LAND AT SOMERTON DOOR, SOMERTON, SOMERSET

Centred on NGR ST 47494 30335

Results of Archaeological Analysis

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AC archaeology

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SUMMARY

An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken by AC archaeology during May and June 2014. Features of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age and Romano-British date consisted of ditches, pits and postholes. The excavations aligned with geophysical survey indicated that settlement activity related to enclosures of Bronze Age and Romano-British date. Close to the River Cary, features were sealed at a depth of between 0.6m and 1m by, in places, a complex layer sequence that included prehistoric buried soils, peat horizons and possible later Roman or post-Roman alluvial deposits. Analysis of the plant macrofossils indicate the early use of a spelt type wheat and possible very early evidence for the use of pea. Finds included an assemblage of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery, worked flint and objects of worked bone and shale and a small amount of fragmented human and animal bone.

INTRODUCTION

An archaeological trench evaluation on land at Somerton Door, Somerton, Somerset (centred on ST 474 303), was undertaken by AC archaeology during May and June 2014. The site lies approximately 2km north of Somerton, encompassing two arable fields and covers an area of 22.6ha (Fig. 1). It is bounded by the River Cary to the northwest, and Grove Lane bridleway to the southeast. The site lies below Bradley Hill on ground that slopes gradually down towards the River Cary between 27m and 9m aOD. The underlying solid geology comprises Mudstone and Halite-stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, which is overlain to the northeast by superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium (British Geological Survey 2015).

The site had been subject to geophysical survey which identified a series of principally linear anomalies across the site (Richardson 2014). Elsewhere on the site a series of straight linear anomalies were considered to relate to former medieval and post-medieval agricultural boundaries, these were confirmed during the evaluation and are not discussed further here.

RESULTS

Introduction

The evaluation was undertaken by AC Archaeology and comprised the machine-excavation of 17 GPS-located trenches totalling 850m in length, with each trench measuring 2.2m wide (Figs 2 and 3). The trenches were positioned to test features identified by the geophysical survey results, as well as to provide sampled coverage of 'blank' areas and with the exception of Trench 3, archaeological features and deposits were present in all of the trenches. A full report (Hughes 2014) is available through the Archaeology Data Service and a summary of the significant findings, with new radiocarbon dates and the detailed specialist reports provided here.

The layer Sequence

The layer sequence across the site was generally split between the upslope area to the southeast and the low-lying area adjacent to the River Cary to the northwest. Those trenches to the southeast generally contained sequences of colluvial subsoil and ploughsoil measuring approximately 0.6m thick over the natural subsoil. This was with the exception of Trenches 11 and 16 that contained a possible buried soil or lower colluvial layer. The trenches to the southwest of the site (Trenches 13, 14 and 15) were positioned on a subtle geological platform formed of natural gravels that was generally level and above the low-lying ground to the north. Here the overlying subsoil and topsoil was shallower, measuring approximately 0.4m thick.

The trenches adjacent to the River Cary (Trenches 4, 5, 6, 9 and 17) contained more complex layer sequences. Trench 17 contained the most comprehensive representation of the stratigraphy in this portion of the site (Fig. 4). In this the alluvial natural subsoil was overlain by two layers of buried soil (1717 and 1704), with 1704 comprising a deposit reflecting wet to waterlogged conditions. These are overlain by the extensive alluvial clay deposit 1716, the profile of which is likely to represent an infilled palaeo-channel and perhaps a former extent of the River Cary. This is depicted as an intermittent broad anomaly on the geophysical survey that curves parallel to the existing water course. The buried soil layers are also cut by the three ditches recorded in this trench (F1708, F1710 and F1712) with the lowest lying ditch, F1708, overlain by a formation of peat. Finds of Iron Age pottery from ditch F1712 suggest that the peat formed around this date. A deeper sequence of peat was recorded to the northeast in Trench 5. Here, it measured approximately 1m thick and from which a sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from towards the base of its sequence. This indicates that the ground conditions in this part of the site were boggy but with stable water levels perhaps from the later Iron Age

The subsequent sequence of layers comprises an abrupt influx of alluvial clays visible as a clear horizon with the underlying deposits and beneath the more recent agricultural subsoil (where present) and ploughsoil. In Trenches 4, 9 and 17, an initial deposit of light grey fine-grained alluvial clay was recorded against a subsequent and thicker deposition of more mottled material present in these trenches, and Trenches 5 and 6. The extent of the layers of alluvial clay was exposed in Trench 17, with these petering out at around 7.9m aOD. The alluvial deposits were poorly dated with only a single sherd of Roman Samian pottery recovered from the primary alluvial layer in Trench 17 (1715). Whether this represents an influx of material in the Roman to post-Roman period was not conclusive. However, the fact that these layers are cut by ditch F1718 in Trench 17, which is likely to be a medieval or post-medieval feature sealed by the subsoil, does provide a broad date for the alluvial clays.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Pit F1203 was located central to Trench 12 which was located in the southwest of the site. The pit was the most recent of three features as it cut ditch F1212 and probable linear F1201, which was itself cut by gully terminal F1207 (Fig. 5). Pit F1203 was oval in plan measuring 0.8m long, 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a dark brownish grey silty loam fill (1204) that had common charcoal inclusions and occasional heat effected clay flecking. Fragments of cremated human bone, worked flint and a sherd of prehistoric pottery were recovered along with significant palaeoenvironmental remains. A fragment of hazelnut shell was dated to 2191-1977 cal BC (SUERC-60193; 3683 ± 27). The sherd of pottery is a tiny scrap 2mm x 3mm with no diagnostic features, but in a sandy fabric typical of the later prehistoric, Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery, from elsewhere on the site (see below), and is probably intrusive in this context. Pit F1203 post-dates ditch F1212 which was aligned northeast to southwest. The ditch measured 0.47m deep and generally 2.18m wide but flared out to the southwest. It contained a sequence of five fills (1213-17). These comprised primary deposits of brownish yellow silty clays (1214 and 1215)

or dark brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions (1213), which were overlain by accumulation deposits of reddish brown and brown clayey loams (1216 and 1217). No finds were recovered from ditch F1212. Probable ditch F1201 was not excavated and measured 0.91m wide and contained a reddish brown clayey loam fill (1202). Cutting F1201, but not dated by the relationship was gully terminal or pit F1207, which was not fully revealed in the trench and measured a 0.95m long, 0.75m wide and 0.13m deep. No further finds, other than those from pit F1203, were forthcoming.

Pit F1205 and ditches F1209 and F1219 to the southwest of the feature cluster may also be contemporary. Small pit or posthole F1205 measured 0.4m across and 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a brown clayey loam fill (1206) from which a piece of worked flint was recovered. Ditch F1209 was aligned NNW-SSE and corresponded with the location of the straight linear anomaly to the southeast of the trench. The ditch measured 0.56m wide and 0.35m deep with a 'V-shaped' profile. It contained a redeposited natural subsoil primary fill (1211) that was overlain by an accumulation deposit of reddish brown silty clay (1210). One piece of worked flint was recovered from fill 1211. Ditch F1219 was positioned towards the southwest end of the trench and was aligned approximately east to west. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flattish base. The ditch contained a single brown silty clay fill (1223). No finds were recovered from F1219.

Probable ditch 1220 was located to the northeast of the feature and corresponded with a second targeted straight linear anomaly. It measured 1.9m wide and was comprised of brown silty clay. The linear anomaly continued into Trench 16 and was investigated in this location as ditch F1603 and found to be of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age date.

Middle Bronze Age

Evidence for Middle Bronze Age activity on the site came from two widely separated trenches, 6 and 13. In Trench 6, close to the river, a collection of pit features (F612 and 622-7) and a curving ditch (F619) may be dated by proximity to pit or posthole F614 (Figs. 6 and 7). Pit F614 measured 0.19m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a steeply sloping concave profile and flat base. It contained a dark grey clayey loam fill (615) with abundant charcoal inclusions which allowed for the identification of cereals and legumes. A spelt-type grain (*Triticum* cf. *spelta*) was radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1415-1260 cal BC; SUERC-59134). Pit F612 measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.12m deep and contained a light grey sandy clay fill (613). Ditch F619, located to the northwest of the pit features, comprised an abruptly curving or corner arrangement. It measured 1.01m wide and 0.45m deep with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base and contained a light greyish brown sandy clay loam primary fill (621) that was overlain by a dark greyish brown sandy loam (620) which contained five pieces of animal bone.

Ditch F1311, in Trench 13, measured 0.68m wide and 0.31m deep with a moderately-steep 'V-shaped' profile (Fig. 6a). It contained a gravel-rich primary fill (1329) that was overlain by an accumulation of brown silty clay (1330). Two sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from upper fill 1330.

Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age (Fig. 8)

Features dated no more closely than Late Bronze Age through to Middle Iron Age based on pottery finds were identified in three widely separated trenches (2, 4, 6, 9, 16 and 17). In Trench 2, ditch F203, corresponded with the location of the targeted linear anomaly interpreted from the geophysics and measured 6.4m wide and 0.44m deep with a moderately steep northwest side, a gradual southeast side and a concave base. It contained three fills that consisted of an initial greyish brown clayey loam primary accumulation (204), which was overlain by a

possibly dumped or rapidly infilled dark greyish brown silty clay loam, which had frequent charcoal fleck inclusions (205). The upper fill of the ditch comprised a homogeneous greyish brown silty clay accumulation (206). Seven sherds of pottery, animal bone and worked flint were recovered from ditch F203.

