JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON LAND AT MOREDON BRIDGE, WEST SWINDON, WILTSHIRE

By
Paul Riccoboni BA Arch AIFA

On behalf of

CgMs Consulting Ltd

November 2010

REPORT FOR	CgMs Consulting Ltd Burlington House Lypiatt Road Cheltenham GL50 2SY Wainhomes Developments Ltd Owlsfoot Business Centre Sticklepath, Okehampton Devon, EX20 2PA Telephone: 01837 841000 Facsimile: 01837 841019 Email: southwestsales@wainhomes.net
PREPARED BY:	Paul Riccoboni BA Arch AIFA
EDITED BY:	John Moore
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ENQUIRES TO:	John Moore Heritage Services Hill View Woodperry Rd Beckley Oxfordshire Tel/Fax: 01865 358300
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Abstract

John Moore Heritage Services were commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client Wainhomes Developments Ltd to undertake archaeological investigations on land at Moredon Bridge, West Swindon, Wiltshire (centred SU 1220 8700) in advance of a new housing development (Planning Reference: 08/00403/OUT).

Following the production of an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CGMS 2008), a geophysical survey indicated the presence of a variety of landscape features (Stratascan 2008), which were confirmed as archaeological in nature and predominately Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age in date during the subsequent archaeological evaluation (CAT 2009).

Further open area excavations enabled detailed investigation of these features and recovered artefacts dating from the Mesolithic through to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000-600/550BC). The most substantial remains relate to a series of ditched enclosures with associated occupation evidence including a ring gully of a prehistoric round house, 4-post structure and a wide distribution of isolated or grouped pits and postholes which could not be assigned with confidence to identifiable structures. The settlement evidence has been 'phased' based on stratigraphic relationships and spatial distributions. The site was used repeatedly during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period and was probably occupied on a seasonal basis

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location and Geology (Figure 1)

The site is situated on the fields to the west of Swindon (SU 1220 8700), immediately south east of Moredon Bridge, at heights varying from *c*. 87m AOD to 95m AOD (Fig 1). The area of the development site is roughly 13.5 hectares and the area of excavation was 6500m². The site is bounded by Purton Rd (B4553) and the B4534 to the northwest, the dismantled Midland and South Western Junction Railway to the northeast, The River Ray to the southeast and the Swindon and Stroud railway line to the southwest.

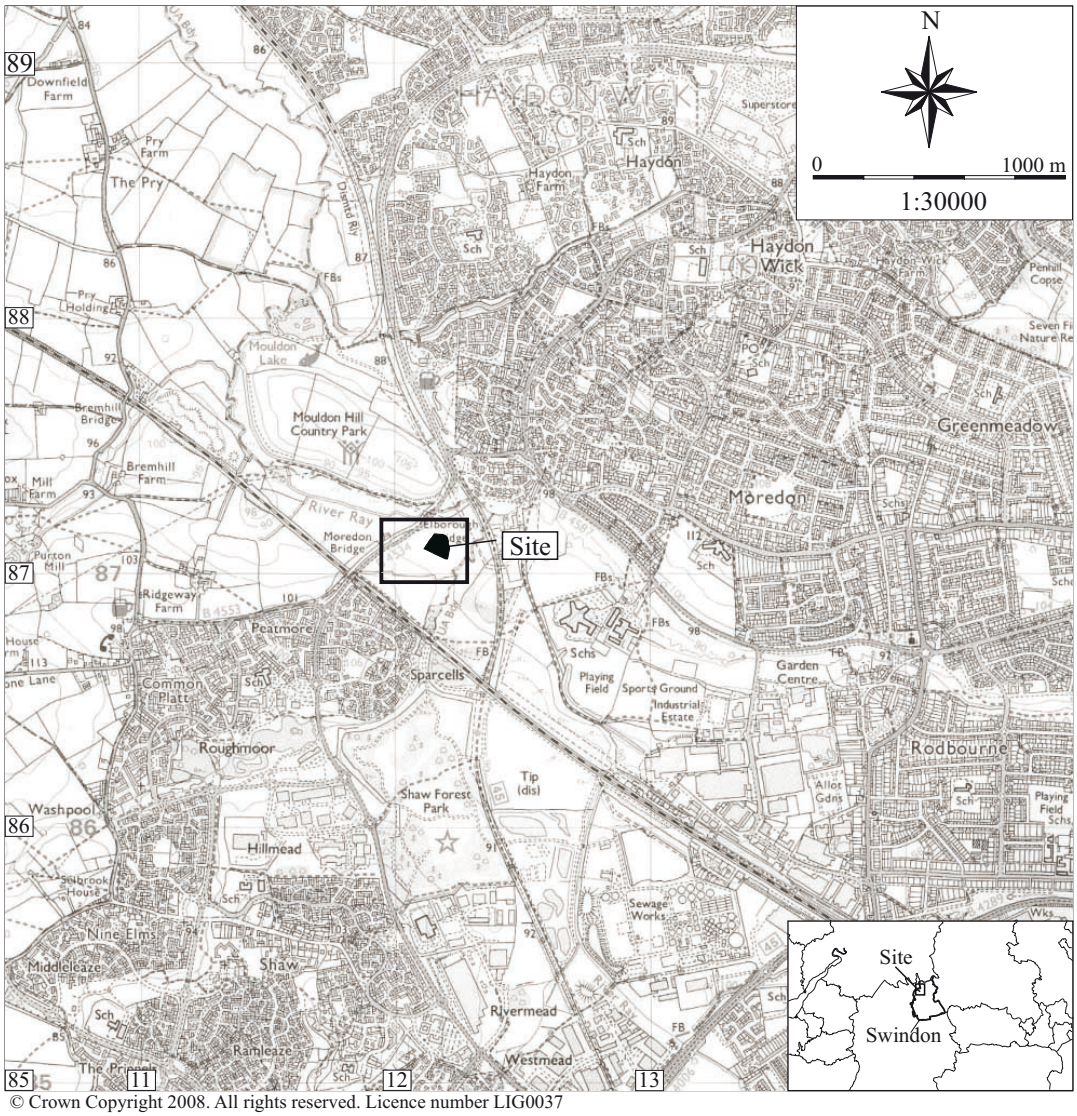
The geology across the site was consistent Oxford Clay. The Geological Survey Sheet of Great Britain, Sheet 252 shows alluvium at the southern end of the development plot bordering the River Ray.

Topographically the site occupies a low point in the landscape and is situated on a perched water table.

1.2 Planning Background

Planning permission was granted by Wiltshire Council for the construction of the new housing development (Planning Reference: 08/00403/OUT), subject to conditions following an appeal (App/J3910/A/08/2082566). The archaeological work was undertaken to address Condition 12 attached to the Appeal Decision, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority, now Wiltshire Council.

CgMs Consulting Ltd was commissioned by Wainhomes Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CGMS 2008) as part of the Stage 1 archaeological investigations. This report included a review of the HER data, historic map regression, review of available air photographs and a site visit. The desk based study concluded that the site had no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered



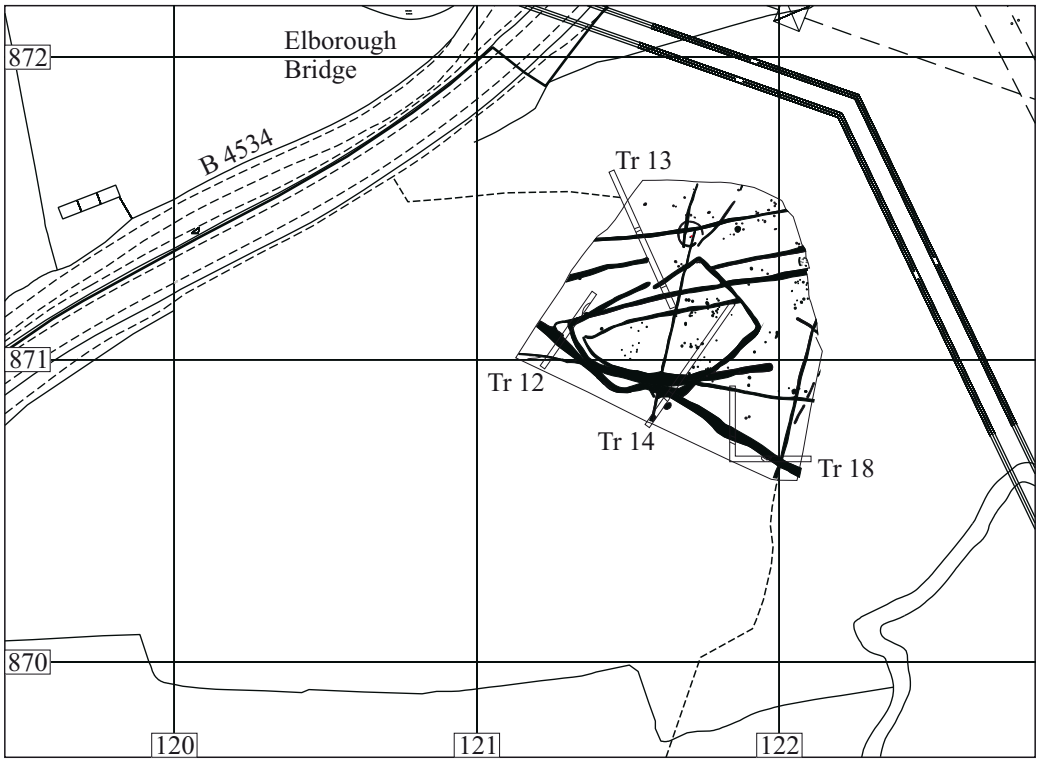


Figure 1. Site location

Battlefields or Historic Parks and Gardens on or near the Study site or any known archaeological sites or finds within the site. The assessment confirmed that there were nine archaeological assets within a 1km search radius (see section 2) and that there was potential for archaeological deposits particularly dating to the Roman period and for medieval agricultural features.

Following the Desk Based Assessment a geophysical survey was carried out across the development site (Stratascan 2009). The results supported the conclusions of the Desk Based Assessment with anomalies indicating buried ridge and furrow and a number of ditch and curvilinear anomalies concentrated to the north of the site.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in November 2009 (CAT 2009) in order to confirm the date and nature of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. It proved that a focus of activity existed around trenches 12, 14 and 18 (highlighted in the geophysical survey) and was dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA). The conclusions of the evaluation were that the area of settlement was typical of a rural settlement economy of this period and was defined by the clear boundary ditches. Other features included structural postholes and associated pits dated to the same period.

Based on the results of the evaluation the Wiltshire County Council Archaeologist Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger requested a specification to be produced by John Moore Heritage Services detailing the proposed methodology for the Moredon Bridge site to be fully excavated (Fig 3) around the area of importance defined by the geophysical survey and the archaeological evaluation.

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the archaeological excavation of the site between 10th March and 16th April 2010. The project was directed by Paul Riccoboni AIfA and managed by John Moore MIfA.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological desk based assessment confirmed that there were no recorded archaeological features, finds or sites within the study site. There are no scheduled monuments within the proposed development area, although monuments such as barrows and other earthworks are known in the wider landscape.

There were nine archaeological assets recorded within a 1km radius of the site. These earliest sites and findspots are of a prehistoric/Bronze Age date and comprised of the following; flint flakes, dated to the Neolithic, found at Hreod Parkway School (PRN 41959) some 500m east of the site; two ring ditches located some 350m and 250m to the north of the site (PRN 17410 & 17411) and a semi ditched enclosure (PRN 17449).

Iron Age and Roman pottery have been found at Hreod Parkway School (PRN 41931) and Roman pottery was retrieved from topsoil at Moulden Hill (PRN 10125 & 17506) 500m to the north of the site and from Hreod Parkway School (PRN 41960); and a medieval farmstead at Sparcells Farm (PRN 10147), some 200m to the south west. Traces of medieval Ridge and Furrow were observed during the site walkover (CGMS 2009).

See Appendix 1 for other sites known in the wider Wiltshire area.

2. PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The main aim of the archaeological work was to 'preserve by record' the archaeological remains in selected areas prior to development. Although no formal research aims were established at the outset of the project, some broad overall objectives were formulated at the beginning of the evaluation phase.

2.2 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to ascertain:

- *Further elucidate the results of the previous archaeological work*
- *Establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits not identified by the geophysical study and thereby confirm the validity of the results of this work.*
- *Establish the date, condition, quality, extent and depth of the archaeological features within the site.*

2.3 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were to determine:

- *Whether the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey are Roman or Iron Age and relate to the archaeological activity recorded at Hreod School*
- *To determine whether any of the anomalies relate to the medieval farmstead at Sparcells Farm; and*
- *To enable a more informed and focused mitigation strategy to be developed and agreed in consultation with the LPA in order to satisfy Condition 12 of the planning consent.*

2.4 The specific aims of the archaeological excavation were to:

- *Define the deposition and background environment of the site*
- *Define the nature of the prehistoric settlement of the site*
- *Attempt to ascertain a chronology for the prehistoric features;*
- *Define the nature and extent of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity both within the site and within the context of the wider prehistoric landscape;*
- *Define the nature and extent of particular activity and occupational areas within the enclosures;*
- *Investigate late prehistoric landscape remains and define how these relate to the wider later prehistoric landscape;*
- *Define the site formation processes and the effects these may have had on the survival and integrity of prehistoric archaeological deposits.*

2.5 Some research aims have been added to the initial excavation aims following the completion of the fieldwork:

- *To understand the full plan and landscape history of the site, in particular the nature of the Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age activity evidenced on the site during Stage 3 excavations*

- *To identify and characterise the nature of any of other archaeological periods represented*

3. STRATEGY

Wiltshire County Council issued a Brief for the work, which John Moore Heritage Services carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The recording was carried out in accordance to the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

3.1 Project Methodology

The excavation area (Fig 2) was mechanically stripped using a 13 tonne 360º tracked excavator fitted with 1.8m wide ditching bucket under constant supervision by suitably qualified archaeologist. The soil was stockpiled at the southern end of the site using a 7 tonne dumper.

Once the machine strip of the areas was completed a fixed site grid was established relative to Ordnance Datum using a GPS Survey Station. A full pre-excavation plan was prepared as the stripping progressed using this site grid. This information was made available to the Project Manager, CgMs Consulting Ltd and the Wiltshire County Archaeologist during site visits.

Archaeological features across the site were excavated in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (JHMS 2010). All excavation work was carried out in line with the accepted professional standards.

The Specification detailed the sampling strategy and was agreed with the Wiltshire County Archaeologist prior to the start of works. The following sampling strategy was employed:

- all structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded.

- ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; with the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature considered. This was achieved by a minimum 15% sample of each feature. Sufficient artefact assemblages were recovered (where possible) to assist in dating the stratigraphic sequence and for obtaining ample ceramic groups for comparison with other sites.

- all pits were initially half-sectioned and then fully recorded. Pits and postholes were subsequently fully excavated to facilitate 100% collection of artefact assemblages (in most instances), subject to discussion with the Wiltshire County Archaeologist.

- for post and stake holes where they were clearly not forming part of a structure (see above) 100% (by number) were be half-sectioned ensuring that all relationships are investigated. Where deemed necessary, by artefact content, a number were fully excavated.

- for other types of feature such as working hollows, quarry pits etc., all relationships were ascertained and the level of sample excavation agreed with the Wiltshire County Archaeologist in order to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.

It was stated in the WSI that there was an option to increase the size of the excavation by 10% if justifiable on archaeological grounds; for example if significant archaeological features extended beyond the initial designated boundaries.

It was not thought necessary to use any contingency as the site was clearly defined within the excavation area with good clearance on the southern and western boundaries. Features were continuing on beyond the eastern limit of the site but this area fell outside the area of development and will be left undisturbed by development.

The sampling strategies for palaeoenvironmental remains were established once the area had been stripped, a strategy was decided upon in conjunction with the Project Manager John Moore, the Wiltshire County Archaeologist Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger and Greg Pugh of CgMs Consulting Ltd. The strategy employed was in accordance with the established research targets and with the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. For carbonised plants remains, small bones and small objects, bulk samples of a minimum of 40 litres (up to 60 litres for early prehistoric features) or 100% of small contexts were collected. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate deposits.

A full black and white, colour (35mm transparency) and digital photographic record was maintained. This illustrated the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork and where appropriate overall photographs of the excavated site and/or principle features for publication.

Where cremated bone was identified a 100% sample was collected in order to bulk sample with the specific aim of collecting any charred remains and burnt bone material.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

In total 18 evaluation trenches and one excavation area have been excavated at the site, during the two stages of work. Of the 18 evaluation trenches, 5 trenches were recorded as containing archaeological features. These trenches were: 13, 14, 15, 17 & 18.

The results of the evaluation trenches are summarised below in Table 1 (CAT 2009). Full details of the results of the excavations are given below. All details are housed with the site archive. A fairly restricted range of dates were obtained from specialist assessment during the post-excavation process. This places the majority of activity on the site within the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The pottery data generally could not provide any more refined site phasing, primarily as a result of the problems inherent in the close dating of LBA pottery.

