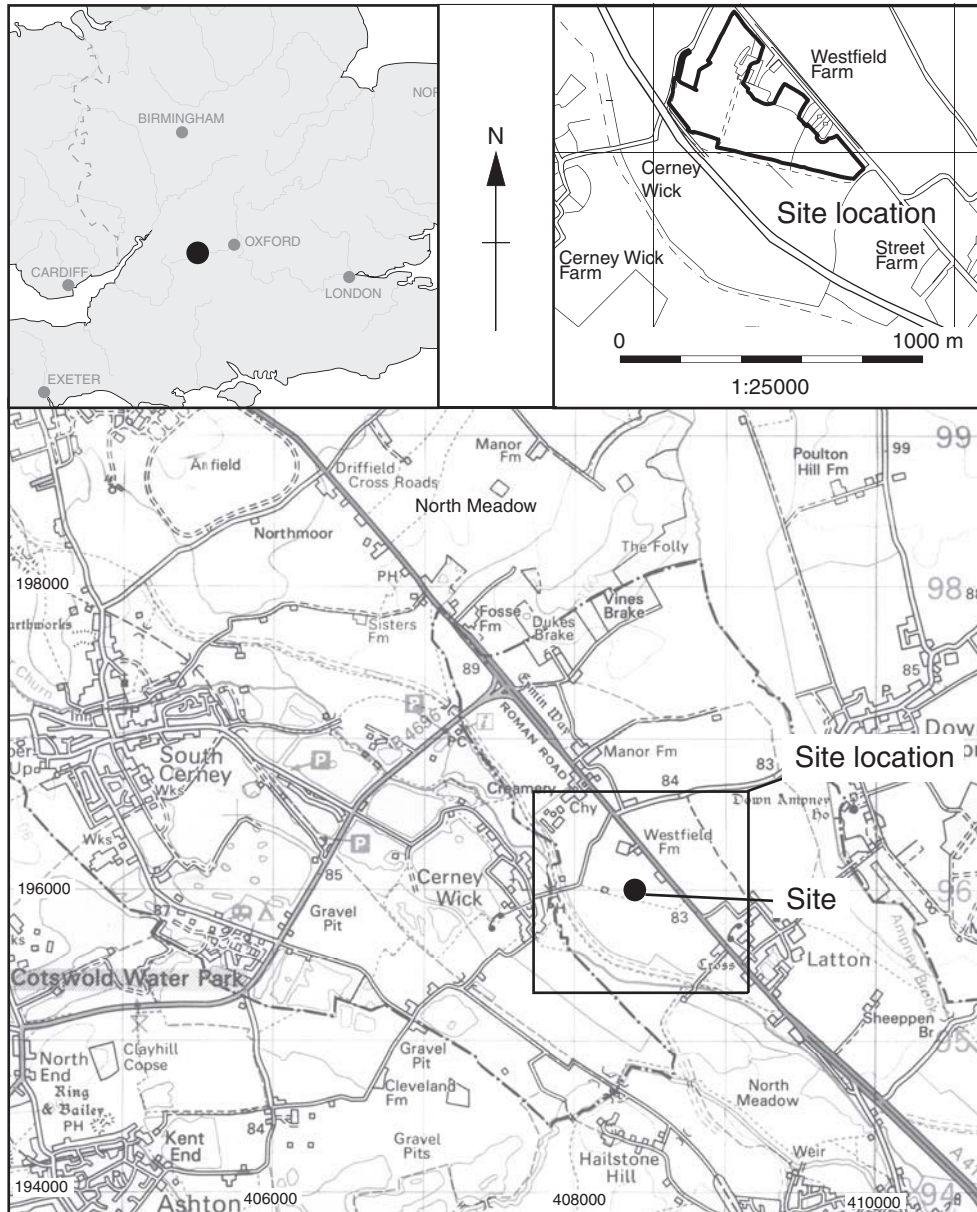
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Scale 1:50,000