In Trench 4 two ditches (F410 and F414) and two probable ditches (416 and 417) all cut through buried soil layer 403 and were sealed by alluvial clays (402 and 401). These all contained similar light grey wet and stable-lain clay-rich fills, with pottery recovered from the fills of ditch F410. Ditch F410 was slightly curving in plan and measured 1.79m wide and 0.8m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a flattish base it contained two fills (411 and 412) and Iron Age pottery as described above. Ditch F414 measured 0.55m wide and 0.44m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (415) from which a piece of worked flint was recovered. It contained a single homogeneous light grey silty clay fill (409) with three fragments of animal bone recovered. Pit F405, located towards the southeast end of the trench, was oval-shaped in plan and measured 0.65m long, 0.38m wide and 0.22m deep with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two reddish grey silty clay fills (406 and 407), with the upper deposit containing common charcoal fleck inclusions. In addition to some pieces of fired clay, 34 sherds of pottery, were recovered from the feature. Located to the east of ditch F414 and west of pit F405 was pit F408 which although undated is probably associated with the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age features and measured approximately 1m across and 0.22m deep.

Gully F616, which was located to the southeast of the Trench 6, was approximately northwest to southeast aligned and curving in plan. It measured 0.51m wide and 0.27m deep with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch contained a two sandy clay to sandy clayey loam fills (617 and 618). One sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 618. To the southeast of ditch F616 was four discrete features (F605, F607, F609 and 611) that represented probable post and stakeholes, which may be associated with Gully F616. These measured between 0.3m and 0.12m across and around 0.05m deep. Each contained similar light grey clayey loam fills (606, 608 and 610).

Probable pit F908 was located towards the middle of Trench 9 and was partially exposed. It consisted of a rounded feature measuring 0.74m wide and 0.1m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained a single dark grey silty clay fill (909) that had abundant charcoal inclusions. A total of 22 sherds of prehistoric pottery and one piece of cremated bone was recovered from the pit.

In Trench 16, a ditch (F1603), probable pit (1607) and posthole (F1615) were sealed by a buried soil (1602). Ditch F1603 was NNW to SSE aligned, continuing in Trench 12 (1220), and measured 1.38m wide and 0.7m deep with steeply-sloping sides that flared out towards the top and a concave base. It contained a sequence of five fills. These comprised a light brownish yellow sandy loam primary fill (1613) that was overlain by a wet-lain accumulation of light brownish grey silty loam (1604). Fill 1604 was overlain by a tip fill of re-deposited natural subsoil (1606) that was in turn sealed by accumulation fills of light greyish brown silty clay (1605) and dark brown silty loam (1613). A total of 16 sherds of prehistoric pottery and nine fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fills of ditch F1603.

Adjacent to ditch F1603 was posthole F1615 and possible pit 1607. Posthole F1615 measured 0.26m across and 0.24m deep with steep to undercutting sides and a flat base. It contained two deposits that comprised light greyish red clayey loam probable packing material (1617) with a central deposit of dark brownish grey silty loam (1616), which probably represents the remains of the post pipe. A piece of perforated worked bone, a fragment from a shale object and four sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from fill 1616. Possible pit 1607 was located on the southwest side of ditch F1603. It measured 0.92m across and was

comprised of dark brown silty loam from which three sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered.

Buried soil layer 1704, in Trench 17, was cut by three ditch features (F1708, F1710 and F1712), which are of probable Iron Age date, with pottery of that date recovered from ditch F1712. Ditch F1708 was ENE to WSW aligned and measured 1.8m wide and 0.98m deep with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a basal fill of light reddish yellow silty sand (1707) that was overlain by a wet-lain dark bluish grey clay that included occasional pieces of preserved wood. Ditch F1710 was parallel and to the south side of ditch F1708. It terminated within the trench and measured 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a dark brownish grey silty clay fill (1709) with a piece of worked flint recovered. Possible ditch F1712 was observed only in section and measured 0.52m wide and 0.24m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a narrow concave base. The possible ditch contained a dark bluish grey silty clay fill (1711) from which five sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Romano-British (Figs 9 and 10)

Features dating to the Romano-British period were recorded in Trenches 9, 10, 11 and 13-15. Included in these features is the large curvilinear anomaly targeted by Trenches 13-15 (F1307, F1408 and F1506). Ditch F1307 measured 1.75m wide and 0.5m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a gravel-rich primary deposit (1328) that was overlain by accumulations of yellowish brown clayey loams (1308 and 1309) and a greyish brown silty clay (1310). Three sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from upper fill 1310. Ditch F1408 measured 1.4m wide and 0.66m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a narrow concave base. The ditch contained three fills, which comprised of a re-deposited natural subsoil primary fill (1426) that was overlain by accumulations of brown silty clay (1427 and 1428). One piece of worked flint was recovered from upper fill 1428. Ditch F1506 measured 1.32m wide and 0.43m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a sequence of four fills that were sealed by subsoil layer 1507. These comprised primary fills of light reddish brown and reddish grey silty clays (1511 and 1512) that were overlain by accumulation fills of greyish brown clayey loam (1513) and dark greyish red silty clay (1508). One sherd of Romano-British pottery, which provides the date for the whole ditch, and two pieces of worked flint were recovered from upper fill 1508.

A small number of probable pit features were exposed within the internal area (F1305, 1303-4, 1405-7). From these features possible pit F1305 was investigated. It measured 1.16m across and 0.13m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and an irregular, flattish base and contained a single reddish brown silty clay fill (1306). No finds were recovered from fill 1306.

A concentration of features, which were comprised principally of probable pits, were located outside of the ditch (F1307) in Trench 13, and, although unexcavated, may be contemporary with the enclosure. One sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the surface of unexcavated feature 1319. The majority of the features in this trench were cut by linear feature 1318 which is probably the line of a land drain and from which a sherd of modern pottery was recovered.

Ditch F907 was cut into buried soil as was ditch F910, both in Trench 9, which is also of a likely comparable date. Ditch F907 was aligned approximately north to south and measured 1.88m wide and 0.42m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides that were stepped to the southeast, and a concave base. It contained a sandy clay primary fill (905) that was overlain by a light grey clayey loam (906). A total of 19 sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered from ditch F907. Ditch F910 was aligned east to west and measured 0.91m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately-steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two clayey loam

fills (911 and 912) with two sherds of prehistoric pottery, presumably residual in this context, recovered from upper fill 912.

Ditch F1107, in Trench 11, corresponded with the location of the east to west aligned broad linear feature interpreted from the geophysical survey and also located, but not excavated, in Trench 10 (1008). It measured 4.25m wide and 0.39m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a sequence of four fills, with these comprising a basal fill of red clay (1108) that was overlain by three deposits of silty clay loam to clayey loam (1109, 1110 and 1111). Fill 1110 was dark grey and contained frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. A total of 54 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 8 sherds of Roman pottery and six fragments of cremated human bone as well as a fragment of animal bone and pieces of worked flint was recovered from F1107.

THE FINDS by Charlotte Coles, Mark Corney and Henrietta Quinnell

Introduction

A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery, worked flint and Roman pottery was recovered and is discussed here along with a small worked bone object and a piece of worked shale. The few post-medieval finds from the site are not discussed here.

Worked flint by Henrietta Quinnell

Sixty pieces of struck flint were recovered from 26 contexts. The assemblage is mainly nodular dark grey flint, with a good deal of cortex on many pieces indicating that it had been worked on site. There are also several spalls from retouching. A number of the pieces are patinated with subsequent working, suggesting at least two separate episodes of flint working. This is especially marked in (700) where a patinated flake has been retouched. The assemblage is mainly hard hammer flakes, broadly Bronze Age in type. In general pieces are fresh, except for a few from topsoil. There is a thumbnail scraper from (1111), a type generally considered to be Beaker or Bronze Age. There are also small scrapers or parts of scrapers from (700), (1600) and (1428). There is also a rough side scraper worked through patination from (1500). There are no flints from the few contexts which contain probably Bronze Age ceramics.

Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery by Mark Corney

Introduction

A total of 206 sherds of pottery weighing 668g were recovered. Of this total the majority, 174 sherds, are of prehistoric date and the remaining 32 are Romano-British. The prehistoric assemblage comprises mainly small body sherds with an average sherd weight of 3.2g. The small and fragmented nature of the assemblage is insufficient to allow quantification beyond fabric and form.

The material was recorded in sherd families by context. Fabrics and forms were assigned based on the South Cadbury fabric series (Woodward 2000), with form types assigned within each fabric group.

Prehistoric

The prehistoric assemblage is highly fragmentary comprising mainly very small sherds often less than 1g in weight. The majority of the assemblage comprises body sherds and typologically there are very few diagnostic sherds. The fabric range and limited diagnostic sherds all point to a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age date for the majority of the assemblage. Two small groups, contexts 1330 and 1604, are in a sandy grog tempered fabric, with a rim from 1604 which suggest a Middle Bronze Age date.

Three fabric types presented below (see also Table 1), are all likely to have a local origin:

Sand tempered (ST) - A fine, well-sorted paste with occasional small specks of mica. Hard, hand-made with smoothed internal and external surfaces. Total of 66 sherds weighing 187g giving an average sherd weight of 2.8g.

Sand and grog tempered (SG) - A fine, well-sorted paste with well sorted and frequent grog inclusions. Generally soft. External surfaces generally smoothed. Total of 78 sherds weighing 207g giving an average sherd weight of 2.6g.

Limestone tempered (LST) - A fine sandy paste with frequent small angular limestone inclusions <0.2mm. Hard and well fired. Total of 30 sherds weighing 148g giving an average sherd weight of 4.9g.

Context	ST		SG		LST	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
204	3	15				
205	4	15				
406			18	61		
407	14	20	8	10	2	23
413	3	5				
505	1	16				
618	1	4				
903					6	40
909	22	56				
912					2	19
1100	1	1				
1110	8	48	46	102		
1204	1	1				
1310	3	1				
1330			2	12		
1604			4	22		
1607					3	9
1613					12	29
1616	5	5				
1711					5	28
TOTAL	**66**	**187**	**78**	**207**	**30**	**148**

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery by context and fabric type

Forms (Fig. 11).
The majority of the assemblage comprises small body sherds with little to indicate the original form with diagnostic sherds present in only four contexts. No decorated sherds are present.