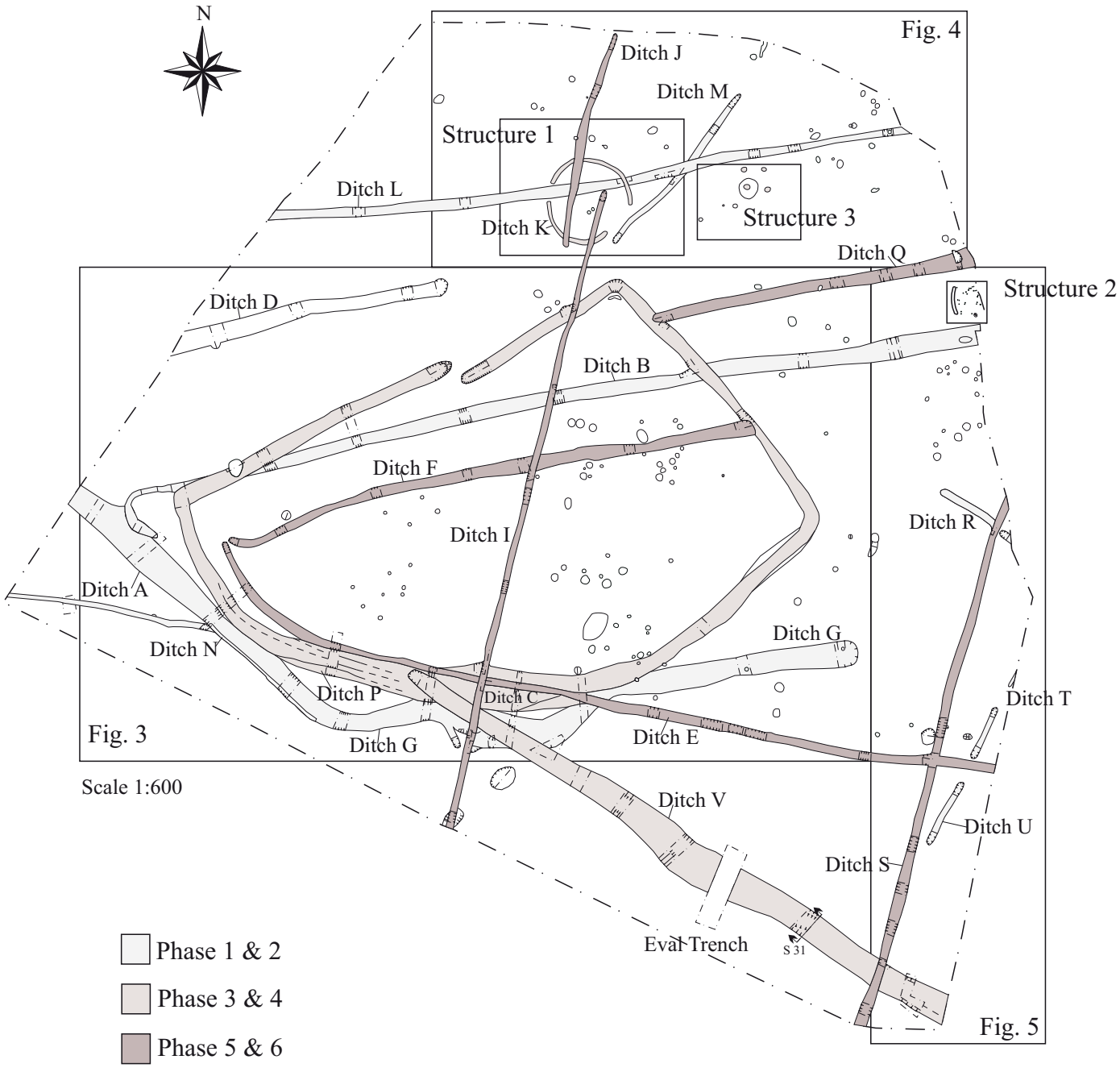


Figure 2. Plan of area

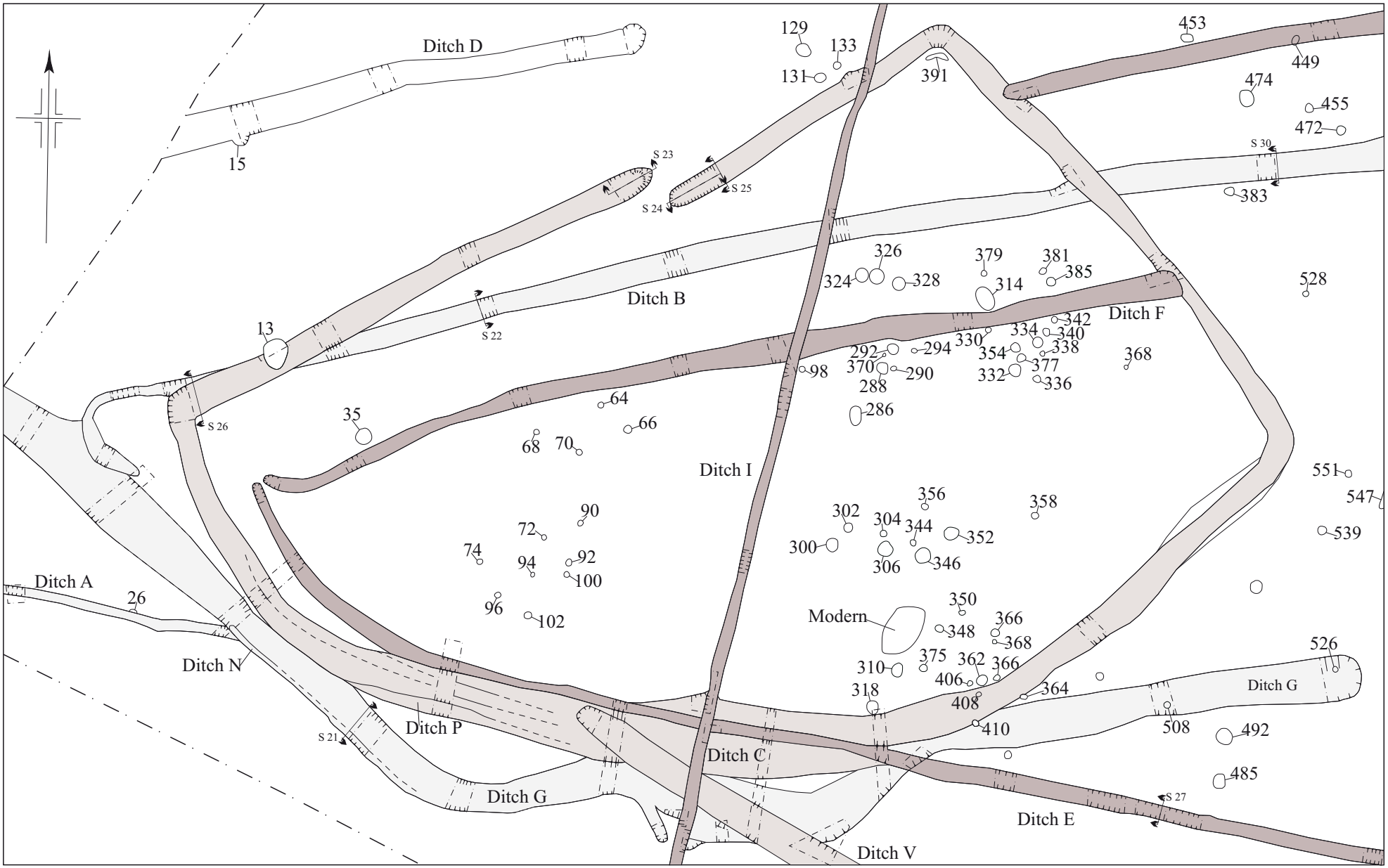


Figure 3, Enclosure

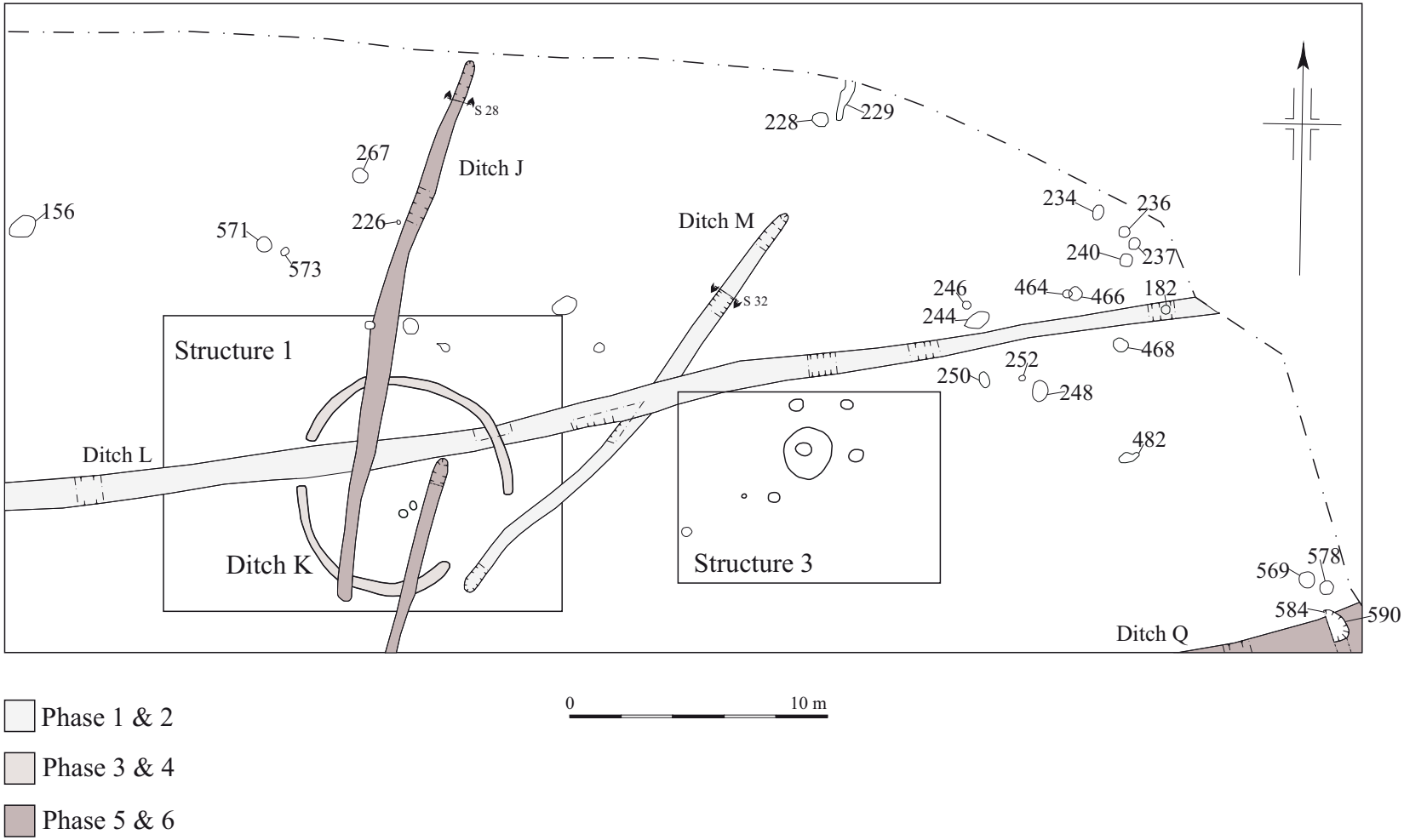


Figure 4. North of the enclosure

more refined site phasing, primarily as a result of the problems inherent in the close dating of LBA pottery. A C14 sample was processed by Prof Gordon Cook at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS (SUERC) radiocarbon dating laboratory which helped to establish a more precise date for the pottery which can be used as reference for future projects in the Wiltshire area.

During the excavation and subsequent initial post-excavation analysis, ditch features and coherent sets of features were grouped together. The groupings were established on the basis of the association of the features in plan and the stratigraphic relationships established on site, combined with the dating evidence. This facilitated consideration of site development and land use patterns. Each grouping was assigned a feature letter on the basis of their relative associations e.g., a ditch feature with consistent dating evidence will generally be considered as one feature if the profiles, fills and dating evidence are consistent. Ditch features therefore have one group letter. All original context numbers (assigned on site) have been kept as unique identifiers for sections excavated across ditch features. Every section had a unique cut and fill number assigned. Context numbers in [ ] indicate features i.e. cuts, while numbers in ( ) show feature fills or deposits of materials.

4.2 Quantification of Site Archive

Table 1: Summary of features within Stage 2 evaluation trenches

T No.	Cut No.	Feature Description	Provis. Date
13	**13004**	Ditch: (E-W Aligned) Primary fill contained Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Corresponded to anomaly on geophysical survey. *Re-examined in Stage 3 excavation.*	LBA/EIA
14	**14004**	Ditch: (NW-SE Alignment) Dark upper fill containing Bronze Age pottery. *Re-examined in Stage 3 excavations*	BA
	14009	Pit: contained charcoal, stone and fired clay	
	14010	Posthole: contained post pipe and one fill with Bronze Age pottery and worked flint	BA
18	**18005**	Ditch: (NW-SE Alignment) which was wide and shallow with a flint scraper and animal bone within its fill. One sherd of Roman pottery found which was probably intrusive. *Re-examined in Stage 3 excavation.*	Prehistoric
	18006/18008	Tree throw feature; which contained animal bone and prehistoric pottery	Prehistoric
	18011	Posthole: contained one fill with animal bone and fired clay alongside a possible spindlewhorl	Prehistoric
	18014	Posthole: contained animal bone and fired clay	Prehistoric

Excavation phase
A total of 731 further individual contexts were encountered during the Stage 3 excavations and each was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet. Forty nine sheets of plans and sections were drawn on plastic drawing film, providing plans at scales of 1:100, 1:20 and Sections at 1:10. An overall site plan was maintained at a scale of 1:100 and a total of 273 section drawings.

A total of 253 level readings were taken during the excavation phase using the dumpy level and these were recorded on Level Recording Sheets. Additional levels were taken when the site was planned using a Leica 1200 system. The photographic record is listed on pro-forma sheets and consists of approximately 310 black and white exposures, approximately 305 colour transparencies. A full digital photographic record was also maintained for section photographs and general working shots.

Table 2: Summary of quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	731
Plan and sections sheets	49 (1:100, 1:20 and 1:10)
Bulk Samples	35
Registered finds	0
Photographs	310 black and white exposures and 305 colour slide films used
Bulk finds	2 boxes
Environmental flots/residue	1 box

4.3 EXCAVATION RESULTS

4.3.1 **The Stratigraphic Sequence** by Paul Riccoboni

Within the excavation area a series of LBA enclosure ditches, pits and postholes were revealed across the site (Figure 2). The stratigraphic sequence of overburden recorded across the area consisted of the following deposits (earliest to latest). The natural geology was light brown-orange compact clay silt (Oxford Clay) (03). Lying directly above the natural was light brown silty clay (02), up to a maximum depth of 0.30m in places (subsoil). The uppermost deposit was grey-brown silty clay (01) *c*. 0.30m thick (topsoil).

The Excavation Area revealed a total of 196 features (Figs. 2-6) comprising some 21 ditches, 25 pit features, 123 postholes, 26 stakeholes and one tree hole. The site had been occupied continuously (perhaps seasonally) over one time period with the main phase of occupation during the Late Bronze Age through to the earliest Iron Age. Within the Late Bronze Age period different 'phases' of activity can be ascertained from stratigraphic relationships established during archaeological excavation. It is proposed that seven episodes of distinguishable phasing happened during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period.

4.4 Mesolithic (*c* 8500-4000BC): Period 1

No features were dated to this Period. Evidence for Mesolithic activity came from a number of worked flints found scattered across the site characteristic of the Mesolithic period, most notably a Mesolithic microlith from the base of Ditch C.

4.5 Neolithic (3500-2200BC): Period 2

No features were dated to this Period. Evidence for Neolithic activity came from a number of worked flints found in various locations across the site and two sherds of Beaker pottery from Ditch C. The flint and pottery sherds are considered to be residual.

4.6 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000-600BC) Period 3: Phase 1

The earliest field ditches of Phase 1 (Features A, M, R, T & U) would have defined field boundaries of the first Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement. These ditches show no evidence of being re-cut or re-defined which may indicate they were not in use for a long time period. Similar shape, size and dimensions, along with pottery and/or stratigraphic relationships with later features, dated the features categorised within this phase.

In the south-western corner of the site was Ditch A (Figure 2; Figure 3). This ditch was *c*.36m in length had three sections excavated across it: [005], [026] &[050]. The excavated sections confirmed that the ditch had a consistent shape and dimensions (<0.16-0.18m in depth <0.40- 0.45m in width) with a similar mid grey-brown silty clay fill throughout.

Ditch M was *c*. 20m in length and had a total of four hand excavated sections across it: [143], [147], [151] & [180]. This feature was cut by Ditch L shown in section [147]. Pottery sherds dating to the LBA/EIA were recovered from sections [143], [147] & [151]. Section [151] was representative of the shape and form of this feature (Figure 4; Figure 7; Section 32) *c*. 0.60m in width and had a slightly varying depth between 0.13- 0.16m. The profile of the ditch was bowl shaped and contained one soft mid grey brown silty clay fill (152) with inclusions of pottery sherds (30g) dating to the LBA/EIA and small quantities of burnt bone (7/1g) alongside charcoal flecks (30/2g) (see finds section).

Ditch R was stratigraphically an early feature cut by Ditch S (Figure 2; Figure 5). The feature was north-west south-east aligned, *c*. 6.5m in length and had two sections excavated across it: [592] & [649]. This feature was very shallow and contained one homogenous fill throughout its length with no datable finds. Section [592] showed profile and shape of 0.33m width and 0.03m depth (Figure 5; Figure 7; Section 33) with shallow concave sides and a relatively flat base. The cut was filled by firm dark black-brown silty clay with no inclusions (591).