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Figure 1: Site location

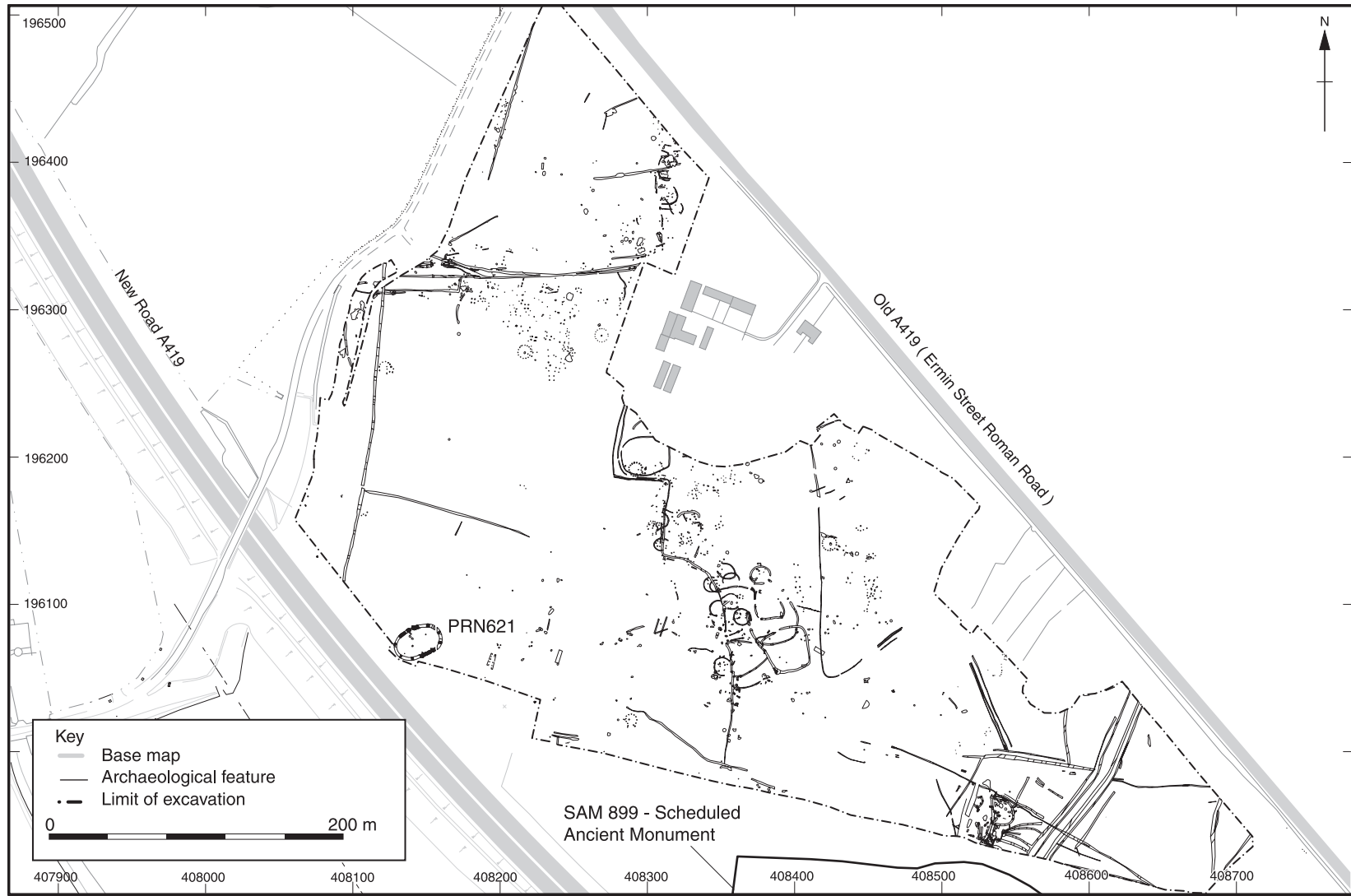


Figure 2: Excavated area

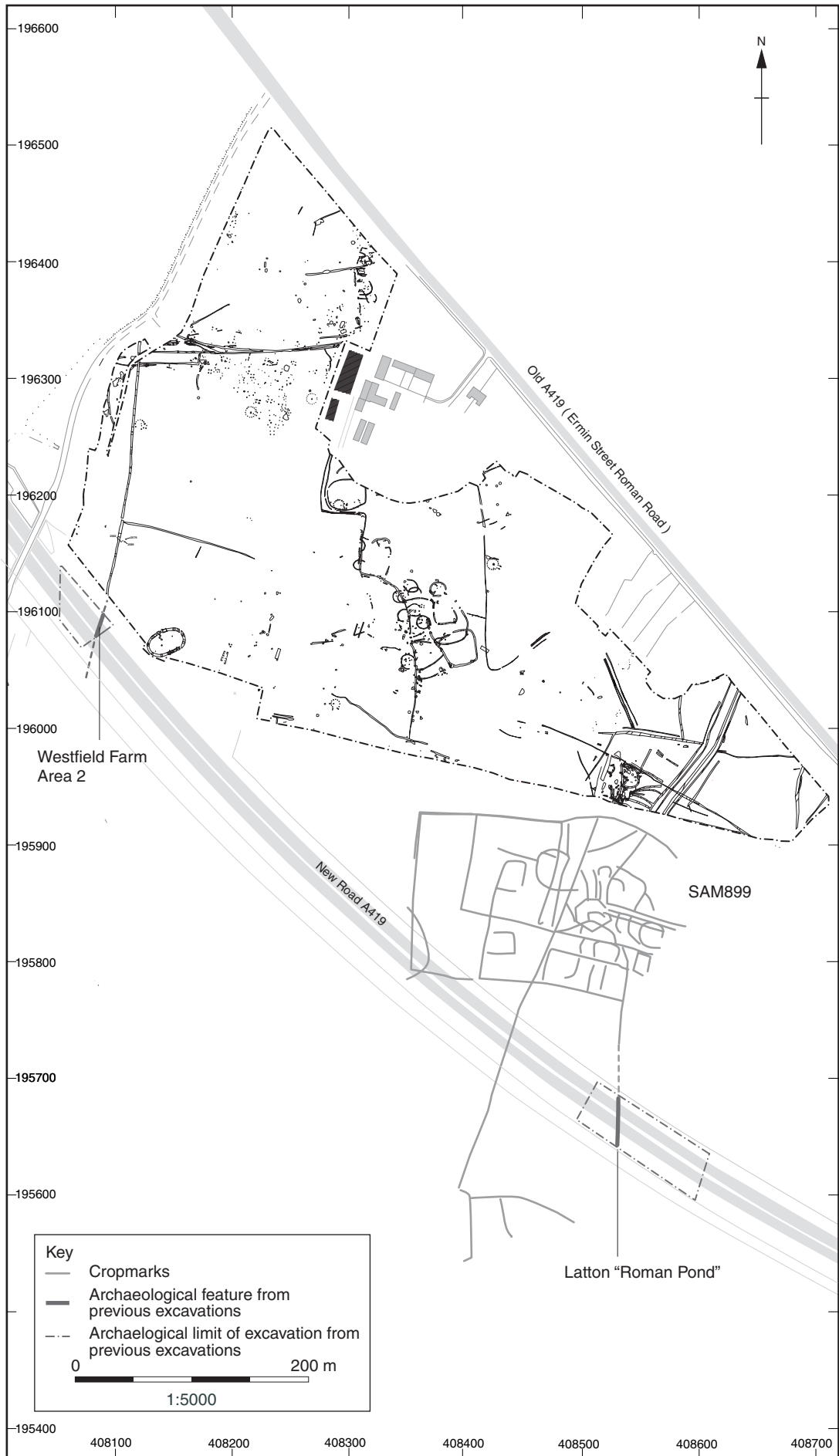


Figure 3: The site in its archaeological context

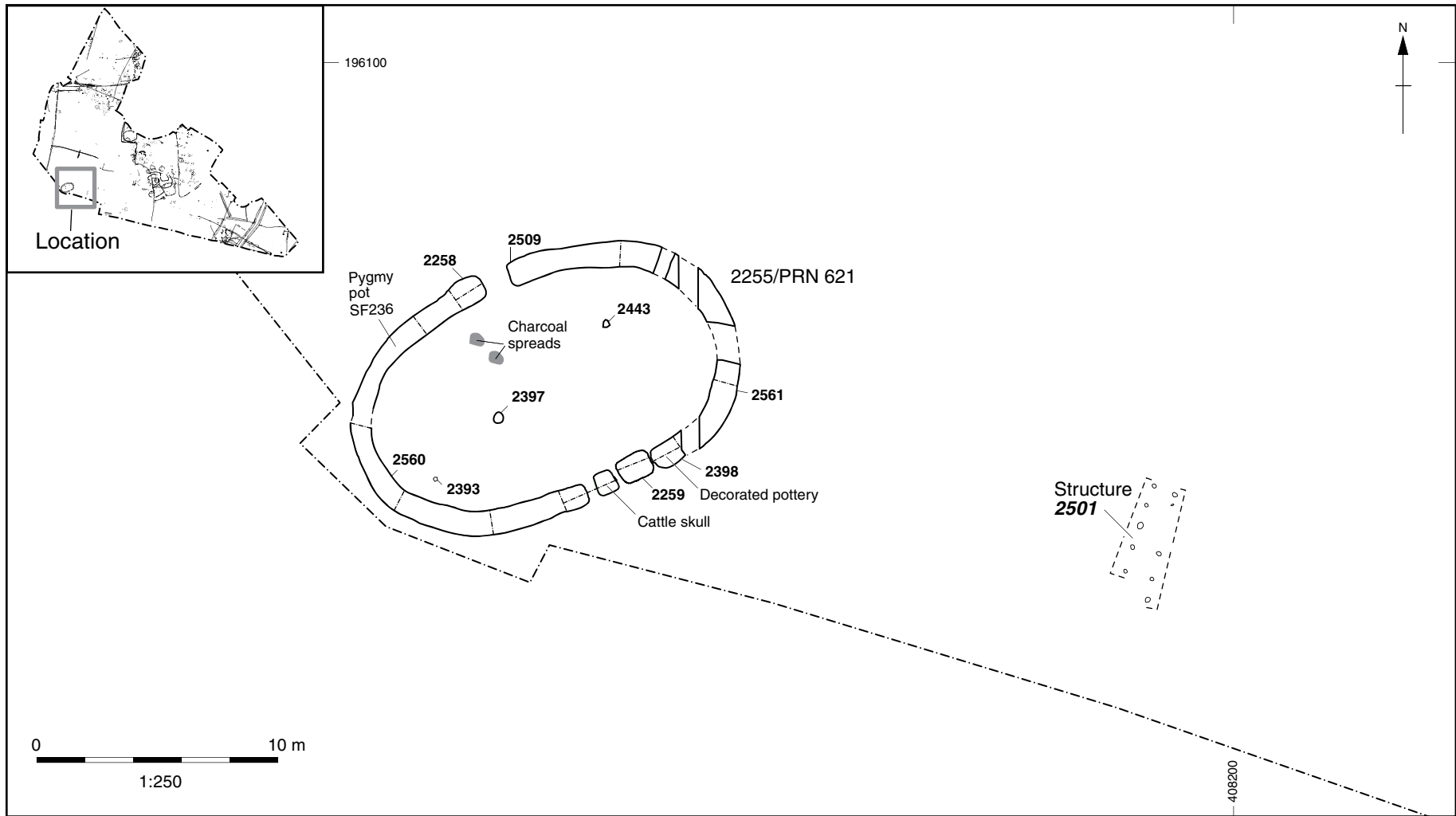


Figure 4: Late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age enclosure and post alignment

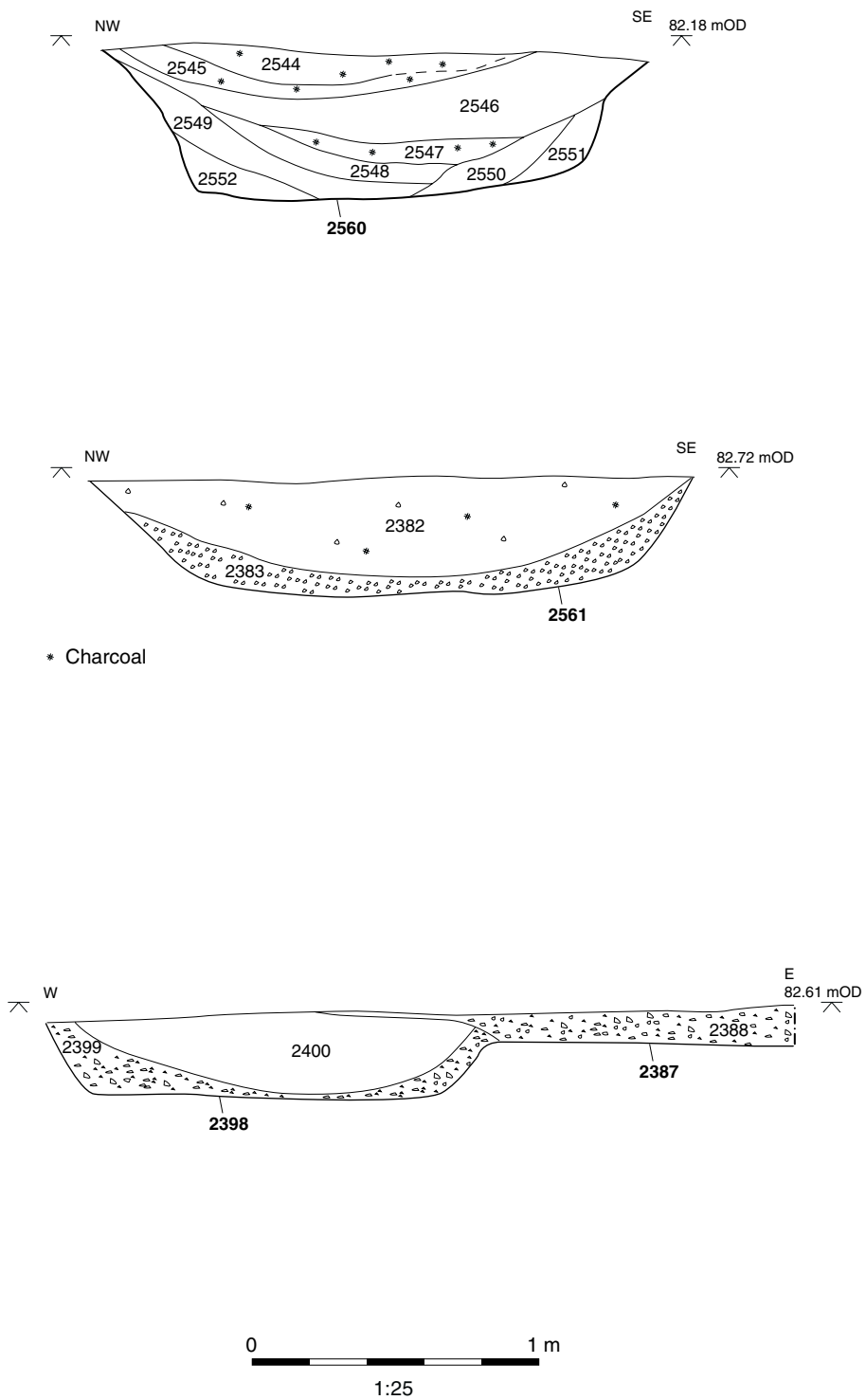
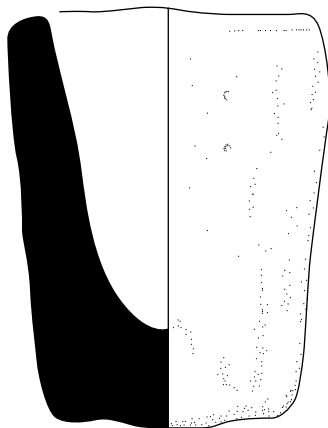