Only three rims are present. From fill 1604 (ditch F1605) is a simple flat rim in fabric SG (Fig. 11.1). The form and fabric are comparable to Middle Bronze Age vessels recovered from Sigwells as part of the South Cadbury Environs Project (Richard Tabor *pers. comm.*). From fill 205 (ditch F203) is the rim of a tripartite jar in fabric ST (Fig. 11.2). The form is a classic Early Iron Age type paralleled at South Cadbury hillfort (cf Woodward 2000, Form JB) and

represents part of the regional transitional ceramic types which appear at the end of the Bronze Age (*ibid*.). A small body sherd in fabric ST is from a carinated jar of similar date (cf Woodward 2000, Form JA). From buried soil 903 is a plain rounded rim broadly similar to the 'saucepan pot' series of Middle Iron Age date in fabric LST (Fig. 11.3).

In addition to the sherds described above, three base sherds were noted, two in fabric LST from fills 407 (pit F405) and 1613 (ditch F1603) and one in fabric SG from fill 909 (pit F908). All are from large, thick walled vessels, probably jars but insufficient of the profiles survive for certain identification.

Date and discussion

Middle Bronze Age activity is represented by a small group of sherds from fill 1604 (ditch F1603) and fill 1330 (ditch F1311); all in fabric SG. These are thick walled vessels, probably jars.

The range of fabrics and limited diagnostic features of the majority of the sherds point to a date range from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Middle Iron Age; greater precision is not possible. All of the fabrics can be paralleled with other south Somerset assemblages, most notably that from South Cadbury hillfort (Barrett *et al.* 2000; Woodward 2000) and the South Cadbury Environs Project (Tabor *pers. comm.*). The slightly higher average sherd weight for the LST fabrics reflects the higher firing temperature and therefore durability of this group. The lack of 'Durotrigian' and South-Western 'Glastonbury' type forms and fabrics strongly points to a cessation of activity before the Late Iron Age.

Romano-British

A small Romano-British assemblage was recovered comprising 32 sherds weighing 126g from three overlying deposit contexts (100, 1601 and 1715) and four secure contexts (906, 1110, 1319 and 1508). The assemblage is largely unremarkable and no sherds are illustrated.

Six fabrics are present (abbreviations refer to Tomber and Dore, 1998 with additions):

South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian (LGF SA)
Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian (LEZ SA2)
Micaceous Grey Ware
New Forest Colour Coated Ware (NFCC)
South East Dorset Black Burnished Ware (SEDBB)
Sand tempered wares; both reduced and oxidised (STR and STO)

The small assemblage is predominantly later Roman in date. Earlier Roman diagnostic sherds comprise two small worn and abraded Samian vessels: a possible Drag. 27 footring (LGF SA) of 1st century date from 1601 and a rim from a 2nd century Drag. 36 from 1715 (LEZ SA2). The Micaceous Grey Ware has no diagnostic sherds and is dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries.

The remaining diagnostic sherds are of later Roman date and include a New Forest Colour Coated closed form dated c. 270-370 and 12 sherds of South East Dorset Black Burnished Ware including a rim from a drop flange bowl dated c. 270+ (fill 906, ditch F907). Two everted rims in a local sandy fabric (STR and STO) can be broadly dated to the 3rd or 4th century.

Worked shale by Mark Corney

An incomplete object of worked and polished shale was recovered from context 1616, fill of posthole F1615. The object measures 18mm by 18mm and is 3.5mm thick. It has a curving and a straight edge surviving. The curved side is carefully chamfered to a sharp edge and the

straight side is gently rounded. No exact parallel has been found for the object, however the context is of Iron Age date and the use of shale at this period is widely attested (Fitzpatrick 2008; 141).

Worked bone by Mark Corney

A single piece of incomplete worked bone measuring 13mm long and 9 mm in diameter was retrieved from context 1616 (Fig. 11, inset). It is pierced longitudinally with an ovoid hole measuring 4mm by 5mm and probably used as a bead. One end has been neatly sawn, the other end is missing and the full length is unknown. The object has been burnt to a point where the bone has become calcined. Beads of bone are rare and difficult to date on purely typological criteria. The pottery from context 1616 can be dated to the Early-Middle Iron Age. Bone beads of Iron Age date are known from the Glastonbury and Meare Lake Villages (Bulleid and Gray 1917; Gray 1966).

Burnt human bone by Charlotte Coles

Introduction

A very small amount of burnt bone was recovered from four contexts, only two fragments can definitely be confirmed as human. These are a piece of cranium and a piece of long bone from context 1218.

Results

20 pieces of burnt bone (3g) were recovered from context 1204 (pit F1203), these are burnt white (calcined) and were recovered with prehistoric pottery, worked flint, moderate amounts of charcoal and high amounts of hazelnuts, it is not possible to ascertain whether these are human or animal due to the size of the fragments. Two pieces of calcined bone were recovered from context 1218 (subsoil) these are definitely human and are a fragment of long bone and a piece of cranium. Six pieces of burnt bone were found in context 1110 (fill of ditch F1107), these were retrieved with Iron Age and Roman pottery and abundant charcoal. One of these pieces was identified as the distal end of the first phalanx of a sheep and it is not possible to determine if the other bones are human or animal. The colour of the bone from this context ranges from grey with blue hues, through white with areas of black through to pure white. This indicates a large range of temperatures at which the bone was burnt. A further piece of burnt bone was retrieved from context 909 (pit F908) along with abundant charcoal, this is undiagnostic and maybe human or animal.

Conclusion

The small amount of bone retrieved could indicate deliberate burial of burnt human remains, however it is possible as the pieces are very small they may have been incorporated into these features by accident. The colour of the remains, especially from context 1110, indicate a large range in temperatures from 525°C to above 940°C (Shipman *et al.* 1984). These large ranges can be experienced during a single cremation and can reflect a lack of fuel or excessive draft (McCarthy 2010). They could also represent remains from multiple cremation events, it is not possible to calculate minimum number of individuals due to the size and small amount of bone. Ageing and sexing of the remains is also not possible. It is possible to determine whether a body was fleshed or skeletonised at the time of burning by studying the types of fracture patterns present on the bones. The fracture patterns identified on the limited number of human bones from Somerton Door are longitudinal with occasional transverse lines, this indicates that the remains were fleshed at the time of cremation (McCarthy 2010).

Animal Bone by Charlotte Coles

A total of 60 pieces of animal bone was retrieved from ten contexts, these are all badly preserved and very fragmentary. Thirty-two of these are unidentifiable mammal bones. Cattle bone and teeth were identified from Iron Age and Romano-British contexts.

PLANT MACROFOSSILS by Wendy Carruthers

Introduction
Environmental samples were taken from a selection of features in six of the evaluation trenches. The soil samples were processed in a floatation tank using standard methods with a 250 micron mesh being used to catch the flot and a 500 micron mesh to hold the residue. Of the six samples assessed sample 1 (Trench 12; fill 1204 from pit F1203) and sample 4 (Trench 6; fill 615 from posthole F614) were considered to have further potential due to the presence of frequent identifiable charred plant remains (Whitton 2014). The following is a summary of results presented more fully in Carruthers (2015).

Results
The results of the analysis are presented in Table 2. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010) for the wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the cereals.

Discussion

Sample 1, context 1204, pit F1203
A large amount of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana;* abbreviated to HNS) were recovered weighing 6.11g in total. Using a figure of 0.42g per charred whole nut (shell only) this amounts to only a handful of nuts, possibly about 15 nuts. The quantity is sufficient, however, to demonstrate that the nuts were probably deliberately charred and deposited in the pit. It is unknown whether the nuts had been whole when charred as they would probably have broken open in the heat and the oily kernels do not survive well. Two poorly preserved encrusted emmer/spelt wheat grains (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) were also present in the sample. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was returned from a hazelnut shell (2191-1977 cal BC).

Another example of food items associated with a cremation in Somerset was excavated at Wick Lane, Norton Fitzwarren, where several small fragments of hazelnut shell were found in and around two Early Bronze Age cremation urns. A few indeterminate wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) were also recovered from the fill around the urn in one of the pits (Carruthers 2013). Further afield, an evaluation at Dernford Farm, Sawston, Cambs produced a large number of samples from sixteen cremations dated to the Neolithic, Neolithic/Bronze Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods (Carruthers 2010). Comparisons between cremations from different periods were interesting; the three Neolithic and six Neolithic/BA cremations all produced either just HNS or HNS with small numbers of either hulled wheat (emmer/spelt) or barley grains. The five BA cremations produced mostly HNS and barley grains. The two IA cremations produced no HNS and only a single hulled wheat grain in one cremation. None of the fourteen earlier cremations was completely devoid of charred plant remains and all except one contained HNS. At Tinney's Lane, Sherborne, Dorset, three LBA possible cremation pits produced cereal grains and a little chaff (emmer, spelt and barley) with arable weed seeds but no HNS. One of the pits contained over 2500 barley grains, lesser amounts of emmer and spelt and wild turnip (*Brassica rapa* ssp. *campestris*) seeds in large enough numbers to suggest it had been grown as a crop (Jones 2011). No suggestion of deliberate burning was made.

At Rushey Mead, Leics, a LIA inhumation produced large amounts of processed spelt wheat (Monckton 2001). Small amounts of grain are much more commonly found in IA and later inhumations and cremations but it is then uncertain as to whether deposition was deliberate or accidental. The substantial deposit of hazelnut shell from Somerton Door clearly represents deliberate burning, presumably for ritual purposes. It is interesting, therefore, that a gathered wild food was the most frequent item present in an IA cremation, rather than processed cereal grains. This may relate in some way to the personal dietary preferences, status or the life of the person being cremated.

