

Grimstone Reservoir, Dorchester, Dorset.

An Archaeological Excavation - The Assessment Report



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for

Wessex Water plc

by



Brickfield Offices, Maperton, Wincanton, Somerset. BA9 8EG.

T: 01963 824696

E: mail@contextone.co.uk

W: www.contextone.co.uk

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COAS project team:

Project Director: Richard McConnell

Fieldwork Manager: Stuart Milby

Post-excavation Manager: Dr Cheryl Green

Fieldwork:

Phase 1: Daniel Brace, Lee Newton, Holly Rodgers, Louis Stafford, Richard Tabor, Chris Tripp & Sam Worrall

Phase 2: Peter Fairclough, Barry Hennessey, Stuart Milby, Lee Newton, Louis Stafford, Tina Tappley & Chris Tripp

Report: Cheryl Green and Richard McConnell

Illustration: Tara Fairclough

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Front cover image: Landscape setting of the Site, from the north-west. © Context One Archaeological Services 2015

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Non-technical summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological excavation at Grimstone Reservoir, near Dorchester, Dorset, in June and July 2012 (Phase 1) and again in February 2013 (Phase 2). This was followed by archaeological monitoring and recording during the installation of a compound and Site access road, and during test pitting and bore hole surveys carried out over three days between 30 April and 9 July 2012. The project was commissioned and funded by Wessex Water plc under a Term Agreement with COAS.

The programme was required as a condition of granting planning consent on the advice of Mr Steve Wallis (Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council) in mitigation of the construction of an additional water storage tank and extension of the operational area adjacent to the existing reservoir. Condition 3 of the planning consent states that any archaeological remains present at the Site are to be properly investigated and reported.

The Site lies between two areas rich in crop marks and earthworks relating to Bronze Age barrows, extensive Iron Age and Romano-British field systems (including a Scheduled Monument (SM no. 1003771)), and a medieval field system. Previous archaeological surveys indicated that the field systems belonged to a larger system, with features to the east and south of the reservoir revealing occupation dating to the early Iron Age and spanning the Middle and Late Iron Age and the Romano-British period.

The previous evaluation (COAS 2011) to the south of the reservoir identified a circular enclosure possibly for ceremonial use, and various ditches. To the east of the reservoir, the area encompassed by the excavation appears to have been at the centre of habitation, with features spanning the Middle Iron Age to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British periods. The archaeology may be summarised as comprising a roundhouse, storage pits, rubbish pits, enclosure and evidence of small scale manufacturing. Both areas were clearly set within an extensive landscape which encompassed the scheduled field system to the north of the reservoir and the field systems located 100m to the south of the reservoir.

Further analysis of the structural patterning, the pottery, archaeobotanical remains, and a programme of radiocarbon dating will provide a better site chronology and facilitate further analysis. Both the setting within an extensive area of Iron Age field systems and the important non-hillfort pottery assemblage are of sufficient local and regional significance in themselves to warrant publication in the county journal. Such a publication should include a full analysis of the artefacts and ecofacts to enhance phasing and dating of the features identified. It should also include comparative material of potential further farm units on Grimstone Down and similar farmsteads within the county. Other aspects of the Site that warrant further research are the unusual chalk discs, found in a pit during the evaluation, comparative small-scale metal working within a domestic context, and other comparative examples of ceremonial enclosures.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an archaeological excavation at Grimstone Reservoir, near Dorchester, Dorset (the ‘Site’) in June and July 2012 (Phase 1) and again in February 2013 (Phase 2). This was followed by archaeological monitoring and recording during the installation of a compound and Site access road, and during test pitting and bore hole surveys carried out over three days between 30 April and 9 July 2012. The project was commissioned and funded by Wessex Water plc under a Term Agreement with COAS.
- 1.2 The programme was required as a condition of granting planning consent on the advice of Mr Steve Wallis (Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council) in mitigation of the construction of an additional water storage tank and extension of the operational area adjacent to the existing reservoir. Condition 3 of the planning consent (West Dorset planning ref: 1/D/12/001243) states that any archaeological remains present at the Site are to be properly investigated and reported in accordance with Policy SA24 of the *West Dorset District Local Plan* (2006) and advice by Central Government as set out in paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 1.3 The Site lies between two areas rich in crop marks and earthworks relating to Bronze Age barrows, extensive Iron Age and Romano-British field systems with settlement, and a medieval field system. In particular, a very well preserved Iron Age field system is situated to the north of the reservoir and the Site, forming part of a Scheduled Monument (SM no. 1003771). Geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2008a) indicated that the tracks and enclosures to the north may have formed part of a larger system surrounding the reservoir. Subsequent evaluation of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2008b) recorded features dating to the early Iron Age and spanning the Middle and Late Iron Age, and the Romano-British period. Similarly, an evaluation carried out by COAS (2011) to the south of the reservoir identified a similar range of features with finds suggesting it was in active use from at least the 5th century BC until the 1st century BC/AD.
- 1.4 The programme of archaeological works comprised six elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which set out the project strategy; archaeological excavation (divided into two phases); archaeological monitoring and recording; post-excavation and assessment report production (this document); analytical report production; and archive deposition. The WSI was approved by Mr Wallis prior to the commencement of any Site works. The last two elements will be carried out following the submission and approval of the assessment report by Mr Wallis.

2. Site location and topography

- 2.1 The Site (centred on NGR SY 64593 95307) was situated 6km north-west of Dorchester, Dorset (**Figure 1**), within an arable field located immediately east of Grimstone Reservoir. It lay on a generally level plateau at a height of c. 165m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) overlooking a gentle slope, within a landscape of undulating hills and broad valleys. According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015), the underlying geology comprises Seaford Chalk formation of the Cretaceous Period with surface deposits of Clay-with-Flints Formation of clay, silt, sand and gravel. The soils are characterised by freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes>).



Figure 1. Site setting with known heritage assets & summary plan of archaeology

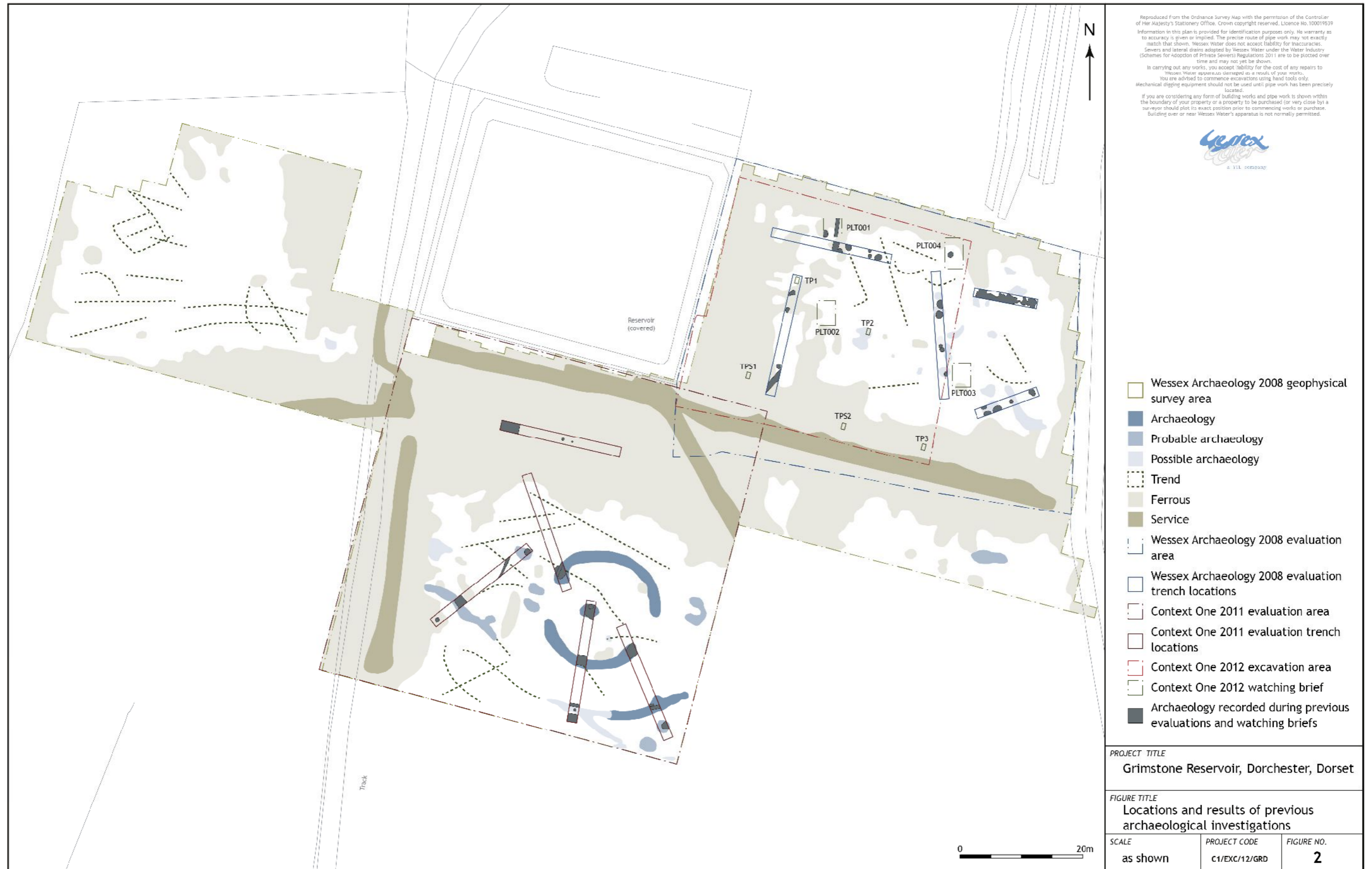


Figure 2. Locations and results of previous archaeological investigations

3. Archaeological and historical background

- 3.1 The relevant archaeological background within the environs of the Site has been drawn principally from secondary sources. This comprises records held by Dorset County Council as part of the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The principal items and areas of interest are located on **Figure 1** and summarised below (**Appendix 1**) alongside their corresponding HER numbers and **Figure 1** identification numbers.
- 3.2 The HER shows two areas rich in crop marks and earthworks both recorded from the air; the Site lies along the southern extent of the northern area (**Figure 1; 1**) and the southern area lies 100m to the south (**Figure 1; 7**). Covering approximately 24 hectares, the northern area is a Scheduled Monument (SM No. 1003771) and is characterised as a multi-period landscape including an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement. Although similar in size, the southern area is described as an Early Iron Age/Romano-British field system, with additional enclosed fields shown extending southwards and overlapping with medieval field systems to the south-west (**Figure 1; 5**) and south-east (**Figure 1; 8, 9 & 10**). The northern area encompasses both individual and clusters of Bronze Age barrows (**Figure 1; 11**) while the southern area encompasses fewer Bronze Age barrows (**Figure 1; 2, 3 & 6**), two of which are Scheduled Monuments (SM No's. 1002832 & 1003237). The western edge of the southern area is bounded by the course of the Dorchester to Ilchester Roman road (**Figure 1; 4**).
- 3.3 Immediately north of the reservoir, and reaching along its east side, the Iron Age field system is very well preserved. Recent archaeological surveys have also established that archaeological remains are more geographically extensive than previously thought. A gradiometer survey carried out in contiguous blocks around the west, south and east sides of the reservoir suggest that the tracks and enclosures to the north may have once formed a larger system with those from the south (Wessex Archaeology 2008a; **Figure 2**). Subsequent evaluation of the land east of the reservoir identified pits, post-holes and ditches (**Figure 2**) with a preponderance of earlier Iron Age pottery as well as Middle, Late Iron Age and Romano-British material (Wessex Archaeology 2008b, 5-7). It was suggested that two discrete farm units might have existed in this area of the field system serviced by tracks, some of which remain in use to the present day.
- 3.4 The evaluation to the south of the reservoir (**Figure 2**) comprised five trenches, four of which targeted the geophysical anomalies while the remaining one was a control trench (COAS 2011). Archaeological features were exposed within all five trenches, not all of which could be sampled by excavation within the given time frame. However, the orientation of the features identified by the gradiometer survey and subsequent evaluation, strongly suggest that the features investigated by COAS formed part of the northern field system (Tabor 2011, 17). This in turn formed part of a larger co-axial system with the southern field system, both served by an intermittently surviving north to south track c. 2km in length (*ibid.*). Both evaluations revealed that the central part of the system had been largely truncated by years of cultivation and only survived as cut features below the topsoil (*ibid.*).
- 3.5 Within the area evaluated in 2011, Early Iron Age activity was represented by pits (with evidence of intercutting and re-cutting). Later Middle Iron Age activity included the digging of opposing north and south curvilinear ditches, encircling an area with an internal diameter of 8m and opposing gaps along the west and east sides with a distance of 4m between the terminals. At the centre of this enclosure was a shallow pit cut by a single pit or substantial post-hole; a single post in this location might have had totemic significance (*ibid.*). The deliberate filling of the pit/post-hole and more gradual infilling of the re-cut curvilinear ditches appear to be the latest events occurring during the later 1st century BC or 1st century AD (*ibid.*).
- 3.6 Pottery from the evaluation not only facilitated a good understanding of the Site chronology but the

late 6th to 4th century groups from two pits ([507] and [204]) should be regarded as being of regional significance. The pottery sherds are generally excellent in quality (large sherds in very good condition) and therefore form an important and rare reference collection for a period which is of considerable research interest. This assemblage is commensurate with broad descriptions provided by Wessex Archaeology (2008b, 5) from their evaluation (Tabor 2011, 16). The small group of flints from pit [204] is considered distinct enough in character to be contemporary with the pottery (*ibid.*, 17). Flint from the Iron Age has been largely neglected, in contrast to worked flint from the earlier Prehistoric, and it is suggested that radiocarbon dating of suitable carbonized material may provide tighter dating.

- 3.7 One pit recorded during the 2011 evaluation contained five chalk half-discs, pitched upright and set tightly side by side with their curved edges facing downwards. They present somewhat of an enigma; their setting in a purpose built pit suggests they were not intended to be moved. Perhaps a shaft was placed through the perforations in the middle for a weighted pivot, possibly for a loom (*ibid.*). A similar disc is known from excavations by Wessex Archaeology along the A35 Tolpuddle to Puddletown Bypass between 1996 and 1998 (Loader 1999, 145). Parallels were identified at Danebury, although these had burn marks around the outer edges and/or one surface which led to the suggestion that they may have functioned as oven or kiln lids (Brown 1984, fig 7.58). However, previous interpretations have included flywheels, such as a large disc of Lias limestone found at Hod Hill (Loader 1999, 145).

4. Methodology

Wessex Water groundworks methodology

- 4.1 The removal of topsoil to a maximum depth of c. 0.30m was carried out by a machine equipped with a toothless bucket to establish a Site compound and access road (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2 Three test pits (TP), two test pits for soakaways (TPS) and four further test pits (PLT) were excavated within the area of excavation, with the exception of PLT003 which was immediately to the east (**Figure 2**). The test pits measured approximately 3.00m by 3.00/5.00m and up to 4.00m deep.

Archaeological methodology

- 4.3 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the codes, standards and guidelines set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 1985, rev. 2012; 1990, rev. 2008; 1994, rev. 2008). Current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on site.

Strip, map and record

- 4.4 The area of excavation covered 1,490m² within the north-western part of the 2008 evaluation area (Wessex Archaeology 2008b) (**Figure 2**). A JCB-type wheeled, back-hoe machine fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket was used to remove the topsoil across the area of excavation and stored to the east of the reservoir area. The topsoil strips across the compound and the access road were also carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 4.5 A metal detector survey was carried out following topsoil stripping however no metal objects deemed to be of interest were located.
- 4.6 All significant archaeological deposits and features were sampled by manual excavation to establish stratigraphic relationships, with the aim of recovering sufficient artefacts to establish the dates and characters of the deposits and to recover economic and palaeoenvironmental indicators. All features and deposits were drawn on dimensionally stable media at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 (sections) including representative sections and plans of the trenches. All features/deposits were recorded using standard COAS *pro-forma* recording sheets. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a "Harris-Winchester matrix" diagram. Soil colours were logged using a Munsell soil colour chart.

- 4.7 The location, extent and altitude of archaeological features and deposits were mapped relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum using a TopCon GRS-1 Global Positioning System receiving real-time calibrations to produce accuracies of 1-2cm.
- 4.8 A photographic record of the work was prepared and involved the use of digital images. This included shots of the excavated area, individual features and working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.9 Artefacts collected from archaeological features/deposits were bagged using a combination of site code and context numbers. All finds from the Site were retained for processing in preparation for further analysis and archiving. Specialist assessments of the artefact assemblage were compiled using both descriptive and tabular formats (see section 6. and **Appendices 3, 4, & 5**).
- 4.10 With the exception of metalwork, the finds recovered from the monitoring programme and the excavation programme were washed and, where necessary, will be marked with an accession number issued by Dorset County Museum. The finds were separated into artefact types and quantified by context number, quantity and weight in grams. Bulk finds such as post-medieval and modern brick, tile and slate were noted but not collected. The finds are discussed separately below and, where appropriate, presented as tabular data. A request will be made to the site owner to transfer the title of all finds to the above Museum.
- 4.11 Soil sample retention and recovery of palaeoenvironmental materials was confined to dateable and undisturbed 'primary' deposits of visually demonstrable palaeoenvironmental potential, a method defined in *English Heritage: Environmental Archaeology Guidelines 2002*. A rapid assessment of the residues has been compiled using both descriptive and tabular formats (see section 6.).

Archaeological monitoring and recording

- 4.12 Monitoring of the test pit excavations was necessary to ensure that any underlying archaeological features/deposits were identified and adequately recorded.
- 4.13 Any archaeological features/deposits encountered were cordoned off to permit investigation and recording.

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposits and features encountered during fieldwork are listed and described in **Appendix 2**. In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [1004]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (1002). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill numbers.

SOIL SEQUENCE AND GEOLOGY

- 5.2 The topsoil was of varying dark reddish, greyish brown hues varying from 0.2m to 0.40m thick with frequent inclusions of sub-angular flint nodules ((100) & (1000)). This overlay a dark reddish brown re-deposited subsoil ((101) & (1001)) that was generally found to directly overly the subsoil ((102) & (1002)) which comprised a red brown, generally firm, silty clay including frequent sub-angular flints and gritty to medium sub-angular chalk. No cut features were found to cut the subsoil, which sealed the upper fills of the archaeological features. This generally overlay a natural of compacted red clay (1003) including frequent angular flints and occasional chalk fragments.

FEATURES

- 5.3 A total of seventy-four archaeological features were excavated during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the archaeological investigations, forty-eight of which can be securely attributed to the Middle Iron Age (MIA), Middle to Late Iron Age (M/LIA), Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British (LIA/ERB) and Romano-British (RB) periods (**Figure 3**). The phasing of these features is based on the earliest possible date of

the backfills, using finds dating and stratigraphic relationships. This data is summarized in **Table 1**; a feature summary is provided in **Table 2** (with dimensions, fills and dates); and the deposits and features encountered during fieldwork are listed and described in **Appendix 2**.