Figure 5 : Oval enclosure ditches 2560 and 2561, and feature 2398



236/P19

0 50 mm

1:1

Figure 6: Pygmy Pot from oval enclosure 2255

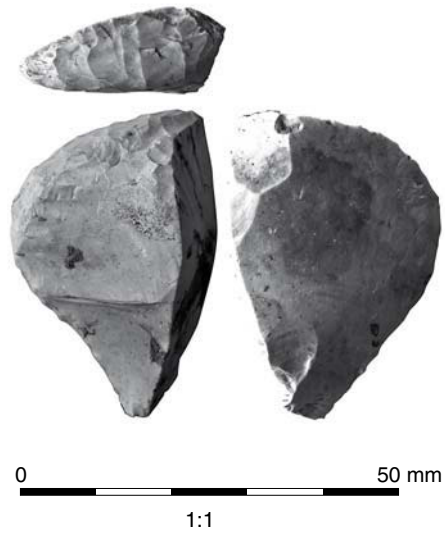


Figure 7: Flint scraper from oval enclosure 2255

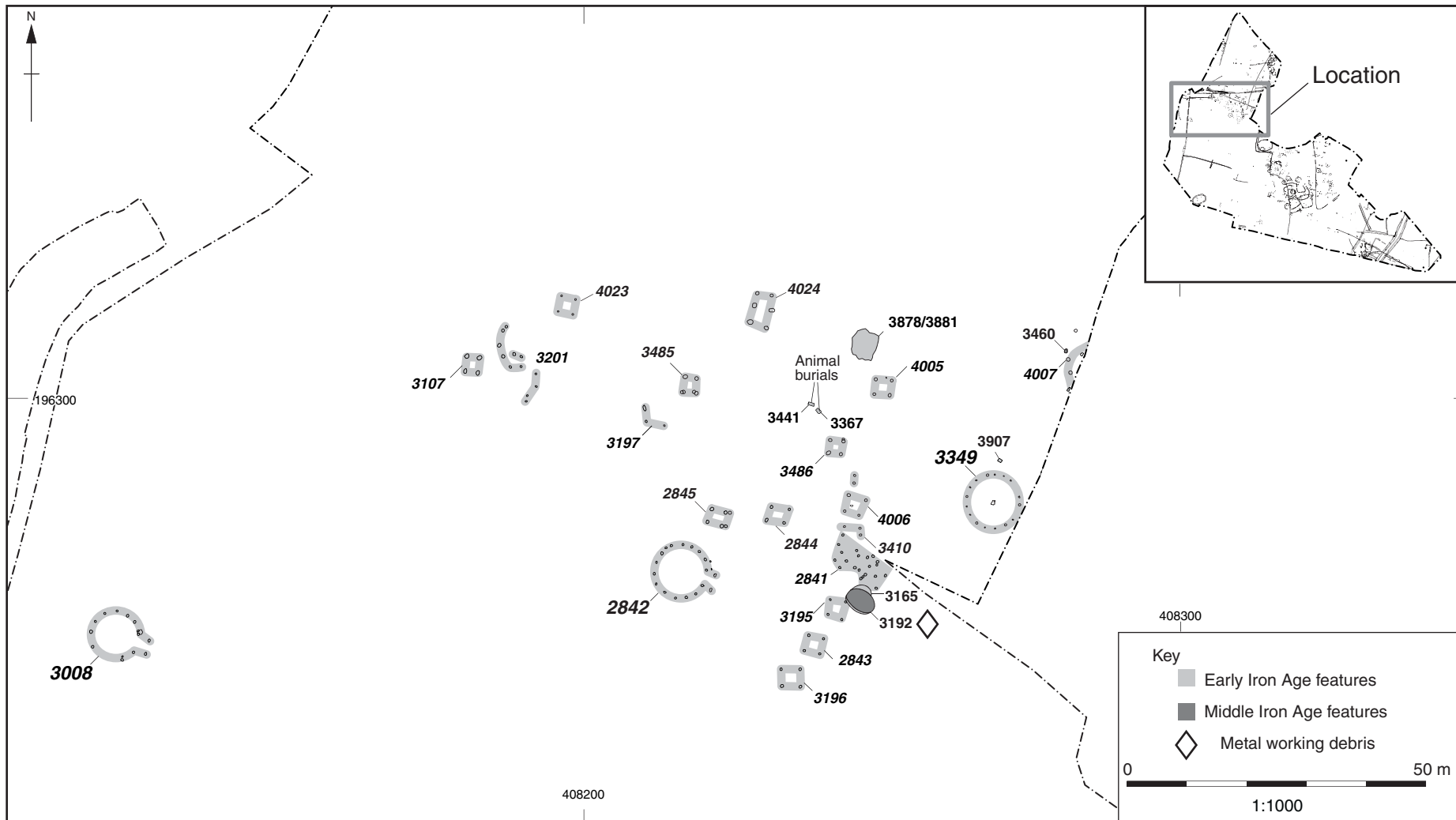


Figure 8: Early Iron Age northern settlement

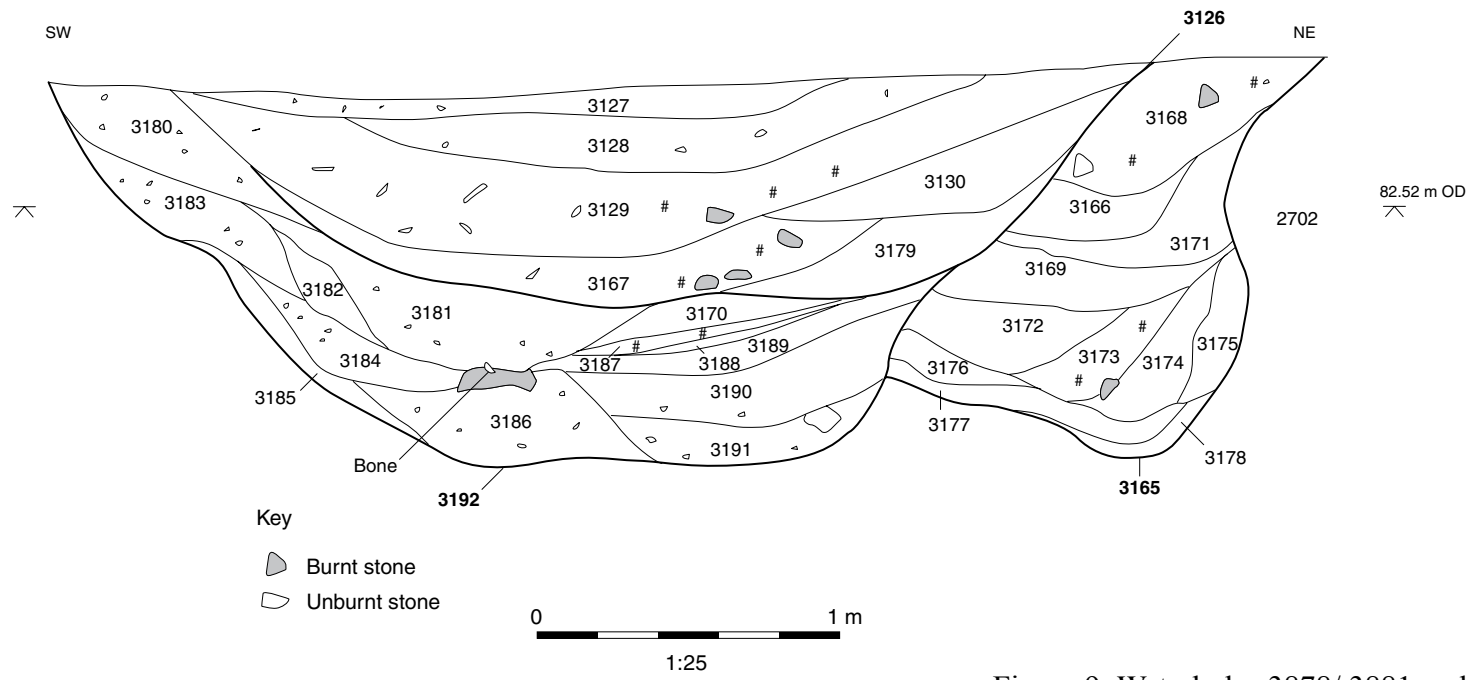
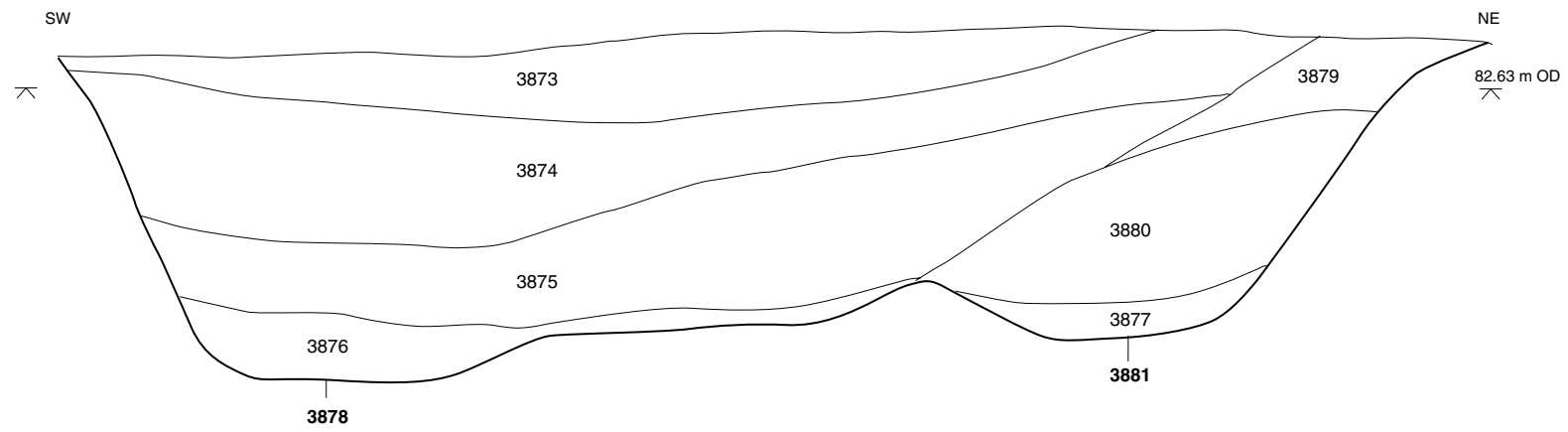


Figure 9: Waterholes 3878/ 3881 and 3192/ 3165

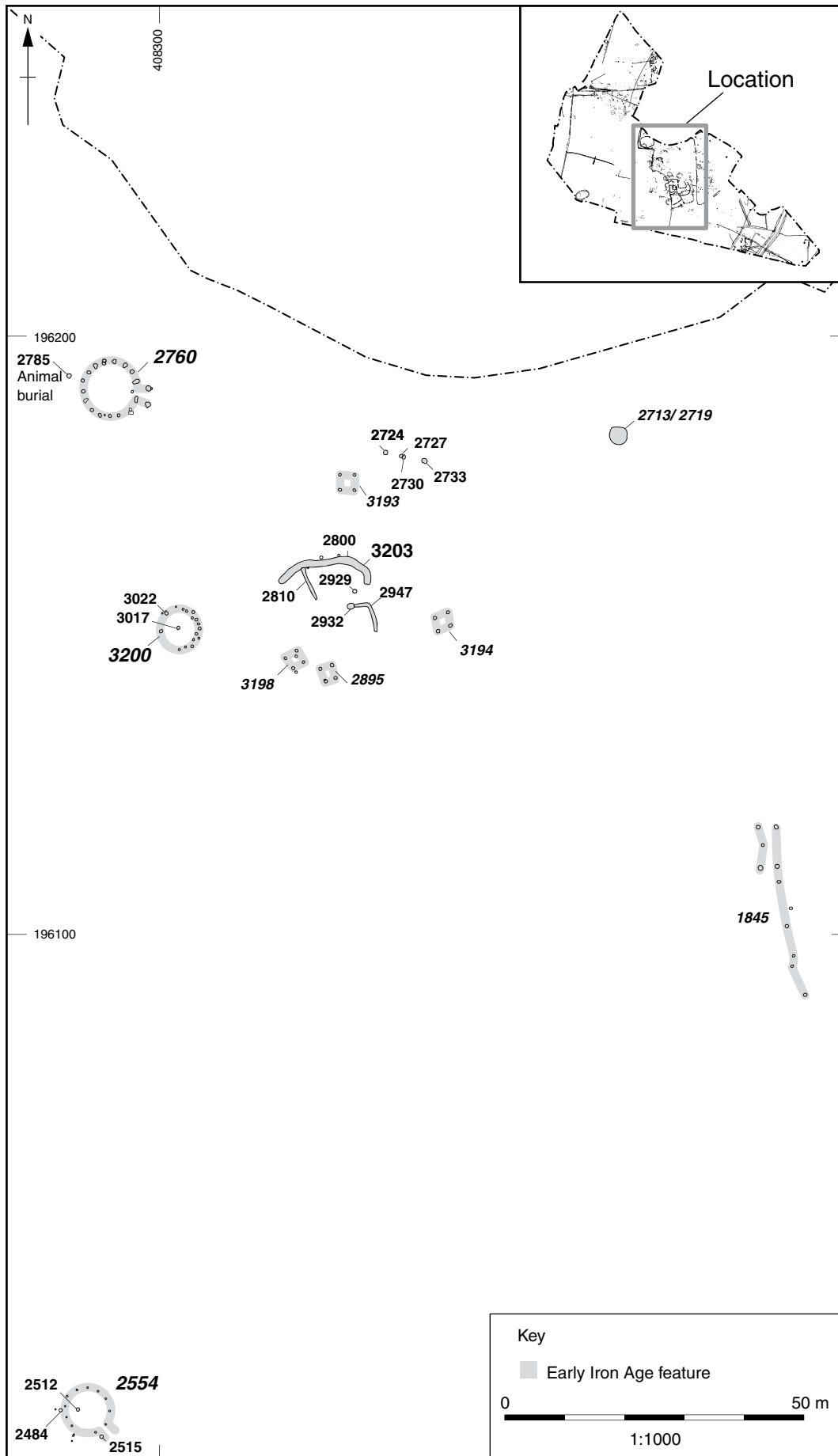


Figure 10: Early Iron Age central settlement

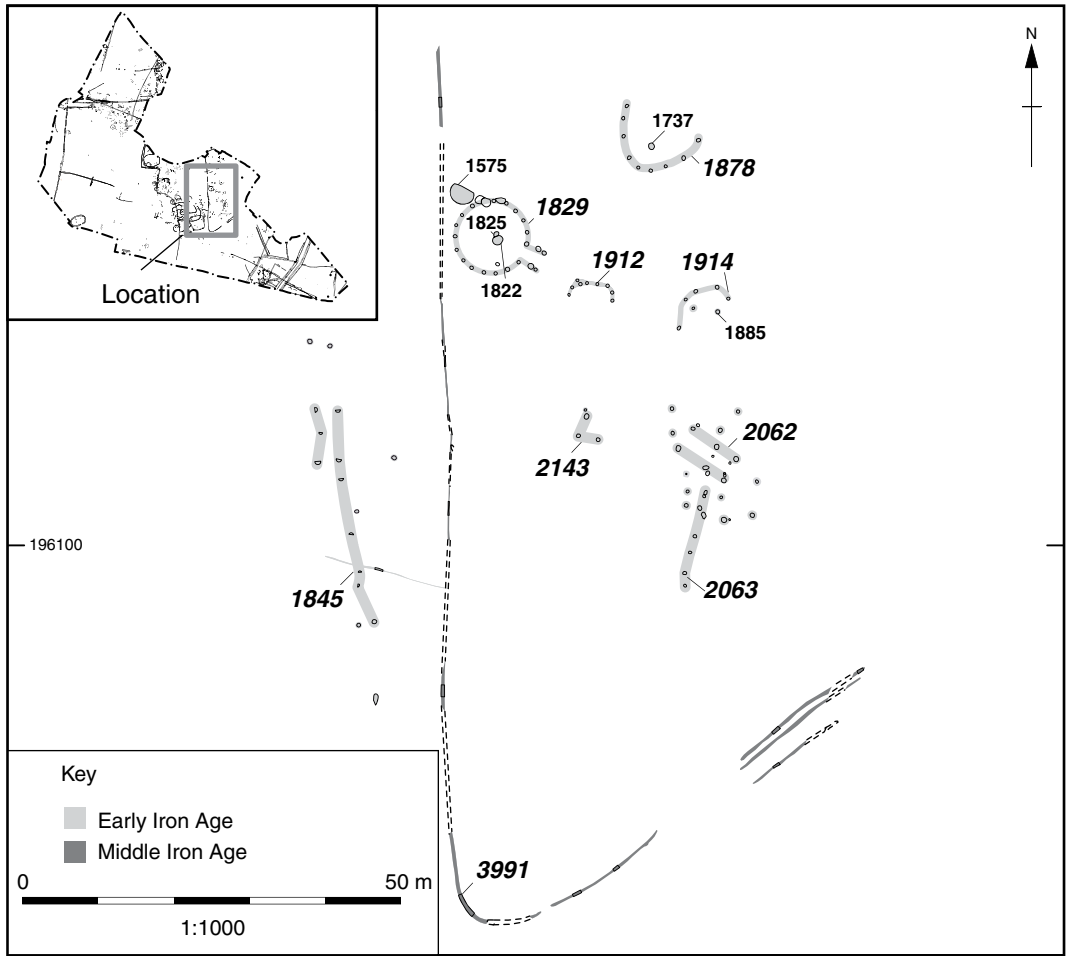
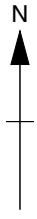
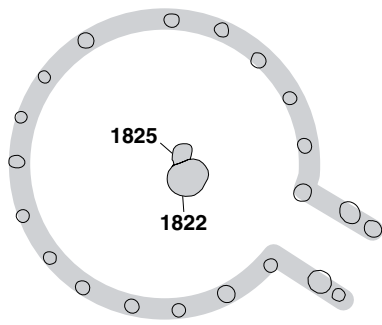


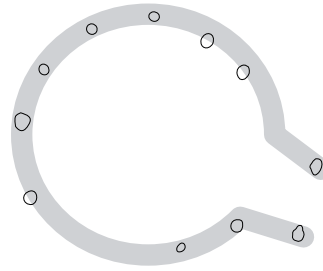
Figure 11: Early Iron Age eastern settlement