Trench	12	6
Feature	pit F1203	PH F614
Context	1204	615
Sample	<1>	<4>
CEREALS		
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* (emmer-type wheat grain)		6
Triticum cf. *spelta* (spelt-type wheat grain)		3*
Triticum cf. *spelta* (sprouted spelt-type wheat grain)		1
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (emmer/spelt wheat grain)	2	34
Indeterminte cereals≡whole grains		20
CHAFF		
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* (cf. emmer glume base)		3
T. spelta (spelt glume base)		3
T. dicoccum/spelta (emmer/spelt glume base)		8
T. dicoccum/spelta (emmer/spelt spikelet fork)		16
NUTS AND PULSES		
Corylus avellana L. (hazelnut shell frag.) HSW	465 [6.11g]	
Vicia faba var. *minor* (Celtic bean)		2
Pisum sativum/Vicia sp. (pea/ large vetch)		1
Pisum/Vicia/Lathyrus sp. (large pulse frag. ≡ whole seeds)		9
WEEDS/WILD PLANTS		
Rumex acetosella L. (sheep's sorrel achene) EoGCas		2
Total	467	108
Soil sample volume (litres)	25	1.5
Items per litre	18.7	72
KEY : * radiocarbon dated; Habitat preferences: E=heath; o=open; G=grassland; C=cultivated land; a=acid soils; s=sandy soils		

Table 2: Charred plant remains

Sample 4, context 615, posthole F614

A small sample of soil (1.5 litres) from a posthole in Trench 6 produced 64 cereal grains, six of which were more typical of emmer wheat (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum*) and four of which were more robust spelt-type grains (*Triticum* cf. *spelta*). A further 34 grains could not be identified beyond emmer/spelt and the remaining indeterminate cereal fragments were equivalent to 20 cereal grains. One of the spelt-type grains had sprouted, but it was impossible to tell whether this was due to poor storage conditions or deliberate sprouting for culinary or malting purposes.

The presence of both emmer and spelt wheat was confirmed by the recovery of chaff fragments from both species, although the three emmer glume bases (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum*)

were too poorly preserved to be certain of the identification. Three spelt glume bases (*Triticum spelta*) possessed the prominent veination characteristic of this species. Eight emmer/spelt glume bases and sixteen poorly preserved spikelet forks (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) were also present. It is possible that the cereal grains and chaff fragments had originally derived from intact semi-processed spikelets of emmer and spelt, or even whole ears which disintegrated following charring. Although the numbers of grains and chaff fragments do not match up for intact spikelets differential preservation can alter ratios as chaff fragments are less likely to survive charring than cereal grains (Boardman and Jones 1990). The poor state of preservation of the surviving chaff fragments indicates that some material is quite likely to have been lost.

In addition to the cereal remains several large-seeded pulses were recovered including two Celtic beans (*Vicia faba* var. *minor*), a large rounded vetch or pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.) and several fragments equivalent to at least nine vetch, pea or bean seeds (*Pisum/Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). No hila were preserved on these pulses so it was not possible to arrive at more certain identifications.

Two seeds from sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) were the only wild plants represented. This tall grassland or heathland herb is a member of the dock family. It grows primarily on poor, acidic sandy soils and can grow as a weed of cultivation. Its presence amongst the cereals and pulses was probably as a crop contaminant. The local sandy soils would have suited this species so it is likely that the crops were grown locally.

In order to date the feature a spelt-type grain (*Triticum* cf. *spelta*) was submitted for radiocarbon dating; a Middle Bronze Age date was returned (1415-1260 cal BC). Although the identification of hulled wheat grains to species level is unreliable the presence of spelt in the sample was confirmed by the recovery of three glume bases. Spelt wheat began to replace emmer wheat during the MBA to LBA, apparently moving into the country from the southeast, possibly along the Thames Valley (Hey and Robinson 2011). Radiocarbon dating of early spelt wheat remains is important to help track the movement of this 'new' cereal into the British Isles, so the Somerton Door date is of great interest. Spelt wheat has previously been recovered from a MBA site in South-West England but it was only starting to reach the region, so the timing of its arrival is important. At Trethellan Farm, Newquay, Cornwall, six spelt glume bases were present amongst large numbers of hulled and naked barley grains, with smaller numbers of hulled wheat grains (Straker 1991). Unfortunately radiocarbon dating techniques had not developed to the extent that glume bases could be dated in the 1990s. Celtic beans were also recovered from Trethellan Farm and they have been found on a number of MBA and later sites across southern England. Peas, however, have not been identified with certainty until the Iron Age, but this could be because well-preserved peas retaining their hila are scarce.

Other early radiocarbon dates for the recovery of spelt wheat have come from the following sites, listed from the east of the country to west taking into account distance from the Thames Valley (with thanks to Ruth Pelling for this information);

Monkton Road, Minster, Isle of Thanet, Kent (Barclay *et al* 2011) - A large mixed hulled wheat deposit dated on spelt glume bases to 1896-1690 cal BC (3470±30BP, SUERC-32886)

Princess Road, Dartford (Pelling 2003) - A large mixed hulled wheat deposit dated on associated charcoal to 1645-1400 cal BC (3240 ±60BP) and 1520-1275 cal BC (3150±60BP; lab references not available)

West Thurrock, Essex (Pelling 2013) - A large mixed hulled wheat assemblage dated on grains of emmer to 1410–1210 cal BC (3040±30BP, NZA-29932).

Taplow, Buckinghamshire (Robinson 2009) –Two spelt-type grains (with 4 spelt glume bases also being recorded) were dated to 910-800 cal BC and 930-790 cal BC (OxA-14359 2687±27BP; SEURC-4968, 2800±40BP)

Yarnton, Oxfordshire (Hey and Robinson 2011) - A charred grain from a well was dated to 1690-1400 cal BC (3255±70 BP, OxA-6548)

Poundbury Farm, Dorset (Pelling pers. comm.) - A large pit deposit of mixed hulled wheat spikelets and ears of barley dated on barley grain to 1300 – 1050 cal BC (NZA-31030, 2952±35 BP)

Lockington, Leics (Moffett & Monckton 2000) Four spelt glume bases were dated to 980-810 cal BC (UBA-25298; 2737±38 BP)

In terms of distance from the Thames Valley Somerton Door fits between Yarnton and Poundbury. This makes some sense in terms of the date, although it produced a very similar date to West Thurrock which makes it quite early. However, many more dates need to be obtained before a pattern of spread is likely to be detected, as some of these dates will clearly not be the earliest spelt occurrences, only the earliest material that has been excavated, processed for the recovery of charred plant macrofossils and radiocarbon dated.

The assemblage as a whole consists of a remarkably concentrated deposit of charred food items, amounting to 72 items per litre of soil processed (ipl) (the large number of hazelnut shell fragments in sample 1 amounted to 18.7 ipl). It is possible that this concentration of remains could have trickled down into the posthole during the use of the structure, but if so the structure must have been used for storage. Four-posters that are generally considered to have been used to store crops have produced similar rich samples, for example a MBA four-poster at Ridlington, Rutland, contained primarily barley grains at a concentration of 59 ipl (Monckton 2005). If this is so, spikelets or ears of emmer and spelt, as well as beans and possible peas or vetches, must have been stored in the structure.

RADIOCARBON DATING

Suitable material was selected for radiocarbon dating from each of the two samples selected for detailed plant macrofossil analyses. The AMS radiocarbon date results are given in Table 3. Calibration of the results has been undertaken using the data set published by Reimer *et al.* (2004) and performed using the program OxCal4 (www.flaha.ox.ac.uk).

Material	**Context**	**Lab no.**	**Result BP**	**δC13 (‰)**	**Cal BC**
Corylus avellana	Fill (1204) of F1203	SUERC-60193	3683±27	-25.7	2191-1977
Triticum spelta	Fill (615) of F614	SUERC-59134	3070±29	-24.1	1415-1260

Table 3: Radiocarbon dating results (calibrated to 95.4% probability)

DISCUSSION

The preservation of features was varied with those on the elevated platform to the southwest of the site exposed at a depth of approximately 0.4m and having evidence of plough truncation. While to the north of this, features were sealed at a depth of between 0.6m and 1m by, in places, by a complex layer sequence that included prehistoric buried soils, peat horizons and possible Roman or post-Roman alluvial deposits.

The archaeological evaluation established that the results of the geophysical survey were generally accurate with the majority of targeted anomalies encountered. With the exception of Trench 3, each trench contained archaeological features or deposits dating from the Late Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval periods, with the latter not discussed here.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

The cluster of features in Trench 12 are dated by a radiocarbon date on charred hazelnut shell from pit F1203. Considered together, the plant remains and a single fragment of cremated human bone, the fill of the pit appears to be an example of structured deposition where a mix of items, some potentially lost to degradation, has been deliberately deposited (Thomas 1999). The pit was at the centre of a cluster features, ditches or pits, which may relate to settlement activity, but were clean except for a few worked flints and pits of this type are occasionally used to mark the abandonment of a site (Pollard 2001). In South-West England these pits are generally regarded as being of comparatively small size (Pollard and Healy 2008). This interpretation of the pit is based on the fact that it is the last in a sequence of features, and is preferred to that which would regard it as a cremation-related deposit, formed by the collection of material from a funerary pyre. However, this latter interpretation cannot be fully discounted as food items have been found associated with a cremation elsewhere in Somerset at Wick Lane, Norton Fitzwarren; here several small fragments of hazelnut shell and a few indeterminate wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) were found in and around two Early Bronze Age cremation urns (Carruthers 2013).