Ditch U was 7m in length and very similar in shape and form to Features R and T (Figure 2; Figure 5). This north-east south-west aligned short ditch may have formed a segmented field enclosure with Ditches R and T. However, the other half of this enclosure lies outside of the excavation area and is therefore only assumed. Ditch U had two sections excavated across it at either end of the feature: [651] & [653]. The profiles of these two sections were very similar. Section [651] had a with of 0.36m and depth of 0.07m with gradually sloping concave sides and a gently rounded base (Figure 5; Figure 7; Section 34) filled by mid grey-brown silty clay with no inclusions (650).

Ditch T was on the same alignment as Ditch U (Figure 2; Figure 5). It had a length of 5.5m and two sections excavated at either end: [607] & [609]. The profiles within these sections were very similar. Section [609] was 0.43m in width and 0.11m in depth with shallow concave sides and a gently rounded base filled by firm mid grey-brown silty clay (608) with pottery dated to the LBA/EIA recovered from it alongside animal bone and worked flint inclusions.

4.7 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000-600BC) Period 3: Phase 2

The Phase 2 field system is broadly delimited by Features G, B & L. Ditch G pre-dated the main D-shaped enclosure (Ditch C: Phase 3) and had an irregular shape towards the southern side of the site, probably caused by a re-cut just visible on the south side also obscured by a later ditch (Ditch V).

Ditch G had a wide and fairly deep cut towards the western end of the site but shallowed out considerably at its eastern end. It is thought that this ditch formed a rectangular shaped enclosure with Ditch B. Where the two features joined a section was excavated to prove the ditches were contemporary. Ditch L was also thought to be part of this phase and is aligned parallel with Ditch B which may have formed part of a prehistoric droveway.

Ditch G, which had a total length of 95m was stratigraphically later than Ditch A. Ditch G had 12 sections excavated across it: [017], [048], [052], [088], [104], [269], [686], [667], [583], [420], [506] & [524]. This ditch had greatest depth near the western end of the site and it became shallow at the eastern end where it terminated. The ditch did not have a consistent shape and size. Section [088] was representative of the shape and form of this ditch towards its western end (Figure 3; Figure 7; Section 21). It had a width of 2.4m, depth of 0.30m with concave sides and an almost flat base and was filled by firm mid grey-brown silty clay with no finds (087). Other sections excavated across this ditch produced datable materials. Section [017] was the western most section excavated across Ditch G and contained pottery dated to the LBA/EIA alongside 8 flint flakes (see Appendix 3). Towards the eastern end of the feature the shape and form of the ditch changed represented in section by [506]. At this location the feature had a width of 1.70m and a depth of 0.17m with gradual concave sides and a gently rounded base, filled by mid orange-brown silty clay (506) with no inclusions.

A short stub could be seen extending from the feature on its southern side: Section [433]. This was very shallow (0.06m in depth) and filled by compact mid yellow-grey silty clay (422) with a high percentage of natural flint gravels. A probable re-cut also existed on the southern edge of the ditch shown in sections [433], [457] & [598].

Cut into the south side of Ditch G was Ditch N. This ditch was narrow and was orientated on a NW-SE alignment with two sections excavated across it [084] & [086]. Ditch N terminated where Ditch G changes direction near section [104]. Section [086] was representative of the shape and form of this feature (Figure 3; Figure 7, Section 21). It had a width of 0.60m and 0.25m depth filled by firm dark grey-brown silty clay (085) with no finds.

Ditch B was thought to be broadly contemporary with Ditch G and had 10 sections excavated across it: [028], [007], [011], [037], [076], [126], [135], [439], [601] & [613]. It was *c*. 88m in length and orientated on a near east-west alignment. Section [076] was representative of the shape and form of the feature (Figure 2; Figure 3; Figure 7; Section 22). It was 0.42m in depth and 1.30m wide with concave sides and gently rounded base filled by mid orange-brown silty clay of a loose consistency (075) with no finds. Pottery sherds were recovered from section [028] of a LBA/EIA date.

Ditch L was 64m in length and had a total of nine sections excavated across it: [176], [174], [192], [214], [145], [168], [185], [674] & [184]. This feature was orientated on an approximate east-west alignment and was generally shallow with concave sides

and a rounded base. It cut across Ditch M and was cut by Ditches K and J. Section [168] was representative of the shape and dimensions of this feature. It had a width of 0.86m and a total depth of 0.16m. The cut was filled by mid grey-brown silty clay (167) of a compact consistency with no finds.

4.8 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000-600BC) Period 3: Phase 3

The Phase 3 field system was represented by a D – shaped enclosure formed by Ditch C. This feature had an entrance on its northern side formed by two terminals: [060] & [108]. To the north of the enclosure was a ring gully, which once formed part of a round house (Structure 1). A 4-post structure (Structure 3) was located to the east of the round house and was probably contemporary. Part of a possible second round house was seen at the eastern end of the site (Structure 2) composed of a series of stake holes and curved segmented gully. The remainder of this possible structure continues beyond the limits of excavation and was left to be preserved in situ.

Ditch C was proven to be stratigraphically later than Ditch B and G in section and plan (Figure 2; Figure 3). This ditch formed the main D-shaped enclosure and had 19 interventions placed across it: [060], [044], [042], [009], [054], [172], [271], [688], [320], [404], [373], [415], [477], [397], [437], [429], [150], [142] & [108]. This ditch was seen to be re-cut in places: Sections [082], [170] & [418]. The feature had varied width from 0.97- 2.73m and was between 0.15 – 0.75m in depth. It was filled by fairly consistent mid- dark brown grey silty clay with pottery, worked flints, animal bones and natural gravels throughout.

The ditch formed an enclosure with one entrance on its northern side. The terminal ends which formed the entrance way were both fully excavated. Section [060] was the western side of the enclosure entrance. It was 1.38m in width and 0.75m in depth with steep concave sides and contained three separate fills (059), (058) & (057) (Figure 7; Section 23). The earliest of these fills was compact orange-brown sandy clay (059) with manganese staining considered to be eroded natural formed against the walls of the ditch cut. Above this was mid brown-grey silty clay (058) with mottled orange patches. This fill was sampled for environmental reasons and had finds including animal bone identified as mammal (29/100g) and 8 debitage flint flakes within it of Neolithic to Bronze Age date. The latest fill was mid grey-brown silty clay (057) with pottery (20g) dated to the LBA/EIA alongside one flint flake.

Section [108] was excavated across the eastern ditch terminal, which formed part of the entrance to the enclosure. The south-western facing section proved the ditch was 1.10m in width and 0.40m in depth with concave sides and a rounded base (Figure 2; Figure 3; Figure 7; Section 24; Section 25). This section showed four fills with the earliest being compact mid yellow-grey silty clay (106) with two flint flakes. Above (106) was mid brown-grey silty clay (128) of a compact consistency with a high concentration of burnt stones and one flint flake. Directly above (128) was grey-black silty clay (127) with organically rich content <1006> which contained small amounts of charcoal of *Maloidaeoe* roundwood (Table 12; 6g), shell (1g) and animal bone (6/1g). The latest fill was compact mid yellow-brown silty clay (105) with animal bone inclusions (16/22g) identified as medium and miscellaneous mammal.

Shown in the southern facing section of the Ditch C terminal [108] was an additional fill (107) seen at the terminal of the ditch. This fill was compact grey-yellow clay silt that may have been original side collapse from the wall of the ditch.

Although not seen in section, upon excavation within sections [060] and [108] the cut of the natural became very rounded at the terminals and were interpreted as possible

posthole cuts. The shape of the rounded ends were very subtle but indicated large posts which could have marked the entrance way to the enclosure or formed part of a gate.

Section [009] was located at the corner of Feature C and was representative of the typical shape and form of the feature (Figure 3; Figure 7; Section 26). It had concave sides and a rounded base with two fills (unclear contact between them). The primary fill was compact mid orange-brown silty clay (008) with pottery dating to the MBA/LBA and flint flakes. Directly above this context was compact mid brown-grey silty clay (023) with animal bone (5/1g) and one tertiary flint flake.

Two other sections were placed on the corners of the enclosure ditch: sections [150] & [477]. Section [150] was 0.50m in depth and 1.75m in width, with gently sloping concave sides forming a rounded base. It was filled by compact light grey-brown silty clay (149) with one pottery sherd dated to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (1/3g) alongside one LBA/EIA sherd (1/2g) and two indeterminate prehistoric sherds (2/1g). The flint flakes recovered from this section totalled 16 pieces, burnt bone fragments (5/1g) were also recovered alongside an isolated mandible of a cow found near the surface of the fill.

Section [477] was 1.2m in depth, 2.70m in width with a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a rounded base. The primary fill was mid grey-brown silty clay (476) with some animal bone inclusions (47/318g). The secondary fill was loose dark grey-brown silty clay (475) with occasional charcoal flecking and angular flint gravels (<50mm) throughout. A large mandible was recovered from the surface of this fill identified as a horse.

The feature was shallow along its south eastern side shown in sections [404] & [373]. The ditch seems to have been re-cut along its length near this location shown in section [418], perhaps in order to redefine it.

The Roundhouse: Structure 1 (Figure 6)

Just to the north of the D – shaped enclosure was a ring gully (Ditch K) which represented the surviving remains of a round house dated by pottery sherds to the LBA/EIA. Ring gully K was *c*. 21m in length and had an inside diameter of just over 7m. In total 10 sections were excavated across Feature K: [110], [114], [118], [162], [164], [166], [194], [199], [216] & [212]. Section [166] (Figure 4; Figure 6; Section 6) was typical of the shape and dimensions of this feature. It had a width of 0.22m and a depth of 0.07m. It was filled by dark brown-grey silty clay (165) with pottery sherds dating from both the MBA/LBA & LBA/EIA.

Section [199] was excavated across the ring gully where it got gradually deeper until it terminated at section [212]. The form of the gully changed to a U- shaped profile with sharper break of slope, 0.21m in depth and 0.46m in width (Figure 4; Figure 6; Section 7). It had two fills with the primary fill consisting of compact dark grey-brown silty clay (198) with no inclusions and secondary fill (197) 0.10m thick and 0.23m in width which contained high percentage of re-deposited natural indicating a rapid backfilling of the gully when it finally when out of use. There was no evidence of postholes, ghost timbers or timber sections within the gully. Some flint flake debitage found within the ring gully may suggest that the gully was infilled from the interior of the hut circle where domestic activities were taking place.

The ring gully had a 3m interruption where the entrance to the round house would have been although no evidence of a porch could be traced. The only additional

structural evidence were two shallow postholes located near its centre: [263] & [265]. Posthole [263] (Figure 6; Section 10) was initially half sectioned which showed a profile of 0.27m in diameter and 0.07m in depth with concave sides and a gently rounded base. The posthole was filled with compact dark brown grey silty clay (262) with stone packing inclusions. Posthole [265] (Figure 6; Section 8) had a very similar profile and fill as [263] and was probably contemporary and associated with the structure.

To the north of Structure 1 were a series of scattered shallow postholes. Only three may have been associated with Structure 1: [275], [277] & [279] (Figure 6; Section's 10, 11 & 12) as spatially they mimic the curve of the ring gully, indicating they may have once held posts that acted as structural supports for the house.

Table 3; Table of small circular features (postholes) to the north of Structure 1

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
156	0.93	0.30	Light greenish grey silty clay (155) Dark brown silty clay (154); Latest fill Dark greenish brown silty clay (153) with animal bone (5/25g) and charcoal flecks	4
158	0.70	0.07	Light yellow grey silty clay (157)	4
160	0.45	0.09	Light yellow grey silty clay (159)	4
228	0.40	0.09	Mid grey brown silty clay (227)	4
267	0.69	0.15	Mid grey brown silty clay (266) with stone packing and charcoal flecks and burnt bone (73/10g)	4
275	0.48	0.05	Mid grey brown silty clay (274)	6
277	0.52	0.08	Mid grey brown silty clay (276) with rare charcoal flecks.	6
279	0.30	0.07	Mid grey brown silty clay (278)	6
571	0.58	0.22	Dark black brown silty clay (570)	4
573	0.25	0.15	Dark black brown silty clay (572)	4

Structure 2 (Figure 2, Figure 6)

Another probable ring gully (part of a ring gully or pennanular gully: Feature W) was seen on the north-eastern edge of the site between Ditches B & Q. Curvilinear feature W had a total length of 2.7m, a width of 0.30m and a total depth of 0.10m. It had two slots excavated across it: [555] & [557] filled by dark black-grey silty clay. On the eastern side of this gully were a series of stakeholes: [702]-[752] (Figure 6; Structure 2). These stakeholes were all of similar shape and form measuring from *c*. 0.02m - 0.10m in diameter and *c*. 0.02- 0.10m in depth. The stakeholes, which formed this group were not in any consistent pattern, but may represent a long period of occupation with successive re-building or replacing of wattle and daub walls.

One posthole was discovered within the group of stakeholes: [642] (Figure 6; Structure 2). It was almost straight sided 0.30m in width and 0.23m in depth and contained one compact mid brown grey silty clay fill (641).

In order to understand this group of features fully it would be necessary to further excavate this area to the east and expose any more potential surviving ring gully and/or stakeholes and postholes.

Structure 3 (Figure 6)

Assigned to this phase based on the pottery dating and spatial distribution in relation to Structure 1 was Structure 3. It was 11 metres to the east of Structure 1 and was a four-post structure composed of four large postholes: [202], [205], [208] & [210] (Figure 6; Structure 3). All of the posts had a similar shape and form; *c*. 0.40m in width and *c.* 0.50m in depth with steep vertical sides and a flat base. The structure was almost square and measured 2m x 2m. All of the postholes in this group had two fills with the latest fill showing clear evidence of *in situ* burning which probably happened when the structure was finally put out of use.

Posthole [202] was representative of the shape and form of the postholes within this structure (Figure 6; Section 19). It was sub circular in shape and had a 0.50m diameter with 0.57m depth. It had sharp break of slope and near vertical sides with a flat base filled by two separate fills: (201) was the primary fill of a firm compaction, mid black-grey colour and silty clay composition. The latest fill (200) was 0.10m in thickness and 0.43m in diameter with dark black colour thought to represent the remains of *in situ* burning. It contained five sherds of pottery dated to the LBA/EIA within the latest fill (200) and fragments of burnt bone (8/1g)

Posthole [210] (Figure 6; Structure 3; Section 20) formed part of this group. It was cut through an earlier pit feature [261] 2.42m in diameter and of a total depth of 0.18m. It was filled by mid grey silty clay (260) with two flint flakes (one fire affected).

Three small postholes were located to the immediate south east of Structure 3: [256], [258] & [273] (Figure 6; Structure 3; Sections 14, 15 & 16), but formed no discernable relationship or spatial arrangement.

4.9 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000-600BC) Period 3: Phase 4:

Ditch V (Figure 2) was a minimum of 64m in length and orientated on an approximate NE-SW alignment. A total of nine sections were excavated across it: [602], [637], [533], [500], [502], [596], [684], [271] & [697]. Sections [697], [684] & [635] show the ditch to be re-cut at these locations. Section [635] and [637] were representative of the shape and dimensions. It had a total width of 2m and depth of 0.55m. Section [637] revealed the original feature to be 2m in width and 0.58m in depth with one light grey-brown silty clay fill (636) with occasional charcoal flecking and orange clay mottling throughout. Cut into the top of (636) was [635] a re-cut of Feature V with concave sides and a gently rounded base filled by dark grey-brown silty clay (634) with high concentrations of charcoal throughout and two sherds of LBA/EIA pottery (Figure 7; Section 31).

4.10 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000-600BC) Period 3: Phase 5

In total 14 sections were excavated across Ditch E: [018], [029], [700], [422], [678], [690], [322], [581], [412], [481], [496], [494], [504] & [575]. This feature had a total length of 81m and was seen continuing beyond the limit of excavation on the eastern side of the site. Section [496] was representative of Ditch E and had a width of 0.68m and depth of 0.22m (Figure 2; Figure 7; Section 27). The feature had concave sides and a gently rounded base and was filled with mid grey-brown silty clay (495) with rare charcoal flecking and flint gravels. Dating evidence was recovered from three sections across Feature E: [018], [504] & [530] which were pottery sherds of LBA/EIA date.

Ditch E terminated within the D-shaped enclosure next to the terminal of Ditch F indicating that these two ditches are probably contemporary.

Ditch F formed part of this enclosure with Ditch E and S. In total this feature had seven sections excavated across it: [020], [031], [046], [062], [123], [316] & [393]. The feature was 53m in length and was between 0.13 – 0.30m in depth and 0.56 – 1.5m in width. Section [062] (Figure 2; Figure 3) was representative of the shape and form of this feature. It was 0.30m in depth and 1m in width and had concave sides forming a rounded base. The fill was compact grey brown silty clay (061) with no finds or inclusions.

Feature S (Figure 2) had a minimum length of 50m and was extending beyond the limits of the area of excavation. It had a total of eight sections hand excavated across it: [663], [661], [659], [617], [633], [530], [586] & [647]. A section designed to establish a stratigraphic relationship between Features E & S was placed at the junction where the two ditches met. As a result no relationship could be established indicating that Ditch E and S were contemporary. The entire junction was then excavated in the hope of retrieving datable finds, but no finds were recovered. Section [659] had fairly sharp concave sides forming a rounded base (Figure 2; Figure 5; Figure 7; Section 29). Within the cut was compact light grey-brown silty clay (658) with no finds. No pottery sherds were recovered from any of the sections excavated across this feature.