Middle Iron Age

- 5.4 The seventeen Middle Iron Age pits fall into several distinct categories. There were four bell-shaped pits ([1010], [1068], [1076] & [2090]) which were either circular or sub-circular in plan with maximum dimensions of between 0.80m and 2.00m across and (where the base was reached) between 0.80m and 1.17m deep (pit [2090] was more than 1.20m deep). One pit [1068] was filled with flint nodules (**Plate 1**), pits [1010] and [2090] (**Plate 2**) both had three fills and pit [1076] had eight fills.
- 5.5 There were a further ten pits ([1022], [1063], [2064], [2065], [2075], [2067], [2087], [2089], [2134] & [2136]) with circular or sub-circular plans and with maximum dimensions of between 0.85m and 2.13m across. Four pits measured between 0.15m and 0.25m deep, one pit had been truncated and the remaining five pits measured between 0.65m and 1.05m deep (**Plate 3**). The shallower pits and two of the deeper pits contained one or two fills and the remaining three deeper pits contained between five and seven fills. Pits [2065] and [2075] were cut by pit [2067] however these all produced pottery of the same date. An irregular feature [2138] possibly representing a tree bole, had disturbed pit [2136].



Plate 1. Pit [1068] (from S; 1m scales)



Plate 2. Pit [2090] (from E; 2 x 1m scales)

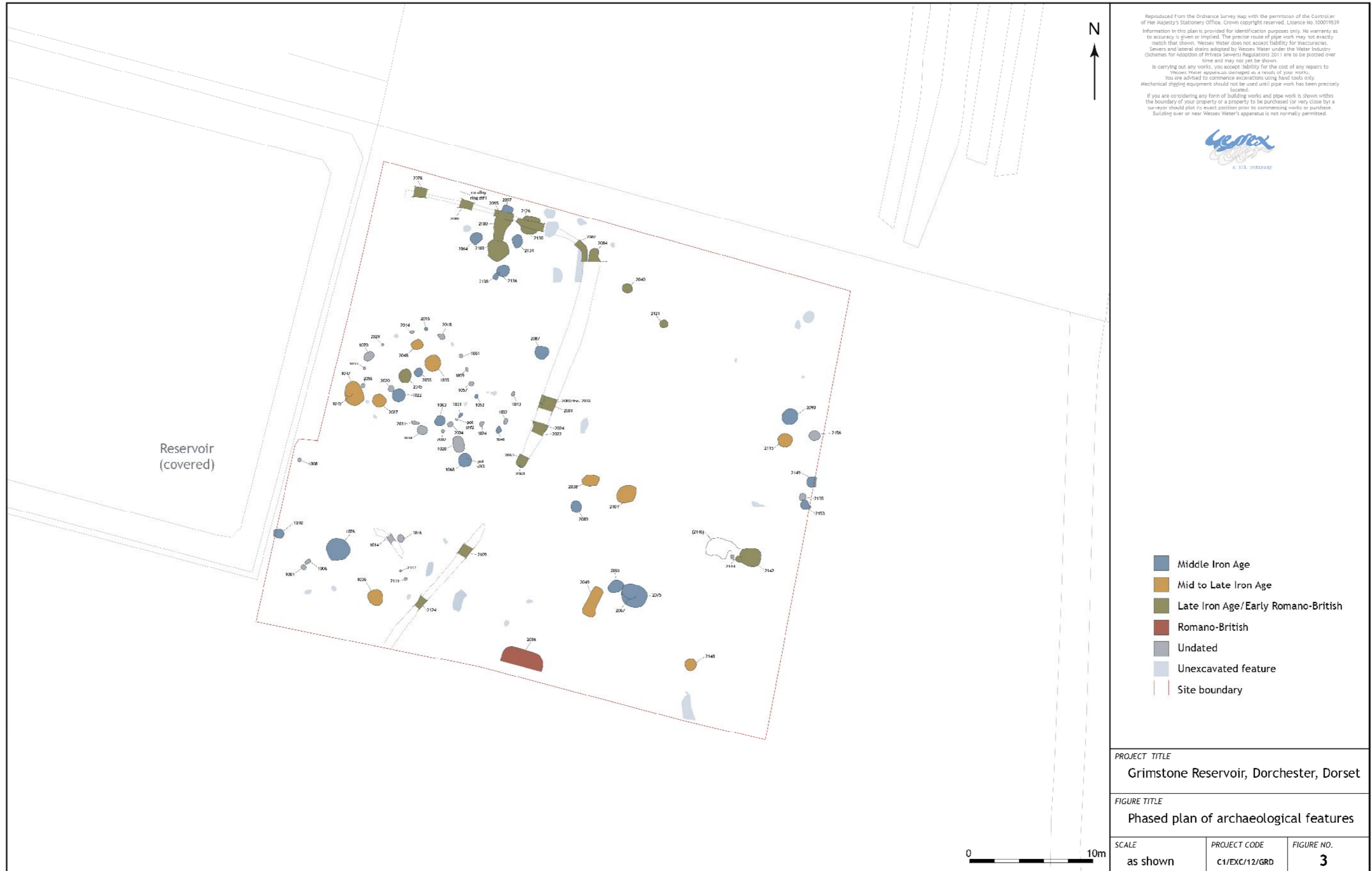


Figure 3. Phased plan of archaeological features



Plate 3. Pit [1063] (from S; 1 x 0.5m & 1 x 1.0m scales)



Plate 4. ?Kiln pit [2153] with flue (from W; 0.5m scales)

- 5.6 Two circular pits were thought to represent kilns, with [2153] (**Plate 4**) measuring 0.80m diameter and 0.40m deep with three fills and [2149] measuring 0.85m diameter and 0.35m deep with three fills and evidence of a flue. A further pit [2097] was sub-rectangular in plan, cut by a Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British ditch [2095].
- 5.7 Of the five Middle Iron Age post-holes (all with single fills), four were sub-circular ([1031], [1041], [1053] & [2016]) with maximum widths of between 0.30m and 0.60m and the depths were 0.99m, 0.35m, 0.08m and 0.05m respectively. The single circular post-hole [2055] measured 0.60m diameter and was 0.32m deep.

Mid to Late Iron Age

- 5.8 The eleven Mid to Late Iron Age pits fall into three distinct categories. There were five bell-shaped pits ([2104], [2115], [1047], [1036] & [1035]) with either a circular or sub-circular plan and maximum dimensions of between 1.24m and 2.00m across and between 0.40m and 1.30m deep (**Plate 5**). The pits contained between three (shallowest pit only) and six fills. The lowest fill (1056) of pit [1035] contained only two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, which does suggest an earlier date for this feature. However, the overlying fill (1052) contained a couple of sherds of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery amongst twenty-two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and the deepest fill (1040) also contained a sherd of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery amongst twenty-three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. Similarly, the primary fill (2106) and side fill (2107) of pit [2104] both contained a couple of sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery whereas the upper fill (2105) yielded seven sherds of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery. The latter was contained within the central area of the pit and therefore may represent a re-cut.
- 5.9 A further five pits ([1045], [2048], [2038], [2049] & [2140]) were circular or sub-circular in plan, with maximum dimensions of between 0.60m and 1.40m across (with one measuring 2.45m by 1.10m in plan) and between 0.20 and 0.43m deep. The pits all contained one or two fills. Pit [1045] was cut by bell pit [1047] of the same period (**Plate 6**). A further circular feature may represent a fire pit [2027] containing two fills and measuring 1.10m diameter and 0.13m deep.



Plate 5. Pit [1035] (from S; 1.0m scales)



Plate 6. Intercutting pits [1045] & [1047] (from W; 0.5m scales)

Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British

- 5.10 There were five pits ([2040], [2103], [2121], [2130] & [2142]) of circular or sub-circular plan, with maximum dimensions of between 0.65m and 1.80m across and between 0.20m and 0.26m deep. The exceptions were pit [2121] which was only 0.07m deep and pit [2142] which was very large in plan but only 0.21m deep; both features had suffered deep truncation. By contrast, pit [2130] exceeded 0.93m deep and was unique in that it had a clay lining. The pits all contained one or two fills with the exception of the clay-lined pit [2130] which had three fills and was cut by ditch [2126] of the same period. Pit [2103] was also cut by ditch [2109] of the same period. A further circular feature may represent a fire pit [2045], containing two fills and measuring 1.00m diameter and 0.30m deep.
- 5.11 A rectilinear enclosure occupied the western area of the Site comprising a ditch running north-north-eastwards from the southern baulk, separated by a wide gap from a further ditch on the same alignment (although orientated slightly further towards the north) with a west-north-west return. The southern ditch ([2109] & [2124]) measured between 0.52m and 0.75m wide and between 0.15m and 0.25m deep.
- 5.12 Two slots ([2078] & [2082]) across the ditch in the north-west corner of the Site yielded pottery of Middle Iron Age date only. However, the remaining slots ([2126], [2095] & [2080]) produced pottery dated Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British perhaps indicating a date for the backfilling. The ditch measured between 0.44m and 0.55m wide and between 0.15m and 0.34m deep and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east before turning southwards within slot [2082]. The earliest phase of the north-north-east to south-south-west section of the ditch ([2003] & [2024]) measured between 1.24m and 1.30m wide and 0.14m and 0.21m deep and was cut by a later ditch/phase ([2001] & [2022]) measuring between 0.93m and 1.26m wide and between 0.34m and 0.44m deep, while the southern terminus [2061] appeared to be a single event also measuring 0.44m deep but containing two fills as opposed to one (Plates 7 & 8). The earliest phase yielded Middle/Late Iron Age pottery (in [2003]) and Late Iron Age/Early Romano British pottery (in [2024]), while the later phase ([2001] & [2022]) and the southern terminus [2061] yielded only Late Iron Age/Early Romano British pottery.
- 5.13 Immediately alongside the eastern side of slot [2082] was the northern terminal end [2084] of a further ditch measuring 0.95m wide and 0.06m deep. Although no datable finds were recovered from this slot, the ditch continued towards the south-south-west and is likely to be coterminous with one of the ditches/phases discussed above.
- 5.14 A single post-hole [2144] was dated by pottery to this period. Containing a single fill, this feature cut pit [2142] of the same period. A further circular post-hole [2060] cut through the ditch terminus [2061] and therefore is assumed to be of the same date or later.

5.15 A single stake-hole [2033] was recorded along the outer edge of ditch [2003].



Plate 7. Ditch [2001] cutting earlier ditch [2003] (from S; 1.0m scales)



Plate 8. Ditch terminus [1061] (from S; 0.5m scales)

Romano-British

- 5.16 A single pit [2036] along the southern edge of the excavation was dated to the Romano-British period, quite different in character from the earlier pits in terms of its large size and pronounced sub-rectangular shape in plan.
- 5.17 An upturned Romano-British vessel (1029) (SF2b) had been placed over a smaller vessel (1027) (SF2a) of the same period (**Plate 9**), situated between a Middle Iron Age post-hole [1031] and an undated post-hole [2004] which is likely to be of the same date.

Undated

- 5.18 Three sub-circular/ circular pits ([1018], [1020] & [2156]) each with one or two fills did not yield any dateable material, together with an irregular feature thought to represent a tree bole [2155]. The pits had maximum dimensions of between 0.78m and 1.34m across and between 0.19m and 0.65m deep (although one pit [1018] had been truncated and measured only 0.12m deep).
- 5.19 The remains of two gullies were recorded in the south-west corner of the Site. Gully [1016] had been largely truncated while immediately to the south-west the more intact gully [1014] formed an arc in plan. Opposing ends of the arc pointed towards the west and the south-south-east revealing that it enclosed an area to the south-west.
- 5.20 There were 21 post-holes with no dateable material (**Plate 10**), although the majority related to the Middle Iron Age roundhouse. Those with a sub-circular plan ([1004], [1008], [1024], [1032], [1043], [1057], [1070], [1059], [2014], [2018]), had maximum dimensions of between 0.31m and 0.50m and between 0.05m and 0.28m deep, although post-hole [1070] measured 0.90m by 0.70m and 0.36m deep and post-hole [2018] measured 0.64m by 0.50m and 0.10m deep. Those with a circular plan ([1061], [2004], [2007], [2020], [2029], [2031], [2058], [2111] & [2113]), had maximum dimensions of between 0.20m and 0.52m and between 0.05m and 0.15m deep. In addition, there was an irregularly shaped post-hole [2011] measuring 0.68m by 0.28m and 0.14m deep and a sub-rectangular shaped post-hole [1006] measuring 0.50m by 0.28m and 0.17m deep. With the exception of post-holes [1070], [2004] and [2007] which had two fills, they contained a single fill.



Plate 9. Pot (1027) inside pot (1029) (from S; 0.2m scales)



Plate 10. Post-hole [1070] (from S; 0.5m scales)

Table 1: Summary of feature type by date

Feature type	Earliest possible date	No. of features	Cut numbers
Pits	MIA	17	[1010], [1068], [1076], [2090], [1022], [1063], [2064], [2065], [2075], [2067], [2087], [2089] [2134], [2136], [2153], [2149], [2097]
	M/LIA	11	[2104], [2115], [1047], [1036], [1035] [1045], [2048], [2038], [2049], [2140], [2027]
	LIA/ERB	7	[2040], [2103], [2121], [2130], [2142], [2045], [2100]
	RB	1	[2036]
	Undated	3	[1018], [1020], [2156]
Ditches	LIA/ERB	4	WNW-ESE ditch represented by [2078], [2082], [2126], [2095], [2080] NNE-SSW ditch represented by [2084] probably with [2003], [2024] & [2061]. Re-cut/ re-modelling of this ditch represented by [2001], [2022] NNE-SSW ditch represented by [2109] & [2124]
Gullies	Undated	2	[1016], [1014]
Post-holes	MIA	5	[1031], [1041], [1053], 2016], [2055]
	LIA/ERB	2	[2144], [2060]
	Undated	21	[1004], [1008], [1024], [1032], [1043], [1057], [1070], [1059], [2014], [2018], [1061], [2004], [2007], [2020], [2029], [2031], [2058], [2111], [2113], [2011], [1006]
Stake-holes	LIA/ERB	1	[2033]

Table 2: Individual feature summary with dimensions & dates

Contexts	Dimensions	Comments	Date from Finds & stratigraphy
Pits (41)			
[1010], (1011), (1012), (1013)	0.80 x 0.70	Sub-circular, bell-shaped, depth not fully excavated	MIA
[1022], (1023)	1.07 x 1.04 x 0.13	Truncated	MIA
[1068], (1069)	1.65 x 0.80	Circular, bell-shaped	MIA
[1076], (1202), (1194), (1203), (1204), (1205), (1206), (1207), (1077)	2.00 x 1.80 x 1.17	Sub-circular, bell-shaped	MIA
[1063], (1199), (1067), (1066), (1065), (1064)	0.83 x 0.85	Circular	MIA
[2064], (2062), (2063)	1.00 x 0.90 x 0.25	Sub-circular, E-W	MIA
[2065], (2066)	1.34 x 1.02 x 0.19	Sub-circular, cut by pit [2067]	MIA
[2075], (2076)	2.13 x 1.8 x 0.24	Sub-circular, cut by pit [2067]	MIA
[2067], (2071), (2070), (2074),	1.28 x 1.05	Circular	MIA

(2069), (2073), (2072), (2068)			
[2087], (2086), (2085)	1.20 x 0.65	Circular	MIA
[2089], (2088)	0.85 x 0.10	Circular	MIA
[2090], (2091), (2092), (2093)	1.50 x 1.45 x >1.20	Circular, bell-shaped, adjacent to pit [2115]	MIA
[2134], (2133)	1.10 x 0.90 x 0.15	Sub-circular	MIA
[2136], (2135)	1.05 x 0.65	Circular, cut by pit [2138]	MIA
[2138], (2137)	0.65 x 0.40 x 0.75	Irregular, possible tree bole	MIA
[2153], (2150), (2151), (2152), (2159)	0.80 x 0.40	Circular, possible kiln	MIA
[2149], (2148), (2160), (2161)	0.85 x 0.35	Circular, probable kiln with flue	MIA
[2097], (2096)	0.60 x 0.09	Sub-rectangular, cut by ditch [2095]	MIA
[1045], (1046), (1051)	0.60 x 0.20	Sub-circular cut by [1047]	M/LIA
[1047], (1048), (1049), (1050)	2.0. x 1.58 x 0.40	Sub-circular, bell-shaped, cutting [1045]	M/LIA
[1036], (1073), (1039), (1038), (1037), (1074)	1.30 x 0.95	Circular, bell-shaped	M/LIA
[1035], (1056), (1052), (1055), (1040), (1034), (1075)	1.35 x 0.75	Circular, bell-shaped	M/LIA
[2027], (2025), (2026)	1.10 x 0.13	Circular, probable fire pit	M/LIA
[2048], (2046), (2047)	0.90 x 1.00 x 0.40	Sub-circular	M/LIA
[2038], (2039)	1.40 x 0.90 x 0.30	Sub-circular	M/LIA
[2104], (2139), (2106), (2105), (2107), (2114)	1.80 x 1.04 x 1.30	Sub-circular, bell-shaped	M/LIA
[2049], (2050), (2051)	2.45 x 1.10 x 0.43	Sub-circular, N-S	M/LIA
[2115], (2116), (2117), (2118), (2119), (2120)	1.24 x 1.20 x 1.24	Circular, bell-shaped, adjacent to pit [2090]	M/LIA
[2140], (2141), (2147)	0.90 x 0.26	Circular	M/LIA
[2045], (2043), (2044)	1.00 x 0.30	Circular, probable fire pit	LIA/ERB
[2040], (2041), (2042)	0.80 x 0.78 x 0.26	Sub-circular	LIA/ERB
[2100], (2099), (2098)	2.30 x 0.72 x 0.42	Sub-rectangular, aligned N-S, cuts pit [2103], cut by ditch [2095]	LIA/ERB
[2103], (2101), (2102)	1.60 x 1.80 x 0.20	Sub-circular. Cut by ditch [2109]	LIA/ERB
[2121], (2122)	0.65 x 0.07	Circular, probably truncated	LIA/ERB
[2130], (2131), (2132) (2127), (2128), (2129)	1.50 x >0.93	Circular, clay lining, cut by ditch [2126]	LIA/ERB
[2142], (2143)	1.76 x 1.42 x 0.21	Sub-circular, truncated, cuts tree bole (2146)	LIA/ERB
[2036], (2037)	3.44 x >2.00 x 0.28	Sub-rectangular, shallow pit	RB
[1018], (1019)	0.70 x 0.78 x 0.12	Truncated	
[1020], (1021)	1.34 x 0.95 x 0.19	Sub-circular, aligned NW-SE	
[2156], (2157), (2158)	0.90 x 0.65	Circular	
[2155], (2154)	0.30 x 0.28 x 0.05	Irregular, possible tree bole, adjacent to [2159]	

Post-holes (28)