Middle Bronze Age

Evidence for Middle Bronze Age (MBA) activity on the site came from two widely separated trenches, 6 and 13, and the spread of worked flint from across the site. In Trench 6, close to the river, a collection of pit features may be dated by proximity to pit F614. A spelt-type grain (*Triticum* cf. *spelta*) was radiocarbon dated to the MBA (1415-1260 cal BC; SUERC-59134), which places the presence of this 'new' type of wheat as among the earliest in the region, although consistent with dates from elsewhere in southern Britain (Carruthers 2015). Of the pulses from the pit only the possible identification of pea (*Pisum* sp.) is of note in a pre-Iron Age feature. It is possible, however, that the remains are those of vetch (*Vicia* sp.) or bean (*Lathryus* sp.), which would be consistent with a MBA date. The interpretation of the geophysical results does not provide any further indication to the activity in this area which appears, from the plant macrofossil and palaeoenvironmental evidence to be domestic in nature.

The only other feature on the site of probable MBA date is ditch F1311, in Trench 13, which forms part of a semi-circular linear anomaly positioned on level ground above the River Cary. This may represent part of an enclosure, cut by a curvilinear feature of Romano-British date, although no associated features were identified. Land division, including farmstead enclosures, is typically thought to have been becoming commonplace in the MBA, but it is not well-attested in Somerset outside of Exmoor, although plant macrofossil and palaeoenvironmental evidence found that agriculture was being established for the first time at Shapwick during this period (Gerrard and Aston 2007, Aston and Gerrard 2013).

The Somerset HER lists ten sites of MBA date within 2km of the site, however, the majority of these are undated cropmarks. To the north of the River Cary a barrow and other Bronze Age finds are noted from Dundon Hillfort (Somerset HER nos 53759 and 53760) and a scatter of worked flint to the west of Dundon village (no. 15194).

Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age

Evidence for Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age (LBA/MIA) activity was found from features across the site. The broad dating of the pottery meant that it is not possible to provide a more nuanced chronologically-derived interpretation. The evidence indicates that settlement was present. In Trench 6 narrow curving gully F616 and the adjacent cluster of postholes and stakeholes probably represent some form of structural remains, most probably a roundhouse. In Trench 16 ditch F1603, probable pit 1607 and posthole F1615 were all sealed by a buried soil and are LBA/MIA in date. The presence of a well-defined posthole indicates the potential for a building in this part of the site also. Finds including pottery and animal bone as well as the possible bone bead may indicate settlement activity. Fragments of undiagnostic cremated bone were also recovered from posthole F1615. It may be noted here that small fragments of cremated human bone was recovered from a number of features across the site and residually in overlying deposits indicating that some form of funerary activity was being undertaken in the vicinity of the site, although much of this is undated.

Ditch F1712, in Trench 17, contained LBA/MIA pottery, and neighbouring ditches (F1708 and F1710) may also be of comparable date. These ditches extended parallel to the River Cary and were infilled with water-lain deposits and then overlain by the formation of the peat deposit (1703). These and the ditches present in Trench 4 may represent field boundaries.

Dundon Hillfort, mentioned above, dominates the skyline to the north of the site and is the key site representing Iron Age occupation in the local vicinity. Forming a westward extension to the ridge to the south of the site is Westwood Hillfort (Somerset HER no. 54484) and settlement pre-dating Littleton Roman Villa to the east of the site, makes up the known Iron Age settlement within 2 km of the site as represented by the Somerset HER. Above the site to the south the late Romano-British farmstead on Bradley Hill was on the site of Iron Age activity which consisted of a few pits and evidence of domestic occupation in the form of loom weights (Leech 1981). The Somerton Door Iron Age deposits, at the base of a hill, are indicative of a probable small-scale farmstead and associated agricultural activity during this period.

Romano-British

The large curvilinear anomaly targeted in trenches 13-15 is a probable enclosure of Romano-British (R-B) date and has an estimated diameter of 135m although the full circuit was not identified. A small number of probable pit features (F1305, 1303-4, 1405-7) were exposed that would be internal to the enclosure. The R-B pottery sherd from the upper fill may date the abandonment rather than the construction of the enclosure. The position of the enclosure on low-lying land at the base of a slope indicates a probable domestic rather than defensive function, but the largely sterile nature of the deposits argues against intense settlement activity.

A broad curving linear anomaly targeted by trenches 10 and 11 comprised a wide shallow possible ditch or erosion hollow (F1107/1008). The recovery of a broad range of finds, including pottery and animal bone, associated with a dark charcoal-rich fill indicated that this is the location of further, unspecified, R-B occupation on the site.

Small ditch F910 in Trench 9 contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery, but the feature cuts the buried soil (903) indicating that these sherds may be residual in this context and the feature is more likely to be R-B in date. Ditch F907, in Trench 9, contained R-B pottery and with ditch F910, perhaps represent field boundaries.

The evidence from the pottery indicates a distinct break in the use of the site from the Middle Iron Age through to the R-B, which makes the site distinct from many rural sites in Somerset where a continuation in use from the Iron Age through the transition to the R-B period is a common feature (Holbrook 2011). The pottery shows that the majority of the R-B activity on the site was in the later part of this period, dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, although the nature of this activity, other than agricultural, is not clear. At Huntworth, on the floodplain

of the River Parrett 18km to the west, excavations revealed a sequence of Iron Age through to R-B activity, although there it is proposed that the settlement was continuous, with little change in what was essentially a native settlement pattern (Powell *et al.* 2008).

The site lies in an area containing villa and other farming settlements. Approximately 1km to the south is Bancombe Hill Villa where building foundations were excavated in the 1960s and a subsequent geophysical survey confirmed the arrangement of a substantial structure (54486). To the northwest is the putative location (based on historic records) of Lugshorn Villa (54483) and to the east are Littleton and Compton Dundon villa sites (53764 and 53765). On elevated ground approximately 400m to the southeast of the application area is the Bradley Hill farmstead. Here, three stone buildings, comprising two dwellings and a farm building, dating to the 4th to 5th centuries AD and a cemetery containing at least 55 burials have been recorded (Somerset Historic Environment Record ref. 18782; Leech 1981); although the burials have been shown to continue well into the post-Roman period (Gerrard 2011). Roger Leech (1981) proposed that the area of lower ground occupied by the current site could have been within the estate of the Bradley Hill farmstead which would have allowed its residents access to the varied resources beside the River Cary.

It is possible, given the later R-B dating of the Bradley Hill farmstead that late R-B period flooding of the lower ground beside the Cary may have prompted a move to the higher ground, and the establishment of the farmstead there, in the middle of the 4th century. At Huntworth it was suggested that the main settlement was already located on higher ground and free from the fear of flooding, with the agricultural activities located on the lower ground subsidiary to the main domestic activities (Powell *et al.* 2008); such a pattern may also best fit the evidence at Somerton Door, this would indicate that an earlier farmstead may be present on the higher ground in the vicinity of the Bradley Hill farmstead.

Late Romano-British/Post-Roman

The trenches adjacent to the River Cary (4, 5, 6, 9 and 17) contained complex layer sequences which indicate that following peat growth in a boggy riverside location there was an influx of alluvial clays which is indicative of flooding of this part of the site in the late R-B to post-Roman period. This is a phenomenon recognised elsewhere in the Levels and is regarded as an indication that the management of the low-lying parts of Somerset for settlement and agricultural purposes during the R-B period was failing and allowed the flooding of previously productive land (Rippon 2006).

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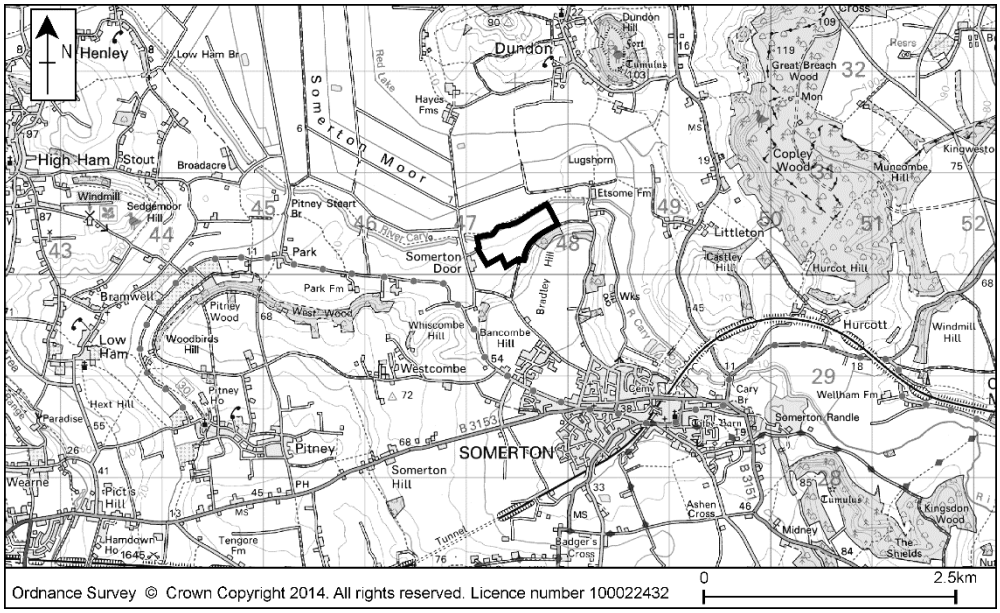


Fig. 1: Location of site

Fig. 2: Location of trenches and archaeological features in relation to geophysical survey anomalies