Ditch Q (Figure 2) was a minimum of 32m in length extending beyond the limits of the area of excavation. It had a total of six slots excavated across it: [579], [567], [605], [431], [190] & [451]. This feature terminated on the edge of Ditch Feature C shown in section [431]. Section [451] (Figure 2; Figure 7; Section 30) was *c*. 0.85m in width and 0.10m in depth with shallow concave sides and a gently rounded base filled by mid orange-grey silty clay (450). No pottery sherds were collected from any sections excavated across this feature.

4.11 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000-600BC) Period 3: Phase 6

Cutting across ring gully (Feature K) were two later ditches. Ditch J was 22m in length and had five sections excavated across it at regular intervals: [116], [672], [196], [226] & [224]. Section [224] was representative of shape and dimensions with a width of 0.35m and a depth of 0.09m concave sides and a gently rounded base (Figure 2; Figure 4; Figure 7; Section 28). It was filled by mid grey-brown silty clay (223) with some flint gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

Ditch I was a minimum of 64m in length and had a total of 13 sections excavated across it: [425], [470], [441], [445], [670], [296], [308], [119], [121], [138], [140], [114] & [232]. The feature was stratigraphically the latest feature on site and had pottery sherds recovered from four of the hand excavated sections which dated to the LBA/EIA. It cut across Ditches K, C, B, F, E, G & V. Ditch I had a fairly consistent shape and profile throughout its length ranging from 0.14 – 0.30m in thickness and 0.36- 0.60m in width and was filled by dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking.

4.12 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1000-600BC) Period 3: Unphased

Within the western side of the D- shaped enclosure (Figure 2; Figure 3) were several postholes not assigned to any specific phase but are probably Late Bronze Age Period. The most likely phase is considered to be Phase 5 when the function of the D-shaped enclosure may have changed from livestock use to other domestic function. They all have similar shape, form and fills which may further indicate they are contemporary. Several possible pairs of post-holes were noted; e.g. [064]/[066] &

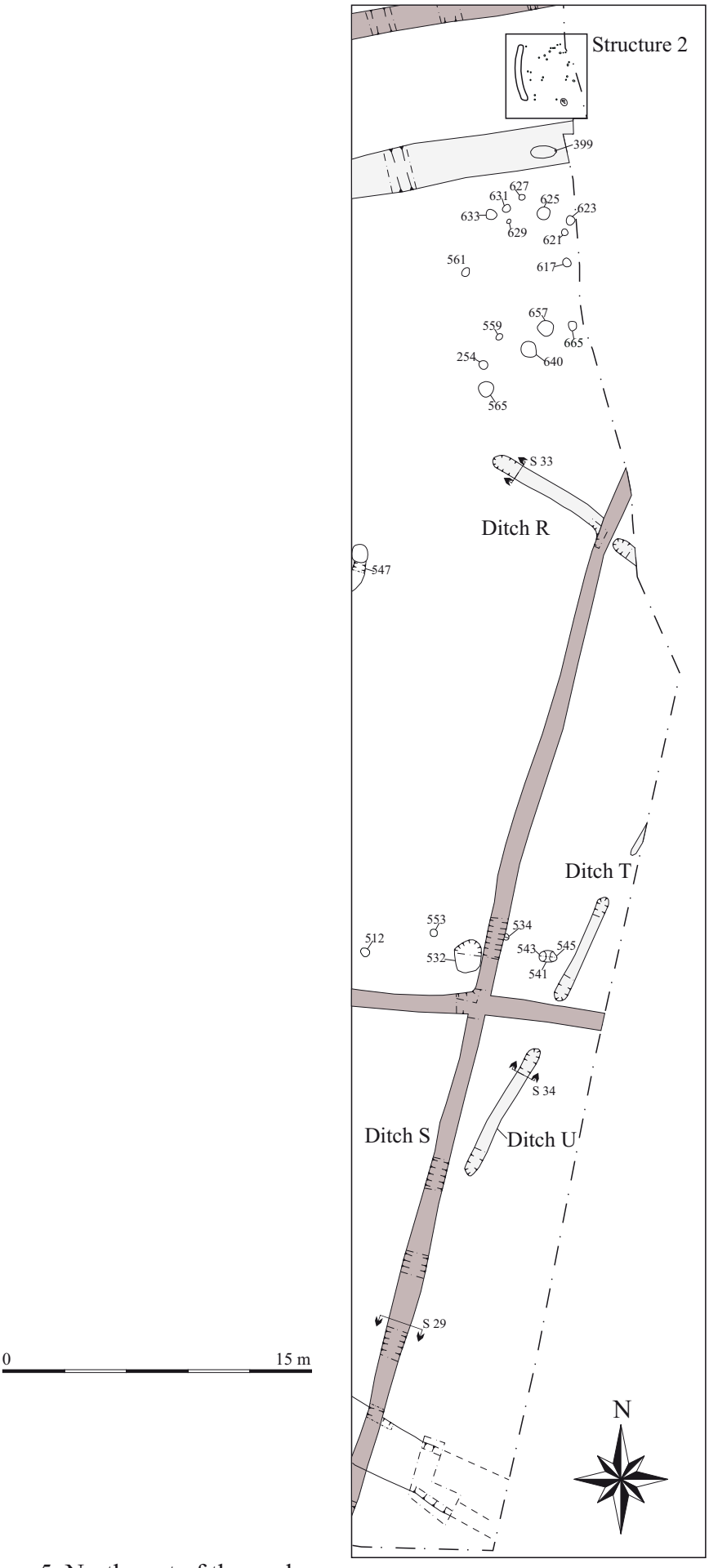


Figure 5. North-east of the enclosure

[068]/[070] which may represent two-post structures. The posts were spaced roughly two metres apart, cut [066] produced pottery of a prehistoric date.

Table 4; Small circular features (postholes) within the western area of D-shaped enclosure

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
064	0.34	0.13	Dark red brown silty clay (063)	3
066	0.36	0.12	Dark brown black silty clay (065) with 15g of burnt bone indicating possible waste cooking pit	3
068	0.30	0.13	Dark red brown silty clay (067)	3
070	0.24	0.15	Dark grey brown silty clay (069)	3
072	0.32	0.12	Mid red brown silty clay (071)	3
074	0.32	0.10	Mid red brown silty clay (073)	3
090	0.18	0.11	Dark red brown silty clay (089)	3
092	0.28	0.15	Dark red brown silty clay with stone packing (091)	3
094	0.30	0.13	Dark red brown silty clay (093)	3
096	0.30	0.10	Mid red brown silty clay (095)	3
100	0.22	0.10	Dark grey brown silty clay (099)	3
102	0.22	0.10	Dark grey brown silty clay (101)	3

It is not possible to suggest a structural interpretation to this group of postholes as they do not form any regular shape or pattern that would indicate they formed part of a structure. The scattered distribution of the postholes may point to successive replacement of posts over a period of time.

Within the eastern side of the D- shaped enclosure were a combination of shallow pits and postholes. Below is a tabulated description of the features within this part of the enclosure considered to be pits due to their shape, form, content of fill and dimensions.

Feature [292] was a pit 0.60m in diameter and 0.21m in depth with dark brown silty clay fill containing frequent charcoal flecks (267/17g) and very large quantities of LBA/EIA pottery broken in antiquity (193/2099g). Nine fragments of burnt bone were also recovered.

Table 5: Larger circular shaped features (pits) within eastern area of D-shaped enclosure

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
286	1.10	0.12	Mid red brown silty clay (285)	3
300	0.63	0.14	Mid grey brown silty clay (299)	3
306	0.65	0.10	Mid grey brown silty clay (305)	3
310	0.50	0.06	Mid grey black silty clay (309) with animal bone and burnt bone	3
314	1.10	0.30	Primary fill: Dark orange brown silty clay (313). Secondary fill: Mid grey brown clay silt (312). Final fill: Dark grey black silty clay (311)	3
324	0.87	0.10	Mid brown grey silty clay (323)	3
326	0.67	0.07	Mid brown grey silty clay (325)	3
328	0.65	0.20	Dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal and foreign stone fragments throughout (327)	3
334	0.47	0.05	Dark grey black silty clay with charcoal and burnt bone (333)	3
346	0.98	0.10	Mid orange grey silty clay (345)	3

Alongside the pit features in the eastern side of the D- shaped enclosure were a series of postholes which formed no recognisable structural pattern. It may be prudent to note that some of the posthole features were located close to a pit and may have therefore acted as a marker. Other posts may represent the remains of further two-post structures, complicated in plan by replacement of posts over time.

Table 6; Small circular shaped features (postholes) within the eastern area of D-shaped enclosure

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
098	0.24	0.34	Mid black brown silty clay (097) with four fragments of burnt bone.	3
290	0.25	0.26	Dark grey brown silty clay (289)	3
294	0.20	0.16	Dark grey brown silty clay (293)	3
302	0.31	0.13	Mid orange brown silty clay (301)	3
304	0.46	0.10	Mid grey brown silty clay (303)	3
310	0.50	0.06	Mid grey black silty clay (309)	3
318	0.66	0.08	Mid grey black silty clay (317) with animal bone and burnt bone (48/2g)	3
330	0.35	0.20	Mid black brown silty clay (329)	3
332	0.27	0.18	Mid grey brown silty clay (331)	3
336	0.38	0.14	Mid grey brown silty clay (335)	3
340	0.35	0.15	Mid black brown silty clay (339)	3
342	0.30	0.18	Mid black brown silty clay (341)	3
344	0.20	0.22	Mid brown grey silty clay (343)	3
348	0.37	0.18	Mid grey brown silty clay (347)	3
350	0.20	0.08	Light grey brown silty clay (349)	3
354	0.33	0.15	Mid greyish brown silty clay (353)	3
356	0.25	0.10	Mid brownish grey silty clay with burnt bone (1/1g) (355)	3
358	0.32	0.10	Mid grey brown silty clay (357) with stone packing	3
360	0.30	0.10	Dark brown grey silty clay (359)	3
362	0.47	0.06	Dark brown grey silty clay (361)	3
366	0.18	0.08	Mid grey brown silty clay (365)	3
368	0.25	0.10	Mid brown grey silty clay (367)	3
370	0.28	0.14	Dark grey brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks (369)	3
375	0.20	0.13	Light grey brown silty clay (374) with rare flint gravels.	3
377	0.32	0.16	Dark grey brown silty clay (376)	3
379	0.32	0.12	Dark red brown silty clay with stone packing (378)	3
381	0.26	0.11	Dark red brown silty clay (380)	3
385	0.36	0.08m	Dark red brown silty clay (384)	3
389	0.40	0.10	Mid grey brown silty clay (388)	3
406	0.22	0.09	Mid grey brown silty clay (405) with high frequency stone packing and charcoal flecks	3
408	0.25	0.20	Light grey brown silty clay (407) with charcoal flecking	3
410	0.25	0.38	Mid grey brown silty clay (409) with high frequency of stone packing.	3

To the east of the 4-post structure (Structure 3) were a series of postholes which flanked Ditch L. These features have not been assigned to a specific phase within the Late Bronze Age as none could be determined stratigraphically or spatially.

Table 7; Small circular features (postholes) from north east corner of site

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
182	0.40	0.17	Mid brown silty clay (181) with charcoal and burnt clay flecks	4
234	0.50	0.06	Mid orange grey silty clay (233)	4
236	0.32	0.37	Mid grey brown silty clay (235)	4
237	0.35	0.30	Mid orange grey silty clay (238)	4
240	0.65	0.22	Mid grey brown silty clay (239) with stone packing	4
244	0.80	0.21	Dark brown grey silty clay (243) with stone packing	4
246	0.32	0.20	Mid blue grey silty clay (245) with charcoal and stone inclusions	4
248	0.70	0.25	Mid blue grey silty clay (247) with large stone packing	4
250	0.65	0.35	Mid black brown silty clay (249) with stone packing and charcoal flecks	4
252	0.25	0.10	Mid black brown silty clay (251) with one large stone and charcoal flecks.	4
462	0.65	0.24	Mid greyish brown silty clay (461) with frequent charcoal flecks	4
479	0.39	0.09	Dark grey black silty clay (478)	4
483	0.22	0.06	Mid greyish brown silty clay (482)	4

A cluster of postholes and waste pits were identified on the eastern edge of the site to the south of Ditch B. The features considered to be postholes are tabulated below (Table 8).

Of particular note was a clay lined pit: [453] (Figure 3) with two fills (460) and (452) containing LBA/EIA pottery (13/9g) and burnt bone (21/3g) from the latest fill (452).

Table 8; Small circular features (postholes) from far eastern edge of excavation area

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
254	0.30	0.50	Mid greyish brown silty clay with stone packing (255)	5
559	0.30	0.15	Dark black brown silty clay (560)	5
621	0.35	0.07	Dark red brown silty clay (620)	5
623	0.26	0.28	Dark yellow brown silty clay (622)	5
625	0.42	0.10	Dark red brown silty clay (624)	5
627	0.24	0.17	Mid red brown silty clay (626)	5
629	0.12	0.08	Dark orange brown silty clay (628)	5
631	0.14	0.08	Dark orange brown silty clay (630)	5
665	0.38	0.20	Dark black brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions (664)	5
551	0.30	0.15	Mid greyish brown silty clay (550)	5
539	0.45	0.17	Dark blackish brown silty clay with packing stone throughout	5
528	0.40	0.25	Mid blackish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and burnt stone packing (527)	5
472	0.46	0.24	Dark greyish brown with charcoal flecks (471)	5
455	0.25	0.15	mid greyish brown silty clay (454)	5

Table 9; Circular features (pits) from eastern area of excavation

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
563	0.80	0.20	Dark black brown silty clay (562) with high concentration of charcoal and burnt bone (101/5g)	5
565	0.80	0.16	Mid greenish grey silty clay (564)	5
520	0.76	0.23	Mid brown grey clay silt with LBA/EIA pottery and animal bone and burnt bone (37/4g) throughout (519).	5
547	0.60	0.12	Dark greyish brown clay silt (546)	5
474	0.85	0.30	Primary fill; Dark orange brown silty clay (487); secondary fill; light blue clay (486); latest fill (473) mid blackish grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. Latest fill cut by posthole [498].	5

Cooking pits

Feature [399] (Figure 5) was oval shaped with rounded concave sides forming a flat base. The earliest fill (670) was a 0.05m thick deposit of grey blue burnt clay with hard orange mottled clay. Overlying (670) was dark brown-black silty clay (398) with frequent charcoal flecks (10g), burnt clay (85g), shell (19g) LBA/EIA pottery sherds (366/500g), worked flint (21/23g), animal bone (699/1391g) and burnt animal bone (787/88g). This feature was considered to be the remains of a feasting pit.

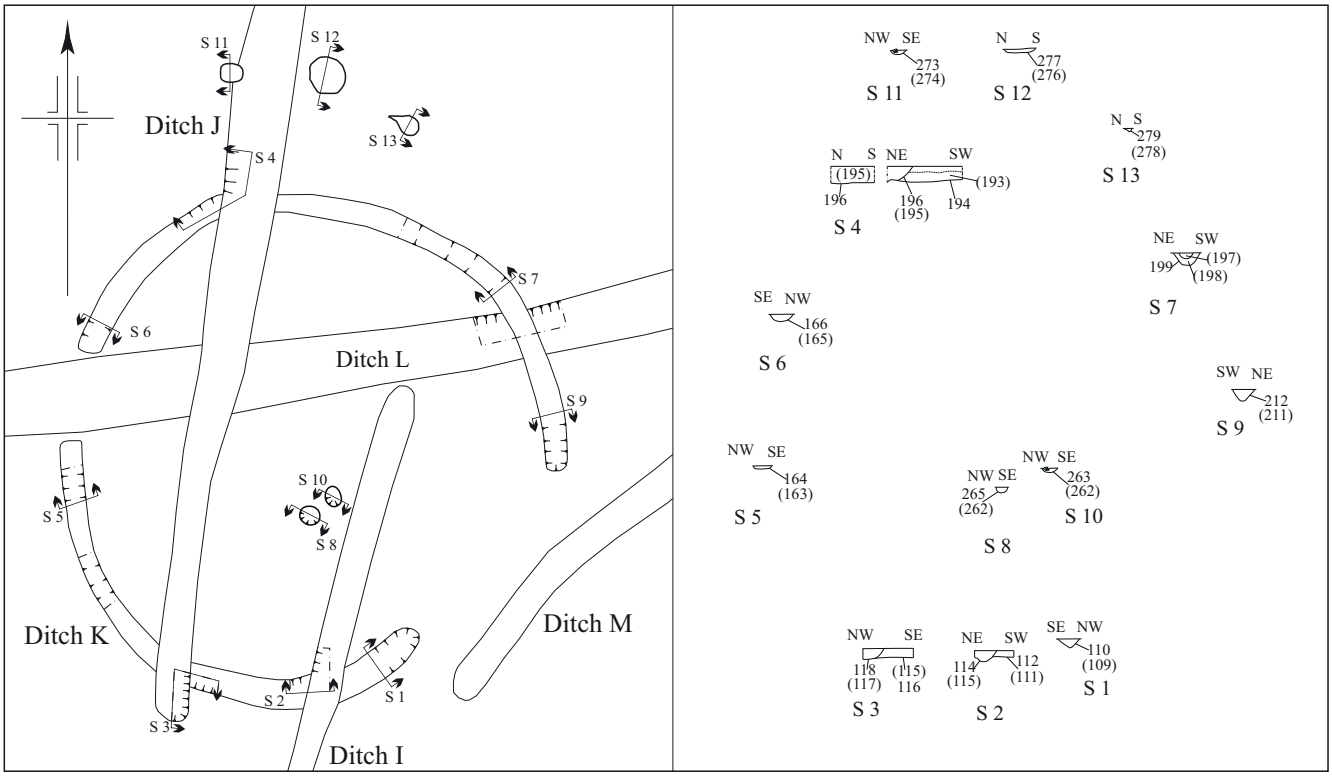
Feature [640] (Figure 5) was 0.57m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. It had two fills; primary fill being dark black brown silty clay with LBA/EIA pottery and burnt bone (639); latest fill dark brown black silty clay with burnt bone (10/1g) thought to be animal bone (638).