Contexts	Dimensions (m)	Comments	
[1031], (1030)	0.48 x 0.33 x 0.99	Possible post-hole, sub-circular	MIA
[1041], (1042)	0.60 x 0.40 x 0.35	Sub-circular	MIA
[1053], (1054)	0.30 x 0.25 x 0.08	Sub-circular	MIA
[2055], (2054)	0.60 x 0.32	Circular	MIA
[2016], (2015)	0.40 x 0.05	Circular	MIA
[2144], (2145)	0.58 x 0.40 x 0.32	Sub-circular, ?cuts pit [2142]	LIA/ERB
[2060], (2059)	0.10 x 0.12	Circular, positioned at terminus of ?enclosure ditch	LIA/ERB or later
[1004], (1005)	0.40 x 0.45 x 0.14	Circular	
[1006], (1007)	0.50 x 0.28 x 0.17	Sub-rectangular, aligned NE-SW	
[1008], (1009)	0.29 x 0.31 x 0.28	Circular	
[1024], (1025)	0.48 x 0.40 x 0.23	Irregular cut	
[1032], (1033)	0.50 x 0.30 x 0.12	Sub-circular	
[1043], (1044)	0.40 x 0.28 x 0.08	Sub-circular	
[1057], (1058)	0.38 x 0.36 x 0.14	Sub-circular	
[1070], (1071), (1072)	0.90 x 0.70 x 0.36	Sub-circular	
[1059], (1060)	0.33 x 0.23 x 0.08	Sub-circular	
[1061], (1062)	0.38 x 0.15	Circular	

[2004], (2005), (2006)	0.48 x 0.12	Circular
[2007], (2008), (2009),	0.25 x 0.12	Circular
[2011], (2012)	0.68 x 0.28 x 0.14	Irregular, aligned E-W
[2020], (2019)	0.52 x 0.10	Circular
[2014], (2013)	0.40 x 0.24 x 0.05	Sub-circular
[2018], (2017)	0.64 x 0.50 x 0.10	Sub-circular
[2029], (2028)	0.30 x 0.08	Circular
[2031], (2030)	0.20 x 0.40	Circular
[2058], (2057)	0.32 x 0.05	Circular
[2111], (2110)	0.20 x 0.05	Circular
[2113], (2112)	0.20 x 0.05	Circular

Stake holes (1)

Contexts	Dimensions	Comments	
[2033], (2032)	0.10 x 0.18	Circular	LIA/ERB

Ditches (13)

Contexts	Dimensions	Comments	
[2082], (2081)	0.44 x 0.17	Aligned N-S turning NW, adjacent to [2084]. Same as	LIA/ERB
[2078], (2077)	0.65 x 0.15	Aligned WNW-ESE, enclosing roundhouse?	LIA/ERB
[2003], (2002)	1.30 x 0.14	Aligned N-S, cut by [2001], ?enclosure ditch	LIA/ERB
[2001], (2000)	1.26 x 0.34	Aligned N-S, ?enclosure ditch	LIA/ERB
[2024], (2023)	1.24 x 0.21	Aligned N-S, cut by [2022], ?terminal end of enclosure ditch	LIA/ERB
[2022], (2021)	0.93 x 0.44	Aligned N-S, ?secondary enclosure ditch	LIA/ERB
[2061], (2034), (2035)	0.80 x 0.44	Aligned N-S, ?terminal end of ditch	LIA/ERB
[2080], (2079)	0.55 x 0.25	Aligned WNW-ESE, enclosing roundhouse?	LIA/ERB
[2095], (2094)	0.55 x 0.23	Aligned WNW-ESE, cuts pits [2097], [2100]	LIA/ERB
[2109], (2108)	0.75 x 0.25	Aligned NNE-SSE, same as ditch [2124]	LIA/ERB
[2124], (2123)	0.52 x 0.15	Aligned NNE-SWW, same as ditch [2109]	LIA/ERB
[2126], (2125)	0.54 x 0.34	Aligned WNW-ESE, cuts pit [2130], ?enclosure ditch	LIA/ERB
[2084], (2083)	0.95 x 0.06	Aligned N-S, northern terminus of primary ditch	LIA/ERB

Gullies (2)

Contexts	Dimensions	Comments
[1016], (1017)	0.35 x 0.30 x 0.10	Truncated, possible drip gully
[1014], (1015)	2.50 x 0.25 x 0.10	Possible truncated drip gully, aligned NE-SW

Archaeological monitoring and recording

- 5.21 The topsoil strip of the compound area and access track did not expose any archaeological features and deposits (**Figure 1**). Monitoring of the test pits within the excavation area (see **Figure 2**) revealed an identical deposit sequence to that recorded during the excavation, comprising topsoil (100) (<0.40m deep); above subsoil (101) (<0.30m deep); either overlying deep modern subsoils (104) (1.8m deep) or re-deposited natural (102) (<1.00m deep), with natural sand silt (104) or chalk (106) at a depth of 2.5m and 3.7m respectively below the ground surface. In TP1 the re-deposited natural (102) covered a deep deposit of dark strong brown firm silt clay sand containing organic layers, to a depth of 4m below the ground surface. To the south, in TPS1, the vertical edge of this same extensive deposit (103) was observed from below the subsoil (101) to the full depth of the trench. The same organic layer (103) was also recorded in TPS2 between the subsoil (102) and the chalk (106), which was encountered at a depth of 3.7m.
- 5.22 Part of a large pit [107] (108) and a ditch [109] (110), aligned north to south and measuring 0.5m wide, were recorded in one pit (**Figure 3**). A small circular pit [402] (403) was recorded in another test pit. Both test pits were moved so that the features remained undisturbed although finds were recovered from the surfaces of both (see section 6).

6. The finds

- 6.1 A large assemblage of artefacts were recovered during the archaeological investigations. These included pottery, fired clay, ceramic building material (CBM), flint, animal bone, slag and worked stone. The assessment reports are generally confined to the finds from the excavation and monitoring and recording phases, although some reference is made to the evaluation assemblage. The animal bone and slag reports cover the finds from the evaluation and the excavation. Recommendations for further phases of analytical reporting, where applicable, are contained with section 7.

FINDS ASSESSMENT REPORT, BY WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY INTRODUCTION

- 6.2 This report includes an assessment of the large pottery assemblage recovered from the Site, as well as assessments of other materials, all represented by much smaller quantities. On the basis of the pottery, the assemblage appears to be almost exclusively of prehistoric date.

POTTERY, BY LORRAINE MEPHAM

- 6.3 The complete pottery assemblage recovered from the Site amounts to 2957 sherds (42,015g); this includes 877 sherds (17,393g) from the evaluation stage which have already been reported on (COAS 2011). The assemblage is almost entirely of prehistoric date, focusing on the Middle to Late Iron Age, with a few earlier prehistoric sherds, and a few Romano-British sherds.
- 6.4 Condition of the material is fair to good. The assemblage includes three large pit groups (from evaluation pit [204], and pits [1047] and [1068]) and, overall, 29 contexts out of 113 produced 25 sherds or more. The larger pit groups in particular contained large, unabraded sherds, some refitting; there may be some 'structured deposition' here. Mean sherd weight overall is 14.2g. Some sherds have the appearance of having been slightly burnt.
- 6.5 The whole assemblage (including the material from the evaluation) has been scanned as part of this assessment, and has been quantified (sherd count and weight), on a context by context basis, by broad fabric group - no detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken at this stage. **Table 3** gives a breakdown of the assemblage by fabric, and the full data by context are presented in **Appendix 3**.

Bronze Age

- 6.6 Three small, undiagnostic body sherds in coarse, grog-tempered fabrics have been tentatively identified as Early/Middle Bronze Age. All three are heavily abraded. Two came from the fill of evaluation ditch [205], where they were certainly residual, and the third from evaluation pit [303], where it provided the only dating evidence but was again almost certainly residual.

Iron Age

- 6.7 The overwhelming majority of the assemblage is Iron Age in date. In terms of fabric types, the assemblage is dominated by sandy fabrics: five broad sandy groups were defined on the basis of coarseness, other macroscopic inclusions and, to a certain extent, date range. Sandy fabrics 1 and 2 are almost certainly closely linked, sharing a macroscopically similar fine, silty clay matrix, and the distinction between the two is not always clear-cut. Sandy fabric 5 may also be linked, but has been defined separately on chronological grounds. Sandy fabrics 3 and 4 are also probably closely linked, both characterised by coarse sand. Other fabrics present in smaller quantities include sparsely flint-tempered, shelly, oolitic and other calcareous fabrics.
- 6.8 While some at least of these fabrics could have been produced locally (i.e. within a 10km radius of the Site), there are also indications of regional production. At the coarser end of the spectrum, sandy fabric 3 is comparable with sandy fabrics found in the Wareham-Poole Harbour area and probably

representing a precursor of the Black Burnished Ware industry - there may in fact be an overlap here between sandy fabric 3 and the sherds categorised as BB1 of Late Iron Age or later date. As a whole, the range of fabrics is mirrored almost exactly in the late prehistoric assemblage from Maiden Castle (Brown 1991), which is unsurprising given the proximity of the two sites (Maiden Castle lies about 6km to the south-east).

- 6.9 The range of vessel forms can be paralleled within the Danebury type series (Cunliffe 1984; Brown 2000), subsequently used at Hengistbury Head (Brown 1987) and Maiden Castle (Brown 1991), and encompasses convex jars with upright or slightly everted necks, generally weakly shouldered (form JB2), convex jars, round-shouldered, with upright or slightly everted necks (JB3.1), carinated fineware bowls with tripartite profiles (BA2.2), similar bowls with rounded shoulders (BA2.3), and convex 'saucepan pots', lacking a distinct neck zone (PA1). These forms occur predominantly in sandy fabrics 1 and 2, with a few examples in shelly fabrics; no diagnostic forms are present in the other calcareous or flint-tempered fabrics. There are two perforated lug handles, both detached, at least one of which would have been horizontally applied, and a small, vertically perforated lid knob in sandy fabric 2. One unusual form in sandy fabric 1, from pit [2087], comprises part of a rounded basal angle. An identification as a crucible is possible, but seems unlikely given the absence of any evidence for heating. One sherd in sandy fabric 1 from pit [2038] has been reused as a spindlewhorl, roughly trimmed to a disc and centrally perforated.
- 6.10 In contrast, coarse sandy fabric 3 and Black Burnished ware are found in bead-rimmed forms, including the classic 'War Cemetery' bowl form (BC3.11), platters (PL2), everted rim jars, jars with countersunk handles, and one large storage jar with inverted, flattened rim (JC4.2).
- 6.11 Decoration is limited to fingertip impressions on jar shoulders in sandy fabrics 1 and 2 (at least 18 examples), impressed dot decoration on a vessel in sandy fabric 6, and acute lattice burnish on a few Black Burnished ware vessels. Surface treatments include burnishing, and red-finishing ('haematite coating') on vessels in sandy fabrics 1 and 2, particularly fineware bowls.
- 6.12 While some elements of the assemblage have parallels in the regional Early Iron Age traditions, such as the flint-tempered fabrics, the carinated fineware bowls, the weakly-shouldered jars, and the red-finished surface treatments, none can be regarded as exclusively Early Iron Age, all continuing in use into the Middle Iron Age, and it seems clear that this is where the focus of the assemblage lies. This is supported by the absence of more angular forms (e.g. form JB1), as seen, for example, in the Kimmeridge II assemblage from south Dorset, containing bipartite jars and bowls (Cunliffe and Phillipson 1968, fig. 23). There are parallels with the period 2 assemblage from Rope Lake Hole, Corfe Castle, with a suggested dating of 5th to 3rd centuries BC (Davies 1986, 155, fig. 80). At Danebury forms JB2, JB3, BA2 and PA1 are all dated between the 5th and 4th centuries BC (Brown 2000, 88-90).
- 6.13 The largest feature group dating to the Middle Iron Age came from pit [204], which produced 364 sherds, of which 355 were in sandy fabrics 1 and 2, in jar (JB2, JB3), bowl (BA2) and 'saucepan pot' forms (PA1), including a significant proportion of red-finished wares. This feature group included a number of re-constructable vessel profiles, although seemingly no complete vessels, and it is possible that some kind of 'structured deposition' was in operation here, representing something other than the standard discard of domestic refuse (e.g. Hill 1995); the correlation with other material types in the same feature is unknown to the author.
- 6.14 A number of other features across the Site have been dated as Middle Iron Age on the absence of the coarser sandy fabrics 3 and 4 (see **Appendix 3**), but it is in the period which spans the later Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age that there is some ambiguity.

- 6.15 Whether there is a direct continuity between the Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age activity is debatable, but seems likely. Forms BC3, PL2 and JC4 at Danebury are all dated no earlier than c. 50 BC (Brown 2000, 87-91), and the Black Burnished ware forms possibly extend in use into the early 2nd century AD (Seager Smith and Davies 1993). The later Middle Iron Age in Dorset, however, is not as well documented as, for example, in Hampshire and Wiltshire, and even the large stratified assemblage from Maiden Castle has not provided a clear-cut sequence (Brown 1991, 191-2). It is possible that some of the bead-rimmed vessels in sandy fabrics 3 and 4 belong to jar forms of JC2, dated c. 350-50 BC at Danebury. At Maiden Castle, forms JB2 and PA1 were still apparently in use as late as phase 6F, dated to the late 2nd century BC, and possibly into the early 1st century (*ibid.*, 194-7, figs. 155-7). The phase 2 assemblage from Gussage All Saints, dated 3rd to 2nd centuries, is also comparable here (Wainwright 1979).
- 6.16 At this stage, features containing sandy fabrics 3 and 4, but not fully developed BB1, have been dated as Middle/Late Iron Age; further analysis may enable some refinement of this dating, but this is likely to be limited by the generally small size of feature groups. The largest feature group within this category came from pit [1047] - 152 sherds, of which 13 are in sandy fabrics 3 and 4 - and in general sandy fabrics 3 and 4 are in the minority in these features. A smaller number of features are more confidently dated to the 1st century BC or later on the presence of BB1, of which the largest group (79 sherds) came from pit [2045].

Romano-British

- 6.17 As already noted, some of the BB1 forms could have continued in use into the early Roman period, but the general paucity of fully 'Romanised' wares suggests that activity on the Site had largely ceased by the time of the conquest. Post-conquest wares are largely restricted to 11 sherds of samian, all from the subsoil in evaluation trench 1, and including a South Gaulish form 18 platter; and two more or less complete coarse greyware vessels from contexts 1027 (everted rim jar) and 1029 (straight-sided dish) respectively. There are also single sherds of colour-coated finewares from Oxfordshire (pit [2036]) and the New Forest (unstratified).

Table 3: Pottery fabric totals

Date	Fabric	No. Sherds	Weight (g)
?BRONZE AGE	Coarse grog-tempered fabrics	2	3
IRON AGE	Coarse calcareous fabrics (indistinguishable chalk/limestone/shell); including heavily leached fabrics	31	190
	Coarse fabrics containing sparse, poorly sorted, angular flint	208	2250
	Coarse fabrics containing oolitic limestone	57	331
	Sandy 1: fine, silty matrix, macroscopic inclusions very rare or absent	1321	20,094
	Sandy 2: as 1, but with addition of rare to sparse inclusions, varying in range (flint, shell, chalk)	576	11,974
	Sandy 3: coarse sandy fabric, probably Poole Harbour	115	1033
	Sandy 4: coarse sandy fabric with addition of rare to sparse angular flint	74	1113
	Sandy 5: fine fabric similar to 1, but in LIA forms	34	233
	Coarse shelly fabrics	51	756
	Poole Harbour Black Burnished ware (BB1)	380	3265
	<i>sub-total Iron Age</i>	<i>2849</i>	<i>41,239</i>
ROMAN	Samian	11	83
	New Forest colour coated fineware	1	12

	Oxfordshire colour coated fineware	1	6
	Coarse sandy greywares	94	488
	Coarse grog-tempered fabric	1	184
	<i>sub-total Roman</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>773</i>
	OVERALL TOTAL	2957	41,790

Recommendations

- 6.18 The pottery assemblage provides a useful addition to the regional Iron Age ceramic sequence. Although not including anything (either in terms of fabrics or vessel forms) unrecorded elsewhere, the assemblage acts as a comparison, from a non-hillfort site, for the larger assemblage from nearby Maiden Castle, and there are several other sites in south Dorset which provide comparanda. The assemblage is therefore of local to regional significance, and warrants a certain level of further analysis and publication. Should a programme of radiocarbon dating be feasible, this would have the potential of providing valuable supporting evidence for the dating of the regional ceramic sequence.
- 6.19 Methods of analysis should follow national guidelines (PCRG 2011), involving detailed fabric and form analysis, which should be correlated with the well-established regional type series (e.g. Brown 1987; 1991; 2000). The range of fabrics and forms can therefore be presented largely as tabulated data. The publication text should concentrate on establishing more firmly the date range of the assemblage, and any ceramic phasing within it, to inform the site chronology (possibly assisted by radiocarbon dating). Some comment on production and distribution networks should be possible, based on the proportions of 'local' and 'Poole Harbour' wares, and any chronological changes in these. The possibility of 'structured deposition' should be explored, in conjunction with the study of other material types. A representative sample of vessel forms should be illustrated, focusing on the large group from pit [204] (maximum 35 vessels), and other large, well stratified groups. *Time estimate (excluding illustration): 15 days*

FIRED CLAY, BY LORRAINE MEPHAM

- 6.20 A small amount of fired clay was recovered; this includes fragments of portable objects as well as probable structural material.
- 6.21 Textile-working equipment is represented by one loomweight and one spindlewhorl. The loomweight, which was found in post-hole [1032], is fragmentary; one obliquely perforated corner survives. This triangular form of loomweight is characteristic of the Iron Age in southern England, and continued in use into the Romano-British period. There is no other dating evidence from the post-hole. The spindlewhorl is incomplete, but is cylindrical in form (original diameter c. 40mm); it came from pit [2089], associated with Middle Iron Age pottery. Both objects are in relatively fine, silty fabrics, similar to the sandy pottery fabrics 1 and 2. A second spindlewhorl, made from a reused pottery sherd, is mentioned above.
- 6.22 A group of small, abraded fragments from pit [2045], interpreted as a possible fire-pit, have the appearance of having been subjected to high temperatures, and can be identified as casting moulds for the manufacture of copper alloy objects. The small size of the fragments, and the heavy abrasion, means that reconstruction of the objects produced is not possible. No corresponding evidence of metalworking in the form of copper alloy slag was recovered. Associated pottery suggests a Late Iron Age date.
- 6.23 The remaining fragments of fired clay are largely featureless (one fragment has one flat surface), and are mostly in coarse, friable fabrics containing quartz and flint inclusions, quite distinct from the pottery fabrics. They are of probable structural origin, from hearth/pit linings or from upstanding

structures.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, BY LORRAINE MEPHAM

- 6.24 This material type is limited to three fragments from pit [2036]. These fragments have been dated as Romano-British on fabric grounds, and are likely to be roof tile, although are undiagnostic and therefore unassignable to specific tile type.

Recommendations

Fired Clay and Ceramic Building Material

- 6.25 These material types occurred in very small quantities and their potential is correspondingly limited. The ceramic objects provide some evidence for textile-working, but this is extremely small-scale. The ceramic mould fragments are of interest, but cannot be related to the manufacture of specific objects and, in the absence of any associated metalworking evidence, do not necessarily relate to metalworking on site.
- 6.26 The fired clay and ceramic building material has already been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is warranted. Brief details of the ceramic objects may be incorporated in the publication report, but no separate report or illustration is necessary.