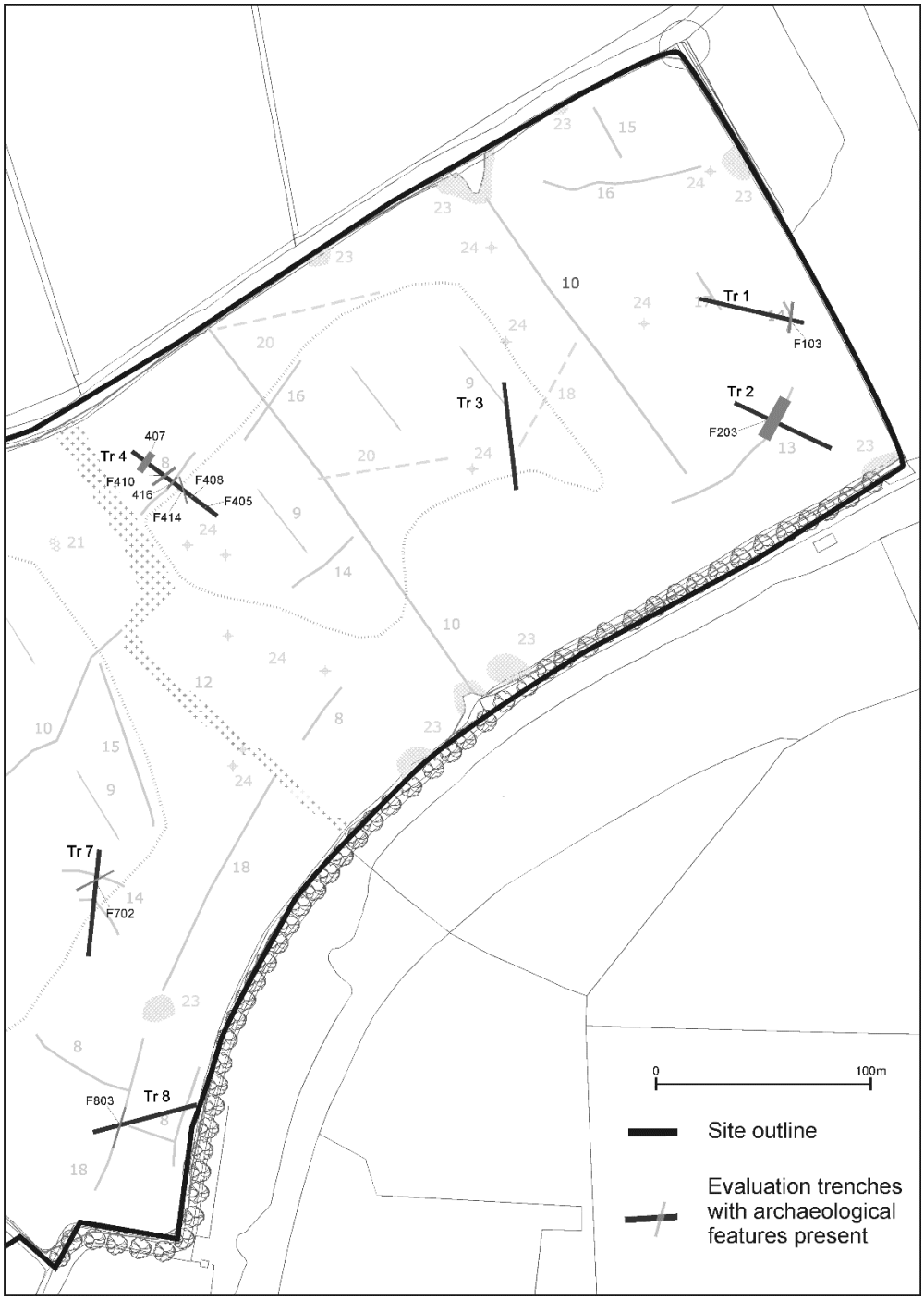


Fig. 2: Continued

Fig. 3: General view of the site looking northwest to Trench 2

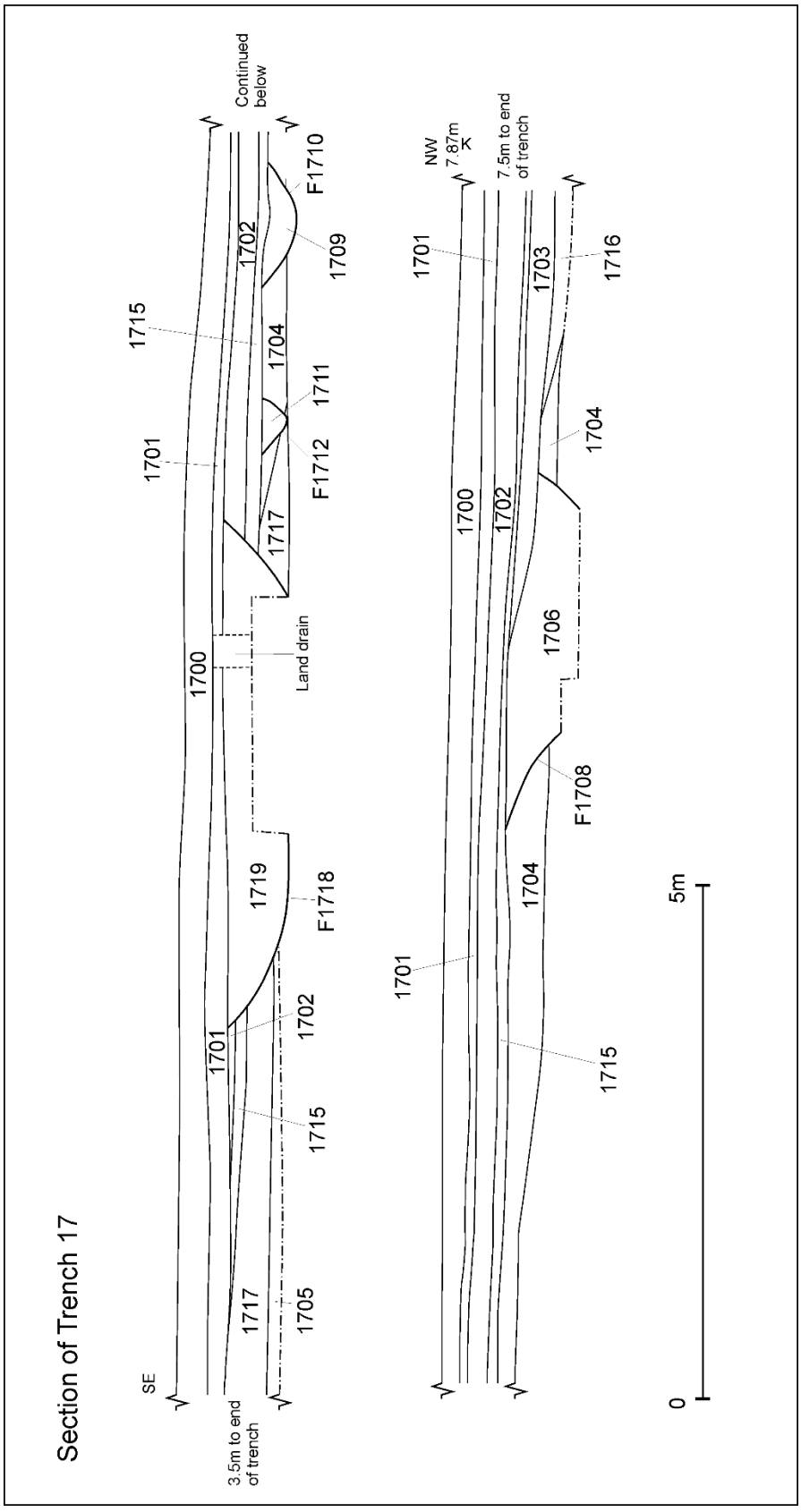
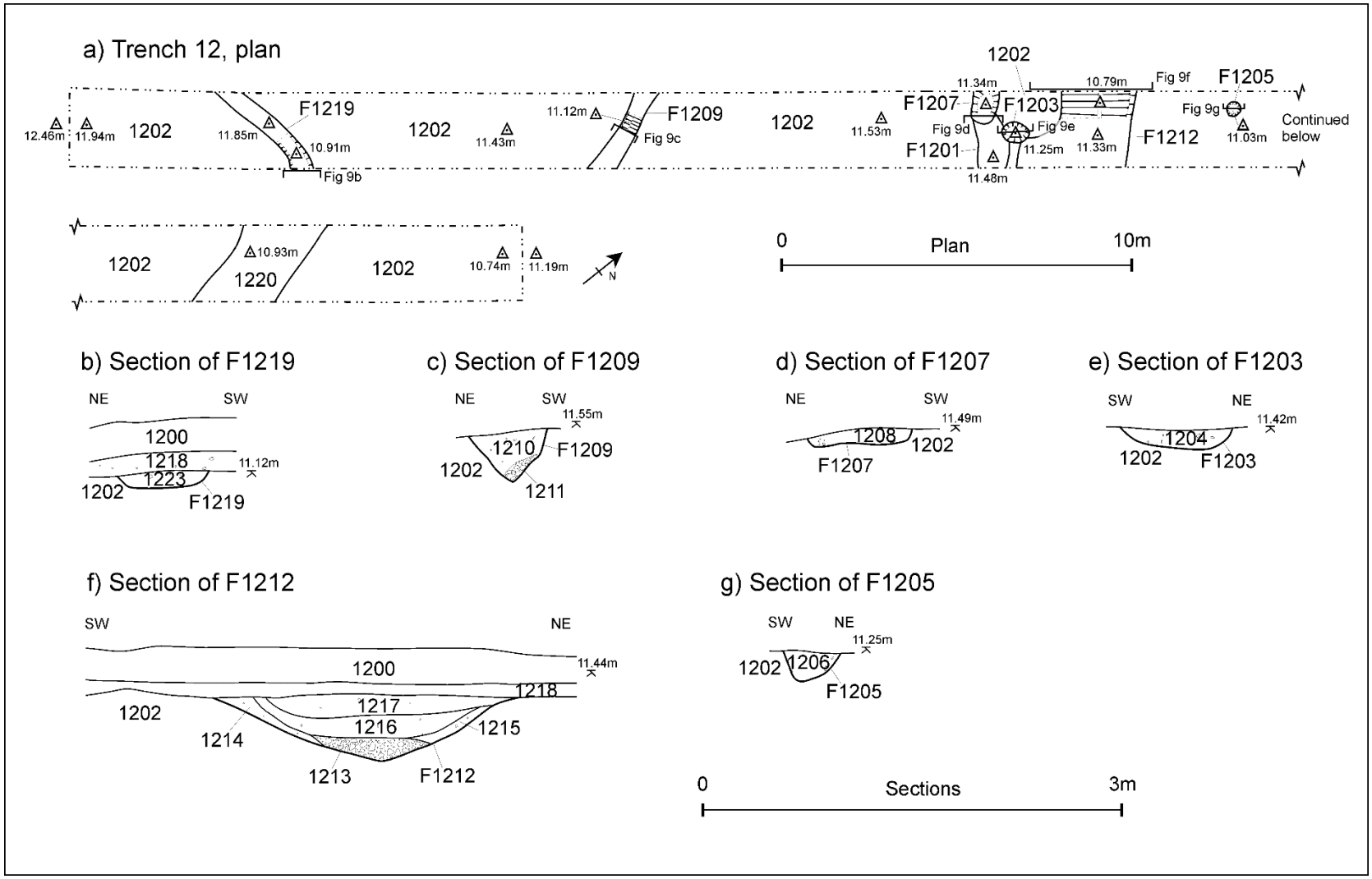