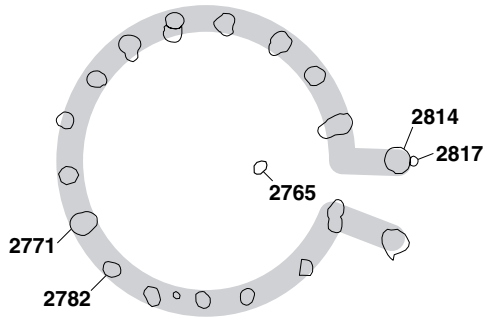
Structure **1829**



Structure **3008**



Structure **2760**



Structure **2554**

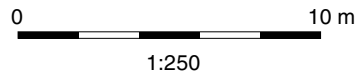
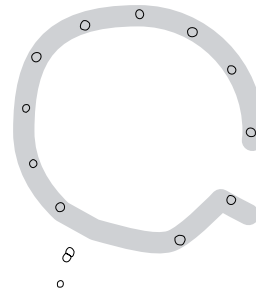
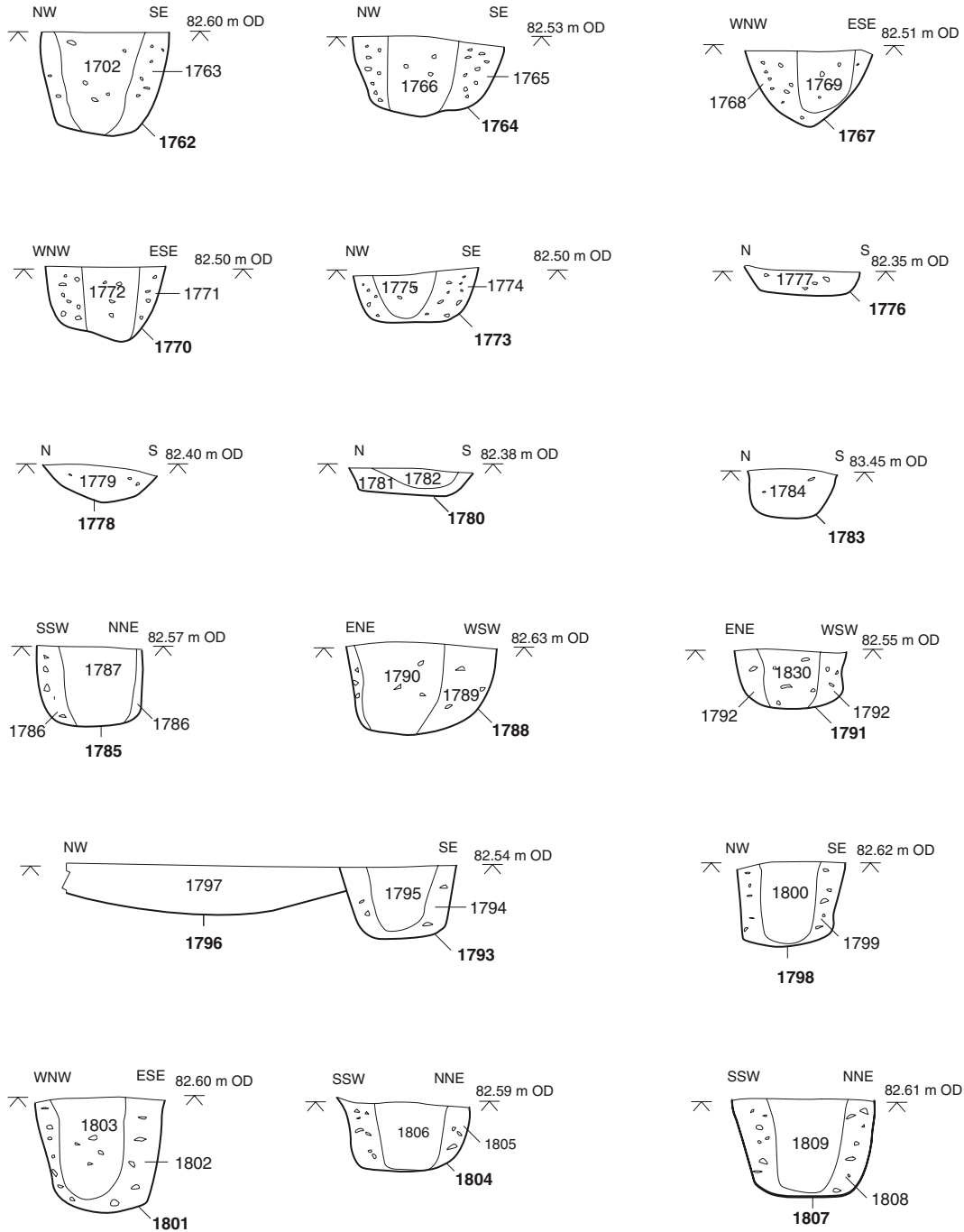


Figure 12: Early Iron Age house plans

Roundhouse 1829



Porch of roundhouse

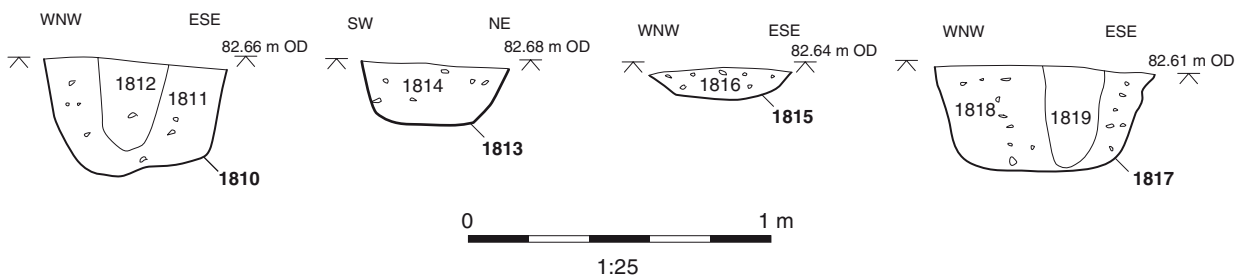


Figure 13: Postholes of roundhouse 1829

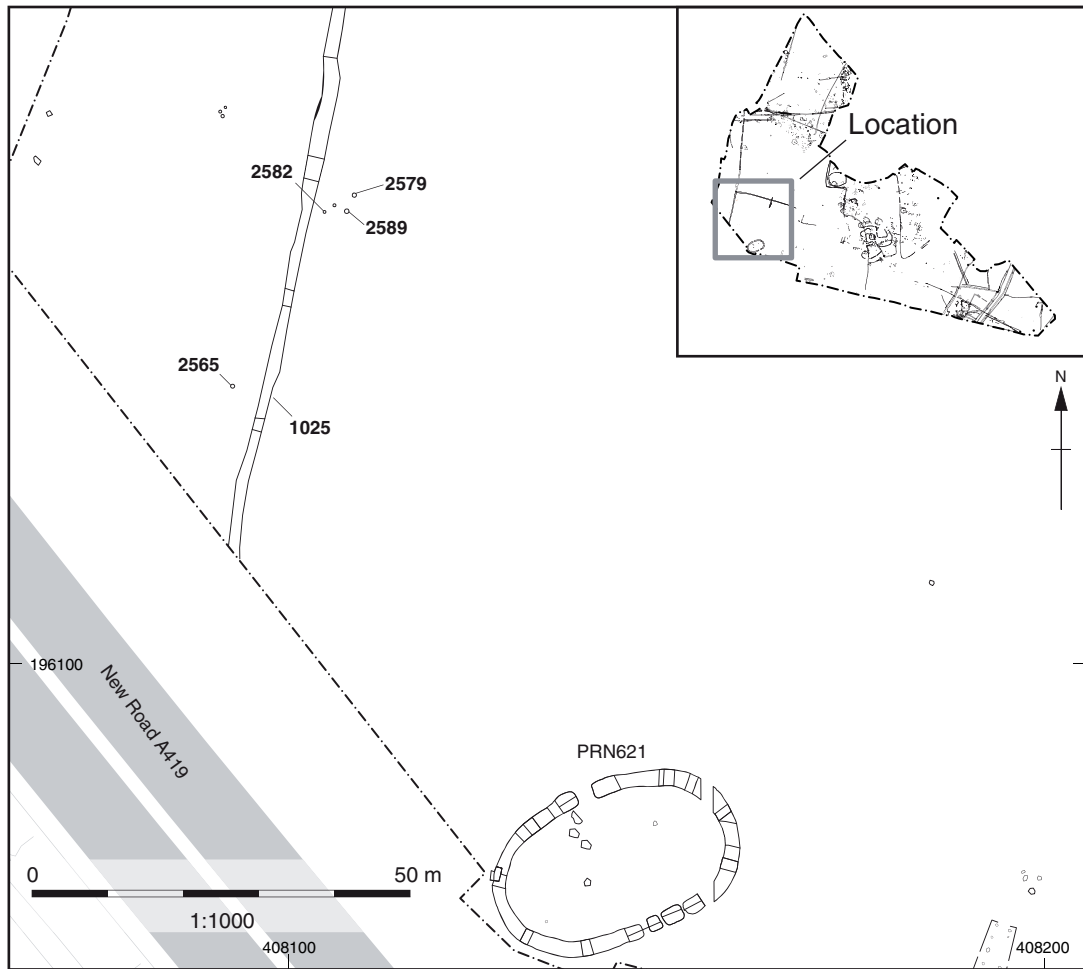


Figure 14: Isolated features at the western site of the excavation: early Iron Age Pits 2565, 2579, 2582 and 2589 and Romano - British ditch 1025