WORKED FLINT, BY PHIL HARDING

- 6.27 A total of 54 pieces of worked flint was recovered from the excavation, augmenting a smaller assemblage of 24 pieces from the evaluation. In addition, seven pieces of burnt, unworked flint were recovered. The breakdown of the assemblage by type is given in **Table 4**, and the full data in **Appendix 4**.
- 6.28 Apart from a single unstratified flake, worked flints were collected from 15 pit features and five ditch sections. The raw material comprised good quality grey flint with dark grey mottles. This is typical of the large nodules that are relatively abundant on the Dorset Chalk and which often provided raw material in this area.
- 6.29 The quantities of material do not merit detailed analysis or description; nevertheless it is clear that most of the flakes from the pit features were often in mint condition. This suggests that they were incorporated into the pit fills soon after their manufacture and had not been exposed on the surface for long periods of time to acquire extensive edge damage. In addition the technology was dominated by hard hammer percussion and the miscellaneous retouch was often unsystematic. Taken together these characteristics of condition, technology and retouch suggest a late prehistoric date for the manufacture of the material. This is often linked with Late Bronze Age pottery although increasingly it does also indicate the continued use of flint into the Iron Age for many day-to-day tasks. Worked flint of a very similar character was recovered during the evaluation (COAS 2011, 16).
- 6.30 Earlier material may be hinted by the recovery of a small, well made end scraper from pit [1047]. The blade was apparently created by carefully executed pressure flaking and is more likely to date from the Early Bronze Age.
- 6.31 Worked flints from ditch sections were relatively scarce but were more frequently characterised by secondary edge damage. This is more typical of artefacts that lay exposed on the surface before being incorporated into the ditch silts.

Table 4: Breakdown of flint assemblage by type and by provenance

	Flake	Broken flake	Broken blade	Scraper	Retouched flake	Hammer stone
Unstratified	1					
Pit	27	11	2	2	1	1

Ditch	5	3	1			
Totals	33	14	3	2	1	1

Recommendations

- 6.32 No further analysis is required for this very small assemblage, but the report as presented here may be adapted for incorporation in the publication report, with the incorporation of data from the evaluation flint. No illustration is required.
Time estimate: 0.25 day

SLAG, BY LORRAINE MEPHAM

- 6.33 A small quantity of slag was recovered (7 fragments, weighing 435g), deriving from four contexts. All fragments represent ironworking residues. This material type is not intrinsically datable, but occurred mostly in Middle Iron Age pits: [204], [1035] and [2153], with one small fragment from Romano-British pit [2036]. None of the slag is closely diagnostic, but one large and heavily abraded fragment from pit [2153] could be identified as smelting slag, while four small fragments from pit [1035] could be tap slag.

Recommendations

- 6.34 No further work is necessary.

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THE ANIMAL BONE, BY CLARE RANDALL (EVALUATION 2011 AND EXCAVATION)

SUMMARY

- 6.35 The animal bone assemblage from Grimstone Reservoir comprises a series of small assemblages from a number of phases between the Early Iron Age and the Romano-British period. The material is relatively poorly preserved and fragmented, and due to the small numbers of identified material in each phase analysis is limited. However it is clear that cattle, sheep/goat and pig were present throughout the use of the site. The data are entirely consistent with other regional faunal assemblages of the period. However, differences in the distribution of material indicates differing depositional practice between the Early Iron Age and later Iron Age phases. The Early Iron Age assemblage comes from a single pit, in which considerable quantities of ceramics and fragments of human bone were included. This differs from small groups of material distributed more widely through numerous contexts which is seen in the Middle and M-Late Iron Age features.

INTRODUCTION

- 6.36 The small Iron Age faunal assemblage from Grimstone Reservoir was recovered during evaluation (2011) and subsequent excavation (2012). The material dates from several phases throughout the Iron Age and into the Romano-British period.

METHODS

- 6.37 Each bone fragment was identified where possible to element and species, and where this was not possible Large Mammal (e.g. cattle sized), Medium Mammal (e.g. sheep sized, but potentially pig) and Unidentified mammal categories. All data were recorded in an Access relational database. Identification was carried out using comparative collections and with reference to Hillson (1992) Schmid (1972) and Hillson (2005) for domestic mammals, and Yalden (2003) for small mammals. Zones were recorded where possible for each anatomical element using the Maltby/Hambleton method (n.d.).
- 6.38 Where available cattle, sheep/goat, and pig toothwear was assessed using Grant (1982), and Payne (1973, 1982). Hambleton (1999) and Halstead (1985) were also used in assigning these to categories. Bone porosity was recorded for all fragments, and each fragment examined for fusion information. Fusion was recorded for each fragment and assigned to age ranges (Silver 1969). The percentage of the element present was estimated and recorded to the nearest 10% for all identified fragments. Each fragment was also examined for pathological changes, breakage patterns, gnawing and weathering indicators. Burnt bone was recorded by colour (buff, brown, grey, black and calcined). The condition of all fragments was assessed on a five-point scale through poor, poor-average, average, average-good and good. Pathological changes were noted and metrical data recorded in accordance with von den Driesch (1976).

RESULTS

- 6.39 The assemblage from Grimstone Reservoir comprised a total of 271 fragments of disarticulated and commingled animal bone from a total of 35 contexts, spread over six phases. 68 fragments (25%) of the material was assigned to the Early Iron Age and was all recovered from two fills of a single pit [204] excavated during the evaluation phase. 90 (33%) fragments came from eleven Middle Iron Age pit fill contexts during the 2012 excavation. 70 fragments (25%) came from twelve Middle/Late Iron Age pit fill contexts, from the evaluation and excavation. Four Late Iron Age ditch fills from the evaluation contributed 16 fragments (6%). 23 fragments (8%) came from two LIA/RB pit contexts, with a single fragment contributed from a ditch. Two fragments (1%) came from a Romano-British pit context from the 2012 excavation.

Preservation and Taphonomy

- 6.40 The condition of the bone was fairly consistently poor to poor-average and highly fragmented. No associated bone groups were noted, apart from where a group of highly fragmented large mammal skull fragments may have been related to a fragment of cattle skull. It would however not have represented a large proportion of a skull, and therefore was probably not of greater significance than other

fragments. In total 30% of the material was identified to species, which is fairly typical of assemblages of this type and period. Of these 13% comprised loose teeth, which is relatively low given the fragmented nature of the assemblage, although there was a lack of mandibles, which has also limited the aging data available. A number of helical and longitudinal breaks and examples of butchery were noted, in particular relating to the Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age assemblages (Tables 5 & 6) which will have contributed to the degree of fragmentation in this assemblage.

- 6.41 55 fragments (20% of the total assemblage) demonstrated taphonomic changes (Table 11, Appendix 5), largely relating to weathering, although canid gnawing was present in all periods except the Romano-British period, attesting to the presence of dogs on the site, although there are no dog bones in the assemblage.

Species representation

- 6.42 The species identified were all domestic animals, with no wild species present. The proportions of cattle, sheep/goat and pig cannot be commented on due to the small numbers, but they were present in all periods except the single Romano-British context which only produced two fragments of medium (sheep) sized mammal. Cattle-sized and sheep-sized mammal fragments were also present in all periods. Pig was consistently the least well represented. Horse was represented by a single Early Iron Age fragment and two fragments in the LIA-RB assemblage (Tables 5 & 8).

Element Representation and distribution, age, metrics, and pathology

- 6.43 The range of elements of all species represented is limited (Tables 14 & 15, Appendix 5), and tends towards the more robust elements more likely to be preserved. However, it is clear that all areas of the body of the livestock animals are represented, so processing, consumption and disposal of the whole carcase is likely to have taken place on or around the site. The small amounts of material and the range of features assigned to each phase also limit the degree to which there can be consideration of the location of disposal in any phase by species or element. However, it is notable that two contexts from a single Early Iron Age pit contributed almost as much material as multiple contexts and features in the subsequent two periods, indicating that there may have been a change in disposal practice. As has been mentioned above, information on the age of livestock animals is limited by a lack of mandibles which could be assessed for toothwear. Metrical information was limited but is provided in Table 12 (Appendix 5).

Cattle

- 6.44 Cattle and cattle-sized animals were represented in low numbers in all but the Romano-British period. Aging information in the Early Iron Age was limited to two fused fragments (Table 5). Middle Iron Age contexts also produced two fused fragments as well as three worn permanent maxillary molars and an unworn 1st mandibular molar. A single fused fragment was recorded in the M-LIA assemblage, and a worn permanent mandibular premolar in the Late Iron Age. The LIA-RB assemblage only provided a worn maxillary molar. No porous fragments were noted. It is therefore clear that there were adult cattle present on the site, but no evidence for younger animals. However, given the small assemblage and condition of the material it is likely that juvenile cattle are under-represented.
- 6.45 Light butchery was noted on two Early Iron Age cattle fragments and one cattle-sized fragment (Table 11, Appendix 5) whilst three examples of helical breaks were noted in cattle fragments for the Early Iron Age and one in the M-Late Iron Age. Four Early Iron Age and two Middle Iron Age cattle-sized fragments also displayed patterns of deliberate breakage which will have occurred whilst the bone was fresh (Table 11, Appendix 5). An Early Iron Age tibia had some degenerative changes to the distal articulation, but these are common.

Sheep/goat

- 6.46 Sheep/goat and sheep-sized animals were represented in all periods. Two fragments in the Middle Iron

Age assemblage were positively identified as sheep, as well as one possible female animal. Early Iron Age information on age is limited to a single unfused distal metacarpal indicating an animal of less than 20-28 months. Middle Iron Age material produced three fused early fusing elements, representing animals over 10 months of age, and single examples of later and latest fusing elements. A single mandibular third molar at Grant stage c, would indicate an animal at Payne Stage E (2-3 years). In the M-LIA assemblage a single fused distal radius indicates an animal of at least 36 months of age; two mandibular third molars at stage g also indicate skeletally adult animals. An unfused distal tibia fragment in the LIA-RB assemblage indicates an animal of less than 18-24 months. A worn permanent maxillary molar indicates an adult animal. As with cattle, the material predominantly relates to adult animals in all periods, although there is indication of variation in age ranges. Porous. Bone was also noted in the Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age assemblages, so the youngest animals were present on the site during these periods.

- 6.47 Light cut marks were noted on a sheep-sized fragment in the Early Iron Age assemblage and on a sheep/goat fragment in the Middle Iron Age material. Indications of fresh breaks were noted in two sheep/goat fragments in the Early Iron Age assemblage, a sheep-sized fragment in the Middle Iron Age material and a single sheep/goat fragment in the M-LIA assemblage.

Pig

- 6.48 Pigs were represented by a total of eight fragments spread across five phases, so it is clear that pig was less abundant than cattle and sheep/goat. An unfused scapula in the Early Iron Age assemblage relates to an animal of less than a year of age. An unfused metatarsal in the M-LIA assemblage relates to an animal of less than 27 months. A Late Iron Age mandible fragment had a first molar at Grant stage e, indicating an animal which was not elderly. Pigs are generally slaughtered at younger ages than other livestock as they are primarily utilised for meat purposes, so these age ranges are consistent with that seen on other local sites of the period. However no porous bone was noted, so it cannot be demonstrated that pigs were being raised on the site.

Horse

- 6.49 Horse was represented by a total of three fragments, one in the Early Iron Age assemblage and two in the LIA-RB assemblage. A metatarsal fragment had changes to the shaft of the bone consistent with a non-specific infection.

COMMENT

- 6.50 The material discussed here comprises a series of small assemblages, all of which is in relatively poor condition, and highly fragmented. As such, it does not provide robust information to discuss in detail site economy in relation to other locations or change in species exploitation over time. All that can be said is that it generally reflects the typical predominance of livestock species throughout the Iron Age in southern Britain (Hambleton 2008). Cattle and in particular sheep/goat would be expected to be the most abundant, with pig providing a third minority component. Other domesticates (horses and dogs) are occur in the majority of assemblages but commonly in very small numbers as is the case with horse in this case, with the presence of dogs only attested by evidence of gnawing in all phases.
- 6.51 However, in considering deposition of the material, there does appear to be a difference between the activity reflected in the faunal remains between the Early Iron Age and later phases. The entirety of the Early Iron Age material was recovered from a single pit. Whether this would have been reflected more widely across that part of the site cannot be known given the limited proportion of features in that area sampled. However, there does appear to be a contrast with the Middle Iron Age and M-LIA assemblages. These are also derived entirely from pit fills, but 11 and 12 contexts respectively. There are no concentrations of material in specific contexts, and the material is more broadly spread in very small amounts. This material would seem consistent with a back ground scatter of domestic refuse which made its way into cut features in a relatively unstructured manner. In contrast, it is notable that the Early Iron Age pit [204] not only contained a large concentration of ceramics, but also the only

(fragmentary) human remains from the site. It seems then that in the Early Iron Age, a more structured approach was used to deposition in this pit in comparison with disposal practice on the site in later phases.

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Table 5: Species representation, NISP and MNI, by context, Early Iron Age

Species	Context		NISP/No	MNI
	203	206		
Cattle	8	2	10	3
Sheep/Goat	5	4	9	3
Pig	2	-	2	1
Horse	1	-	1	1
Main total	16	6	22	
Large mammal	11	3	14	
Medium mammal	11	1	12	
Unidentified mammal	19	1	20	
Unidentified total	41	5	46	
Total	57	11	68	

Table 6: Species representation, NISP and MNI, by context, Middle Iron Age. *38 fragments of skull may well all be one

Species	Context											NISP/ No	MNI
	1042	1069	1077	1202	2070	2085	2086	2099	2135	2150	2151		
Cattle	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	9	1
Sheep/Goat	-	1	3	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	11	3
Pig	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Horse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Main total	1	3	5	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	21	
Large mammal	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	39*	-	-	45	
Medium mammal	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	10	
Unidentified mammal	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	14	
Unidentified total	1	6	11	1	0	0	1	0	43	4	1	69	
Total	2	9	16	1	3	1	2	1	45	5	4	90	

Table 7: Species representation, NISP and MNI, by context, Middle-Late Iron Age

Species	Context												NISP/ No	MNI
	1034	1037	1039	1040	1049	1052	2050	2051	509	512	513	515		
Cattle	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	1
Sheep/Goat	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	15	2
Pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Horse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Main total	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	0	20	
Large mammal	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	
Medium mammal	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	
Unidentified mammal	2	-	1	4	-	5	-	-	-	10	-	10	32	
Unidentified total	2	2	1	7	1	14	0	1	0	11	0	11	50	
Total	2	2	3	8	4	15	1	4	3	14	1	11	70	

Table 8: Species representation, NISP and MNI, by context, Late Iron Age to Romano-British

Species	Late Iron Age						Late IA/R-British					R-B (2037)	
	103	104	106	202	NISP/No	MNI	2108	2125	2127	NISP/No	MNI	NISP/No	MNI
Cattle	1	1	2	-	4	1	2	1	-	3	1	-	0
Sheep/Goat	-	1	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	4	1	-	0
Pig	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	0
Horse	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	-	-	2	1	-	0
Main total	1	4	3	0	8		10	1	0	11		0	
Large mammal	1	-	1	-	2		2	-	-	2		-	
Medium mammal	2	-	3	-	5		-	-	1	1		2	
Unidentified mammal	-	-	-	1	1		5	4	-	9		-	
Unidentified total	3	0	4	1	8		7	4	1	12		2	
Total	4	4	7	1	16		17	5	1	23		2	

Table 9: Species abundance, NISP and MNI. All periods

Species	Early Iron Age		Middle Iron Age		Middle-Late Iron Age		Late Iron Age		Late IA-R-British		Romano-British	
	NISP/No	MNI	NISP/No	MNI	NISP/No	MNI	NISP/No	MNI	NISP/No	MNI	NISP/No	MNI
Cattle	10	3	9	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	0	0
Sheep/Goat	9	2+1	11	3	15	2	2	1	4	1	0	0
Pig	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0
Horse	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Domestic total	22		21		20	4	8		11		0	
Large mammal	14		45		8		2		2			
Medium mammal	12		10		10		5		1		2	
Unidentified	20		14		32		1		9			
Unidentified Total	46		69		50		8		12		2	
Main total	88		90		70		16		23		2	

THE WORKED STONE, BY CHERYL GREEN (COAS)

- 6.52 A small yet varied assemblage of worked stone was recovered from the excavations (10 fragments, weighing 3576.5g), deriving from six contexts. This material type is not intrinsically datable, but occurred in pits and a post-hole dating to the Middle Iron Age, Middle/Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British period. The following report follows recommendations for recording stone objects (Peacock 1998, Table 7.2).
- 6.53 A small piece of a coarse-grained well-cemented sandstone weighing 242g was recovered from the fill (1044) of post-hole [1043], retaining one smooth surface indicative of a quern stone although no edges are present. A large fragment of calcite weighing 2.283g was recovered from the fill (2161) of a pit (probable kiln [2149]); measuring 15cm across and 5cm thick, one surface is smooth suggesting it has been subject to human alteration. The fabric was not suitable for a quern however some pecking on the smooth surface may indicate it was used as firm surface for hammering materials. A piece of well-cemented very coarse grained quartzitic stone (probably from the Lower Greensand beds) weighing 471g was recovered from the fill (1037) of bell-pit [1036]. No worked surfaces are evident however it does appear to be slightly burnt.
- 6.54 A chalk loomweight (SF4) weighing 320g was found in the backfill (2051) of a possible kiln [2153]. Irregular in shape and measuring 18cm long and 7cm wide, the weight is pierced by a hole measuring 1.8cm diameter through the shallowest (2.5cm) part of the stone. A further 12 small fragments of chalk were recovered from the fill (1013) of bell-pit [1012], which may derive from a chalk object such as a loomweight or perhaps a chalk disc as found during the evaluation to the south-west of the Site. However, as none of the pieces have any edges or worked surfaces it is recommended that they are discarded.
- 6.55 Three small rounded beach pebbles weighing a total of 136.7g were found in the fill (2102) of a pit fill [2103] and a further smooth, flat pebble weighing 50.1g was found in the fill (2150) of a possible kiln [2153]. The pebbles are identical to the beach pebbles present along this part of the Dorset coastline. The rounded stones would have been suitable for sling shots. The flat stone fits in the palm of a hand; no striations but extremely smooth and edges sharper than you would expect from beach rolling. Possible linen rubber?
- 6.56 Two small pieces of burnt stone weighing a total of 73.7g were also recovered from the fill (2150) of a possible kiln [2153].
- 6.57 Naturally occurring: A round iron stone was collected from fill (1067) from Middle Iron Age pit [1063] and a fragment of iron stone was also found in fill (1012) of bell pit [1010]. Unworked chalk and chert collected from contexts (1034), (2016) and (1046), and a small lump of mudstone from context (1051). It is recommended that all these items should be discarded.

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THE METAL SMALL FINDS, BY CHERYL GREEN (COAS)

- 6.58 A tiny assemblage of metal small finds weighing a total of 32.6g were recovered from five contexts with a further unstratified context, the features dating to the Middle Iron Age, Mid/Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/ early Romano-British and Romano-British. These included two copper alloy objects comprising an unstratified small plain copper alloy ring weighing 1.0g and a small object with accretions weighing 5.6g from context (2051). Ferrous objects were recovered from four contexts comprising an undiagnostic piece weighing 6.3g from context (2037); two small corroded lumps weighing 9.5g from context (2143); two small corroded lumps of Fe weighing 5.8g from context (2148); a corroded Fe object (broken into three pieces) weighing 4.4g from context (2150).

ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS, BY TARA FAIRCLOUGH (COAS)

- 6.59 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with the Methodology (see section 3).