Feature [657] (Figure 5) was 0.62m in width and 0.21m in depth with concave sides and a gently rounded base. The primary fill was firm dark orange brown silty clay (656). Secondary fill was dark blue grey silty clay (655). Latest fill was dark orange black sandy clay (654) with charcoal flecking alongside burnt bone fragments (102/9g) and animal bones (183/37g).

Feature [584] (Figure 4) was *c*.0.50m in width and *c*. 0.25m depth with concave sides forming a rounded base. It was filled by mid brown-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, burnt clay, burnt stone, burnt bone (588) and over 300g of LBA/EIA pottery sherds. It was cut on its south side by Ditch Q and by posthole [590] on its northern side. Feature [584] was considered to be a feasting pit or cremation burial as the burnt bone discovered within the fill is considered to be animal.

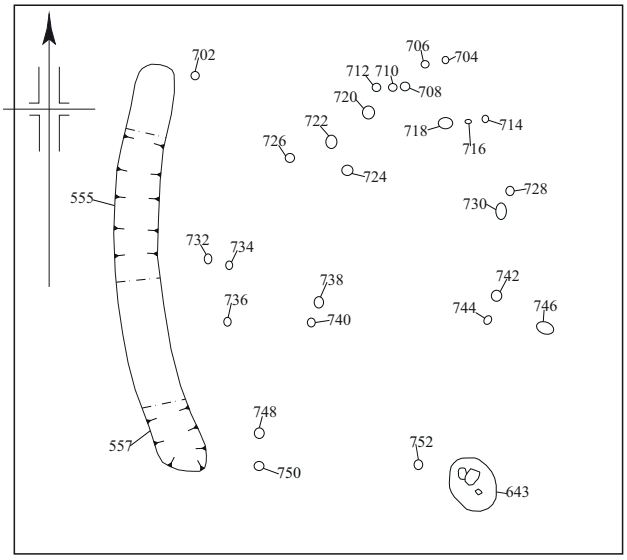
Posthole [590]/(589) was one of three postholes to the north of Structure 2 close to [569]/(568) and [578]/(577) (Figure 4). These were all of a similar shape and size with dimensions ranging from 0.40-0.50m in width and 0.08-0.25m in depth filled by mid grey-brown silty clay deposits.

Between Ditches E & S was a general spread of pits and postholes which did not form any discernable patterns. They are grouped together and tabulated below.



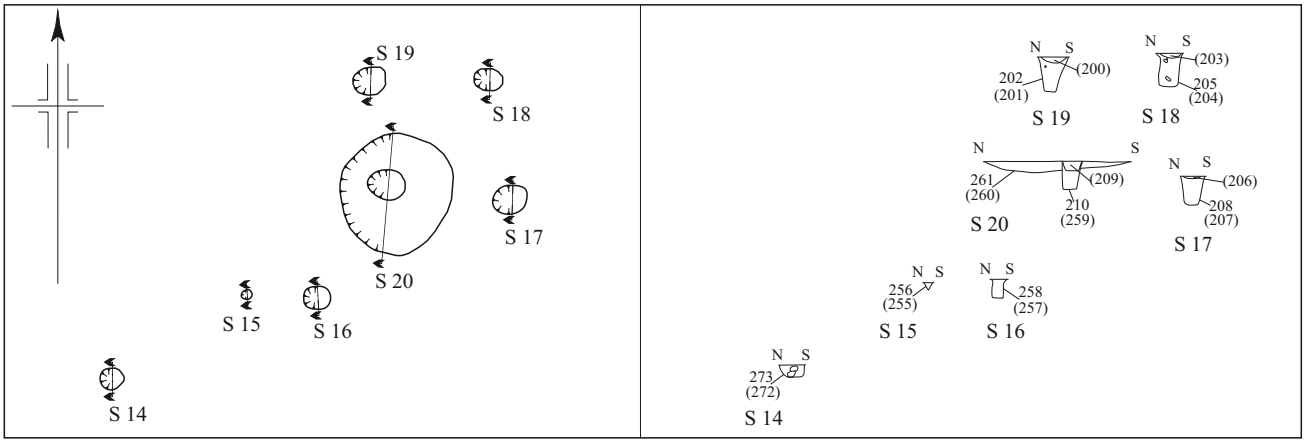
Structure 1

0 5 m



Structure 2

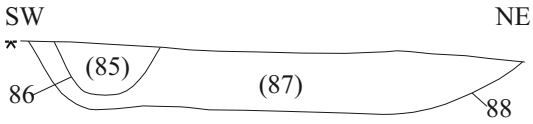
0 2.5 m



Structure 3

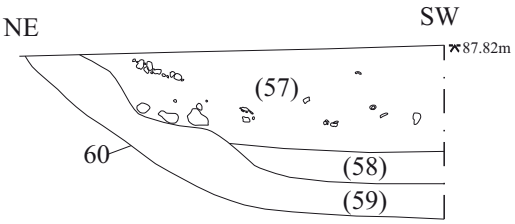
0 5 m

Figure 6. Structures 1-3

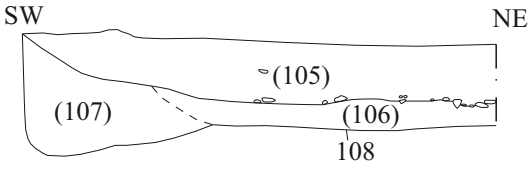


Section 21

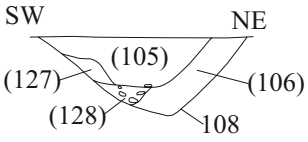
Section 22



Section 23



Section 24



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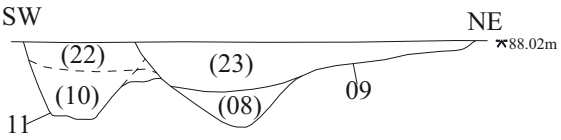

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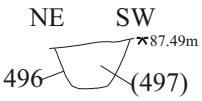

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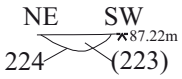

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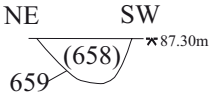

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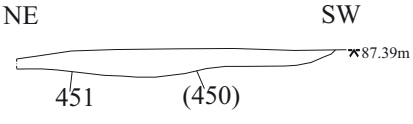

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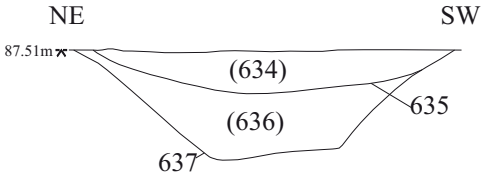

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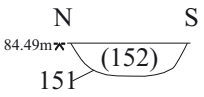

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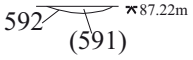

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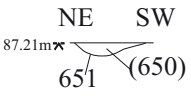


Section 34

Figure 7. Sections

Table 10; Small circular features (postholes) between Ditches E & S

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
541	0.10	0.16	Mid greyish brown silty clay (540)	
543	0.34	0.35	Mid greyish brown silty clay (542)	
545	0.35	0.17	Dark greyish brown silty clay (543)	
534	0.30	0.15	Dark greyish brown silty clay (533) cut by ditch section [530]	5
553	0.33	0.27	Mid grey brown silty clay (552) with charcoal inclusions.	5
512	0.33	0.15	Dark brown silty clay (511) no inclusions	5
526	0.20	0.08	Mid greyish brown silty clay (525) no inclusions	
508	0.40	0.25	Mid greyish brown silty clay (507)	
417	0.50	0.07	Dark greyish brown silty clay	
387	0.6	0.54	Mid greyish brown silty clay with charcoal and burnt stone packing throughout.	
485	0.60	0.70	Mid greyish brown silty clay with stone post packing throughout	
492	0.80	0.60	Mid yellow brown clay silt with dense stone post packing throughout	

Table 11; Circular features (pits) from between Ditches E & S.

Cut	Dia (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Figure
645	1.05	0.32	Mid black grey silty clay (644) small burnt bone fragments	
532	1.10	0.16	Dark greyish brown silty clay (531)	5
549	0.60	0.15	Mid orange grey silty clay (548)	

4.13 Undated

Ditch D was *c*. 28m in length and had four sections excavated across it: [178], [079], [077] & [015] (Figure 2; Figure 3). Section [015] was representative of the shape and form of this feature. It had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.15m with shallow concave sides filled by dark yellow-brown silty clay (014) with one iron nail thought to be post medieval in date. However, this could be intrusive as the feature would fit well within phase 5.

Plate 1: Excavation in progress of Structure 1 (round house)

Plate 2: Full excavation of Structure 3: 4-Post structure

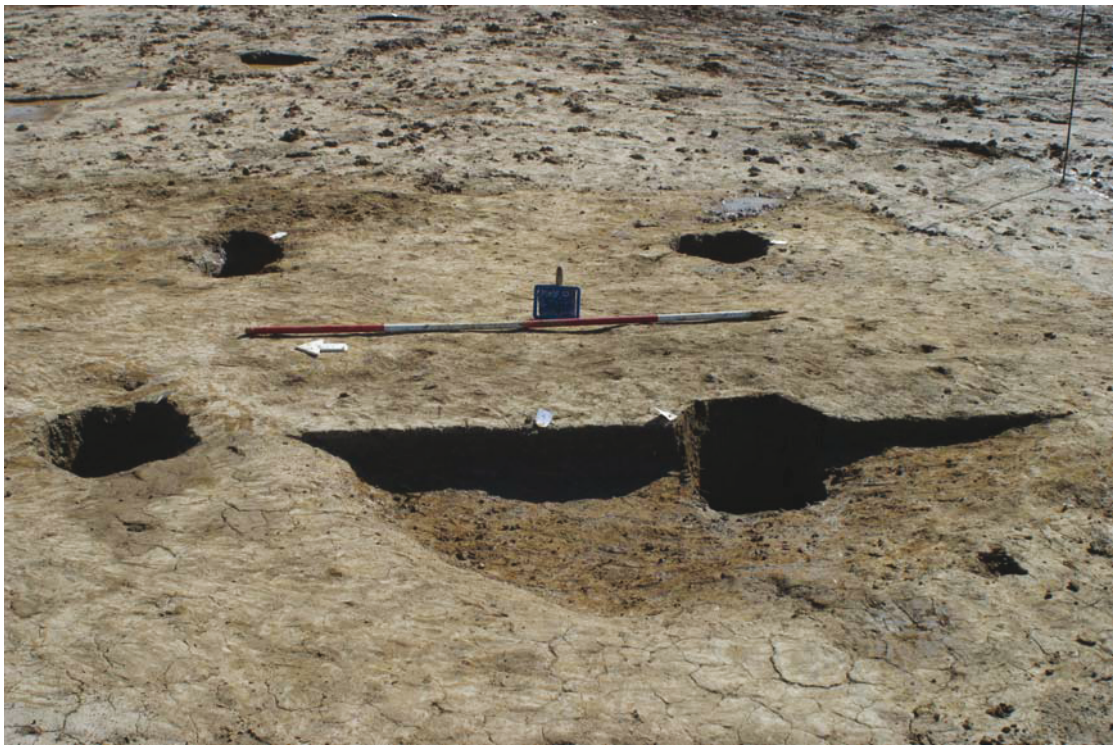


Plate 3: Excavation in wet conditions looking north west

Plate 4: General site shot looking south showing Structure 1 (Round house)

5. THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

5.1 **The Prehistoric Pottery** by Frances Raymond (illustrations by Roy Entwistle)

5.1.1 Introduction

The prehistoric assemblage is composed of 1749 sherds (weighing 6016g.), which are predominantly of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date (1728 sherds, weighing 5859g.). There are additionally a few residual fragments of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age and middle Bronze Age pottery (three sherds, weighing 29g.), along with a small flint tempered group with a currency extending between the middle and late Bronze Age (16 sherds, weighing 127g.). Ditch sherds comprise about 10% of the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age assemblage and the majority provide only limited evidence for vessel form. Most of the more complete types represented exhibit traits characteristic of the late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age (*c*. 1000 to 600/550 BC), while a radiocarbon date associated with one of these vessels indicates deposition during the sixth or possibly into the fifth century BC. Unfortunately, the assemblages from individual features are too small and/or fragmented either to allow for phasing or the identification of diagnostically early Iron Age forms.

5.1.2 Methodology

The prehistoric pottery has been recorded by context following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). Details of fabric, form, decoration, surface treatment and colour, wall thickness, fragmentation and condition have been entered on a database and are available in the archive. Each of the wares is identified by a unique alpha-numeric code based on the initial letters of its non-plastic inclusions. The sherds were sorted into fabric groups with the aid of a binocular microscope at X20 magnification, while the descriptions were prepared using this and a higher magnification of X40.

5.1.3 Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

The two residual late Neolithic to early Bronze Age sherds (weighing 5g.) are from the enclosure ditch (Ditch C, Sections [54] and [150]). Both are wall fragments and only one from a beaker is decorated with two parallel lines of rectangular toothed comb impressions with a spacing suggesting that they are part of a zoned motif (weighing 3g; not illustrated). The sherd is made from a soft fabric tempered with common fine grog (G/1; 0.2 to 2mm.). The second fragment, possibly also derived from a beaker, is in a related soft ware with similar quantities of fine grog, but with the addition of moderate amounts of very fine, sub-rounded quartz sand (GS/1; 0.6 to 0.125mm.).

5.1.4 The Middle to Late Bronze Age

A small group of 17 sherds (weighing 151g.) are all in flint tempered wares characteristic of the middle and late Bronze Age (F/1, F/2, FS/1, FS/2, FV/1). These had a widespread distribution across the site and were recovered from Phase 4 to 7 horizons that also produced late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (Ditch C, Sections [009], [170] and [415]; Ditch E, Section [504]; Ditch G, Section [524]; Ditch K, Section [162]; Ditch L, Section [308]; Ditch V, Section [271]; and Sections [399] and [439]). The only identifiable middle Bronze Age sherd (weighing 9g.) is a T-shaped rim from a vessel with a closed mouth, possibly a small barrel urn (Figure 8, P1). This came from Ditch V (Section [271]) and is made from a hard medium grade ware tempered with abundant burnt flint (F/2; 0.2 to 4mm.).

The other flint tempered sherds may be contemporary products of the middle Bronze Age, but they could equally have been produced during the late Bronze Age. All are

wall fragments and only one from the enclosure ditch (Ditch C, Section [009]) is embellished with a pinched horizontal cordon (not illustrated). However, the sherd is too small to provide evidence of the vessel profile and could equally be from a middle or late Bronze Age form (weighing 13g.). It is made from a hard fabric containing common amounts of both burnt flint and calcareous inclusions surviving as voids, some of which are characteristic of shell (FV/1; all inclusions 0.1 to 3mm.). Five wall sherds in the same fabric came from Structure 1 (Ditch K; weighing 7g.).

The three remaining wares incorporate common to very common crushed burnt flint; two are soft (F/1: 1 sherd weighing 9g.; and FS/1: 5 sherds weighing 58g.) and one is hard (FS/2: 4 sherds weighing 40g.) and as with all of the middle to late Bronze Age fabrics the inclusions are evenly distributed. F/1 contains coarse flint (0.2 to 7mm.); FS/1 incorporates medium grade flint (0.2 to 3mm.) and common, sub-rounded very fine to fine quartz sand (0.6 to 0.25mm.); and FS/2 has a mixture of fine flint (0.2 to 2mm.) and sparse, sub-rounded very fine to fine quartz sand (0.6 to 0.25mm.). Possible sources for these fabrics lie approximately 6.5 kilometres to the north of Moredon Bridge on the Thames gravels and some 10 kilometres to the south on the Marlborough Downs.

5.1.5 The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Form and Decoration

All of the vessels represented by larger featured sherds are tripartite in form. The most complete is a shouldered jar decorated with a shallowly impressed fingertip row from a pit inside the enclosure (Figure 8, P2 and P3; Section [292]), associated with a radiocarbon date of 540 to 380 BC (one sigma range; SUERC-31114 (GU-22334). A jar with a similar upper profile came from a pit to the east of the enclosure (Figure 8, P4; Section [399]). Both vessels have roughly smoothed predominantly oxidised exteriors and are made from fabrics containing a mixture of sand and coarse shelly limestone (glLQSsh/1 and SV/1). A slightly flaring rim broken just above the shoulder from Section 399 is decorated with a fingertip impression, almost certainly one in a row (Figure 8, P5). This vessel has a smoothed, very dark grey exterior and is made from a hard fired glauconitic sandy ware (glS/1). The same fabric was used for an oval sectioned lug, horizontally pierced and vertically mounted on the carinated shoulder of a vessel of uncertain form from a pit in the enclosure interior (Figure 8, P6; Section [310]).