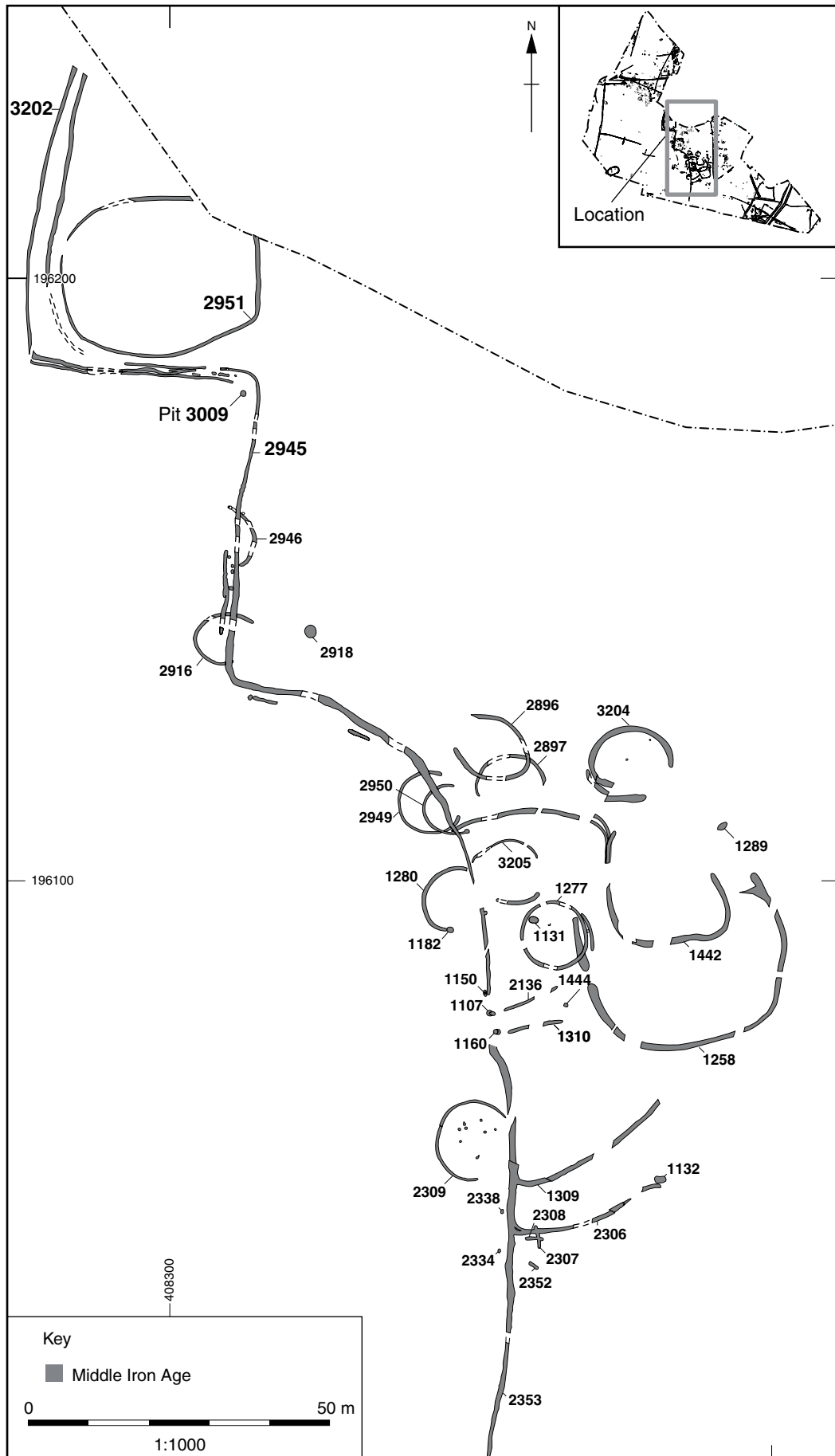


Figure 15: Middle Iron Age central settlement

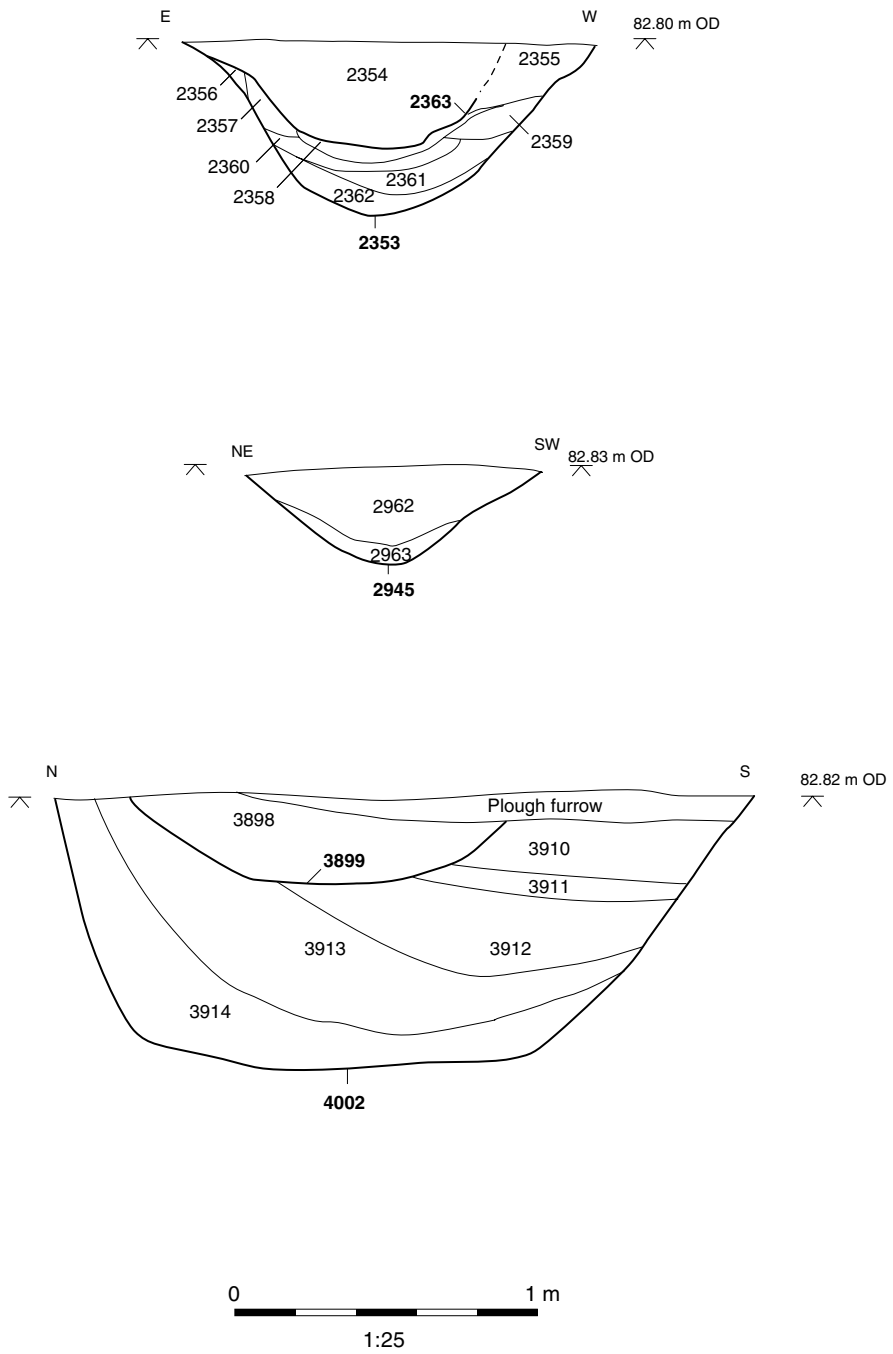


Figure 16: Middle Iron Age boundary ditches 2353, 2945 and 4002

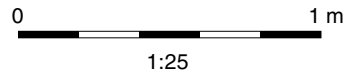
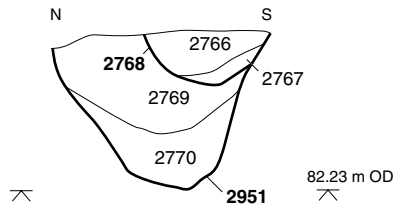
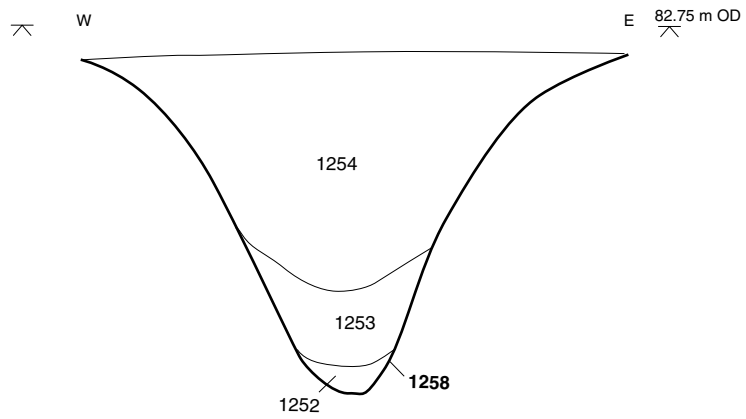


Figure 17: Middle Iron Age enclosure ditches 1258 and 2951

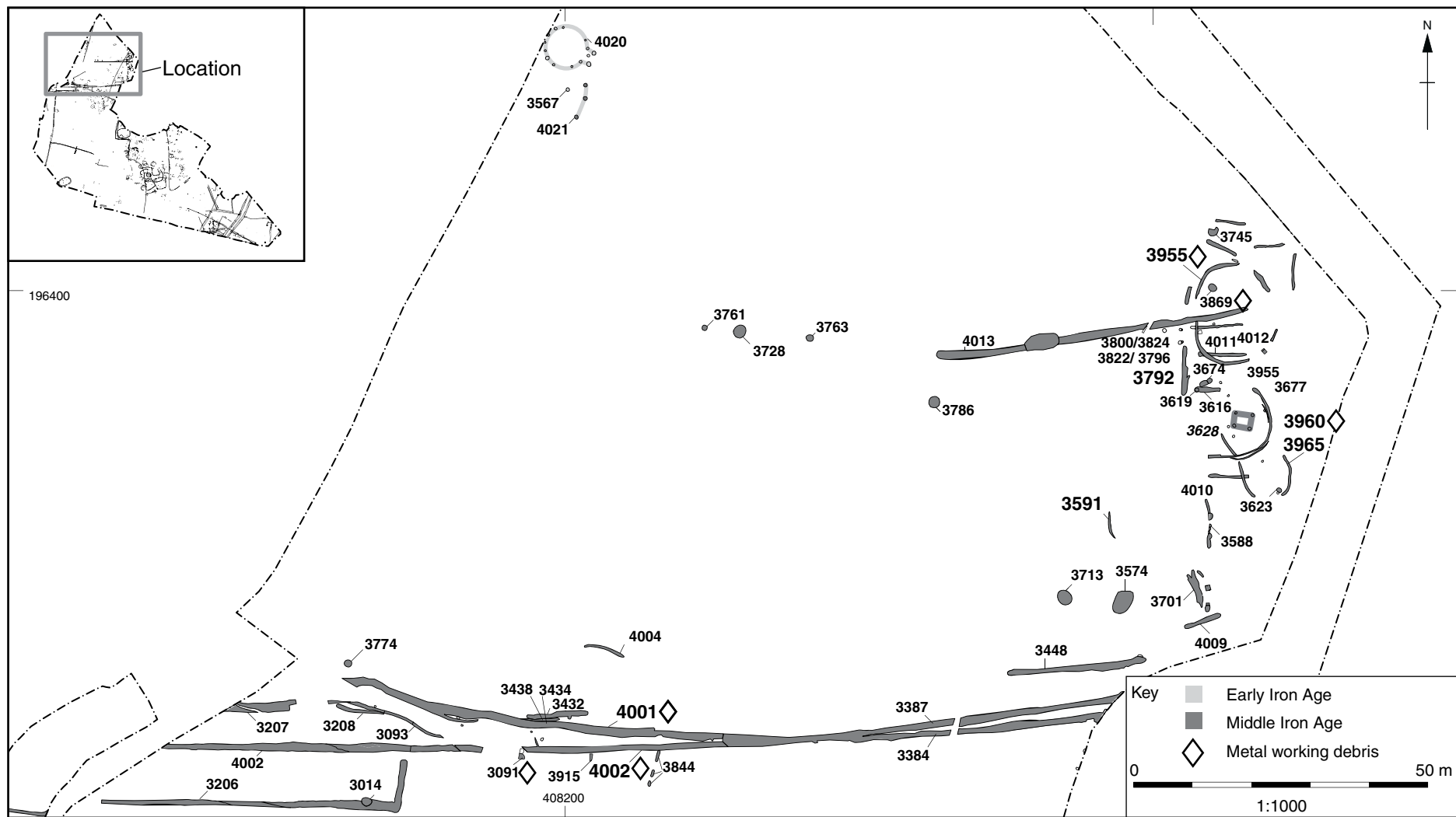


Figure 18: Middle Iron Age northern settlement

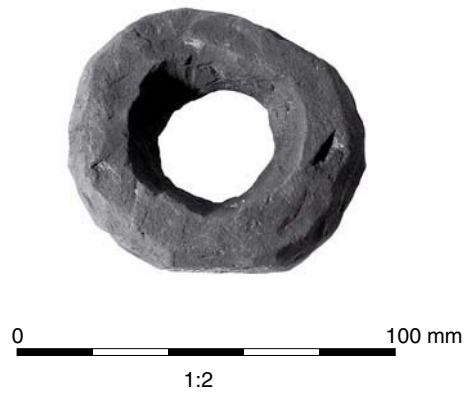
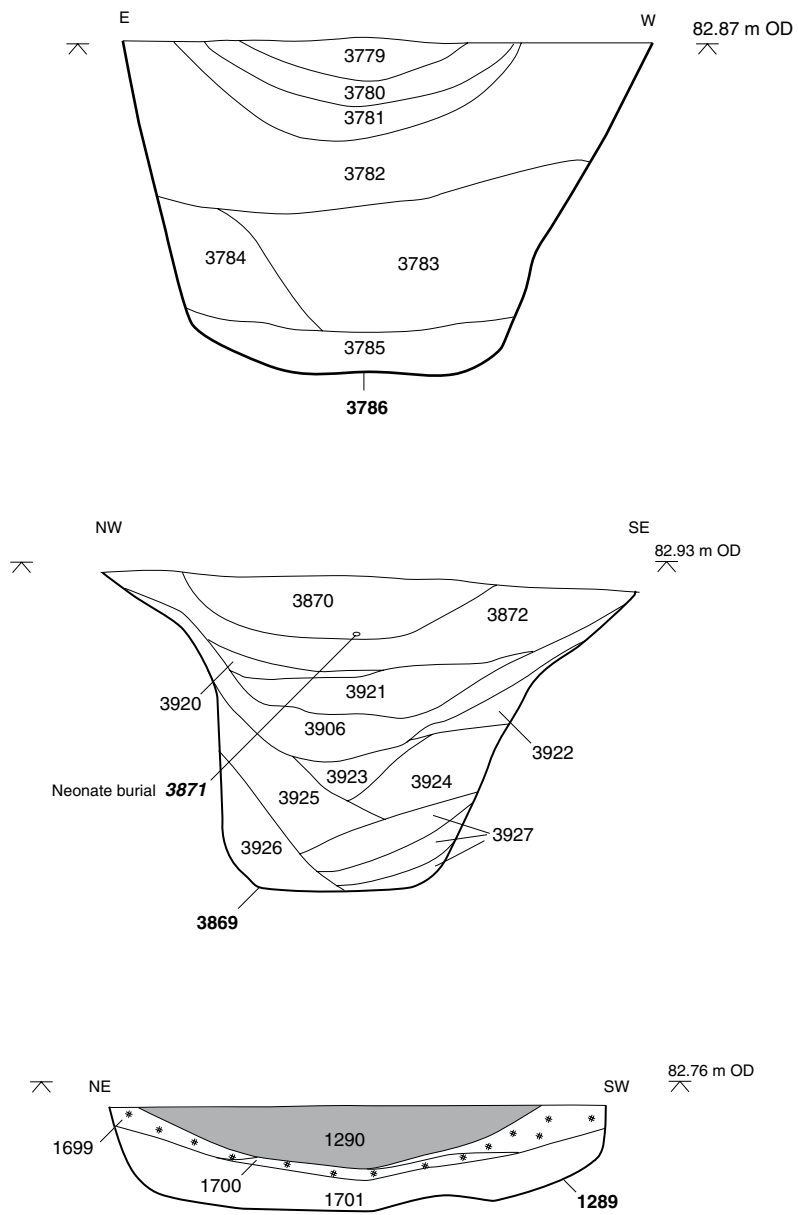