6.60 Twenty bulk soil samples totalling 330 litres were collected from key dated deposits to retrieve potential environmental information. These samples have been provisionally dated to the Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British periods. All the samples were wet-sieved in a flotation tank using a tier of 250mm and 500mm micron sieves to collect the flots, and a 1mm mesh to collect the heavy residues. These were allowed to air dry and were then bagged. All of the bulk soil samples produced archaeobotanical remains and including charred macrofossils and molluscs. The residues were scanned for bone, artefacts and heavy archaeobotanical material the results of which are summarized below.

Table 10: Brief visual assessment of soil sample residues

Sample no.	Context number	date	type	Charred wood - lumps and flecks	Charred weed and grain seeds	Uncharred remains	Molluscs etc.	Other
1	1077	MIA	pit	Y	Y	Y	Snail/other	Bone?
2	1077	MIA	pit	Y	-	-	-	-
3	1040	M/LIA	pit	Y	Y	poss	poss	-
4	1052	M/LIA	pit	Y	Y	Y	Small bone	-
5	1066	MIA	pit	Y	poss	Y	-	Bone and pottery
6	1046	M/LIA	pit	Small lumps	Y	Y	-	-
7	1039	M/LIA	pit	Y	Y	Y	Snail	-
8	2005	UD	Post hole	1 x small lump	Y	Y	-	-
9	2012	UD	Post hole	1 x small lump	Y	Y	-	-
10	2026	M/LIA	pit	-	Y	Y	poss	-
11	2044	LIA/ERB	pit	Small lumps	-	Y	-	-
12	2046	M/LIA	pit	Small lumps	Y	Y	-	-
13	2047	M/LIA	pit	Flecks only	-	Y	Beetle carapace	-
14	2088	MIA	pit	Small lumps	Nearly 100%	Y	-	Bone and pottery
15	2128	LIA/ERB	pit	Small lumps	Y	Y	-	Bone?
16	2127	LIA/ERB	pit	Small lumps	Y	Y	-	Bone?
17	2129	LIA/ERB	pit	Small lumps	Y	Y	-	Bone?
18	2141	M/LIA	pit	Small lumps	Y	Y	-	-
19	2150	MIA	pit	1 x small lump	-	Y	-	-
20	2147	M/LIA	pit	Small lumps	-	Y	Poss snail	-

7. Discussion and Conclusions

Discussion

7.1 The archaeological excavation has identified a total of seventy-four archaeological features comprising pits, post-holes, ditches, gullies and a stake-hole, forty-eight of which are securely dated. These are concentrated within the Middle Iron Age period which is represented by pits and post-holes, the latter predominantly associated with a round-house. Although many of the post-holes relating to the round-house contained no finds, the dating of five post-holes indicates a Middle Iron Age date for the structure. Eleven pits were dated as Mid to Late Iron Age and a further seven pits with two post-holes and one stake-hole were dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British period. Rapid fills and steep boundaries between some contexts implies episodes of re-cutting followed by further deliberate deposits. In addition, a rectilinear enclosure ditch to the east of the roundhouse contained backfills of this period, although evidence of re-cuts and some re-organization of the ditches suggests an earlier phase.

- 7.2 The Middle Iron Age roundhouse measured approximately 9m in diameter, outlined by a ring of equally spaced post-holes. A further array of post-holes to the south-east most likely relate to an entrance porch, in keeping with the most commonly found orientation for roundhouse entrances. Although no drip gully was evident, parts of two drip gullies were identified to the south may relate to further structures or enclosed areas that required drainage. Pits of the same period were scattered across the excavation area, including within the roundhouse or immediate vicinity. Many of these pits appear to have had an initial storage function although most ended up as rubbish pits. The roundhouse must have been abandoned prior to the insertion of the three pits within the interior. Within the centre of the roundhouse was a possible fire pit; while the location is coterminous with the location of a central hearth, dating evidence places it within the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British period revealing it was unrelated. Also, small amounts of fired clay were recovered which had been subject to very high temperatures and interpreted as casting moulds for copper alloy objects, although no other evidence of copper smelting was recovered from the site.
- 7.3 Two possible kilns/ ovens were located adjacent to each other on the eastern edge of the excavation and hence at a distance from the roundhouse. One kiln had a flue and contained a small amount of Fe slag and a couple of burned stones plus a whole/almost complete vessel. However, it also contained a ?linen rubber, worked flint and other worked stones indicative of a working area. No good evidence was recovered from the adjacent possible kiln or the Mid to Late Iron Age fire-pit within the south-west side of the roundhouse, although the latter provides further evidence for the abandonment of this structure.
- 7.4 While part of the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British enclosure ditch may have had earlier origins, the northern side cut through a Middle Iron Age pit and indeed two Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pits. This reinforces the likelihood that the enclosure was re-planned, with the northern boundary representing a later return towards the west-north-west with a re-cut along the eastern boundary. A wide gap in the eastern boundary represents an entrance way and there was evidence for an upright barrier represented by a stake-hole dated to the same period and an undated post-hole which cut through the terminus end adjacent to the entrance and therefore presumed to be contemporary. With pits and post-holes present outside the enclosure throughout all periods, this was not a barrier between an enclosed, occupied space and an external unoccupied zone, rather an internal division within a wider settlement landscape.
- 7.5 Romano-British activity was represented by a single rectangular pit which extended into the southern baulk and yet was distinctly different in character from the earlier circular and sub-circular pits.

Conclusions

- 7.6 The excavation has revealed evidence of continuous activity from around the Middle Iron Age BC until the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period, broadly correlating with the results of the evaluation immediately south-west of the Site which spanned the 5th century BC to the 1st century BC/AD. Each area appears to reflect different zones of activity, the evaluation dominated by ditches including a possibly ceremonial area and the excavation area more domestic in character with a roundhouse, storage pits, rubbish pits, enclosure and evidence of small scale manufacturing. Both areas were clearly set within an extensive landscape which encompassed the scheduled field system to the north of the reservoir and the field systems located 100m to the south of the reservoir.
- 7.7 The significance of the Site stems from the location within an area once thought to represent a gap between the two field systems. It also establishes the presence of a farm unit within the area, of which there are likely to be more. The discoveries are of county significance, revealing that the full system would have extended for nearly 2km along a roughly north to south aligned

track, which in places continues to serve modern farms. Further research would need to be carried out in order to identify comparative sites within the county and potential further farm units on Grimstone Down. Other aspects of the Site that warrant further research are the unusual chalk discs, found in a pit during the evaluation, comparative small-scale metal working within a domestic context, and other comparative examples of ceremonial enclosures.

- 7.8 The collected finds are of potential value to researchers and should be retained as a material archive. In particular, the pottery provides a regional Iron Age ceramic sequence from a non-hillfort site. Where derived from secure, dated contexts it is recommended that environmental samples should undergo processing with a view to analysis in order to better understand the economy and function of the Site. A programme of radiocarbon dating would provide valuable supporting evidence for the dating of the regional ceramic sequence, the Iron Age flint assemblage and inform the Site chronology.

8. Publication proposal

- 8.1 The quality and quantity of the archaeology is of county publication importance and would merit an article in the County journal. However, at the time of writing, the scope and manner of any publication has yet to be agreed with Mr Wallis (Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council).
- 8.2 It is proposed that an article reporting the results of the archaeological fieldwork should be submitted to the annual *Proceedings of the Dorset Archaeological and Natural History Society*. It is estimated that it should be of 6000 to 7000 words, provisionally entitled: *A Mid to Late Iron Age settlement within the extensive field systems of Grimstone Down, Dorchester*. The proposed contents are summarised below.

Summary	Outline of results
Introduction	Project background
	Physical environment
	Archaeological background
	Method
	Phasing
Results	Phase 1 - Middle Iron Age
	Phase 2 - Mid to Late Iron Age
	Phase 3 - Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British
	Phase 4: Romano-British
Finds	The Prehistoric Pottery (Mepham). Introduction. Fabrics. Forms. Chronology. Production. Distribution networks. Possibility of structured deposition. Illustration of 35 vessel forms
	Fired Clay and Ceramic Building Material (Mepham). Report included within this assessment
	The Flint (Harding). Report included within this assessment
	Slag (Mepham). Report included within this assessment

	Small finds (Schuster). Introduction. Materials. Forms. Chronology
	Worked Stone (Green). Report included within this assessment. Recording of stone from evaluation with photographs. Discussion of chalk discs with comparative data
Environmental	Animal bone (Randall). Report included within this assessment
	Human bone (Randall) (evaluation only). Carried out alongside full analysis of human bone
	Plant macrofossils and molluscs (Vaughan-Williams). Material from flotation to be analysed.
	Radiocarbon dating of key contexts. Samples to be selected on basis of suitability for radiocarbon dating, dating for pottery sequence and site chronology
Discussion	<p>Comparable Sites. Local and regional significance. References to look at:</p> <p>Barrett, J., Freeman, P. and Woodward, A. 2000. <i>Cadbury Castle, Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Romano-British Archaeology</i>. London: English Heritage</p> <p>Cunliffe, B. 2000. <i>The Danebury Environs Programme: The Prehistory of a Wessex Landscape, Volume 1, Introduction</i>. Oxford: English Heritage and Oxford University Committee for Archaeology</p> <p>Richardson, K. 1940. Excavations at Poundbury, Dorchester, Dorset, 1939. <i>Antiquaries Journal</i>, Volume 20, 429-48</p> <p>Sharples, N. 1991. <i>Maiden Castle: Excavations and field survey 1985-6</i>. London: English Heritage</p> <p>Yates, D. 2007. <i>Land, Power and Prestige: Bronze Age Field Systems in southern Britain</i>. Oxford: Oxbow</p> <p>Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society:</p> <p>Beavis, J., Cox, P. and Woodward, P. An Iron Age storage pit near St Aldhelm's Head, Worth Matravers, p179 volume 104, 1983</p> <p>Brown, L., Corney, M. and Woodward, P.J. An Iron Age and Romano-British settlement on Oakley Down, Wimborne St Giles, Dorset, pp67-79, volume 117, 1996</p> <p>Field, N.H. Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement on Bradford Down, Pamphill, Dorset, pp71-92, volume 104 1983 (with correction in volume 105 p153)</p> <p>Green, M.T. A Recently Discovered Iron Age Settlement at Farnham, pp179-180, volume 104, 1983</p> <p>Hearne, C. M. and Smith, R.J.C. A Late Iron Age Settlement and Black-Burnished Ware (BB1) Production Site at Worgret, near Wareham, Dorset (1986-7), pp55-105, volume 113, 1992</p> <p>Wright, W. Shipton Hill, Dorset: an enigmatic Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure, pp103-108, volume 119, 1998</p>

Figure 1	Site location showing relevant historic record
Figure 2	Extent of the evaluation, Phase 1 and Phase 2 fieldwork showing all features
Figure 3	Selected pit sections (2 from each Iron Age period), selected post-hole sections (2 from roundhouse and 2 from outside roundhouse)
Figure 4	Selected ditch sections from evaluation (?ceremonial enclosure and other ditches) and from excavation (rectilinear enclosure)
Figures 5 & 6	The finds (pottery x 35 vessel reconstructions)

9. Archive

- 9.1 An ordered and integrated site archive has been prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001) and *Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992) / *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991).
- 9.2 The project archive is currently held by COAS and consists of the following:

Item	Number	Format
Context record sheets	241	Paper
Context summary sheets	11	Paper
Environmental processing registers	2	Paper
Environmental sample registers	2	Paper
Environmental record sheets	19	Paper
Graphics registers	9	Paper
Fieldwork day record	11	Paper
Small finds register	1	Paper
Levels register	2	Paper
Profile log sheets	5	Paper
Drawings	48	Permatrace
Photographic registers	8	Paper
Digital images	345	.JPG

- 9.3 The paper archive has been scanned as a single file in .PDF format and will form part of the physical Site archive to be deposited with Dorset County Museum.
- 9.4 Copies of this report will be deposited with the client/agent and included as part of the Dorset Historic Environment Record. A digital copy of the report will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>). The OASIS entry will also be completed to include details of the archive contents.

10. COAS acknowledgements

- 10.1 We would like to thank the following for their contribution to the successful completion of this project:

Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council

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 Sergio Perez, Environmental Scientist, Wessex Water plc
 C. G. Crook & Sons, mechanical excavations

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Appendix 1. HER events within Site environs (from Dorset Historic Environment Record)

HER No.	Description	NGR	Figure 1 ref.
Bronze Age (2300BC - 700BC)			
11808 015A	Bowl Barrow (part of Scheduled monument DO422). Recorded by L. V. Grinsell as 'Stratton 4'. One of larger group of 8 bowl barrows on Grimstone Down. 50' in diameter and 5' high. It has been disturbed in the middle (RCHM). Condition assessed as 'Good' in 1984.	SY 6459 9561	1
11808 015B	Bowl Barrow (part of Scheduled monument DO422). Survival assessed as 'Some' in 1952.	SY 6461 9561	2
11808 015C	Bowl Barrow (part of Scheduled monument DO422). Survival assessed as 'Some' in 1952.	SY 6473 9563	3
11808 015D	Bowl Barrow (part of Scheduled monument DO422). Recorded by L. V. Grinsell as 'Stratton 3'. 45' in diameter, 5' high. Condition assessed as 'Good' in 1984.	SY 6438 9558	4
11808 015E	Bowl Barrow (part of Scheduled monument DO422). Recorded by L. V. Grinsell as 'Stratton 2'. 35' in diameter and 2.5' high. Condition assessed as 'Very Good' in 1984.	SY 6430 9540	5
11808 015F	Bowl Barrow (part of Scheduled monument DO422). Recorded by L. V. Grinsell as 'Stratton 1'. 22' in diameter and 2.5' high. Condition assessed as 'Good' in 1984.	SY 6425 9538	6
11808 015G	Bowl Barrow (part of Scheduled monument DO422). Survival assessed as 'Some' in 1952.	SY 6445 9545	7
11808 015H	Bowl Barrow (Scheduled monument DO420). Recorded by L. V. Grinsell as 'Stratton 6'. 52' in diameter, 5' high. Survival assessed as 'Most' in 1952.	SY 6452 9508	8
Iron Age (800BC - AD42)			
1108011	Field System (Scheduled monument DO422). Grimston Down village settlement including four round barrows (formerly DO423). Condition assessed as 'Very Good' in 1984.	SY 646 956	9
Iron Age/Roman (800BC - AD450)			
21609	Field System. Fragments of a banked field system, probable Iron Age/Romano-British origin, visible as low earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Estimated area of 755m by 928m	SY 64646 94747	10
Medieval (AD1066 - AD1547)			
21603	Strip Field System. System with strip lynchets and ridge & furrow visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Estimated area of 1013m by 1022m. 'Well-preserved'.		11

Appendix 2: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
1000		horizon	Varying dark reddish, greyish brown with frequent inclusions of sub-angular flint nodules. Between 0.2m to 0.40m thick	Topsoil	-		1001
1001		horizon	Dark reddish strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6)	Subsoil (re-deposited)	1000		1002
1002		horizon	Strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) generally firm silty clay including frequent sub-angular flints & gritty to medium sub-angular chalk nodules	Subsoil	1002		1003
1003		horizon	Red (2.5YR 5/6) compacted clay including frequent angular flints & occasional chalk fragments	Natural	1002		-
1004	G1004	cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base	Post-hole	1005		1003
1005	G1004	fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) friable silty clay with stones <0.15m. Measured 0.14m	Fill of post-hole [1005]	1002		1004
1006		cut	Sub-rectangular in plan aligned NE-SW with concave sides & base	Post-hole	1007		1003
1007		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) friable silty clay with stones <0.15m. Measured 0.17m	Fill of post-hole [1006]	1002		1006
1008		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base	Post-hole	1009		1003
1009		fill	Grey (5YR 6/1) friable silty clay with flint frags <0.19m. Measured 0.28m deep	Fill of post-hole [1008]	1002		1008
1010		cut	Sub-circular in plan with bell-shaped sides, slightly obscured on W edge by baulk of excavation & full depth not excavated	Pit possibly for grain storage	1011		1003
1011		fill	Dirty mixed red brown & grey brown compacted clay with frequent large flints, common small flint fragments & rare charcoal. Measured 0.23m deep	Basal fill of pit [1010]	1012		1010
1012		fill	Mixed mid red brown (5YR 4/3) compacted clay with occasional flint, flint frags & rare charcoal. Measured <0.34m	Secondary fill of pit [1010]	1013		1011
1013		fill	Mid grey (5YR 6/1) firm silty clay with common small flints & occasional charcoal. Measured <0.30m deep	Upper fill of pit [1010] with soil derived from surrounding area	1002		1012
1014		cut	Curvilinear with concave sides & a flat base	Gully (truncated), possibly a drip gully	1015		1003
1015		fill	Brown (7.5YR 5/6) friable clayey silt with rare rounded flints <0.05m. Measured 0.10m deep	Fill of possible drip gully [1014]	1002		1014
1016	G1022	cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base	Part of an arcing truncated gully, possibly a drip gully	1017		1003
1017		fill	Strong brown (7.5 Y/R) friable clayey silt with rare rounded flint <0.05m. Measured 0.10m deep	Fill of possible drip gully [1016]	1002		1016

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
1018	G1018	cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a sloping concave base	Pit (truncated)	1019		1003
1019	G1018	fill	Grey (5/ 1YR) friable silty clay with stones measuring <0.15m. Measured 0.12m deep	Fill of pit [1018]	1002		1018
1020		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned NW-SW with concave sides & a flat base. The base of the edges splayed out slightly before reaching the base	Pit	1021		1003
1021	G1020	fill	Grey (5YR 6/1) friable silty clay with stones measuring <0.25m. Measured 0.19m deep	Fill of pit [1020]	1002		1020
1022	G1022	cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base	Pit (truncated)	1023		1003
1023		fill	Dark brown compacted silty clay with moderate flint & chalk inclusions measuring <0.20m. Measured 0.13m deep	Fill of pit [1023]	1001		1022
1024		cut	Irregular in plan with concave & straight sides & an irregular, tapered, concave base	Post-hole	1025		1003
1025		fill	Dark grey brown compacted silty clay with occasional flints & gravels, & rare charcoal	Fill of post-hole [1024]	1002		1024
1026		fill	Slightly yellowish red brown firm sandy clay with fine to small sub-angular quartz	Fill of vessel SF2a	1029		1027
1027		vessel	Vessel SF2a on side within larger vessel 1029 (SF2b)	Vessel SF2a	1026		1003
1028		fill	Slightly yellowish red brown firm sandy clay with fine to small sub-angular quartz	Fill of vessel SF2b	1002		1029
1029		whole vessel	Upturned vessel SF2b placed over 1027 (SF2a)	Whole vessel SF2b	1028		1026
1030		fill	Reddish yellowish brown friable sandy silty clay with well-sorted sub-angular small, sparse, poorly sorted medium flints. Measured 0.09m deep	Fill of post-hole [1031]	1002		1031
1031		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned N-S with straight sides at a 80% gradient & a flat base	Post-hole	1030		1003
1032		cut	Oval in plan with convex sides & a flat base	Post-hole	1033		1003
1033		fill	Dark grey brown compacted silty clay with rare flint nodules & rare charcoal. Measured 0.12m deep	Fill of post-hole [1032]	1002		1032
1034		fill	Yellowish brown friable sandy loam with <60% gritty to predominantly large flint. Measured 0.13m deep	Upper fill of bell-pit [1035]	1002		1075
1035	G1022	cut	Circular in plan with bell-shaped sides	Bell-pit	1056		1003
1036		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides (slightly undercut edges) & concave towards base which was flat	Pit. First possibly as a grain store with secondary use as cess pit	1073		1003
1037		fill	Mid grey soft silty clay with frequent large sub-angular flint nodules & chalk flecks. Two large patches of lime within this context possibly to seal cess. Measured 0.50m deep	Upper fill of bell-pit [1036]	1002		1074
1038		fill	Mid orange brown firm clay with frequent chalk flecks & angular flint nodules. Measured 0.25m deep	Secondary fill of bell-pit [1036]	1074		1039
1039		fill	Dark grey soft silt with moderate chalk flecks & frequent charcoal flecks. Some evidence of cess mixed with dirty orange brown clay. Measured 0.15m deep	Secondary fill of bell-pit [1036]	1038		1073