The rest of the evidence for profile is restricted to fragmented rims/upper necks, shoulders and bases. Of the 21 small rims (1 to 4cm across; not illustrated) 17 are simple and rounded. The majority are from vessels with upright or slightly flaring necks, and only one is inverted. Two vessels represented by the remaining four rim fragments have flattened and internally expanded tops (not illustrated; one from a Phase 3 ditch, Ditch M, Section [143]; the other from a pit to the east of the enclosure, Section [657]). The few shoulder fragments include a carinated example in a glauconitic sandy ware (not illustrated; glS/1) from Section 584, which also produced a sherd from a jar with a neck cordon (Figure 8, P7). This has a red to dark reddish brown exterior and is made from a fabric incorporating a mixture of sand and coarse shelly limestone (SV/1). The vessel has the same pronounced rounded shoulder as another in a glauconitic sandy ware from Ditch M (not illustrated; glSV/1; Section 151). Nine base sherds provide evidence of form; all are simple, approximately half have a foot set at 90 degrees (as Figure 8, P3) while the others are slightly splayed reflecting a minor distortion of the clay during drying (not illustrated).

There are only 10 decorated sherds and eight of these come from the three illustrated jars (Figure 8, P2, P5 and P7). The other two include a shoulder embellished with a

fingertip row from Ditch G and a wall sherd with a single shallowly impressed line from a clay-lined pit within the enclosure (Section 334; 5mm wide; neither illustrated).

Surface Treatment

A relatively small group of 309 sherds are sufficiently well preserved to allow for an assessment of external surface treatment. Ninety-five percent are smoothed, some with parallel striations left by wiping (294 sherds). The majority of these are in medium to very coarse wares (90%, 264 sherds) although this treatment is also applied to the fine sandy fabrics (10%, 30 sherds). Approximately 80% of the smoothed and wiped sherds are oxidised usually to a variable colour range that can include unoxidised patches. The remaining 20% have dark grey to black exteriors. Burnished sherds are in the minority (4%, 14 sherds) and without exception have dark grey to black surfaces. All but one are in fine sandy fabrics and eight of these also have burnished interiors suggesting that they are derived from bowls. The only other notable surface trait is a base sherd from Structure 1 with common chaff impressions on its exterior.

The Fabrics

It was possible to identify the fabrics of 956 sherds (weighing 5613g.), with the remainder being too small and/or abraded (772 sherds, weighing 246g.). All of this latter group are split vesicular and/or sandy wall fragments of the same general character as the rest of the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery.

Nineteen fabrics belonging to eight broad groups were identified during the analysis (described below). All of the non-plastics would have been obtainable locally either from mid to late Jurassic deposits of the Oxford Clay, Corallian Group and Kimmeridge Formation; or from the outcrops of Gault Clay at the foot of the chalk escarpment to the south of Swindon.

The assemblage is dominated by wares incorporating abundant to common calcareous inclusions (78% by count and 68% by weight, 750 sherds, weighing 3797g.), which are represented by voids in the majority of sherds and by surviving limestone and shell in others. It is probable that all of the shell is fossilised, but it is not always possible to demonstrate this macroscopically. Slightly more than half of this group by sherd number (54%, 404 sherds) and 84% by weight (3176 sherds) additionally include sand (183 sherds, weighing 928g.) or glauconitic sand (221 sherds, weighing 2248g.). The wares are in varying grades with the majority of sherds falling into the coarse to very coarse category (97% by count and weight, 726 sherds, weighing 3674g.).

A significant but smaller proportion of the pottery is made from principally sandy wares (20% by count, 27% by weight, 192 sherds, weighing 1511g.). This group is dominated by glauconitic sandy fabrics (96%, 184 sherds, weighing 1489g.) with approximately half of the sherds being in fine wares and half in coarse. Rare fabrics include one with a mixture of sand and clay pellets represented by sherds from a single vessel in one of the pits (Section [584]; clS/2); and one tempered with coarse grog, used for two sherds from a posthole also on the eastern side of the site (Section [623]; G/2).

Shelly Fabrics

sh/1 (26 wall sherds, weighing 153g.): a soft, coarse fabric with abundant shell (0.2 to 5mm.) and rare limestone (up to 16mm.). The presence of limestone suggests that the shell is fossilised.

sh/2 (One wall sherd, weighing 3g): a hard medium grade fabric with common shell (0.2 to 3mm.).

sh/3 (Two base sherds, weighing 104g.): a hard and very coarse ware with very common shell (0.2 to 12mm.).

Shelly Limestone
V/1 (317 sherds, weighing 361g. including rims from two vessels: one simple/rounded/upright and the other flattened with an internal expansion): a hard and very coarse fabric with common voids characteristic of both limestone and shell (0.2 to 10mm.).

Sand and Calcareous Inclusions
CS/1 (Three wall sherds, weighing 31g.): a hard, relatively fine fabric with common limestone (0.2 to 2.5mm.; possibly mixed with fossil shell) and common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.06 to 0.25mm.).

Ssh/1 (55 sherds, weighing 168g., including 3 simple/rounded/upright rims): a soft coarse fabric with common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.2 to 0.5mm.) and common shell largely reduced to voids (0.2 to 6mm.).

SV/1 (123 sherds, weighing 720g., including P4 and P7 (Figure 8), 2 simple/rounded/upright and 1 flattened and internally expanded rim): a soft coarse fabric with common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.1 to 0.8mm.) and common voids typical of shell and limestone some of which survives (0.2 to 6mm.). The fabric additionally includes rare angular flint (up to 16mm.) and rare well-rounded quartzite (up to 6mm.).

SV/2 (two wall sherds, weighing 9g.): a soft medium grade fabric with common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.1 to 0.5mm.) and common voids characteristic of shell and organic inclusions (0.2 to 3mm.).

Glauconitic Sand and Calcareous Inclusions
glLQSsh/1 (202 sherds, weighing 2155g., mostly from a single jar (Figure 8, P2 and P3, 176 sherds, weighing 1828g.): a soft coarse ware with sparse well-rounded glauconite (0.2 to 0.8mm.), common shelly limestone largely reduced to voids (up to 8mm.), sparse well-rounded quartzite (2 to 6mm.) and common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.1 to 0.25mm.). The fabric additionally incorporates rare flint (up to 8mm.), including burnt and unburnt angular fragments along with well rounded water-worn pieces.

glSV/2 (18 wall and base sherds, weighing 80g.): a soft fine ware with sparse well-rounded glauconite (0.2 to 0.8mm.), abundant sub-rounded quartz sand (<0.06 to 0.5mm.) and common angular voids likely to be leached calcareous inclusions (up to 2mm.).

glSsh/1 (one wall sherd, weighing 13g.): a hard coarse ware with sparse well-rounded glauconite (0.1 to 0.5mm.), very common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.1 to 0.5mm.) and common shell (up to 6mm.). The presence of some limestone suggests that the shell is fossilised.

Sand and Clay Pellets
clS/2 (12 sherds, weighing 272g., including a simple/rounded to bevelled/upright rim from a tripartite vessel): a hard coarse fabric with common sub-rounded clay pellets (0.2 to 5mm.) and common rounded quartz sand (0.06 to 1mm.). Rare limestone (up to 8mm) and quartzite (up to 4mm.) are additionally present.

Sand

clS/1 (one wall sherd, weighing 6g.): a hard fine fabric with sparse clay pellets (up to 1.5mm.) and very common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.06 to 0.25mm.).

S/1 (five wall sherds, weighing 10g.): a soft fine ware with very common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.1 to 0.5mm.).

S/2 (two wall sherds, weighing 6g.): a soft fine fabric with very common sub-rounded sand comprising both quartz and quartzite (0.1 to 1.2mm.).

Glauconitic Sand
glQS/1 (31 wall and base sherds, weighing 139g.): a soft medium grade ware with sparse well-rounded glauconite (0.1 to 0.5mm.), sparse rounded quartzite (up to 3mm.) and abundant sub-rounded quartz sand (0.1 to 2mm.). The fabric additionally incorporates rare angular calcareous inclusions (up to 6mm.).

glS/1 (96 sherds, weighing 949g., including P5 and P6 (Figure 8), and four simple/rounded rims (two upright and one inverted): a soft fine ware with sparse well-rounded glauconite (0.06 to 0.3mm.) and very common sub-rounded quartz sand (0.1 to 0.25mm.).

glSV/1 (57 wall and base sherds, weighing 401g.): a soft coarse fabric with sparse well-rounded glauconite (0.2 to 0.8mm.), abundant sub-rounded quartz sand (0.06 to 0.5mm.) and sparse angular voids typical of shelly limestone (up to 6mm.; some of the shell survives). Rare angular flint (up to 4mm.) and rare well-rounded quartzite (up to 5mm.) are additionally present.

Grog
G/2 (two wall sherds, weighing 33g.): a soft coarse fabric tempered with common grog (0.2 to 7mm.).

Distribution and Deposition
The pottery had a widespread distribution in features across the site. The smallest proportion came from 29 sections in 10 of the ditches (Ditches B, C, E, G, I, J, L, M, T and V), which only produced 133 sherds (710g.; 8% of the assemblage). Most of the sections yielded fewer than 10 sherds and/or under 30g. of mostly heavily to moderately abraded pottery. Three exceptions with slightly larger groups but in a similar condition are from two sections through Ditch G (Section [048]: 11 sherds, weighing 55g.; and 537: 18 sherds, weighing 135g.) and the terminal of Ditch V (Section [695]: 14 sherds, weighing 148g.). The sherds in Section [048] are in the same fabric and could be from a single vessel; those from Section [537] are derived from at least six vessels; while fragments from Section [695] represent a minimum of two vessels. Six of the excavated ditch terminals produced pottery (including Section 695), but there is nothing distinctive about the ceramics which would suggest that these were being targeted for special deposits. In fact, all of the ditch assemblages give the impression of having been incorporated in the ditches as a by-product of other activity, which given their poor condition may well have taken place sometime after their initial deposition.

The rest of the pottery came from 46 features comprising a round house gully, 27 postholes, 16 pits and two tree casts. There was a notable bias in the ceramic distribution on a zone to the east of the enclosure, which produced 78% of the sherds (1246 sherds, weighing 2682g. from 20 features). The enclosure interior yielded 18% of the pottery (282 sherds, weighing 2299g. from 14 features), with 3% from features to the north and north-east (58 sherds, weighing 104g. from 8 features) and 1% from the area to the south (7 sherds, weighing 51g. from 4 features). These percentages are based on sherd number because the weight of the pottery from the enclosure is

skewed by multiple fragments from a single jar deposited in one of the pits (Section 292; 193 sherds, weighing 2099g.; Figure 8, P2 and P3).

There is no significant difference in the relative proportions of the calcareous and sandy wares from the two principal zones of ceramic deposition within and to the east of the enclosure. Most of the features regardless of their location produced a few fragmented sherds from one or two vessels either in calcareous wares (Sections [035], [102], [267], [324], [328], [344], [356], [439], [492], [512], [541], [559] and [665]), sandy wares (Sections [129], [202], [277], [310], [314], [387], [453], [468], [510], [528], [545], [561] and [578]) or a mixture of the two (Sections [156], [318], [334], [563] and [645]). Grog tempered pottery was confined to Section [623] on the eastern side of the site.

A smaller number of features yielded slightly larger assemblages, including the roundhouse gully (Structure 1), which produced 38 moderately to heavily abraded fragments of pottery from at least seven different vessels (weighing 66g.). Only 23 are of sufficient size for fabric identification and of these the majority are in glauconitic sandy wares (19 sherds, weighing 57g.; glQS/1, glS/1 and glSV/1), with the rest being made from calcareous fabrics (4 sherds, weighing 6g.; Ssh/1 and sh/1). One of the postholes inside the enclosure yielded a comparable group, with identifiable fragments from at least two vessels in glauconitic sandy wares (Section 98; 34 sherds, weighing 52g.; glS/1 and glSV/1). The assemblages from two of the postholes to the east of the enclosure are proportionally similar (22 sherds, weighing 26g. from Section 474; and 15 sherds, weighing 53g. from Section 543), but in each case the pottery fragments are from a single vessel; one made from a calcareous fabric and the other in a glauconitic sandy ware (glLQSsh/1 from Section [474]; and glQS/1 from Section 543). The ceramics from a third posthole to the east of the enclosure are of contrasting character, mainly comprising tiny rolled fragments in indeterminate fabrics (Section [569]; 117 sherds, weighing 48g.) associated with one sherd in a ware containing a mixture of sand and shelly limestone (weighing 8g.; SV/1).

The assemblages from five pits and one posthole provide a notable contrast with this general background of deposits containing low levels of fragmented pottery. Together these produced 72% of the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age ceramics (1247 sherds, weighing 4346g.). Only one of these features is located inside the enclosure (Section [292]), with the other five being positioned to the east (Sections [399], [520], [584], [640] and [657]). Quite apart from its location the pottery from Section [292] stands out as the only deposit comprising multiple fragments from a single vessel (Table 12; Figure 8, P2 and P3). The jar was incomplete when placed in the pit with only 25% of the rim and 20% of the base being present. Furthermore, the sherds are fresh to lightly abraded, suggesting that they were not exposed to much weathering prior to deposition. By contrast fragments in variable condition from several vessels came from each of the five features to the east of the enclosure (Table 12). All were completely excavated apart from Section [584], which was half sectioned; a factor that needs to be taken into account when making direct proportional comparisons. The assemblages from four of the features are composed of a mixture of calcareous and sandy wares, with that from Section [640] being the only exclusively calcareous group (Table 12). All five assemblages are mostly composed of wall fragments and where rims and bases are present they represent less than 5% of vessel circumferences. Rims from Sections [399], [520], [584] and [640] are confined to occasional simple and rounded forms with upright necks, while the three from a single vessel in Section [657] are flattened with an internal expansion. The more diagnostic sherds include the two illustrated rims from Section [399] (Figure 8, P4 and P5) and the neck cordon from Section [584] (Figure 8, P7).

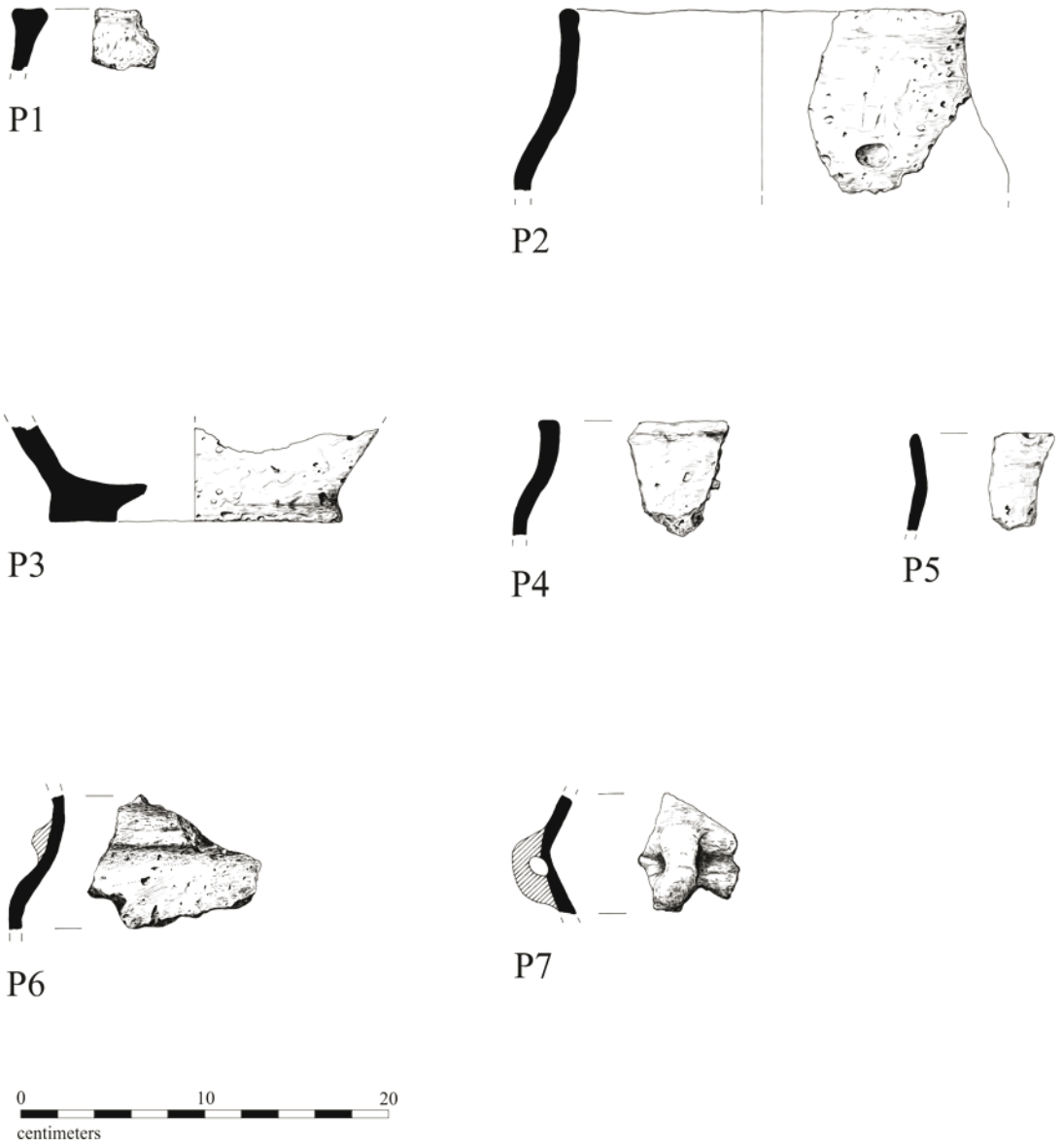
Table 12: Relative proportions of wares in the larger assemblages

Section	Calcareous Fabrics			Sandy Wares			Indeterminate		Totals		
	No.	Wt. g.	EVE	Wt. g.	No.	EVE	No.	Wt. g.	No.	Wt. g.	EVE
292	180	2094	1	-	-	-	13	5	193	2099	1
399	61	452	3	16	265	2	289	98	366	815	5
520	43	213	3	13	222	3	-	-	56	435	6
584	11	130	1	19	314	2	57	18	87	462	3
640	36	87	2	-	-	-	49	21	85	108	2
657	284	289	2	10	110	2	166	28	460	427	4

5.2 **The Fired Clay** by Frances Raymond

59 fragments of fired clay mostly in rolled condition (weighing 296g.) came from 13 of the ditches. It was directly associated with late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery in seven deposits (Ditch K, Section [216]; Ditch M, Section [151]; Ditch V, Section [635]; and Sections [318], [399], [640] and [657]) and was the only ceramic material from the other six (Sections [294], [489], [514], [534], [553]and [565]). The fabrics are similar to those used for the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, but lack glauconite. The few identifiable pieces include fragments of a loom weight of uncertain form from Ditch M, made from a sandy ware with sparse calcareous inclusions (Section [151]; six fragments, weighing 94g.); part of an artefact with one curving surface that may also be a loom weight in an apparently un-tempered clay from one of the pits on the eastern side of the site (Section [399]; 18 pieces, weighing 52g.); and a fragment of hearth lining with adhering unfired clay from Section [489].