Figure 19: Shale armlet roughout SF 268 from waterhole 3192



Key

- * Charcoal 1700
- Charcoal rich 1290

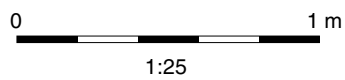


Figure 20: Middle Iron Age waterholes 3786 and pits 3869 and 1289

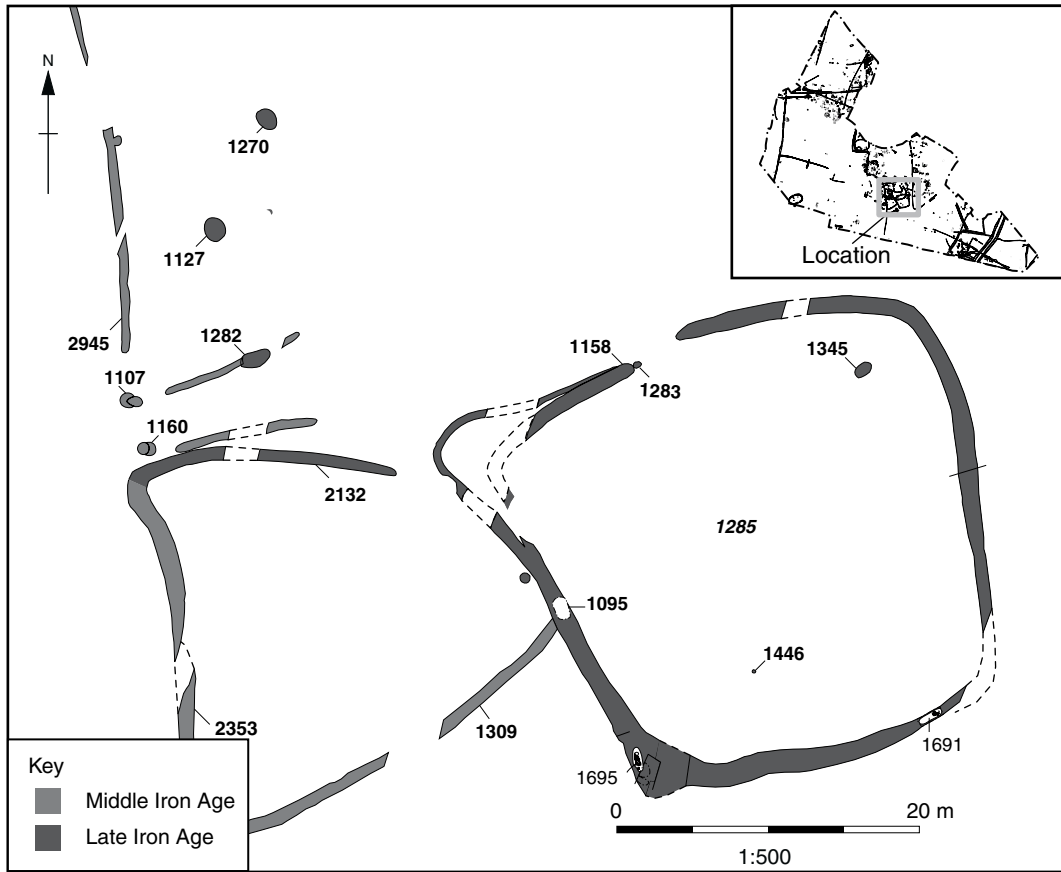


Figure 21: Late Iron Age enclosure 1285 and burials

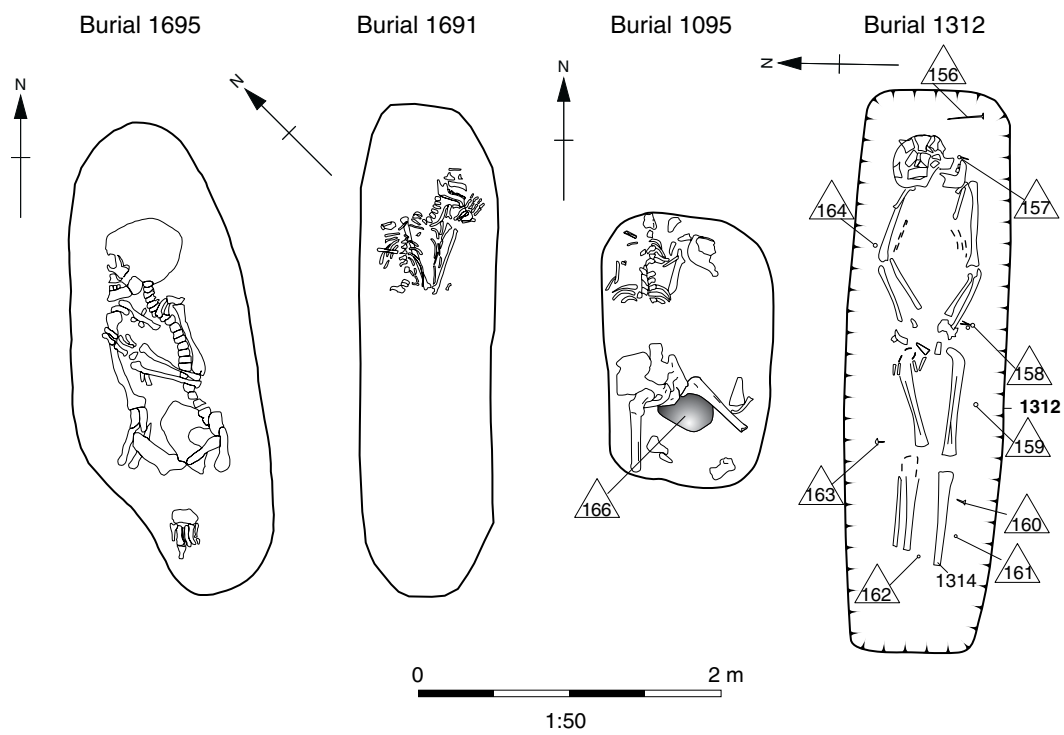


Figure 22: Burials 1695, 1691, 1095 and 1312 in ditch of enclosure 1285

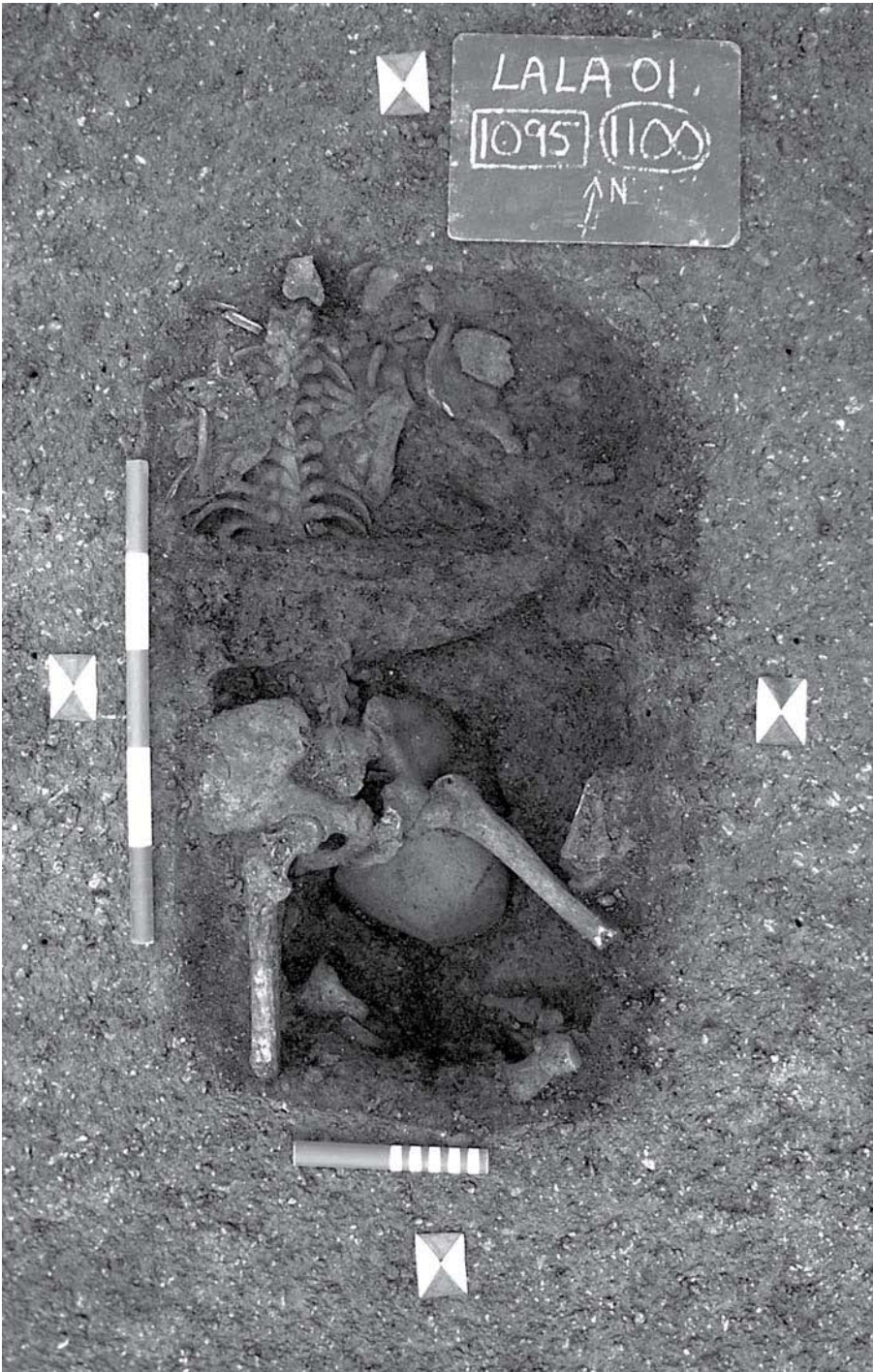


Figure 23: Burial 1095