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
1040		fill	Dark grey brown soft sandy clayey silt with <40% gritty to large sub-rounded & sub-angular flints	Fill of bell-pit [1035]	1075		1055
1041	G1041	cut	Kidney-shaped in plan with straight irregular sides & a flat irregular base	Post-hole	1042		1003
1042	G1041	fill	Dark grey brown (7.5YR 4/1) compacted silty clay with large angular flints & occasional charcoal. Flint & one large sherd of pottery against edge possibly from post packing	Fill of post-hole [1041]	1002		1041
1043		cut	Oval in plan with concave sides & a sloping base	Post-hole	1044		1003
1044		fill	Dark grey (5YR 5/1) silty clay with occasional small flints, rare large flints & rare chalk. Measured 0.08m deep. 2/3 large flints on edges possibly from post packing	Fill of post-hole [1043]	1002		1043
1045		cut	Sub-circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base. Cut by larger bell-pit [1047]	Pit	1046		1002
1046		fill	Dark grey brown (5YR 4/1) friable clayey silt with moderate flint & stone inclusions rounded <0.20m	Fill of pit [1045]	1051		1045
1047		cut	Sub-circular in plan with straight sides & an irregular base	Pit	1048		1051
1048		fill	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with few flint inclusions <0.10m	Primary fill of pit [1047]	1050		1047
1049		fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) friable clayey silt with moderate flint & angular stone <0.30m. Measured 0.40m deep	Upper fill of pit [1047]	1002		1050
1050		fill	Orangey brown (10YR 6/6) firm gritty clay with chalk flecks & pea gravel <0.05m. Measured 0.39m deep	Secondary fill of pit [1047]	1049		1048
1051		fill	Reddy orange brown (7.5YR 6/6) firm gritty clay. Measured 0.25m deep	Fill of pit [1045]	1047		1046
1052		fill	Pale grey/dark grey (5YR 6/1) friable ashy silt/ sandy clayey silt with small & medium sub-rounded & sub-angular flints	Fill of bell pit [1035]	1055		1056
1053		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base	Post-hole	1054		1003
1054		fill	Mid grey brown (7.5YR 5/2) firm silty clay with common small flints. Measured 0.08m deep	Fill of post-hole [1053]	1002		1053
1055	G1022	fill	Slightly yellowish red firm sandy clay with moderate flint & rare small & medium flints	Fill of bell pit [1035]	1040		1052
1056	G1022	fill	Slightly yellowish red firm sandy clay with sparse to moderate grit & small to medium flint	Primary fill of pit [1035]	1052		1035
1057		cut	Sub-circular with concave sides & a flat base	Post-hole	1058		1003
1058		fill	Mid grey brown firm silty clay with common flints & flint gravel. Measured 0.14m deep	Fill of post-hole [1057]	1002		1057
1059	G1059	cut	Teardrop shape in plan with concave sides & a flat base.	Post-hole	1060		1003
1060		fill	Light grey brown firm silty clay with occasional angular flints <0.10m & rare chalk. Measured 0.08m deep	Fill of post-hole [1059]	1002		1059
1061	G1061	cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & sloping base	Post-hole	1062		1003
1062		fill	Mid grey brown compacted silty clay with occasional angular flint & flint gravels. Measured 0.15m deep	Fill of post-hole [1061]	1002		1061

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
1063		cut	Circular in plan with convex sides & a flat base. Very minor undercutting to SW corner of feature	Pit	1199		1003
1064		fill	Mid brown friable sandy silt with clay containing moderate rounded flint <0.10m. Measured 0.21m deep	Upper fill of pit [1063]	1002		1065
1065		fill	Yellowy brown friable clayey silt with sand containing rare angular inclusions <0.05m. Measured 0.12m deep	Fill of pit [1063]	1064		1066
1066		fill	Grey black brown firm sandy silt with rare rounded flint fragments <0.1m. Measured 0.15m deep	Fill of pit [1063]	1065		1067
1067		fill	Reddy orange firm clay with occasional chalk flecks. Measured 0.16m deep	Fill of pit [1063]	1066		1199
1068		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base	Bell pit	1069		1003
1069		fill	Flint nodules (angular & rounded) measuring 0.35m set within a sparse matrix of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) friable clayey silt. Measured 0.85m deep	Fill of bell pit [1068]	1002		1068
1070		cut	Sub-circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base.	Post-hole. Possibly a later support post for roundhouse	1071		1003
1071		fill	Orangey grey brown friable clayey silt with rare angular flints <0.05m. Measured 0.21m deep	Primary fill of post-hole [1070]	1072		1070
1072		fill	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with rounded flint inclusions <0.10. Measured 0.26m deep	Upper fill of post-hole [1070]	1002		1071
1073		fill	Orange brown clayey silt with occasional large sub-angular flint nodules & frequent chalk & charcoal flecks. Measured 0.20m deep	Primary fill of pit [1036]	1039		1036
1074		fill	Orange brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. Measured 0.55m deep	Fill of pit [1036]	1037		1038
1075		fill	Yellowish red firm sandy clay with abundant flint grits & rare sub-angular flints	Fill of bell-pit [1035]	1034		1040
1076	G1076	cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides (slightly undercut) & a flat base	Pit	1202		1003
1077		fill	Dark grey firm silty clay with frequent large angular flint frags <0.20m & charcoal flecks. Measured 0.55m deep	Fill of pit [1076]	1002		1204
1078-1193			UNEXCAVATED FEATURES (PITS & POST-HOLES) FROM WHICH SURFACE FINDS WERE RECOVERED				
1194		fill	Mid orange brown soft silt with occasional large flint fragments & occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit [1076]	1203		1202
1195-1198			UNEXCAVATED FEATURES (PITS & POST-HOLES) FROM WHICH SURFACE FINDS WERE RECOVERED				
1199	G1063	fill	Reddish brown firm redeposited natural clay with angular & rounded flint nodules <0.2m	Primary fill of pit [1063]	1067		1063
1200-1201			UNEXCAVATED FEATURES (PITS & POST-HOLES) FROM WHICH SURFACE FINDS WERE RECOVERED				
1202		fill	Mid grey soft silt with moderate to large sub-angular flint nodules. Measured 0.20m deep	Secondary fill of pit [1076]	1194		1076
1203		fill	Dark grey soft silt with frequent charcoal flecks & frequent flint nodules. Measured 0.30m deep	Secondary fill of pit [1076]	1204		1194

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
1204		fill	Light brown soft silt. Measured 0.15m deep	Secondary fill of pit [1076]	1077		1203
1205		fill	Mid orange brown firm clay with moderate chalk flecks & small flint nodules. Measured 0.70m deep	Upper fill of pit [1076] (slumped from edge of pit)	1002	1206	1077
1206		fill	Mid orange brown firm clay with moderate chalk fragments. Measured c. 0.40m deep	Upper fill of pit [1076] (slumped from edge of pit)	1002	1206	1077
1207		fill	Reddish orange firm clay with rare chalk flecks & flint nodules. Measured 0.50m deep	Fill of pit [1076] (slump)	1206		1203
2000		fill	Very dark grey brown (10 YR 3/2) silty clay with frequent small to medium flints <0.20m	Fill of enclosure ditch [2001]	1002		2001
2001		cut	Linear with concave base & irregular sides. Measured 1.26m wide & 0.34m deep	Enclosure ditch	2000		2002
2002		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay small to medium flints, Cut by [2001]	Fill of ditch [2003]	2001		2003
2003		cut	Linear aligned north south with concave sides & a tapered base. Mostly removed by [2001]. Measured 1.30m wide & 0.14m deep	Primary cut for enclosure ditch	2002		2032
2004		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 0.48m diameter & 0.12m deep	Post-hole	2006		1003
2005		fill	Dark yellow brown (10 YR 3/6) silty clay with occasional broken flint. Measured 0.12m deep	Secondary fill of post-hole [2004]	1002		2006
2006		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with occasional flint measuring <0.04m. Measured 0.12m deep	Primary fill of post-hole [2004]	2005		2004
2007		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 0.25m diameter & 0.12m deep	Post-hole	2009		1003
2008		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with occasional large flints <0.08m. Measured 0.07m deep	Secondary fill pf post-hole [2007]	1002		2009
2009		fill	Strong brown (7 Y/R 5/8). Measured 0.05m deep	Primary fill pf post-hole [2007]	2008		2007
2010	n/a	blank	modern test pit	Modern test pit	n/a		n/a
2011		cut	Irregular in plan aligned east-west orientated with concave sides & a concave irregular base. Measured 0.68m x 0.28m & 0.14m deep	Post-hole	2012		1003
2012		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with occasional large flints <0.20m. Measured 0.14m deep	Fill post-hole [2011]	1002		2011
2013		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay small to medium sub-angular limestone fragments occasional flint.	Fill post-hole [2014]	1002		2014
2014		cut	Sub-circular in plan orientated east-west with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 0.22m diameter & 0.05m deep	Post-hole	2013		1003
2015		fill	Dark yellow brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay with small to medium sub-angular limestone fragments	Fill of post-hole [2016]	1002		2016
2016		cut	Sub-circular in plan with straight sides & an irregular base. Measured 0.40m diameter & 0.05m deep	Post-hole	2015		1003

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
2017		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay with small to medium sub-angular limestone & flint fragments	Fill of post-hole [2018]	1002		2018
2018		cut	Sub-circular in plan with straight sides & an irregular base. Measured 0.60m diameter by 0.10m deep	Post-hole	2017		1003
2019		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with sparse moderate to large flints <0.20m. Measured 0.10m deep	Fill of post-hole [2020]	1002		2020
2020		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & an irregular base. Measured 0.52m diameter & 0.10m deep	Post-hole	2019		1003
2021		fill	Very dark grey brown (10YR 3/2) frequent small to medium flint; large nodules. Measured 0.44m deep	Fill of ditch [2022]	1002		2022
2022		cut	Linear aligned north south with concave sides & a concave base. Measured 0.44m deep	Secondary enclosure ditch	2021		2023
2023		fill	Very dark grey brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay moderate small medium flints. Measured 1.24m wide & 0.21m deep	Fill of ditch [2024]	2022		2024
2024		cut	Linear aligned north south with concave sides & a concave base. Measured 1.24m wide & 0.21m deep	Primary ditch enclosure - terminal	2023		1003
2025		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with occasional small flints <0.04. Measured 0.05m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2027]	1002		2026
2026		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) with sparse flint <0.10m. Measured 0.08m deep	Primary fill of pit [2027]	2025		2027
2027		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & an irregular base. Measured 1.10m diameter & 0.13m deep. Base material part oxidized from heat	?Fire pit	2026		1003
2028		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) with occasional fragment flint & limestone	Fill of post-hole [2029]	1002		2029
2029		cut	Sub-circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 0.30m diameter & 0.80m deep	Post-hole	2028		1003
2030		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay	Fill of post-hole [2029]	1002		2031
2031		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 0.20m diameter & 0.04m deep	Post-hole	2030		1003
2032		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with occasional very small flint fragments	Fill of stake-hole [2033]	2003		2033
2033		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & a concave base. Measured 0.10m diameter & 0.18m deep	Stake-hole	2032		1003
2034		fill	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay with small to large flint fragments & nodules. Measured 0.35m deep	Secondary fill of ditch [2061]	1002		2035
2035		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with small flint fragments. Measured 0.09m deep	Primary fill of ditch [2061]	2034		2061
2036		cut	Sub-rectangular in plan aligned east-west with concave sides & a flat/sloping base. Measured 0.28m deep	Pit	2037		1003
2037		fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty clay with sand containing angular flints with rounded chalk	Fill of pit [2036]	1002		2036
2038		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measuring 1.40m by 0.90m	Pit	2039		1003

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
			& 0.30m deep				
2039		fill	Very dark grey (gley 1/3) clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular flint nodules	Fill of pit [2038]	1002		2038
2040		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & concave base. Measured 0.80m by 0.78m & 0.46m deep	Pit	2042		1003
2041		fill	Very dark grey brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay with moderate angular gravel. Measuring 0.17m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2040]	1002		2042
2042		fill	Dark grey (10YR 4/1) clay silt with angular flint. Measuring 0.09m deep	Primary fill of pit [2040]	2041		2040
2043		fill	Very dark grey brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay with abundant flint nodules <0.15m. Measured 0.23m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2045]	1002		2044
2044		fill	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay with occasional flint nodules. Measured 0.07m deep	Primary fill of pit [2045]	2043		2045
2045		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 1.00m diameter & 0.30m deep. Residual burnt material from fire	?Fire pit	2044		1003
2046		fill	Olive brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay with <15% sub-angular flint nodules & 1% charcoal. Measured 0.15m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2048]	1002		2047
2047		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with angular flint nodules. Measured 0.70m deep	Primary fill of pit [2048]	2046		2048
2048		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 0.90m diameter & 0.40m deep	Pit	2047		1003
2049		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 2.45m by 1.10m & 0.43m deep	Pit	2051		1003
2050		fill	Very dark brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay with sand containing rounded to angular flint inclusions <0.10m. Measured 0.22m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2049]	1002		2051
2051		fill	Black (10 YR 4/6) silty clay with sand containing moderate rounded flint inclusions. Measured 0.38m deep	Primary fill of pit [2049]	2050		2049
2053		fill	Very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/3) silty clay with common flints <0.12m. Measured 0.32m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2055]	1002		2054
2054		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) silty clay with rare flint <0.08m. Measured 0.35m deep	Primary fill of pit [2055]	2053		2055
2055		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 0.60m wide & 0.32m deep	Pit	2054		1003
2057		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) silty clay. Measured 0.05m deep	Fill of post-hole [2058]	1001		2058
2058		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a concave base. Measured 0.32m wide & 0.05m deep	Post-hole	2057		1003
2059		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) silty clay with small flints	Fill of post-hole [2060]	2061		2060
2060		cut	Circular in plan with steep sides & concave base. Measured 0.10m wide & 0.12m deep	Post-hole	2059		1003
2061		cut	Linear in plan aligned north-south with concave sides & a concave base. Measured 0.80m wide & 0.44m deep	Ditch	2035		2059

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
2062		fill	Dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) silty clay with very sparse flint sub-angular nodules & occasional charcoal. Measured 0.10m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2064]	1002		2063
2063		fill	Strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) silty clay with <0.30m large sub-angular flint nodules, particular in middle of pit. Measured 0.15m deep	Primary fill of pit [2064]	2062		2064
2064		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned NW-SW with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 1.00m wide & 0.25m deep	Pit	2063		1003
2065		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 1.34m by 1.02m & 0.19m deep	Pit	2066		1003
2066		fill	Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) silty clay with sand rare containing rounded flint inclusions. Cut by pit [2073]	Fill of pit [2065]	2073		2065
2067		cut	Circular in plan with straight & convex sides & a concave base. Measured 1.28m wide by 1.05m deep	Pit	2071		2066, 2076
2068		fill	Very dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/2) silty clay with sand containing rare round to angular pebbles. Measured 0.49m deep	Fill of pit [2067]	1002		2072
2069		fill	Dark greyish brown (10 Y/R 4/4) silty clay with sand frequent angular & rounded flint nodules <0.20m. Measured 0.37m deep	Fill of pit [2067]	2073		2074
2070		fill	Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) silty clay with sand containing frequent angular to rounded flints <0.20m. Measured 0.28m deep	Fill of pit [2067]	2074		2071
2071		fill	Dark greyish brown (10 YR 3/1) silty clay with sand containing frequent angular to rounded flints <0.20m. Measured 0.16m deep	Fill of pit [2067]	2070		2067
2072		fill	Dark brown (10 YR 4/2) silty clay with sand containing rare flints <0.50m. Measured 0.15m deep	Fill of pit [2067]	2068		2073
2073		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) silty clay with sand containing rare flints & chalk frags <0.50m. Measured 0.23m deep	Fill of pit [2067]	2072		2069
2074		fill	Yellowish grey brown (10 YR 4/4) silty clay with sand containing rare flints & chalk frags <0.50m. Measured 0.23m deep	Fill of pit [2067]	2069		2070
2075		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 2.13m by 1.8m & 0.24m deep	Pit	2076		1003
2076		fill	Dark greyish brown (10 Y/R 4/2) silty clay with rare rounded flint inclusions <0.10m. Measured 0.24m deep	Fill of pit [2075]	2067		2075
2077		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 Y/R 3/6) silty clay with frequent large flint nodules	Fill of gully [2078]	1002	2077	2079
2078		cut	Linear in plan orientated east west with straight sides & flat base. Measured 0.65m wide & 0.15m deep	Gully	2077	2080	1003
2079		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with frequent flint nodules. Measured 0.25m deep	Fill of gully [2080]	1002	2075	2080
2080		cut	Linear in plan aligned east west orientation with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 0.55m wide & 0.25m deep	Gully	2079	2078	1003
2081		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 Y/R 3/4) silty clay with frequent small to medium flint frags & chalk flecks	Fill of ditch [2082]	1002		2082
2082		cut	Linear in plan running from south before turning towards north-west, with concave sides & a flat base. Measured <0.44m wide & 0.17m deep	Ditch	2081		1003
2083		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) silty clay with small to medium flint fragments	Fill of ditch [2084]	1002		2084