Figure 8: Illustrations of selected pottery sherds



5.3 **The Lithics** by Dr Juan Moreno

5.3.1 Introduction

This following summary describes only the chipped stone types recovered from the Moredon Bridge (PUMB 10) site. The chipped stone was a fairly discrete collection of debitage (N=106) and tools (N=11). The flint material from Moredon Bridge was separated into select contexts for analysis. The features providing the select contexts included Ditch ditches, postholes, ring gullies, and pits. Additionally, these contexts were sampled according to the strategy provided by the Written Scheme of Investigation for Moredon Bridge (John Moore Heritage Services 2010).

The sampling strategy allowed an insightful look at the micro-debitage present on the site. The chipped stone material from Moredon Street (PUMB 10) was separated into

a general typology often utilised by chipped stone specialists. The variety of chipped stone forming the typology has been described and defined by a number of specialists (Bordes 1961, 1968; Inizan 1992; Ballin 2000, 2002).

5.3.2 Debitage

The term debitage is used to denote all pieces of unmodified (non-retouched) waste material created through the process of manufacturing flint or stone tools and implements. Briefly, the presence of cortex (the thin to thick, often white layer or covering) is characterised by the following:

Primary: Complete dorsal cortex covering
Secondary: Partial dorsal cortex covering
Tertiary: No visible cortex covering

Flakes
The flake planform is generally denoted as a piece of stone detached from a stone mass through the application of force or pressure. Flakes in Moredon Bridge assemblage were identified by the presence of a proximally located striking platform, a bulb of percussion and negative flake scarring.

Blades
A blade can be considered a subtype of/or a specialised flake. Generally, blades are considered to have roughly parallel lateral edges. A typological characteristic of the blade is the nature of the planform being at least twice as long as its width (Owen 1982: 2; Whittaker 1994: 33). Observed typological characteristics are parallel or sub-parallel lateral edges; where the length is equivalent to or more than twice the width. Other defining characteristics are plano convex, triangulate, sub triangulate, rectangular, or trapezoidal cross sections. Depending on reduction techniques some blades my have multiple crests or ridges (Crabtree 1982: 16). Blades (and flakes) may be produced with a hard hammer technique, but most often soft hammer and indirect percussion is used. The metric limits for determining a blade vary widely. These factors are normally concomitant to whichever typology is utilised. Generally, there is agreement on the length/width ratio greater than 2mm, though a maximum width can be set anywhere between 8mm and 12mm (Helskog *et al.* 1976; Hahn 1977, 44; Hahn 1982, 26-27; Taylor 1962, 425-426 and Tixier 1974: 7).

Bladelets
Small blades are considered microblades or bladelets (Owen 1982, 2). Here the general term bladelet will be utilised. Again metric analysis of bladelets, are restricted by the varying sizes. The minimum width for a blade (8-12mm: see above) is the maximum acceptable width for a bladelet. Accordingly, there are instances where the maximum length of bladelets has been subject to discussion (Tixier 1974, 7-8).

Tools
Non-formal tools are defined by irregular retouch. The identification of a non-formal tool is based upon 1) blank morphology and, 2) inconsistent contour patterns and planform. Often these tool types are referred to as ‘ad hoc’ or ‘expedient’ due to ease of manufacturing and use (Butler 2005: 134).

Formal tools form a set or “tool kit” of familiar tool types. The tools contain observable attributes characterised by regular retouching. Formal tools can also be identified through the consistent and distinct shape that results from retouching.

5.3.4 The Chipped Stone

The chipped stone from Moredon Bridge was drawn from select contexts (see introduction above) and is characterised by the presence of debitage (including microdebitage) and a small number of tools (non-formal and formal).

Debitage
The debitage was sorted by context, cut, location and categorised by type (Appendix 3). In Appendix 3 there are two categories of chipped stone denoted with (s). This indicates the debitage was located with the collected and processed environmental samples. The results were included in Appendix 3. The debitage from the Moredon Bridge site can best be characterised as predominately flake (N=91) oriented when compared to blades and bladelets (N=4, 5). The microdebitage of the chipped stone assemblage accounted for 42% of the overall flake debitage (N=39).

Non Formal
There was 1 secondary flake and 2 tertiary flakes recovered from the Moredon Bridge site (Appendix 5). The flakes were irregularly retouched along the ventral sides, with one flake having retouch present along the distal transverse edge.

Formal
There were 6 scrapers and 1 microlith identified in the chipped stone collection from the site (Appendix 6, Appendix 7). The types consist of end scrapers and side scrapers. There were no other tool types observed in the collection. The microlith (Context 39) is an obliquely blunted point with acute edge retouch along the left ventral side.

5.4 The Animal Bone By Linzi Harvey MSc

5.4.1 Nature of the sample
A total of 1778 fragments of animal bone were recovered through the excavation and sampling of various prehistoric features at the Moredon Bridge site, Swindon. These items were from 67 stratified contexts.

5.4.2 Methods
The method used to record this assemblage follows a modified version of the Davis' (1992) system. Under this system specific zones of each skeletal element are included as 'countable'. In mammals, these are: upper and lower teeth; mandibles with at least one tooth *in situ*; cranium; atlas; axis; scapula (glenoid cavity); distal humerus; distal radius; proximal ulna; carpal 3, metacarpal; pelvis; distal femur; distal tibia; astragalus; calcaneum; metatarsal; phalanges 1, 2 and 3.

The assemblage was macroscopically examined using various published reference schemes. Bone fragments were identified to a broad species level where possible and notes were made regarding the condition (preservation) of the bones within each context and other features such as evidence of bone working (butchery) or pathology. No attempt was made to separate sheep and goat, during the assessment, nor was any attempt made to age or sex the assemblage. Where species identification was not possible, bone fragments were assigned to 'Large', 'Medium' and 'Small' mammal groups. 'Large mammal' refers to horse/cow sized animals, 'medium mammal' refers to sheep/goat sized animals and 'small mammal' refers to rabbit, domestic cat or rodent sized animals.

5.4.3 Results
The condition of the faunal material in each context was moderate to poor. Many fragments were abraded with some flaking of the bone surface. The majority of this

assemblage was highly fragmentary and difficult to positively identify to species level.

There were a total of 98 countable animal bone elements in this assemblage. Of these, 41 (42%) were identified as *Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat), 34 (35%) were identified as *Bos* (cow), 19 (19%) as *Sus* (pig) and four (4%) as *Equus* (horse).

Most identifiable *Ovis/Capra* elements were molar teeth and mandible fragments with at least one tooth *in situ,* the majority of which were recovered from pit fill (398). A number of Ovis/Capra limb bones were also identified, including an astragalus from (223), a distal radius fragment from (361), a second phalange from (398) and a proximal metacarpal fragment from (473). Similarly, the majority of the countable *Bos* elements were teeth or mandible fragments, with posthole fill (542) and pit fill (398) containing 12 and eight elements respectively. Again, limb bone elements including an astragalus from (364), a partial proximal metatarsus from (398), and a proximal metacarpal fragment from (535).

All countable *Sus* and *Equus* elements were teeth or mandibular in nature. Interestingly, the majority (n=16) of countable pig teeth were from the pit fill (398), as in *Ovis/Capra* and *Bos*.

The sample is too small to be highly diagnostic of activities on site and it is possible that the recovery of teeth and the more robust skeletal elements is the result of taphonomic processes, i.e. more robust elements have survived preferentially. However, the large number of mandible fragments and teeth, in addition to radius, metatarsal and phalange bones recovered from pit fill (398) might indicate a special activity feature, in keeping with its 'feasting pit' interpretation. In this deposit also was one of only two bone sherds displaying any kind of butchery marks, which was a medium mammal rib fragment. A fragment of large mammal rib with a possible chop mark, from (546).

The animal bone is quantified in Appendix 11.

5.5 The Burnt Bone By Linzi Harvey MSc

5.5.1 Nature of the sample

A quantity of highly fragmentary burnt bone was recovered through excavation and sample processing of a variety of prehistoric features at the Moredon Bridge site, Swindon. The majority of contexts yielded very few identifiable fragments.

5.5.2 Methods

Burnt bone remains were examined under light magnification (x10) and data recorded following IFA standards and guidelines in regard to cremated human bone (Brickley and McKinley 2004) with additional reference to animal bone identification schemes. See Appendix 10 for assemblage details. The aim of this assessment was to characterise the burnt bone as fully as possible, primarily identifying that which was human in nature. Where animal species identification was not possible, bone fragments were assigned to 'Large', 'Medium' and 'Small' mammal groups. 'Large mammal' refers to horse/cow sized animals, 'medium mammal' refers to sheep/goat sized animals and 'small mammal' refers to rabbit, domestic cat or rodent sized animals.

The sample consisted of very small quantities of highly fragmented burnt bone and due to its small size, very few firm conclusions can be made.

5.5.3 Results

Burnt bone fragments were recovered from a total of 28 contexts with the total weight of the sample being 158g. The vast majority could not be positively identified to species and has been assessed as undiagnostic mammalian remains. However, all identifiable fragments were animal in nature and included a large mammal (*?Bos*) rib fragment with a possible chop mark from context (266); a metacarpal shaft fragment and distal radius fragment (both probably *Ovis*) from context (398); several small or medium mammal rib fragments also from (398); one small fragment of *Bos* mandible from (452) and two small or medium mammal rib fragments, one with a possible chop mark, from context (654).

The bone itself was variable in colour, ranging from very well-fired and brittle white fragments, through light and dark grey, to several fragments which were black and charred in appearance. This probably indicates that the burnt bone recovered formed through different methods – for example, from both long burning and hot cremation pyres and cooler fires, possibly associated with cooking. Two rib fragments (from (654) and (266)) may have been butchered. The condition of the bone varied too, some fragments were abraded and worn whilst others were in good condition. Again, this would suggest a variety of burial conditions.

There is no conclusive evidence in this sample of human remains, although it is possible that some of the small, undiagnostic fragments recovered may be human in nature. Inhumation and cremation were both practised in both the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with the scattering of cremated remains being a common method of disposal in the later period (Roberts & Cox 2003: 90).

The burnt bone is quantified in Appendix 10.

5.6 The Bulk and Environmental Samples by Alys Vaughan-Williams

Introduction

This report presents the findings from the analysis of the archaeobotanical material recovered from 26 Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age bulk samples. The aim of this analysis was to identify (1) the function of the contexts sampled; (2) temporal variation; (3) evidence relating to the economy of the site through their diet, cultivation practises and wood selection / management; and (4) extract information relating to the local environment.

Methods

Plant macrofossil analysis

The flots were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope. Identifications were made with reference to the author's modern seed reference collection, and Cappers *et al* (2006), Anderberg (1994) and Berggren (1981). Recommendations for further analysis were based on the diversity, concentration and standard of preservation of the remains. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The results are presented in Table 1.

Charcoal analysis

A random selection of up to 100 fragments was taken from each sample and examined under an epi-illuminating microscope at magnifications of up to x400 following standard processes and procedures described in Hather (2000). Only fragments >2mm were examined in this analysis as fragments below 2mm retain insufficient diagnostic anatomical features to enable secure identification. The weight

(gms) of each taxon identified in each sample was recorded during assessment, as was fragment size. The overall physical condition of fragments was noted along with any evidence of biological degradation and degree of thermal degradation. For samples in which the vast majority of fragments appeared '*Quercus*-like', an attempt was made to select the least '*Quercus*-like' fragments to assess if any non-*Quercus* taxa were present. Hather (2000) and Schweingruber (1990) were consulted to determine identification. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The results are presented in Table 2.

Results of the plant and macrofossil analysis

Ditches

Context (127) from Section [128] provided a moderate flot with one grain of charred *Hordeum* (barley).

Postholes

Three postholes from Structure 3 were sampled: contexts (200), (206) and (209) from Sections [202], [208] and [210] respectively. All three contained occasional cereal grains of either / both *Hordeum* and *Triticum* (wheat).

Context (568) from posthole [569] presented occasional fragments of shell of *Corylus avellana* (hazelnut) and the remains of a fruit stone identified as *Prunus cf. spinosa* (sloe).

Pits

Seven pits were sampled. The majority contained occasional charred cereal grains. Context (398) from feasting pit [399] contained a small mixed assemblage of *Hordeum* grains, cotyledons of *Pisum* (pea), one seed of *Polygonum convolvulus* (black bindweed), one charred stone of *Prunus cf. spinosa* and one mineralised *Prunus* fruit stone (plum).

Results of the charcoal analysis

A total of 670 fragments and seven taxa or groups of taxa were identified in this analysis: *Quercus* (oak), Maloideae, *Alnus / Carpinus / Corylus* (alder / hornbeam / hazel), *Tilia / Prunus / Acer* (lime / plum / maple), *Buxus / Viburnum / Cornus* (box / viburnum / dogwood), *Salix / Populus* (willow / poplar) and hardwoods The majority were small in size (<6mm). By both total fragment count and weight *Quercus* (233 fragments, 5.4gms) was the most abundant taxon followed by Maloideae (181 fragments, 4.596gms), *Alnus / Carpinus / Corylus* (100 fragments, 1.652gms), *Tilia / Prunus / Acer* (9 fragments, 0.412gms), *Buxus / Viburnum / Cornus* (9 fragments, 0.313gms), hardwoods (25 fragments, 0.383gms) and *Salix / Populus* (1 fragment, 0.045gms).

Ditches

Four contexts were sampled from Ditch C. Context (039) from Section [040] presented two probable fragments of *Quercus.* Context (058) from Section [060] and context (127) from Section [128] presented assemblages of Maloideae. Hardwood fragments identified as *Larix / Picea / Pinus* (larch / spruce / pine) were occasional in context (127) as well. Roundwood was present in this context. Larger (≤9mm) vitreous fragments of charcoal in context (169) of Section [170] were tentatively identified as cf. *Fagus* (beech).

Context (152) from Ditch M and context (424) from Ditch I both presented small assemblages of *Quercus* and Maloideae.

Two samples were taken from Ring Gully K. Context (109) from Section [110] contained fragments of desiccated wood demonstrating the characteristics of *Alnus /*

Carpinus / Corylus. Context (211) from Section [212] presented occasional charred fragments of Maloideae.

Pits

Eleven pits were sampled across the site. *Quercus* and Maloideae were the dominant taxa present. Poor preservation meant identification was limited to softwood. Context 644 in pit 645 was located in an area of possible cremations. The fragments were vitreous and fragile and were only identifiable as either hardwoods or softwoods.

Postholes

Postholes [202], [208] and [210] were all sampled from Structure 3. The fragments from context (200) from posthole [202] presented charcoal that was mostly knotted and the features were therefore distorted. *Buxus / Viburnum / Cornus* were an occasional presence. *Quercus* was identifiable in vitreous fragments in context (206) from posthole [208]. Softwoods were also present in context (209) of posthole [210] where the fragments were highly vitreous.

Context (568) in posthole [569] presented a small assemblage with a moderate diversity of taxa. *Alnus* dominated, followed by *Quercus,* Maloideae and *Salix / Populus.*

Three possible cremations were sampled (now known from bone analysis to be animal bone). Context (588) from cut [584] contained purely *Corylus*. Contexts (639) from pit [640] and (654) from pit [657] were adjacent to pit [645]. The latter presented fragments of *Alnus / Carpinus / Corylus* and *Alnus / Carpinus* and occasional possible hardwoods. Roundwood was present in both.

Interpretation of the Plant Macrofossils

The charred assemblages recovered from the pits, postholes and ditches demonstrate the cultivation and consumption of *Hordeum* and *Triticum* as found at numerous contemporary sites such as Perry Oaks (Challinor, 2007) and Runneymede, Berkshire (Greig, 1991). The occasional pulses in pit [399] were not preserved well enough to identify to species.