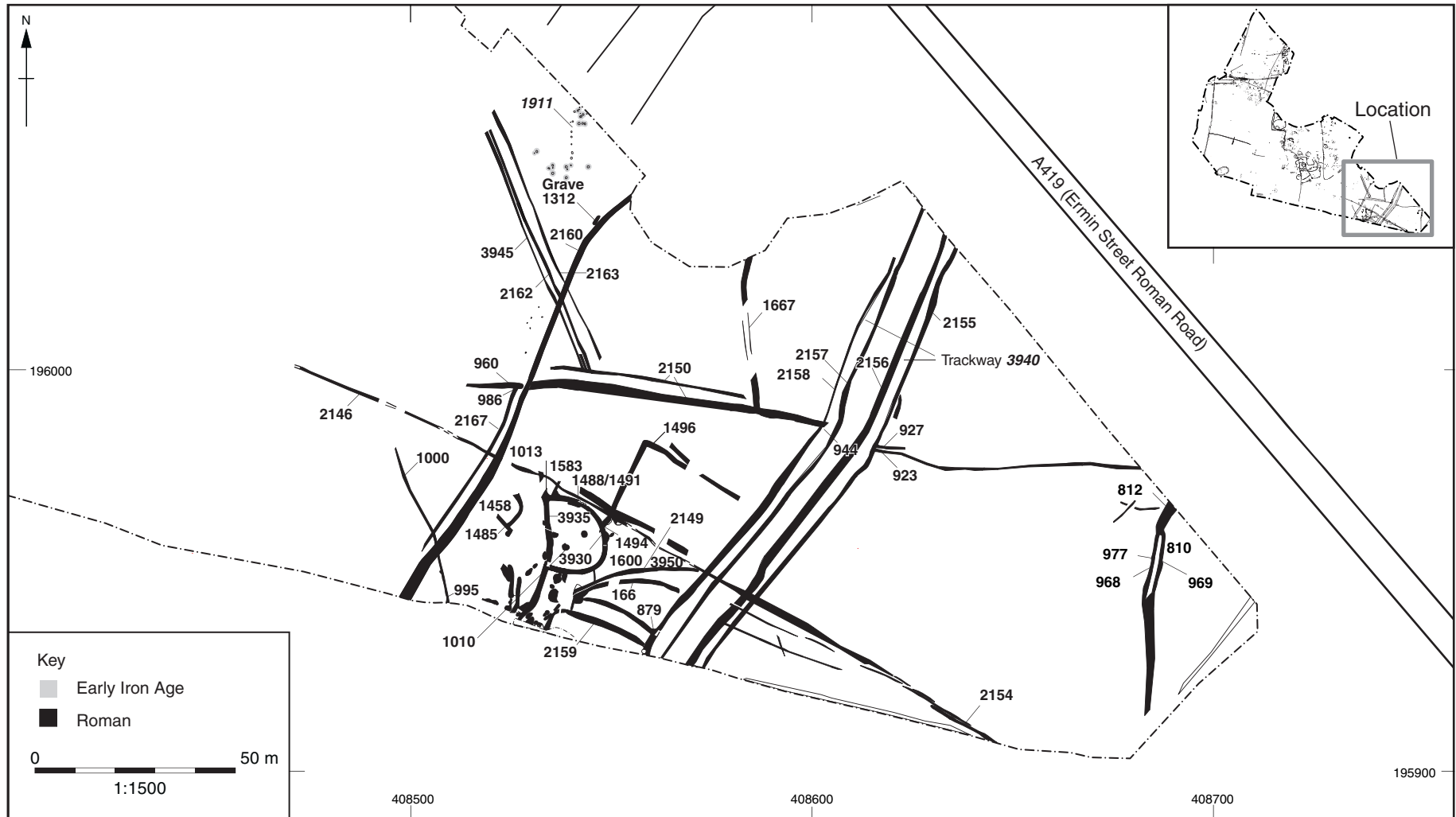


Figure 24: Features associated with Romano-British settlement SAM899

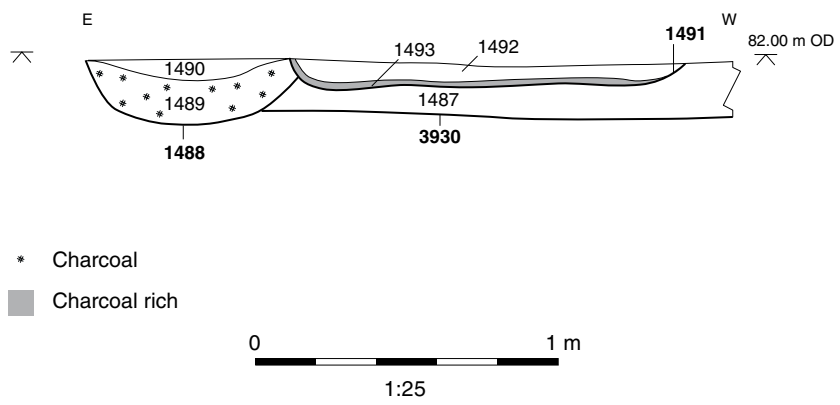


Figure 25: Romano-British cremation burials 1488 and 1492 in ditch 3930

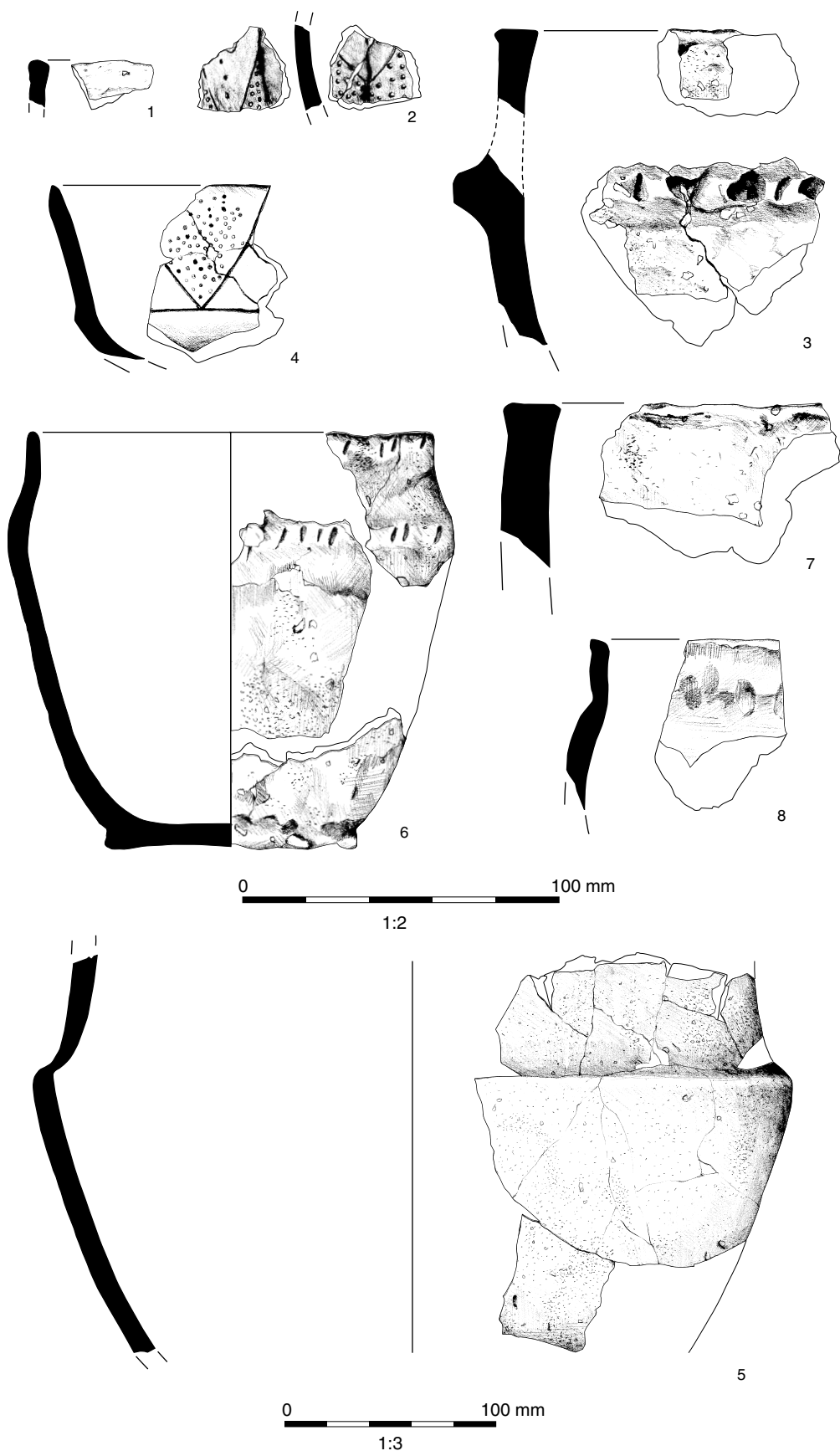


Figure 26: Prehistoric pottery, (nos 1-8)

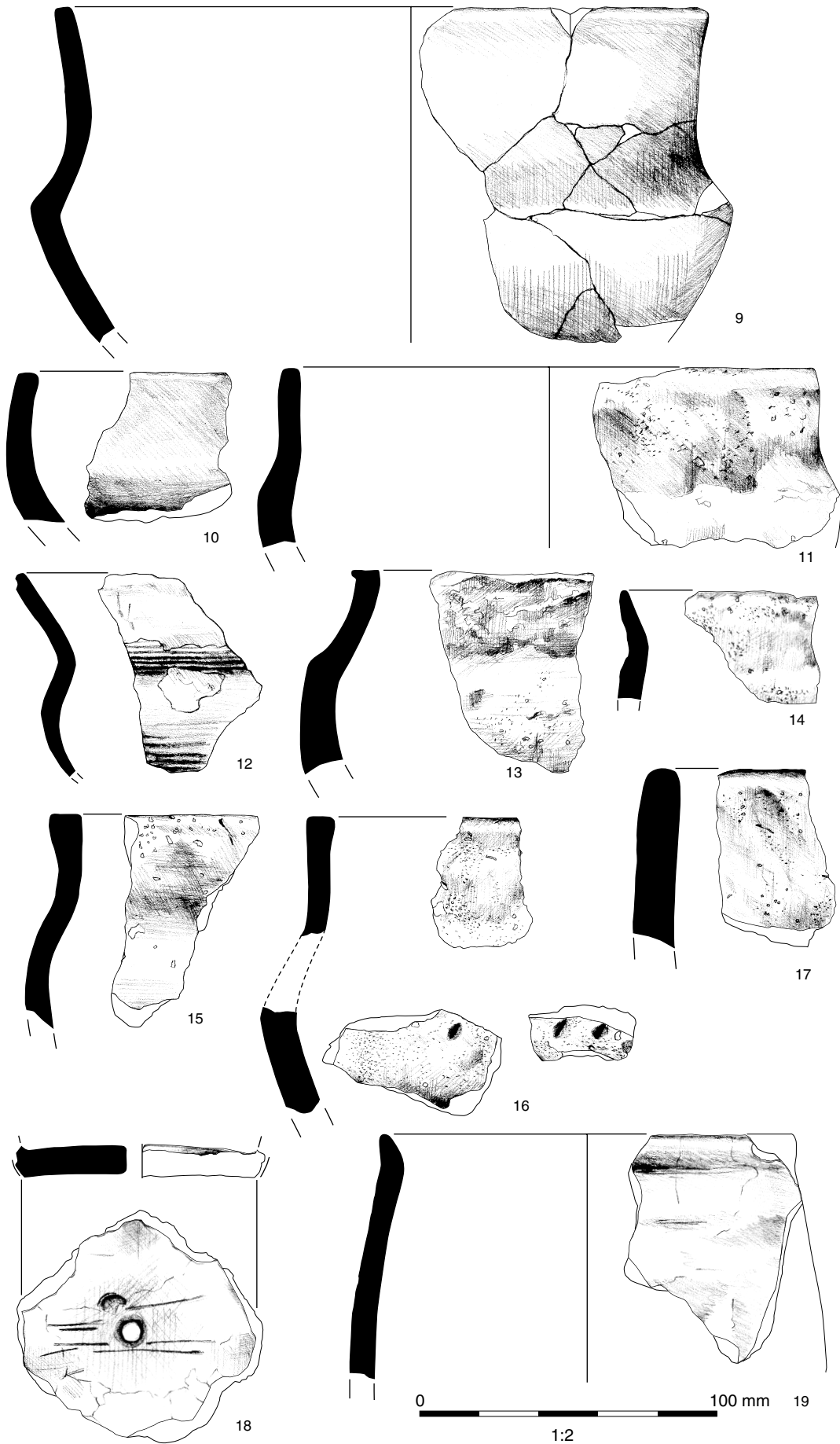


Figure 27: Prehistoric pottery, (nos 9-19)

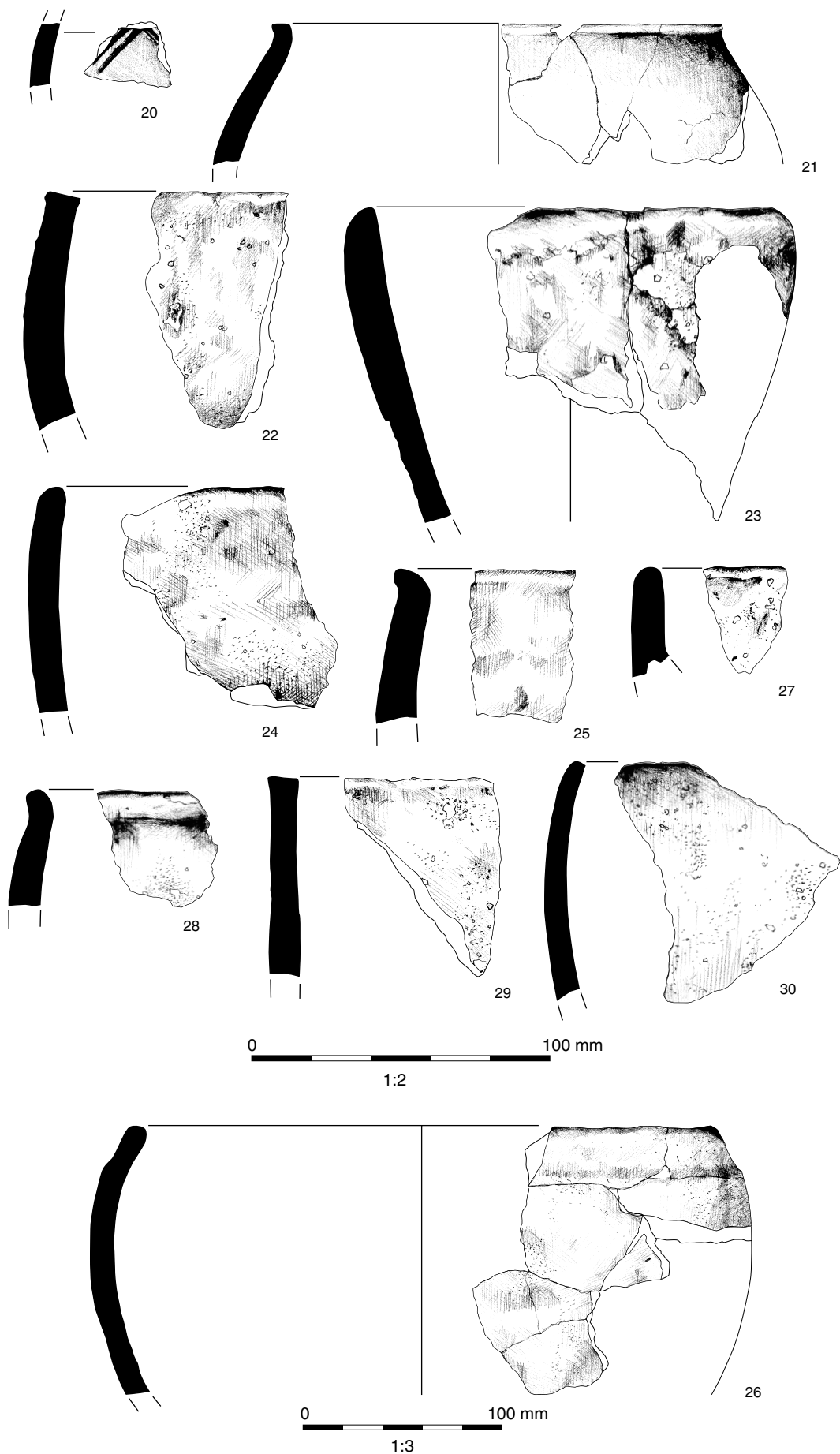


Figure 28: Prehistoric pottery (nos 20-30)