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
2084		cut	Linear in plan aligned north south with concave sides & an irregular base. Measured 0.95m wide & 0.06m deep	Ditch	2083		1003
2085		fill	Very dark grey brown (10 YR 4/2) silty clay with large angular flint nodules <0.40m. Measured 0.85m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2087]	1002		2086
2086		fill	Very dark grey brown (10 YR 3/2) silty clay matrix surrounding 100% large angular flint nodules. Measured 0.20m deep	Primary fill of pit [2087]	2085		2084
2087		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & an irregular base. Measured 1.20m wide & 0.65m deep	Pit	2086		1003
2088		fill	Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) silty clay with frequent flint nodules & charcoal flecking	Fill of pit [2089]	1002		2089
2089		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 0.85m wide & 0.10m deep	Pit	2088		1003
2090		cut	Circular in plan with concave & straight sides & a sloping base. Measured 1.50m by 1.45m & 1.2m deep (limit of excavation)	Pit	2093		1003
2091		fill	Dark grey (10YR 4/1) friable silty clay with sand containing rare angular flint measuring <0.2m. Measured 0.29m deep	Upper fill of pit [2090]	1002		2092
2092		fill	100% angular & rounded flint measuring <0.3m. Almost completely devoid of soil. Measured 0.86m deep	Fill of pit [2090]	2091		2093
2093		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) silty clay with frequent angular flints & rounded nodules. Measured 0.24m deep	Primary fill of pit [2090]	2092		2090
2094		fill	Very dark brown ((10 YR 2/2) silty clay with frequent flint nodules. Measured 0.23m deep	Fill of ditch [2095]	1002		2095
2095		cut	Linear in plan aligned east-west with concave sides & a concave base. Measured 0.23m deep	Ditch	2094		2096, 2098
2096		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/2) very silty clay with rare small flint. Measured 0.09m deep	Fill of pit [2097]	2095		2097
2097		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 0.60m wide by 0.09m deep	Pit	2096		1003
2098		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) silty clay with abundant flint nodules <0.20. Measured 0.40m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2100]	2095		2099
2099		fill	Very dark brown (7.5 YR 5/2) silty clay with moderate flint nodules <0.15m. Measured 0.20m deep	Primary fill of pit [2100]	2098		2100
2100		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned north-south with steep concave sides & a concave base. Measured 2.30m by 0.72m & 0.42m deep	Pit	2099		1003
2101		layer	Dark yellowish brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay with frequent small flint gravels. Measured 0.07m deep	Trample in top of pit [2103]	1002		2102
2102		fill	Strong brown (7.5YR 3/3) silty clay with frequent flint frags <0.12 & frequent small angular flint gravel. Measured 0.20m deep	Fill of pit [2103]	1002		2103
2103		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave & straight sides & concave base. Measured 1.60m by 1.80m & 0.20m deep	Pit	2102		1003
2104		cut	Sub-circular in plan with one side concave & one side convex & a flat base. Measured 1.80m by 1.04m & 1.30m deep	Pit	2106		1003
2105		fill	Very dark grey (Gley 1 3/) silty loam with frequent small to medium sized flint nodules. Measured 0.45m deep	Upper fill of pit [2104]	1002		2107, 2114

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
2106		fill	%100 flint nodules frequent large angular flint nodules with no soil. Measured 0.84m deep	Fill of pit [2104]	2107, 2114		2139
2107		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 6/8) sandy clay with moderate small to angular flint nodules. Measured 0.75m deep	Fill (slumping) of pit [2104]	2105		2106
2108		fill	Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) silty clay with common flint nodules & rare charcoal	Fill of ditch [2109]	1002		2109
2109		cut	Linear in plan orientated north south with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 0.75m wide by 0.25m deep	Ditch	2108		1003
2110		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) silty clay with rare small flint nodules	Fill of post-hole [2111]	1002		2111
2111		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned east-west with concave sides & a concave base. Measured 0.20m wide & 0.50m deep	Post-hole	2010		1003
2112		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) silty clay	Fill of post-hole [2113]	1002		2113
2113		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned east-west with concave sides & concave base. Measured 0.20m wide & 0.05m deep	Post-hole	2112		
2114		fill	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) sandy clay with moderate fine gravel. Measured 0.60m deep	Fill (slumping) of pit [2104]	2105		2106
2115		cut	Sub-circular in plan with concave sides & a concave base. Measured 1.24m by 1.2m & 1.24m deep	Pit	2120		1003
2116		fill	Dark grey (10 YR 4/1) silty clay with sand & rare angular flints <0.10m. Measured 0.29m deep	Upper fill of pit [2115]	1002		2117
2117		fill	Dark greyish brown (10 YR 4/2) silty clay with moderate rounded & angular flints. Measured 0.30m deep	Fill of pit [2115]	2116		2118
2118		fill	Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silty clay with moderate angular to rounded flints <0.10m. Measured 0.42m deep	Fill of pit [2115]	2117		2119
2119		fill	Brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty clay with sand containing rare angular & rounded flints <0.10m. Measured 0.24m deep	Fill of pit [2115]	2118		2120
2120		fill	Very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) silty clay with sand containing moderate angular to rounded flint inclusions <0.50m. Measured 0.54m deep	Primary fill of pit [2115]	2119		2115
2121		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 0.65m wide & 0.07m deep	Pit	2122		1003
2122		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) silty clay with moderate small sub-angular & sub-rounded flints	Fill of pit [2121]	1002		2121
2123		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) silty clay with moderate small sub-angular & sub-rounded flints	Fill of ditch [2124]	1002	2108	2124
2124		cut	Linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west with straight sides & an irregular base. Measured 0.52m wide & 0.15m deep	Ditch	2123	2109	1003
2125		fill	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) silty clay with very frequent large angular flint nodules <0.20m	Fill of ditch [2126]	1002		2126
2126		cut	Linear in plan aligned east-west with concave sides & an irregular base. Measured 0.54m wide & 0.34m deep	Ditch	2125		1003
2127		fill	Black (10 YR 2/1) silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks & moderate flint fragments	Fill of pit [2130]	2126		2128

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
2128		fill	Light grey (10 YR 7/2) cess	Fill of pit [2130]	2127		2129
2129		fill	Black (10 YR 2/1) silty clay with frequent chalk flecks. Measured 1.17m wide & 0.40m deep	Fill of pit [2130]	2128		2131
2130		cut	Sub-circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 1.53m wide & 0.04m deep	Pit	2131		1003
2131		fill	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) silty clay	Clay lining of pit [2130]	2129		2130
2132		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) silty clay	Fill of [2130] - no context sheet			
2133		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compacted silty clay with common flint nodules small to medium in size	Fill of pit [2134]	1002		2134
2134		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned north-south with straight sides & an irregular base. Measured 1.20m wide & 0.15m deep	Pit	2133		1003
2135		fill	Dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) silty clay with abundant large flint & occasional burnt chalk fragments. Measured 0.65m deep	Fill of pit [2136]	2138		2136
2136		cut	Circular in plan with very steep concave sides & a flat base. Measured 1.05m wide & 0.65m deep	Pit	2137		1003
2137		fill	Very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) & dark yellow brown (10 YR 3/6) silty clay with frequent angular flint <0.20m. Measured 0.75m deep	Root disturbance	1002		2138
2138		cut	Irregular in plan with straight very steep sides & a pointed base. Measured 0.65m by 0.40m & 0.75m deep	Root disturbance	2137		2135
2139		fill	Very dark grey (Gley 1/3) clay with frequent large semi-rounded flint nodules	Primary fill of [2104]	2106		2104
2140		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & a concave base. Measured 0.90m wide & 0.26m deep	Pit	2147		1003
2141		fill	Dark grey (Gley 1/4) silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded flints. Measured 0.17m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2140]	1002		2147
2142		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned east-west with concave sides & a flat base. Measured 1.76m by 1.42m & 0.21m deep	Pit	2143		2145
2143		fill	Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) silty clay with sand containing moderate angular flint inclusions measuring <0.2m	Fill of pit [2142]	2146		2142
2144		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned north-east to south-west with concave sides & a concave base. Measured 0.58m by 0.40m & 0.32m deep	Post-hole	2145		1003
2145		fill	Silty clay (10YR 4/1) with sand & moderate rounded flint & chalk inclusions	Fill of post-hole [2144]	2142		2144
2146		layer	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay with sand containing moderate to rounded & angular flint. Measured 0.22m deep	Tree throw layer	1002		2143
2147		fill	Yellowy red (5 YR 5/8) clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint	Primary fill of pit [2140]	2141		2140
2148		fill	Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay with common small to large occasional flint nodules & occasional charcoal. Measured 0.35m deep	Fill of ?kiln [2149]	1002		2160
2149		cut	Sub-circular in plan aligned north-south with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 0.85m wide by 0.35m deep	?Kiln with flue	2161		1003

CONTEXT NO.	PART OF	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN
2150		fill	Very dark brown (7.5 YR 2.5/2) silty clay with occasional flint <0.10m. Measured 0.12m deep	Fill of kiln [2153]	1002		2151
2151		layer	Very dark grey brown (10 YR 3/1) mixed with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay with occasional flint <0.10m & frequent small flint grits & burnt chalk. Measured 0.25m deep	Fill of kiln [2153]	2150		2152
2152		fill	Very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) silty clay with rare flint <0.08m moderate grits. Measured 0.13m deep	Fill of kiln [2153]	2151		2159
2153		cut	Circular in plan with concave sides (undercut) & a flat base. Measuring 0.80m wide & 0.40m deep	Kiln	2154		1003
2154		root disturbance					
2155		cut	Circular in plan with irregular concave sides & an irregular base. Measured 0.30m by 0.28m & 0.05m deep	root disturbance	2154		1003
2156		cut	Circular in plan with straight sides & a flat base. Measured 0.90m wide & 0.65m deep	Pit	2158		1003
2157		fill	Assorted colours (Gley 2) 100% large flint nodules <0.10m. Measured 0.65m deep	Secondary fill of pit [2156]	1002		2158
2158		fill	Dark grey (gley 1 4/) clay with occasional medium sub-rounded flints. Measured 0.09m deep	Primary fill of pit [2156]	2157		2156
2159		fill	Strong brown (7 YR 5/8) slightly silty clay with occasional chalk & flint. Measured 0.05m deep	Base fill of kiln pit [2153]	2152		2153
2160		fill	Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) silty clay with sand containing moderate angular to rounded flint & chalk <0.05m	Re-deposited natural, superstructure collapse of kiln [2149]	2148		2161
2161		fill	Very dark grey brown (10 YR 3/2) silty clay with sand containing rare angular & rounded flint & chalk <0.1m	Fill of kiln pit [2149]	2160		2149

Appendix 3: Pottery data by context

Context	Fabric	No	Wt.	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
101	BB1	68	563	ERJs	LIA/ERB	RB
101	samian	11	83	Dr 18	RB	RB
101	sandy 1	2	4		MIA	RB
104	BB1	57	307	5 rims (poss same vessel); bead rim bowl(s)	LIA/ERB	LIA
106	sandy 1	1	5		MIA	M/LIA
106	sandy 3	21	113	countersunk handle	M/LIA	M/LIA
108	sandy 3	1	38	vertical scoring	M/LIA	M/LIA
202	grog	1	2	EBA? Abraded	EBA	MIA
202	sandy 1	11	60		MIA	MIA
202	sandy 2	5	79		MIA	MIA
202	sandy 3	1	3		M/LIA	MIA
203	sandy 1	203	7287	incl. 14 rims (2 poss same shouldered jar); round-shouldered jars, some with imp shoulder; long-necked, rounded shouldered fineware bowl; similar bowl, poss carinated; other thin-walled finewares, incl red-finished; 1 carination (red finished fineware bowl); 8 fingertipped shoulders	MIA	MIA
203	sandy 2	68	3975	round-shouldered jar, imp shoulder; lug handle; fineware bowl; red finished sherds, 2 impressed shoulders	MIA	MIA
203	sandy 4	2	46		M/LIA	MIA
203	shelly	6	288	1 vessel (5 conjoining sherds); convex jar/bowl (rim diam c.180mm)	MIA	MIA
206	sandy 1	75	2420	9 rims: at least 4 shouldered jars, 1 straight-sided vessel; 1 horizontal lug; 2 fineware bowls, 1 long necked, 1 carinated, red finished	MIA	MIA
206	sandy 2	9	271	1 straight-sided vessel	MIA	MIA
206	sandy 3	1	22	bevelled rim	M/LIA	MIA
302	grog	1	1	EBA? Probably residual	EBA	EBA
402	BB1	4	22		LIA/ERB	LIA
402	leached	3	15		MIA	M/LIA
402	sandy 1	15	95		MIA	M/LIA
402	sandy 2	10	67		MIA	M/LIA
402	sandy 3	1	30	proto bead rim	M/LIA	M/LIA
402	sandy 4	1	10		M/LIA	M/LIA
403	oolitic	2	3	oolitic?	MIA	MIA
403	sandy 1	3	8		MIA	MIA

403	sandy 2	19	270		MIA	MIA
409	sandy 1	1	3	burnished?	MIA	MIA
411	BB1	1	1		LIA/ERB	LIA
411	oolitic	7	78		MIA	LIA
411	sandy 1	5	37		MIA	LIA
411	sandy 2	11	52	1 rim	MIA	LIA
503	oolitic	10	54		MIA	M/LIA
503	sandy 1	19	83		MIA	M/LIA
503	sandy 3	22	271	3 bead rim vessels	M/LIA	M/LIA
503	shelly	19	67	1 rim: proto-bead? + 3 conjoining sherds from rounded shoulder	MIA	M/LIA
504	sandy 1	4	26		MIA	MIA
504	sandy 2	2	69		MIA	MIA
505	sandy 1	12	24		MIA	MIA
505	sandy 2	1	4		MIA	MIA
506	sandy 2	1	5		MIA	MIA
508	sandy 1	20	183	2 rims, poss same vessel	MIA	MIA
508	sandy 2	2	10		MIA	MIA
509	calcareous	3	14	2 oolitic	MIA	MIA
509	flint	2	33		MIA	MIA
509	sandy 1	25	145	1 rim (upright)	MIA	MIA
509	sandy 2	1	34		MIA	MIA
510	flint	2	14		MIA	MIA
510	sandy 1	38	282	1 rim (upright)	MIA	MIA
510	sandy 2	4	71	rim, rounded vessel (conjoining sherds 513)	MIA	MIA
511	leached	2	9	shelly?	MIA	MIA
511	sandy 1	50	443	6 rims, straight-sided or convex vessels?	MIA	MIA
511	sandy 2	8	98		MIA	MIA
512	oolitic	1	6		MIA	MIA
512	sandy 1	8	55		MIA	MIA
513	sandy 1	4	20	rims, 1 fineware bowl, ?burnished	MIA	MIA
513	sandy 2	39	760	5 rims: round-shouldered jar with upright rim; convex jar (joining sherds 510); 3 straight-sided jars with slight shoulders; 2 dec bodies	MIA	MIA
513	shelly	1	9		MIA	MIA

514	sandy 1	2	165	conjoining	MIA	MIA
515	sandy 1	7	115	1 rim (small vessel)	MIA	MIA
515	sandy 2	3	49		MIA	MIA
1011	sandy 2	3	55		MIA	MIA
1012	sandy 2	5	36		MIA	MIA
1013	flint	1	9		MIA	MIA
1013	sandy 1	11	61		MIA	MIA
1013	sandy 2	12	158		MIA	MIA
1023	sandy 1	6	19		MIA	MIA
1023	sandy 2	4	69		MIA	MIA
1027	RB greyware	4	3	part of SF2	RB	RB
1027	RB greyware	73	364	Inner Pot: 1 vessel: thin-walled ERJ	RB	RB
1029	RB greyware	17	121	Outer Pot; 1 vessel (dog dish)	RB	RB
1030	flint	1	4		MIA	MIA
1030	sandy 2	1	2		MIA	MIA
1037	leached	1	6	shelly?	MIA	M/LIA
1037	sandy 1	1	2		MIA	M/LIA
1037	sandy 2	12	149		MIA	M/LIA
1037	sandy 3	2	20		M/LIA	M/LIA
1038	leached	3	16	shelly?	MIA	MIA
1038	sandy 1	1	6		MIA	MIA
1038	sandy 2	2	59		MIA	MIA
1039	oolitic	4	20	1 burnt?	MIA	M/LIA
1039	sandy 1	10	67		MIA	M/LIA
1039	sandy 2	6	40		MIA	M/LIA
1039	sandy 3	1	1		M/LIA	M/LIA
1039	shelly	1	11		MIA	M/LIA
1040	sandy 1	14	136	convex jar	MIA	M/LIA
1040	sandy 2	7	40		MIA	M/LIA
1040	sandy 4	1	21		M/LIA	M/LIA
1040	shelly	2	25		MIA	M/LIA
1042	sandy 1	2	51	1 burnt?	MIA	MIA
1042	sandy 2	3	49		MIA	MIA
1046	oolitic	6	41		MIA	M/LIA

1046	sandy 1	37	765	1 complete base	MIA	M/LIA
1046	sandy 2	16	118	fineware bowl(s)	MIA	M/LIA
1046	sandy 3	1	14		M/LIA	M/LIA
1046	sandy 4	19	279	bead rim vessel	M/LIA	M/LIA
1046	shelly	1	15	rim: convex jar	MIA	M/LIA
1049	flint	1	3	burnished	MIA	M/LIA
1049	sandy 1	108	875	convex jar(s)	MIA	M/LIA
1049	sandy 2	25	308	1 rim; 1 thick-walled, lightly fingertipped shoulder	MIA	M/LIA
1049	sandy 3	6	38	ERJ	M/LIA	M/LIA
1049	sandy 4	7	37		M/LIA	M/LIA
1049	shelly	5	15		MIA	M/LIA
1052	sandy 1	6	60	3 rims	MIA	M/LIA
1052	sandy 2	14	177	1 rim	MIA	M/LIA
1052	sandy 4	2	29		M/LIA	M/LIA
1052	shelly	2	12		MIA	M/LIA
1054	sandy 1	4	7		MIA	MIA
1056	sandy 1	1	1		MIA	MIA
1056	sandy 2	1	10	fineware bowl rim, red finished	MIA	MIA
1065	sandy 1	14	56		MIA	MIA
1065	sandy 2	18	144		MIA	MIA
1065	sandy 3	1	2		MIA	MIA
1066	flint	3	165	conjoining	MIA	MIA
1066	sandy 1	3	39		MIA	MIA
1066	sandy 2	6	315	1 burnt?	MIA	MIA
1067	sandy 1	8	37	1 rim	MIA	MIA
1067	sandy 2	1	2		MIA	MIA
1069	calcareous	3	9	SF3	MIA	MIA
1069	flint	166	1675	SF3: 1 vessel, body & base; gravelly flint	MIA	MIA
1069	flint	7	48	coarse and nasty	MIA	MIA
1069	leached	2	10	shelly?	MIA	MIA
1069	oolitic	1	4	SF3	MIA	MIA
1069	sandy 1	2	14	SF3	MIA	MIA
1069	sandy 1	25	135		MIA	MIA

1069	sandy 2	7	60		MIA	MIA
1077	sandy 1	11	131		MIA	MIA
1077	sandy 2	29	301	1 shouldered jar (base of lug handle??); 1 fineware bowl rim	MIA	MIA
1194	flint	3	77	sparse flint	MIA	MIA
1194	sandy 2	1	20		MIA	MIA
1202	flint	1	36	sparse flint	MIA	MIA
2000	BB1	11	81	bead rim bowl	MIA	MIA
2000	sandy 1	2	14		MIA	MIA
2000	sandy 2	1	4		MIA	M/LIA
2000	sandy 4	1	8		M/LIA	M/LIA
2010	flint	3	20	sparse fine flint	MIA	MIA
2010	sandy 1	2	4		MIA	MIA
2016	leached	10	90	shelly?	MIA	MIA
2016	sandy 1	4	59		MIA	MIA
2016	sandy 2	6	229	2 thick-walled	MIA	MIA
2021	BB1	7	44	bead rim bowl	LIA/ERB	LIA
2021	sandy 1	1	12		MIA	LIA
2023	BB1	24	302	countersunk handle	LIA/ERB	LIA
2023	sandy 2	1	6		MIA	LIA
2023	sandy 3	17	163	1 vessel; sparse flint, ferruginous pellets; necked jar	M/LIA	LIA
2025	sandy 1	4	18		MIA	MIA
2025	sandy 2	1	10		MIA	MIA
2026	sandy 1	2	14		MIA	M/LIA
2026	sandy 3	18	54		M/LIA	M/LIA
2032	BB1	8	108	ERJ (type 2); countersunk handle	LIA/ERB	LIA
2034	BB1	8	84	cordon, footring base	LIA/ERB	LIA
2037	BB1	43	203	ERJ (type 3)	LIA/ERB	RB
2037	flint	4	33	BA?	MIA	RB
2037	grog	1	184	LIA/ERB storage jar	LIA/ERB	RB
2037	Oxon	1	6		RB	RB
2037	sandy 1	15	143	some burnt?	MIA	RB
2037	sandy 2	18	312	convex jar	MIA	RB
2037	sandy 3	1	7		M/LIA	RB