Fig. 4: Complex stratigraphy in Trench 17

Fig. 5: Trench 12, plan and sections



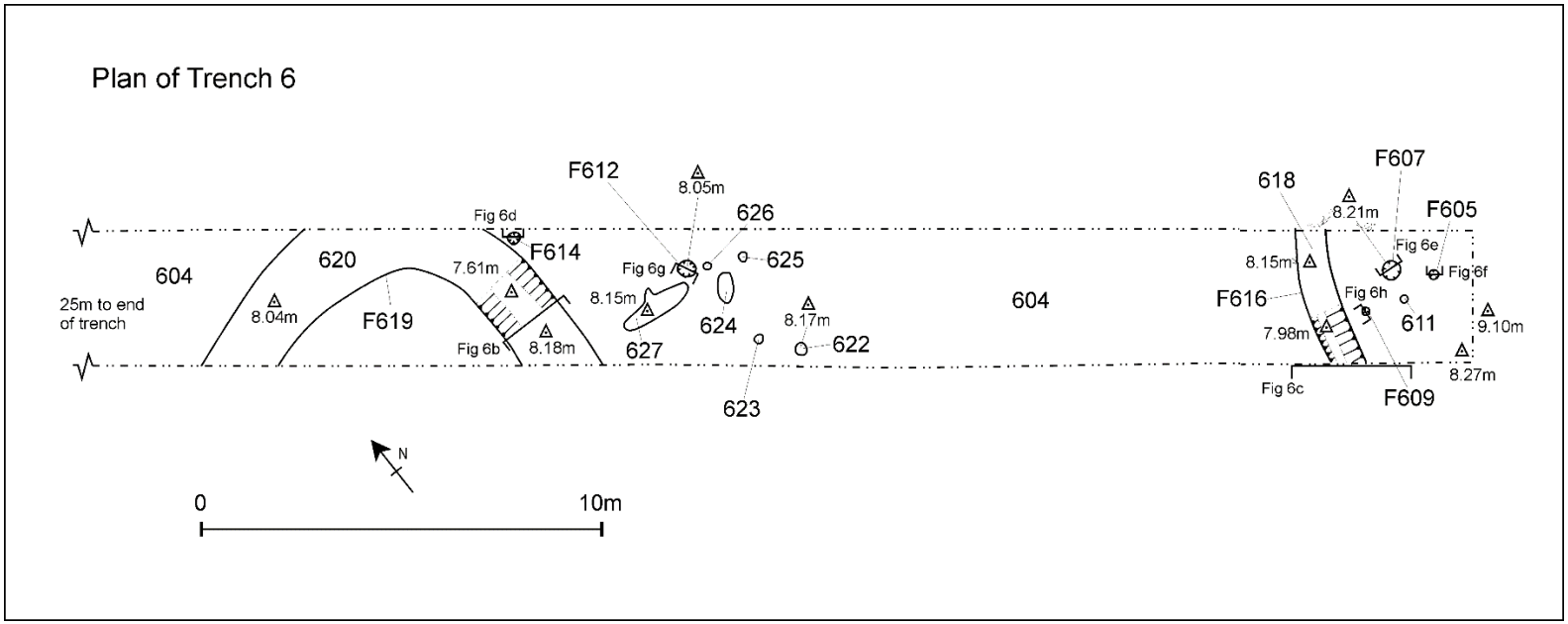


Fig. 6: Trench 6, plan

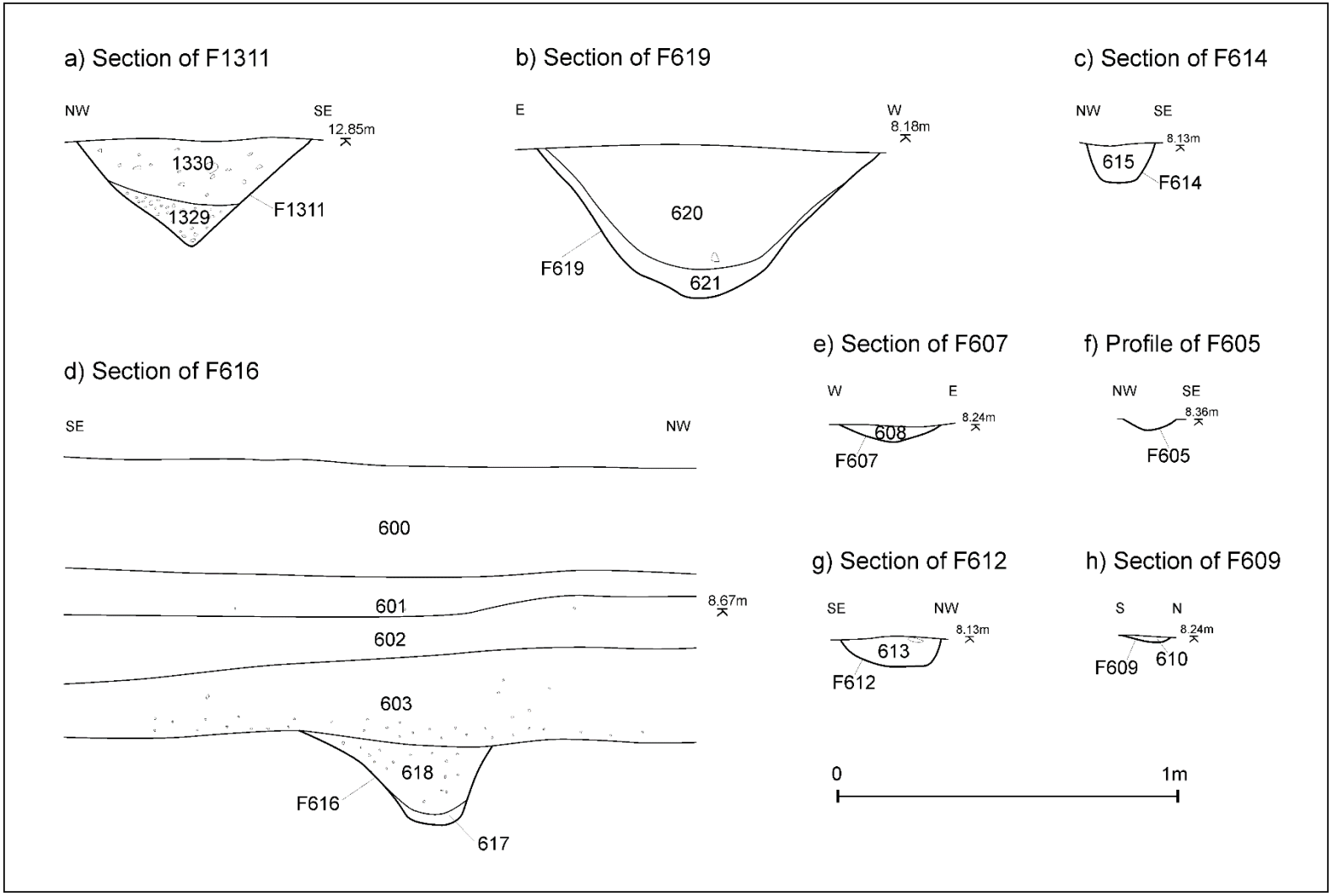
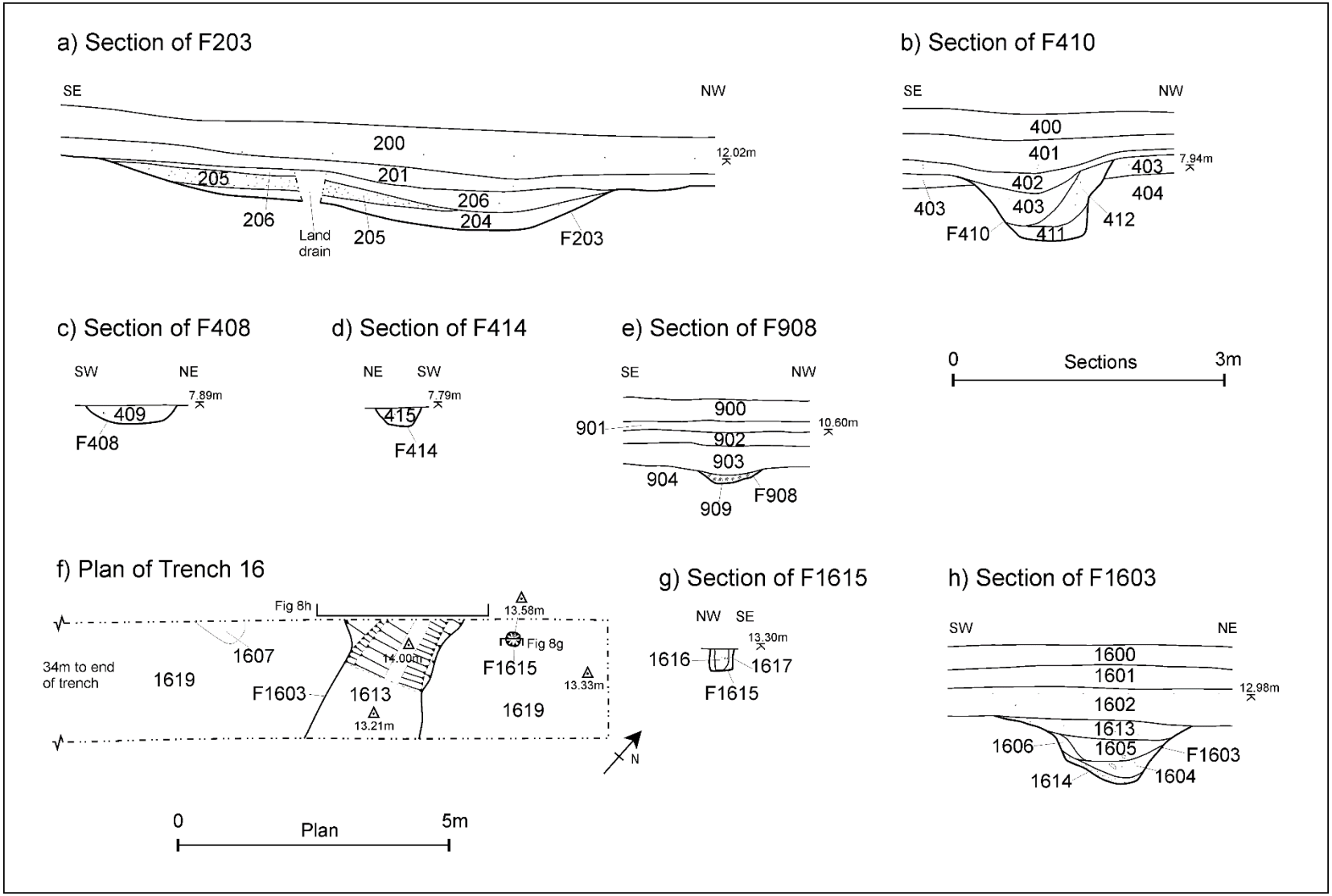