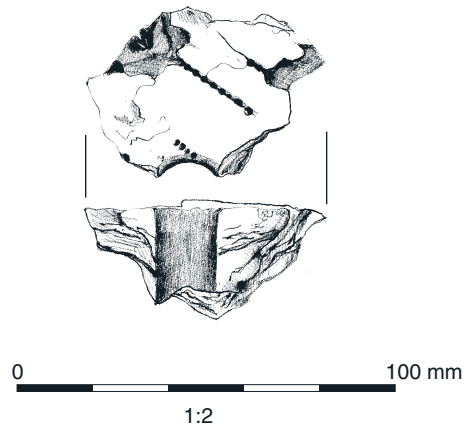


Figure 29: Decorated Bronze Age clay loomweight from pit 1750

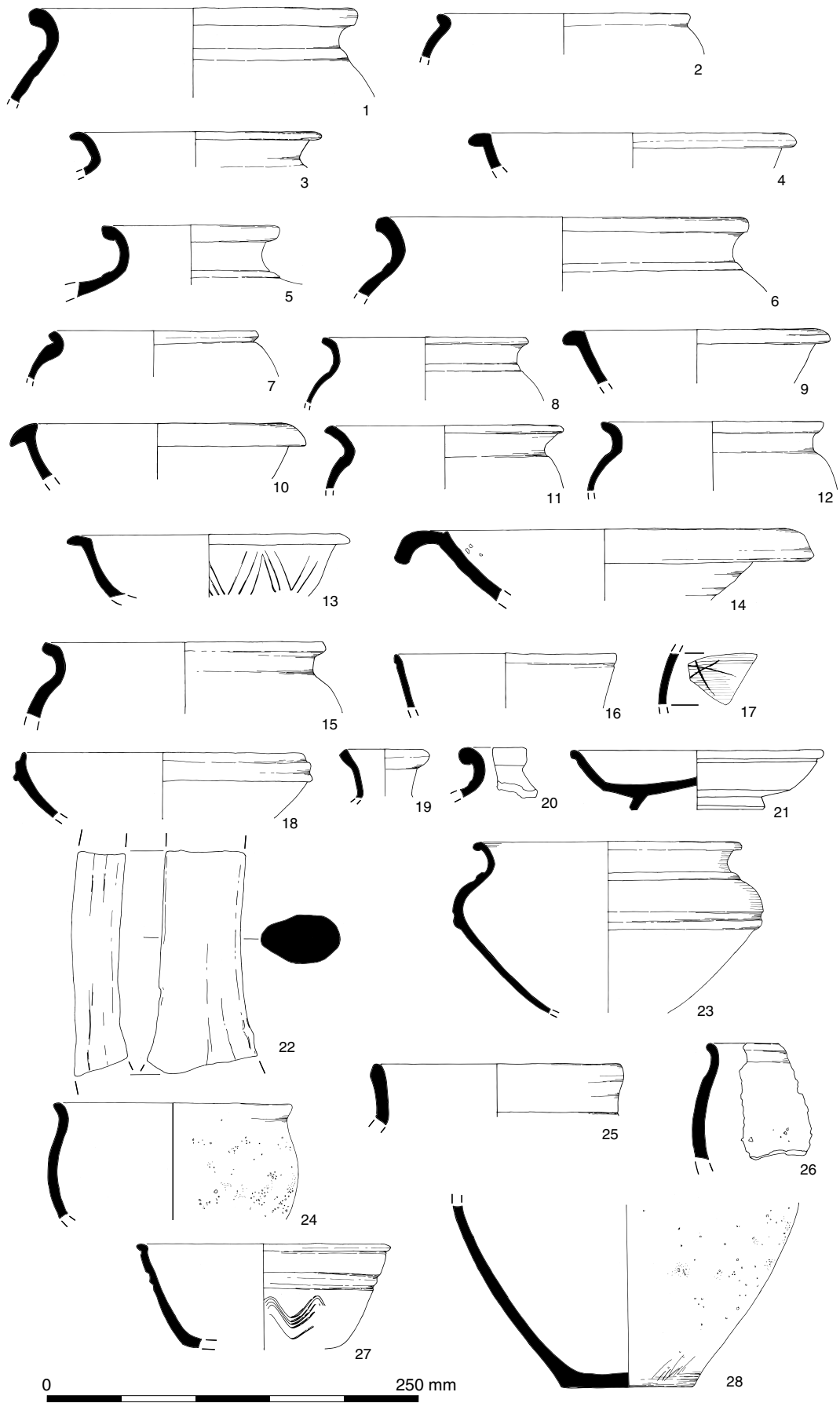


Figure 30: Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

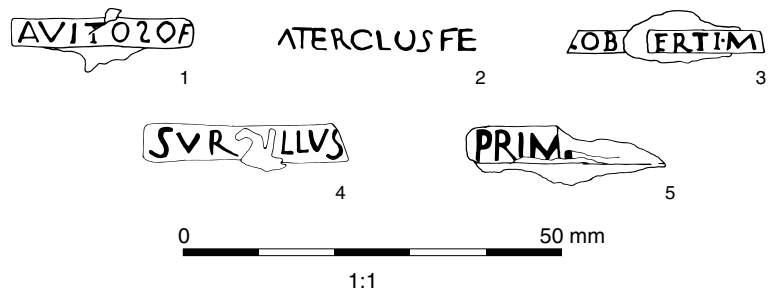


Figure 31: Samian stamps

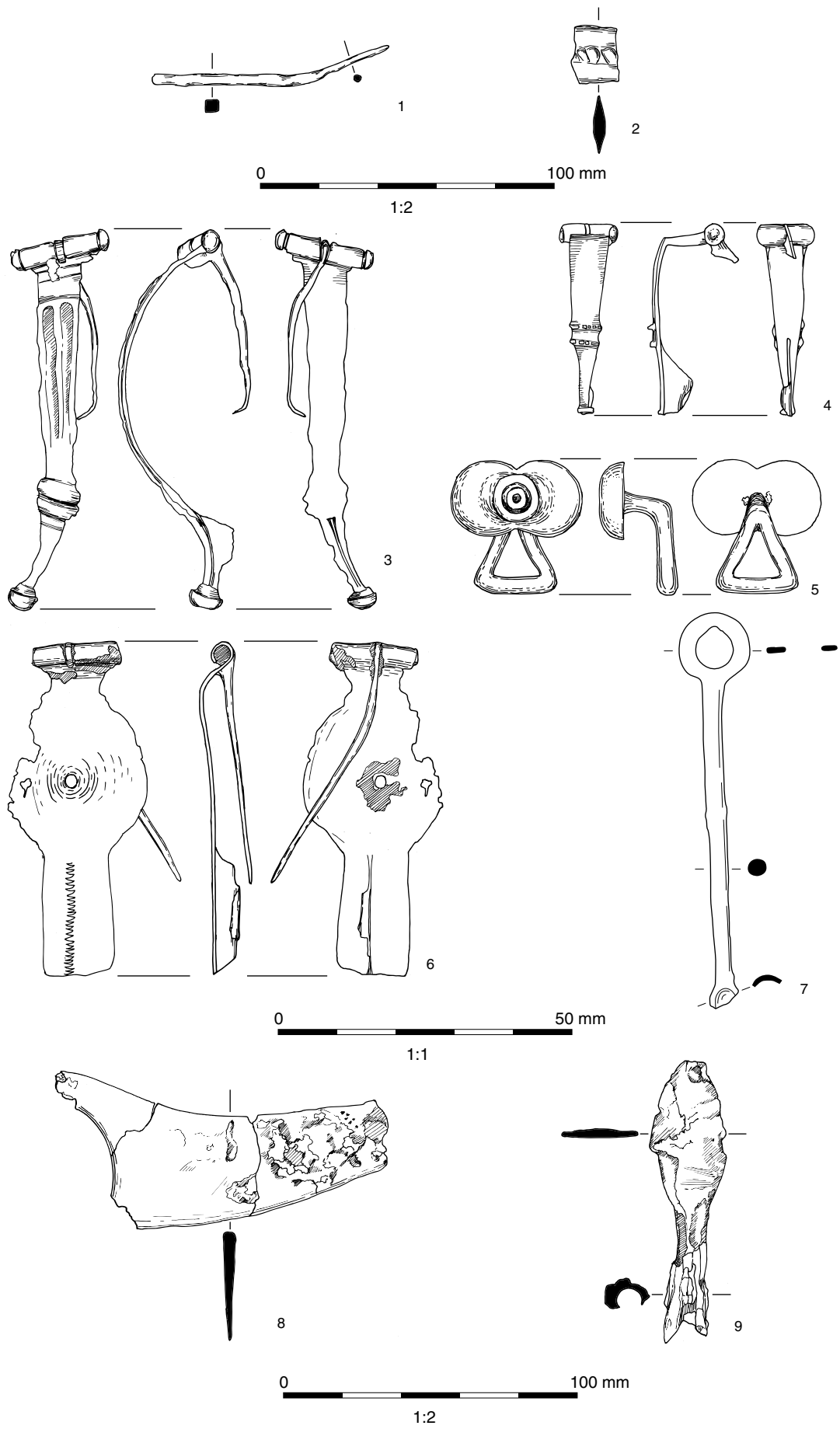


Figure 32: Metalwork

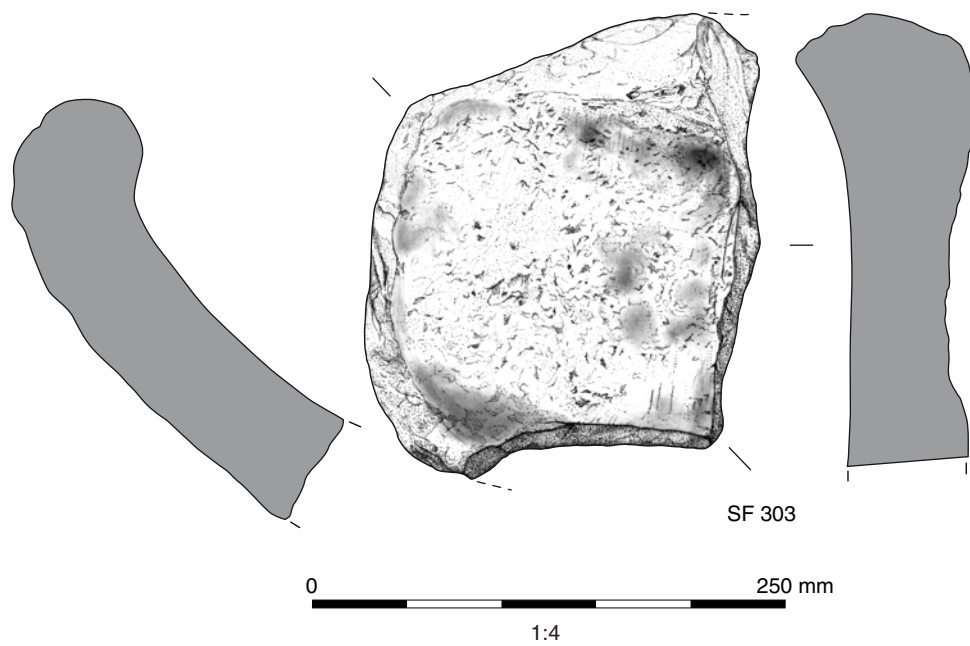


Figure 33: Quern SF 303

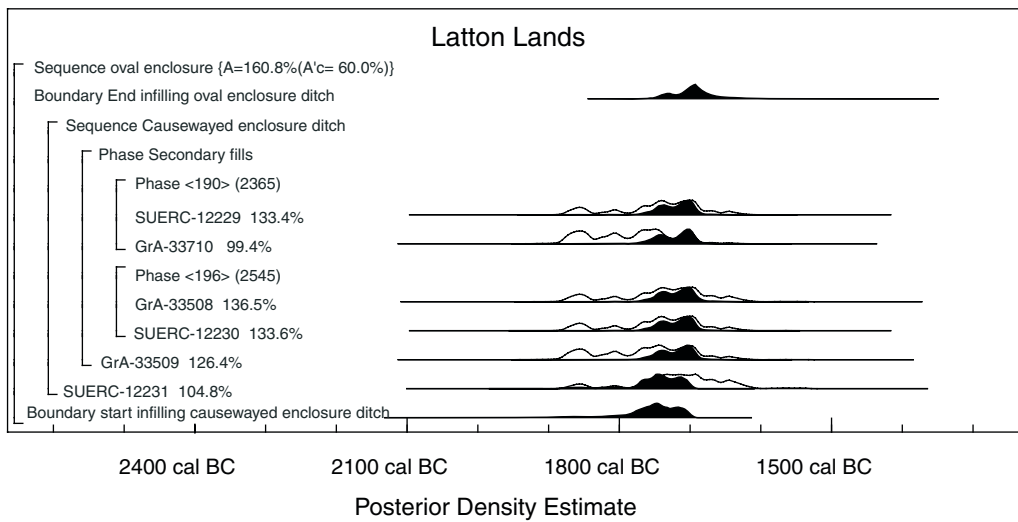


Figure 35 : Probability distributions of dates from the oval enclosure ditch. Each distribution represents the relative probability that an event occurs at a particular time. For each of the dates two distributions have been plotted; one in outline, which is the result of simple radiocarbon calibration and a solid one, based on the chronological model. The large square brackets down the left hand side along with the OxCal key words define the overall model exactly.

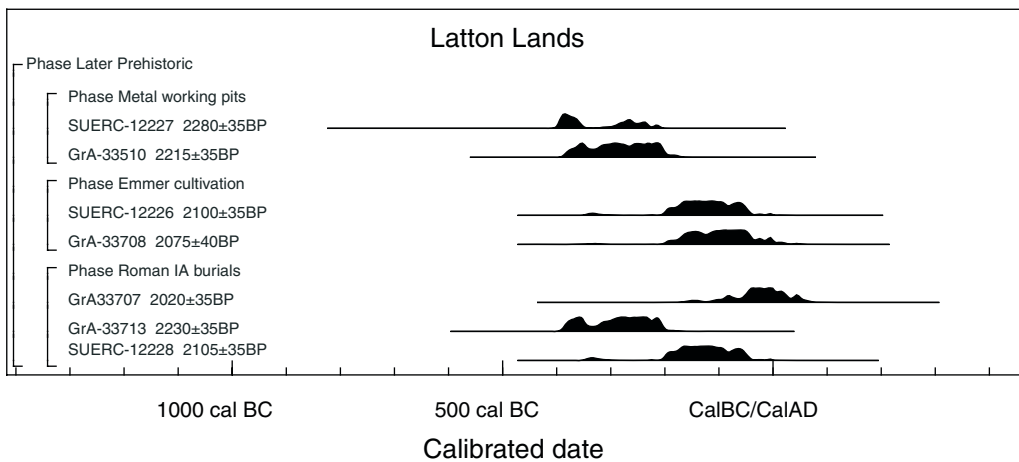


Figure 36 : Probability distributions of radiocarbon dates for the later prehistoric features. Each distribution represents the relative probability that an event occurred at a particular time. These distributions are the result of simple radiocarbon calibration (Stuiver and Reimer 1993).