2039	sandy 1	32	277	fineware bowl; shouldered jar	MIA	M/LIA
2039	sandy 1	1	16	sherd made into spindle-whorl, broken	MIA	M/LIA
2039	sandy 2	3	29		MIA	M/LIA
2039	sandy 4	1	38		M/LIA	M/LIA
2041	BB1	12	79		LIA/ERB	LIA
2043	BB1	50	328	ERJ; BRB	LIA/ERB	LIA
2043	oolitic	2	5	conjoining	MIA	LIA
2043	sandy 5	27	172	LIA; ERJ, countersunk handle; dot decoration	M/LIA	LIA
2046	sandy 1	23	99		MIA	M/LIA
2046	sandy 4	1	5		M/LIA	M/LIA
2050	sandy 1	57	569	convex jars, fineware bowls, red finishing	MIA	M/LIA
2050	sandy 2	1	11		MIA	M/LIA
2050	sandy 3	1	11		M/LIA	M/LIA
2050	sandy 4	6	65		M/LIA	M/LIA
2051	flint	1	19	gravelly flint	MIA	M/LIA
2051	leached	1	7		MIA	M/LIA
2051	sandy 1	12	137	2 finger impressed; 1 rim	MIA	M/LIA
2051	sandy 2	8	111		MIA	M/LIA
2051	sandy 3	1	8		M/LIA	M/LIA
2054	sandy 2	2	10		MIA	MIA
2062	flint	1	12		MIA	MIA
2062	sandy 2	2	5		MIA	MIA
2066	sandy 1	16	90		MIA	MIA
2066	sandy 2	3	36		MIA	MIA
2066	shelly	1	66		MIA	MIA
2068	sandy 1	51	401	4 rims, convex jars	MIA	MIA
2068	sandy 2	19	214		MIA	MIA
2069	sandy 1	12	95		MIA	MIA
2069	sandy 2	9	209		MIA	MIA
2070	sandy 1	5	84	1 rim	MIA	MIA
2070	sandy 2	2	45		MIA	MIA
2071	sandy 1	2	41		MIA	MIA
2071	sandy 2	3	245	1 rim, round shouldered jar	MIA	MIA
2076	oolitic	4	15		MIA	MIA

2076	sandy 1	37	297	1 rim	MIA	MIA
2076	sandy 2	16	186		MIA	MIA
2077	sandy 1	1	4		MIA	MIA
2077	sandy 2	2	39		MIA	MIA
2079	BB1	3	11	BRB	LIA/ERB	LIA
2079	sandy 1	5	33		MIA	LIA
2079	sandy 2	3	8		MIA	LIA
2081	sandy 1	7	88		MIA	MIA
2085	oolitic	1	10		MIA	MIA
2085	sandy 1	6	106		MIA	MIA
2085	sandy 1	1	48	rounded base; crucible? (but no sign of heating)	MIA	MIA
2086	sandy 1	8	180		MIA	MIA
2088	sandy 1	3	39		MIA	MIA
2088	sandy 2	9	267		MIA	MIA
2088	sandy 2	5	177	conjoining, vessel base	MIA	MIA
2091	sandy 1	8	70		MIA	MIA
2091	sandy 2	3	20		MIA	MIA
2092	sandy 1	3	19		MIA	MIA
2092	shelly	2	22		MIA	MIA
2093	shelly	5	15	1 vessel? Base	MIA	MIA
2094	sandy 1	14	137	3 rims (1 fineware bowl, long-necked)	MIA	MIA
2094	sandy 2	6	152		MIA	MIA
2094	sandy 4	3	127	MIA	MIA	MIA
2096	sandy 1	20	181	2 rims; 1 finger imp shoulder	MIA	MIA
2096	sandy 2	1	36		MIA	MIA
2096	sandy 4	6	80	MIA	MIA	MIA
2098	sandy 1	23	379	2 rims, 1 red finished	MIA	MIA
2098	sandy 2	3	32		MIA	MIA
2098	shelly	1	7		MIA	MIA
2099	oolitic	1	15		MIA	MIA
2099	sandy 1	43	684	3 rims, 1 convex jar; 2 impressed	MIA	MIA
2099	sandy 2	5	67		MIA	MIA
2102	BB1	5	52	acute lattice dec	LIA/ERB	LIA
2102	sandy 1	20	186		MIA	LIA

2102	sandy 2	8	328		MIA	LIA
2102	sandy 4	11	248		M/LIA	LIA
2105	sandy 1	1	15		MIA	M/LIA
2105	sandy 2	5	32		MIA	M/LIA
2105	sandy 4	1	13		M/LIA	M/LIA
2106	sandy 1	2	44		MIA	MIA
2107	sandy 1	2	60		MIA	MIA
2108	BB1	12	138	acute lattice dec	LIA/ERB	LIA
2108	sandy 1	8	44		MIA	LIA
2108	sandy 4	1	8		M/LIA	LIA
2118	sandy 1	2	50		MIA	MIA
2118	sandy 2	3	32		MIA	MIA
2118	shelly	2	149		MIA	MIA
2120	oolitic	11	43	very friable	MIA	M/LIA
2120	sandy 1	16	676	3 rims, convex jar; 1 long necked, round shouldered bowl	MIA	M/LIA
2120	sandy 2	9	511	2 rims, round shouldered jar	MIA	M/LIA
2120	sandy 3	6	179	platter(s)	M/LIA	M/LIA
2120	shelly	2	45		MIA	M/LIA
2122	BB1	7	45	ERJ (type 2)	LIA/ERB	LIA
2122	sandy 1	2	8		MIA	LIA
2123	BB1	11	47		LIA/ERB	LIA
2123	sandy 1	5	18		MIA	LIA
2125	BB1	7	58	bead rim vessel	LIA/ERB	LIA
2125	sandy 1	2	31		MIA	LIA
2125	sandy 2	2	33		MIA	LIA
2125	sandy 4	2	11		M/LIA	LIA
2127	BB1	6	202	ERJs	LIA/ERB	LIA
2129	BB1	9	160	BRB; ERJ (type 2)	LIA/ERB	LIA
2129	flint	2	22	sparse flint	MIA	LIA
2129	leached	1	8		MIA	LIA
2129	sandy 1	6	56		MIA	LIA
2129	sandy 2	8	85		MIA	LIA
2129	sandy 4	1	16		M/LIA	LIA

2129	sandy 5	5	43		M/LIA	LIA
2132	flint	5	33	sparse flint	MIA	MIA
2132	sandy 1	2	55		MIA	MIA
2133	sandy 1	25	191		MIA	MIA
2133	sandy 4	7	52	MIA	MIA	MIA
2135	sandy 1	4	55		MIA	MIA
2135	sandy 2	1	4	small rim	MIA	MIA
2137	sandy 1	4	110		MIA	MIA
2137	sandy 2	9	118	1 impressed; some burnt?	MIA	MIA
2139	flint	1	16	sparse flint	MIA	MIA
2139	sandy 1	1	11		MIA	MIA
2139	sandy 2	2	9		MIA	MIA
2141	oolitic	6	30		MIA	M/LIA
2141	sandy 1	7	89		MIA	M/LIA
2141	sandy 2	4	19		MIA	M/LIA
2141	sandy 4	1	20		M/LIA	M/LIA
2143	BB1	21	387	ERJ (type 2); 2 countersunk handles; storage jar, flat-topped rim	LIA/ERB	LIA
2143	sandy 1	2	10		MIA	LIA
2145	BB1	2	29		LIA/ERB	LIA
2146	BB1	4	14		LIA/ERB	LIA
2146	sandy 5	2	18		M/LIA	LIA
2148	leached	2	6	shelly?	MIA	MIA
2148	sandy 1	10	66		MIA	MIA
2148	sandy 2	4	43		MIA	MIA
2150	flint	4	31	sparse flint	MIA	MIA
2150	sandy 1	2	13		MIA	MIA
2150	sandy 2	4	20	perforated lid knob	MIA	MIA
2150	shelly	1	10		MIA	MIA
2151	sandy 1	1	10	rim	MIA	MIA
2151	sandy 2	20	307	mostly 1 vessel: 12 conjoining sherds, part profile of convex jar	MIA	MIA
2161	sandy 1	5	22		MIA	MIA

2161	sandy 2	1	10		MIA	MIA
1001/1002	oolitic	1	7		MIA	M/LIA
1001/1002	sandy 1	3	14		MIA	M/LIA
1001/1002	sandy 2	5	20		MIA	M/LIA
1001/1002	sandy 3	2	8		M/LIA	M/LIA
PLT 003 100	sandy 3	2	9	ERJ	M/LIA	M/LIA
unstrat	NFCC	1	12		RB	unstrat
unstrat	sandy 2	3	17		MIA	unstrat
unstrat	sandy 3	9	42	jar rim	M/LIA	unstrat

Appendix 4: Flint data by context

Context	1	2	3	4	5	6	Comments	Burnt, unworked (no/wt(g))
1001	1						Post depositional edge damage	
1012								1/17
1013		1					burnt	2/230
1023	2	2					Only one big convincing piece, the other three (bladelets and flake) could be more recent	
1040	2							
1049	3	1	1	1			One flake in mint condition. End scraper on small flake, pressure flaked (EBA)	
1052	1						Mint	
1077	2							
2000			1					
2039	1	1					Broken flake, burnt. Flake mint	
2046	1	1		1			Crudely made end scraper, not mint, incipient cones on butt	
2051	1						Flake very sharp	4/207
2068	1						Very sharp, cortical butt	
2079		1						
2085		1					Very fresh	
2094	1						Patinated	
2105	1	1					Probably both used	
2108	3	1					Three pieces look very fresh	
2123	1	1					Condition suggests possibly derived	
2141	1						Flake very fresh	
2148					1		Basal flake, could be retouched; irregular/denticulate, direct	
2150	3	1				1	One flake probably from blade of scraper, the others near mint. Flint hammerstone	
2151	7	2	1				Small assemblage in near mint condition	
2161	1						near mint, hard hammer	
TOTALS	33	14	3	2	1	1		7/454

1 = flakes; 2 = broken flakes; 3 = broken blades; 4 = scrapers; 5 = retouched flakes; 7 = other tools

Appendix 5: Animal bone tables 10-21

Table 10: Butchery. *with bone in anatomical position.

Period	Species	Element	Cut type	No of cuts	Direction*	Comment
EIA	Cattle	Tibia	Light	3	---	Disart/skinning
EIA	Cattle	Metatarsal	Light	3	/\	Disart/skinning
EIA	Large mammal	Long bone	Light	1	\	Disart/skinning
EIA	Medium mammal	Long bone	Light	5	\	Disart/skinning
EIA	Unidentified	Unidentified	Light	7		
MIA	Sheep/goat	Humerus	Light	2	\---	Disarticulation

Table 11: Metrical information.

Period	Species	Element	Measurements (mm)
EIA	Cattle	Tibia	Bd 52.7, Dd 38.1
EIA	Cattle	Metatarsal	Bp 44.9, Dp 40.9, SD 24.7
MIA	Sheep/goat	Astragalus	Bd 16.3, GLm 25.5
MIA	Sheep/goat	Humerus	Bd 24.2, BT 24.0, HT 14.6
MIA	Sheep/goat	Humerus	Bd 26.9, 25.7, 16.9
M-LIA	Sheep/goat	Astragalus	Bd 15.9, GLI 24.5, GLm 23.5
M-LIA	Sheep/goat	Metatarsal	Bp 18.4, Dp 17.8
M-LIA	Sheep/goat	Metatarsal	Bp 16.1, Dp 16.2
LIA	Sheep/goat	Metatarsak	Bp 18.5, Dp 18.4
LIA-RB	Horse	Metatarsal	Bd 44.1, Bp 44.7, Ddf 28.6, Dp 40.4

Table 12: Pathological information.

Period	Species	Element	Description
EIA	Cattle	Tibia	Slight degenerative changes to distal articulation
LIA-RB	Horse	Metatarsal	Non-specific infection on shaft

Table 13: Minimum Number of Elements, cattle, sheep/goat and pig, Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age and Middle-Late Iron Age periods.

Element	Early Iron Age									Middle Iron Age									Middle Iron Age-Late Iron Age								
	Cattle			Sheep/goat			Pig			Cattle			Sheep/goat			Pig			Cattle			Sheep/goat			Pig		
	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un
Horncore																											
Zygomatic																											
Cranium										1					1												
Maxilla													1			1							1				
Mandible	1																		1					1			
Atlas																											
Axis																					1						
Cervical vertebra																											
Thor vertebra																											1

Lumbar vertebra																					
Sacrum																					
Ribs																					
Innominate		1																			
Scapula	1			1			1		1	1											
Humerus	1																			1	1
Radius				2	2																1
Ulna																					
Carpal																					
Metacarpal					1																
Prox phalanx																					
Interm.phalanx																					1
Distal phalanx																					
femur																					
tibia	1				1																1
fibula																					
patella																					
calcaneus	1	1																			
tarsal																					
astragalus																					1
metatarsal		3																			1

Table 14: Minimum Number of Elements, cattle, sheep/goat and pig for Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods.

Element	Late Iron Age									Late Iron Age-Romano British									
	Cattle			Sheep/goat			Pig			Cattle			Sheep/goat			Pig			
	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	Left	Right	Un	
Horncore																			
Zygomatic																			
Cranium																	1	1	
Maxilla																			
Mandible								1			1								
Atlas																			
Axis																			
Cervical vertebra																			
Thor vertebra																			
Lumbar vertebra																			
Sacrum																			
Ribs																			
Innominate																			
Scapula					1														
Humerus																			
Radius																			
Ulna																			

Carpal																			
Metacarpal																			
Prox phalanx																			
Interm.phalanx																			
Distal phalanx																			
femur																			
tibia																			
fibula																			
patella																			
calcaneus																			
tarsal																			
astragalus																			
metatarsal	1																		

Table 15: Element representation (NISP) for domesticates, all periods

	Early Iron Age				Middle Iron Age				Middle-Late Iron Age				Late Iron Age				Late Iron Age-Romano-British			
	Cattle	Sheep /goat	Pig	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Cattle	Sheep /goat	Pig	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Cattle	Sheep /goat	Pig	Horse
Horncore																				
Cranium					1														1	
Maxilla						1				1										
Mandible	1			1		1	1	1	1	1					1		1			
Atlas																				
Axis									1											
Cervical Vertebra																				
Thoracic Vertebra										1										
Lumbar Vertebra																				
Sacrum																				
Ribs																				
Innominate	1					1														
Scapula	1	1	1		2									1						
Humerus	1					2			1	1										
Radius		4			1	1				3										
Ulna					1															
Carpal																				
Metacarpal		2				2			1	1										
Femur																				
Tibia	1	1								1										
Patella																				
Calcaneus	2																			
Tarsal																				
Astragalus						1				1				1						
Metatarsal	3	1	1			1				2	1			2	1				2	1

Phalanges									1						1			
Loose teeth				4	1				2			1		1	1			1

Table 16: Fusion information for cattle, all periods

Fusion date	Element	Early Iron Age		Middle Iron Age		M-Late Iron Age		LIA-R-British	
		Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused
Early Fusing (7-10 mths)	Scapula			1					
(7-10mths)	Pelvis								
(12-18mths)	Humerus, distal	1				1			
(12-18mths)	Radius, proximal			1					
Later fusing (24-30mths)	Metacarpal, distal								
(27-36mths)	Metatarsal, distal								
(24-30mths)	Tibia, distal	1							
Late fusing (36-42mths)	Calcaneus								
(42-48 mnths)	Humerus, proximal								
(42-48mths)	Radius, distal								
(42-48mths)	Ulna								
(42 mnths)	Femur, proximal								
(42-48mths)	Femur, distal								
(42-48mths)	Tibia, proximal								

Table 17: Fusion in sheep/goat, all periods

Fusion date	Element	Early Iron Age		Middle Iron Age		M-Late Iron Age		LIA-R-British	
		Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused
Early Fusing (6-8mths)	Scapula, glenoid								
(6-10mths)	Pelvis, acetabulum			1					
(10mths)	Humerus, distal			2					
(10mths)	Radius, proximal								
Later fusing (18-24mths)	Metacarpal, distal					1			
(20-28mths)	Metatarsal, distal		1						
(18-24mths)	Tibia, distal								1
Latest fusing (30-36mths)	Calcaneus								
(36-42 mths)	Humerus, proximal					1			
(36mths)	Radius, distal					1			
(30mths)	Ulna								
(30-36mths)	Femur, proximal								
(36-42mths)	Femur, distal								
(36-42mths)	Tibia, proximal								

Table 18: Fusion of pig elements, all periods

Fusion date	Element	Early Iron Age		Middle Iron Age		M-Late Iron Age		LIA-R-British	
		Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused	Fused	Unfused
Early fusing (12mths)	Scapula , glenoid		1						
(12mths)	Pelvis, acetabulum								
(12mths)	Humerus, distal								
(12 mths)	Radius, proximal								
Later fusing (24 mths)	Metacarpal, distal								
(27 mths)	Metatarsal, distal						1		
(24mths)	Tibia, distal								
Late fusing (24-30 mths)	Calcaneus								
(42 mths)	Humerus, proximal								
(42mths)	Radius, distal								
(36-42 mths)	Ulna								
(42mths)	Femur, proximal								
(42mths)	Femur, distal								
(42mths)	Tibia, proximal								

Table 19: Deliberate fragmentation by species. All periods

Species	Early Iron Age		Middle Iron Age		M-Late Iron Age		Late Iron Age		LIA-Romano-British	
	Break	% of species	Break	% of species	Break	% of species	Break	% of species	Break	% of species
Cattle	3	30	-	-	1	24	-	-	-	-
Sheep/Goat	2	20	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
Pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large mammal	4	28	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Med mammal	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9		3		2		0		0	

Table 20: Taphonomic markers by species, Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age and Middle-Late Iron Age

Species	Early Iron Age						Middle Iron Age						Middle-Late Iron Age					
	Gnawing		Weathering		Burned		Gnawing		Weathering		Burned		Gnawing		Weathering		Burned	
	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%
Cattle	3	30	1	10	-	-	1	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-
Sheep/Goat	1	11	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	-	-	-	1	7	3	20	1	7
Pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	38	-	-
Med mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	20	-	-	2	20	-	-
Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	-	-	3	10	2	6
Total	4	6	1	1	-	-	3	3	15	17	3	15	1	1	12	17	3	5

Table 21: Taphonomic markers by species, Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age-Romano-British, Romano-British

Species	Late Iron Age						Late Iron Age-Romano-British						Romano-British					
	Gnawing		Weathering		Burned		Gnawing		Weathering		Burned		Gnawing		Weathering		Burned	
	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%
Cattle	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep/Goat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Med mammal	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	2	100	-	-
Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	6	1	6	-	-	1	4	7	43	1	4	-	-	2	100	-	-