Fig. 7: Trench 6, sections

Fig. 8: Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age features



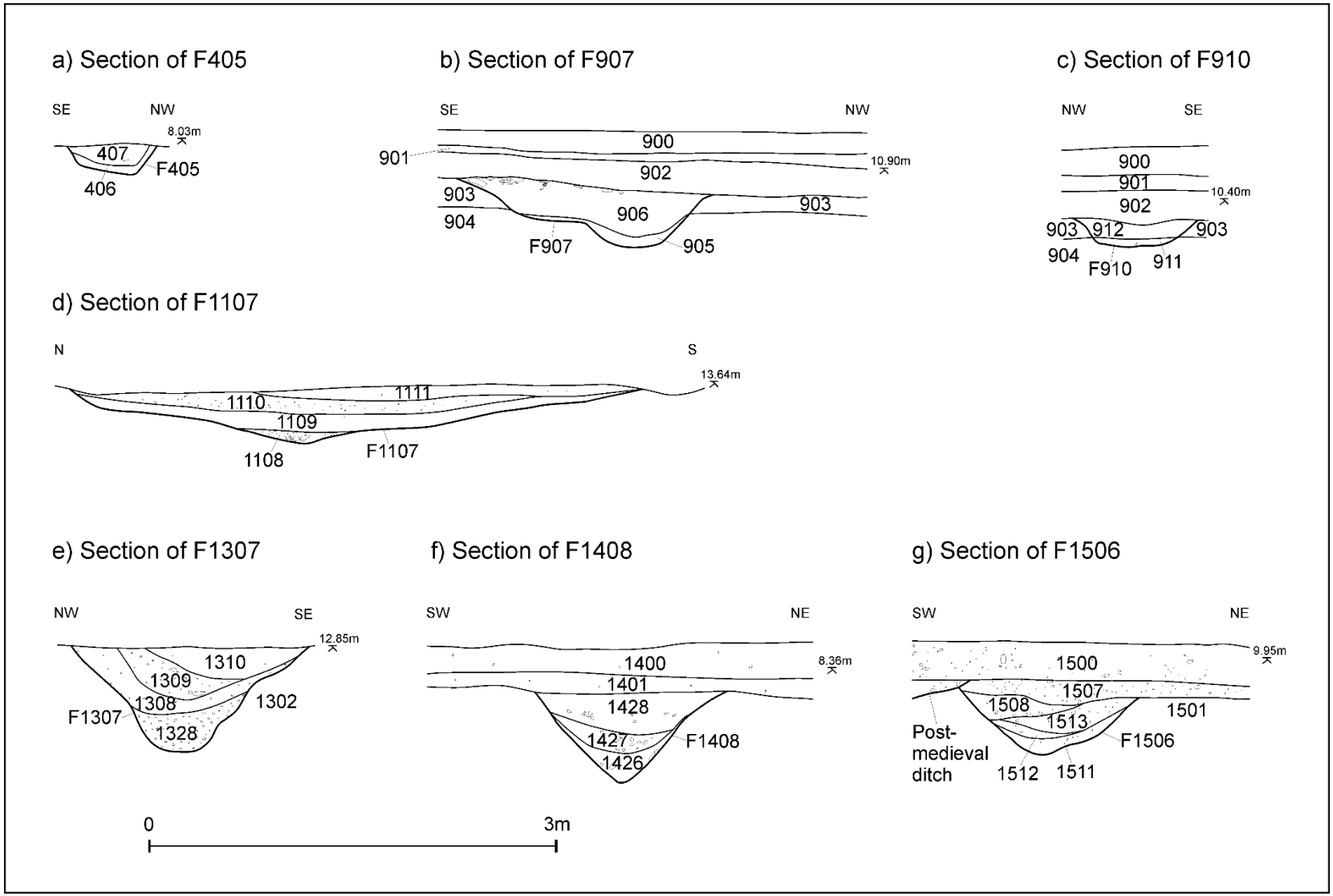


Fig. 9: Sections of Romano-British features

Fig. 10: Features in Trench 13 with enclosure ditch F1307 in the foreground, viewed from the southwest

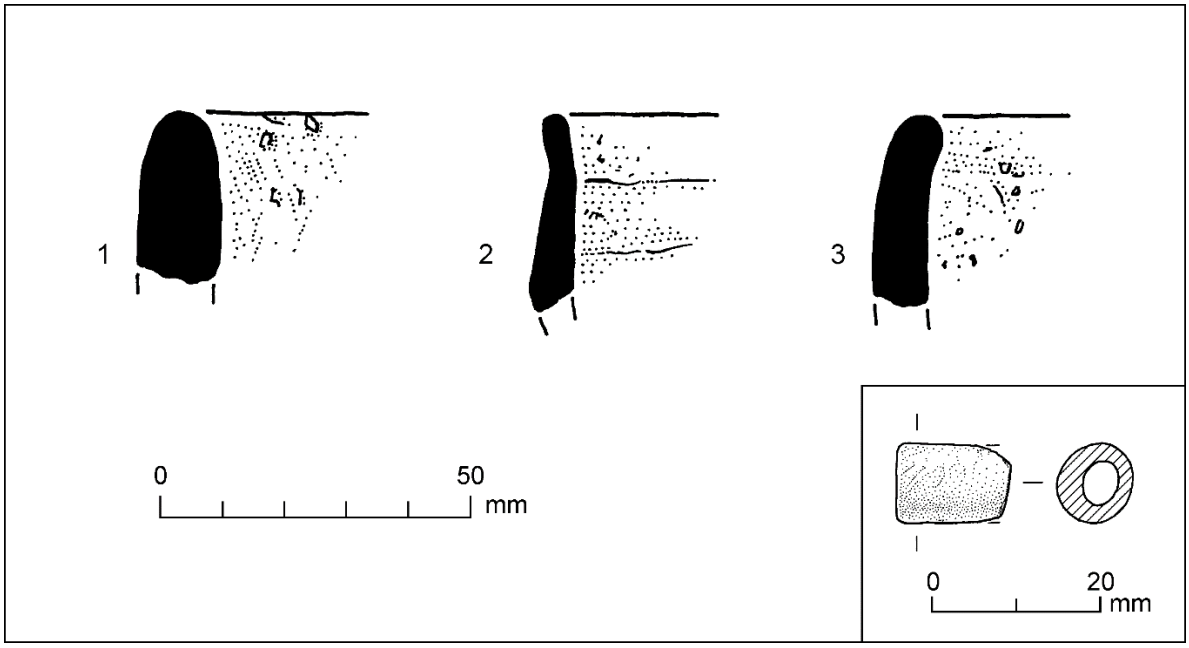


Fig. 11: Prehistoric pottery rim types. 1: 1604. Plain square profile rim from a jar of indeterminate form. Middle Bronze Age. Fabric SG. 2: 205. Rim of tripartite jar. South Cadbury type JB (Woodward 2000). Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Fabric ST. 3: 903. Plain rounded rim from saucepan pot type vessel. Middle Iron Age. Fabric LST. Inset: Bone bead from posthole F1615 (Drawn by Jane Read)

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