Gathering of 'wild' foods is demonstrated through the presence of *Prunus spinosa* (sloe stones) and the nutshells of *Corylus avellana*. *Prunus spinosa* are rarely consumed today as they are considered sour; however they were more commonly used in the past as a 'free' food to be gathered in autumn to put into puddings, jellies and conserves (Culpepper, 1981; PFAF, 2008; Mabey, 1989). *Corylus* nuts are rich in fats, proteins and essential vitamins and minerals, and were therefore commonly gathered for consumption throughout history (McComb, 1998; McComb and Simpson, 1999; Hastie, 2004; Moffet *et al*, 1989). The remains of their shells tend to be under-represented in the archaeobotanical record as the shells are a good source of kindling. It is probable these items became charred through accidents during cooking or being disposed off on the hearth.

Interpretation of the charcoal

The softwoods *Quercus* and Maloideae dominated the assemblages suggesting the wood was selected on purpose and with specific intentions. *Quercus* wood burns slowly and steadily with little ash, properties that are good for domestic fires. The sub-family Maloideae includes several taxa that also burn well such as *Sorbus* (whitebeam) and *Crategus* (hawthorn), and if seasoned well, *Malus* (apple) and *Pyrus* (pear). It would not be surprising if such woods were also being selected for their properties; however this interpretation remains tentative as there is little variation in this sub-groups anatomy to allow further identification. The presence of roundwood

in these samples does indicate branches rather than worked wood was being burnt however.

The vitreous composition of the charcoal in some of the postholes of Structure 3 and in pit 645 (adjacent to the cremations) indicate extreme temperatures were reached whilst the wood was burning although it is not known if this was *in situ* (Smartt and Hoffman, 1988).

The majority of the charcoal sampled from pit [657] could not be identified beyond *Alnus / Carpinus / Corylus* due to poor preservation and small fragment size.

The overall presence of *Quercus* suggest oak woodland was present along with mixed woodland including *Corylus, Prunus* and Maloideae

5.7 The Radiocarbon date by SUERC AMS

The charcoal from one context (291) was radiocarbon dated and the date was quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950AD). The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal3). Laboratory Code SUERC-31114 (GU-22334) Radiocarbon Age BP: 2375 +/- 30 (68.2% probability) 510BC (40.8%) 430BC 420BC (27.4%) 390BC (95.4% probability) 710BC (1.2%) 690BC 540BC (94.2%) 380BC

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence by Paul Riccoboni

The aims identified for the evaluation and excavation were addressed by the evidence recovered. This site will contribute towards the growing understanding of the regional development of this area, and the increasing awareness of the regional significance of Bronze Age/Iron Age landscapes in Swindon.

This report seeks to ask some questions with regard of the site in its local and regional setting. The primary considerations are landscape use from the Mesolithic period through to the Iron Age with a consideration of geological and environmental evidence at the site. Of particular significance is how the environment has changed over time.

Key questions which that are addressed are:

- *What agricultural activities were taking place at the site?*
- *Was the site occupied seasonally or all year round?*

General

The prehistoric ditches provide evidence for land divisions and are of regional significance. Very little is known from the Late Bronze Age in Swindon and there are very few sites excavated in this region on this scale which show land use and settlement over the Late Bronze Age period. The finds and crop marks at Hreod school located some 350m and 250m north of the site may relate to the landscape and settlement features excavated at Moredon Bridge. The archaeological features were clearly extending to the east of the development area towards the River Ray. It is possible that further settlement may have flanked the other site of the river.

It is very probable that the occupation at the site was seasonal. There is a hint from the pottery assemblage that there may have been occupation in the Middle Bronze

Age, but the sherds from this period are so few and fragmented that they can be considered to be residual. The main period represented at the site is Late Bronze Age through to the beginning of the Early Iron Age. The site was then abandoned perhaps in favour of higher more defensive land such as a hill fort which was a prominent feature in the Middle to Late Iron Age.

The man-power required to create the large D-shaped enclosure would have been considerable and may indicate more permanent year round settlement during this phase. The site may have been abandoned on numerous occasions and then re-organised by new generations of people within the Late Bronze Age period highlighted by the different 'phases' of activity clearly demonstrated by archaeological stratigraphic relations. Population expansion in the Late Bronze Age is well documented along the river gravel terraces such as at Shornecote quarry near Cirencester (Hearne C & Heaton M 1992). The small finds assemblage seems to suggest that this site was not intensively occupied and was perhaps a seasonal area of habitation.

Within the wider landscape it would seem that this area of the country was not as intensively occupied as the Lower and Middle Thames Valley and Kennet Valley in the Late Bronze Age and therefore provides a unique insight into the occupation of this period in this area of Swindon.

Full archaeological excavation of the site has enabled a strong attempt to ascertain a chronology of the prehistoric features through stratigraphic 'phasing' using relationships established in the field.

6.1.1 Mesolithic: Period 1

The earliest period for which there was human activity in the area was the Mesolithic. Some worked flints of this period were recovered but they were residual. Of particular note was one Mesolithic microlith discovered at the base of Ditch C. Hunter-gatherers were likely to have used the natural resources in the area such as the river and woodland for hunting. Microliths are rare and provide important evidence regarding hunting tool kits where they were used as arrows and other composite tools (Butler 2005, 83).

6.1.2 Neolithic: Period 2

Neolithic finds were rare and it may be assumed that some tree clearance took place in this period. There were no certain traces of settlement prior to the LBA settlement phase. It is thought that this area would have been a rather remote area of scrubby rough grazing and marsh.

6.1.3 Late Bronze Age/ Earliest Iron Age: Period 3

Phase 1
The earliest recognisable phase of activity from this period is represented by an agricultural field system defined by Ditches: A, U, T, R & M (Figure 2). All of these features are of similar width and depth. The Ditches within this phase were dated loosely on the pottery within their fills, stratigraphic relationships and spatial distribution.

Phase 2
This phase of activity was represented by Ditches G, B & L (Figure 2) set out in a roughly rectangular shape orientated on an approximate east-west alignment. These

ditches show little evidence of re-cutting and therefore were probably only used for a short time period before filling up and going out of use. Within the field enclosure were postholes and but it is not possible to assign these features directly to this phase of activity.

Phase 3
The Late Bronze Age settlement appears to be resettled on a seasonal basis with this phase being the most intense and 'permanent' as at least one domestic settlement zone is clearly present (Structure 1), a 4-post structure (Structure 3) and possibly a second postulated round house (Structure 2). It is not possible to establish a direct sequence across these areas of the site during this period but spatial distribution would imply they are probably contemporary.

There is evidence of different functional elements within the enclosures over relatively short periods of time. For example the D-shaped enclosure which was imposed over the previous rectangular shaped enclosed (Phase 2) may have been used for containing animal livestock. During Phase 5 this function may have changed to enclose with areas of 2-post structures, temporary shelters and waste pits. Phase 5 Ditches F and Q terminate at the edges of the D-shaped enclosure indicating Feature C was still visible when the later ditches were cut.

Structure 1
The round house (Structure 1) is classic of the size and style of domestic dwellings of this period. The construction method used for these round houses has been a topic of some debate for decades. In this instance it is possible that the ring gully (Feature K) contained wooden planks onto which the walls of the round house were constructed. Desiccated wood fragments were recovered from the ring gully (109) (Table 16) and represent rare evidence to support this method of construction. However, other theories may apply including use as a drip gully positioned around the walls of the house to collect rain water. Domestic waste such as flint scrapers and wood may have been swept into the ring gully during the occupation of the house or when it went out of use.

No trace of hearth was discovered inside the structure, although this could have been truncated by later features (such as J and I) or later ploughing. The ring ditch contained an entrance on the south eastern side and another narrow entrance was visible on its western side, curiously at the point where earlier Ditch L crossed. The ring gully (Feature K) shallowed at this point and may have provided another entrance (rear entrance) to the structure.

Two central posts [263] & [265] would have provided additional support for the circular walls. These were relatively small postholes and could have held a post of at least 0.27m in diameter. The fill of [263] contained a flint nodule used as post packing. Post [265] did not contain any evidence of post pipe or post packing and may therefore indicate removal of the post and deliberate backfilling.

No trace of any porch existed where the main entrance was thought to be facing, towards the south-east or any trace of floor or occupation layers were seen within the house. Special attention was attributed to establishing whether any occupation evidence could be ascertained such as differential discolouring of the natural ground, which may have been indicative of different domestic functions such as where storage, seats or beds were kept. After twice hand cleaning the entire area of the structure no such distinctions could be made.

The round house may or may not have been in contemporary use with the main enclosure. The pottery from all the features was not distinctive enough to indicate different 'phasing' within the Late Bronze Age and we are therefore left with only stratigraphic and spatial distribution of features to suggest which features (and structures) are likely to have existed at the same time. The preferred explanation is that the D-shaped enclosure and the round house (Structure 1) were laid out at the same time imposing a more rigid and organised field system to the site.

Structure 2
Structure 2 was located just to the north of Ditch B and may have been contemporary with Structure 1. Not enough of this structure was excavated to provide definitive evidence of its use as a building, but it would seem from the number of stakeholes in this area along with a short stretch of curvilinear gully that a temporary hut once existed here.

As the settlement grew in size a larger field system/enclosure was instated (Ditch C). This enclosure was D-shaped and had one entrance on its northern side. The function of this landscape feature was probably a stock enclosure with the family living close by in a round house (Structure 1). Two large posts were located at the entrance to this enclosure ([060 & [108]) which perhaps supported a wooden gate to be opened and closed as needed to move and control livestock.

Structure 3
The 4-post structure (Structure 3) could have been used for wheat storage or a simple granary using an elevated platform supported by 4 posts. Its location near to Structure 1 (10m) would indicate they are contemporary. These types of structure are common on Iron Age sites with parallels seen along the Thames estuary at Reading Business Park (Moore J & Jennings D, 1992) and Prospect Park, Harmondsworth (Andrews, 1997). The proximity of the 4-post structure to the dwelling or round house has a parallel at Weir Bank Stud Farm, Bray where the 4 post structure was 10m from the round house (Barnes I & Cleal, R.M.J 1995).

2-post structures
Within the western half of the D-shaped enclosure a series of postholes were excavated which had similar shapes and dimensions averaging 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. It could be postulated that these represent the remains of 2-post structures often found on Iron Age sites. Replacement of rotten posts has complicated the plan but distances between the posts average at 2m. The function of 2-post structures can only be suggested but they were possibly used as drying racks. The concentration of possible 2-post structures in this area of the enclosure may indicate this space was used exclusively for this purpose during a particular phase of occupation within the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Economy
It is suggested that the enclosure was predominately a pastoral settlement and exploited marginal land resources. A group of two adults and a few children or more simply one family unit (with a grandparent in a subsidiary structure), is suggested due to the size of the round house. Flood plain grassland is probably best suited to the raising of cattle, sheep and/or horses and this combined with dairying was probably the primary purpose of settlement.

Grazing areas had secure boundaries for the cattle indicating a structured settlement with land divisions separating different daily tasks. For example, Structure 2 may not have been a domestic internal space but was a structure used for a different purpose, such as an animal pen.

Domestic animals were represented by their bones and constituted a fairly typical range of animals expected from a rural farmstead of the Late Bronze Age including a majority of sheep/goat and pig. Evidence for feasting was recovered from Pit [399] (see section 6.8) but most other posthole features and ditches contained fragmentary remains likely swept into the features over time and it is assumed that animals were butchered and consumed fitting with a farm of the period.

6.1.4 Undated

The undated features (or features assigned to this category) were not phased stratigraphically and therefore could not be allocated to a particular phase. Most of the features in this category consist of postholes which are almost certainly prehistoric in date (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age). The postholes and pit features within the D-shaped enclosure probably represent a change in the function of this enclosure from a stock enclosure to a space containing domestic structures such as two post structures or waste pits.

Other postholes found across the site, although not assigned a period or phase were very likely prehistoric in date and would have formed undetermined structures as part of the workings of a prehistoric farm.

6.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Frances Raymond

The earliest of the sherds indicate a low level of late Neolithic to middle Bronze Age activity on the site. The one rim fragment is typical of the middle Bronze Age (Figure 7, P1) recalling similar examples from Bishops Canning Down, 22 kilometres to the south-west (Tomalin 1992, Figure 62.10 and Figure 63.3) and Dean Bottom, 11 kilometres to the south (Gingell 1992, Figure 69.2). Flint tempered wares with similar characteristics to those from Moredon Bridge originated during this period and continued to be made into the late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age. The discovery of middle Bronze Age cremation urns and potentially later jars in such fabrics in Old Town demonstrates their use off the chalk in the Swindon area (cf. Gingell 1982, 54 and 62). On the Marlborough Downs settlements including those just 11 kilometres to the south of the site densely flint gritted fabrics appear to have been very much in decline during the late Bronze Age (Cleal and Gingell 1992, 103). Similar developments were highlighted at Potterne, 32 kilometres to the south-west, where flint tempered wares became relatively rare by the eighth century BC (Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, 148 and 166). Such trends increase the probability that the flint tempered fabrics at Moredon Bridge are middle Bronze Age or early post-Deverel-Rimbury elements, but in the absence of stylistic evidence it is not possible to determine whether they are residual or contemporary with the rest of the assemblage.

More certainly the pottery demonstrates that the settlement was established by the late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age. The limited stylistic evidence indicates the presence of some vessels with a currency restricted between the late Bronze Age and beginning of the early Iron Age. All are recognisable components of the repertoire in use in adjacent parts of northern Wessex and the Upper Thames Valley and indeed more widely beyond these regions.

Shouldered jars similar to the examples from Cuts [292] and [399] (Figure 7, P2 to P4) are thought to date between the tenth and early sixth centuries BC (cf. Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, 151, Jar Type 51). This would suggest that the vessel from Cut 292 is most likely to have been deposited at the beginning of the time frame indicated by the radiocarbon date of 540 to 380 cal BC (SUERC-31114 (GU-22334).

Parallels with a single fingertip or fingernail row around the shoulder occur to the south-west at Potterne (Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, Figure 56.74, 56.75 and 56.77); approximately 10 kilometres to the north-west at Latton Lands (Edwards 2009a, Figure 27.16); some 16 to 17 kilometres to the north-east at Roughground Farm, Lechlade (Hingley 1993, Figure 31.34) and Coxwell Road, Faringdon (Bryan, Brown and Barclay 2005, Figure 25.4 and 25.9); and in the Dorchester-on-Thames and Abingdon area about 40 kilometres in an east-north-easterly direction at Appleford (De Roche and Lambrick 1981, Figure 21.17), Long Wittenham (Savory 1937, Figure 2.5), Mount Farm (Myres 1937, Figure 6) and amongst the Period 1 assemblage from Abingdon (De Roche 1978, 49 (78).

The vertically attached lug on the shoulder of the vessel from Cut [310] (Figure 7, P6) has a similar currency between the ninth and sixth centuries BC (cf. Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, 152 to 153). Other examples occur at Potterne on Jar Types 30 and 33 (Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, Figure 52 and Figure 54.66); on a similar form at Appleford (De Roche and Lambrick 1981, Figure 22.2); amongst the earliest Iron Age pottery from The Loders, Lechlade (Hingley 1986, Figure 8.30); and the Period 1 assemblage from Abingdon (De Roche 1978, 48 (72), and 50 (109). Horizontal cordons, as from Cut [584] (Figure 7, P7), have a more extended history of use between the eleventh and sixth centuries BC (cf. Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, 153-154). These can be plain or decorated as at Potterne (Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, Figure 59); Uffington, 17 kilometres to the east (Brown 2003, Figure 9.5.42); Shorncote Quarry, some 14 kilometres to the north-west (Morris 1994, Figure 11.23 and 11.25); and Sherborne House, Lechlade, 16 kilometres to the north-east (Timby 2003, Figure 19.36).

Some of the more fragmented material also displays attributes in use between the late Bronze Age and the beginning of the early Iron Age. Grog tempered wares similar to that from Cut 623 were confined to the earlier deposits at Potterne, disappearing between the ninth and eighth centuries BC (Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, 146, 148 and 166); are present in the ninth to eighth century BC assemblage from Shorncote Quarry (Morris 1994, 37-38; Mepham 1999, 61); and occur amongst the eleventh to eighth century sherds from Horcott Pit to the south of Fairford (Edwards 2009, 82). These analogies introduce the possibility that those at Moredon Bridge are similarly early, but with so few comparative groups this is very tentative. The base fragment from Structure 1 with the frequent chaff and organic impressions on its exterior recalls the analogous late Bronze Age tradition of applying frequent flint grits to vessel bases. The alternative use of organic material particularly on sandy jars was noted in the ninth to seventh century BC midden deposits on Salisbury Plain at East Chisenbury (seen by the author) and in a sixth or early fifth century BC working hollow on Combe Down (Raymond 2006, 100). The predominance of simple rims at Moredon Bridge, including the slightly flaring example decorated with a fingertip row from Cut 399 (Figure 7, P5), is typical of late Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age assemblages, supporting other evidence suggesting that the bulk of the pottery is of this date. While thickened rims are more common in early Iron Age groups, they are also represented amongst the earlier material. One with a similar internal expansion to the types from Feature M and Cut [657] at Moredon Bridge occurs, for example, at Shorncote Quarry (Morris 1994, Figure 12.27).

The low proportion of decorated sherds, the predominance of finger-tipping and the absence of red-coated vessels might be taken as evidence that this predominantly is a ‘plain ware’ assemblage of the eleventh to eighth centuries BC. But while such characteristics may be indicative of chronology they might equally be the result of a more complex interplay between local variations in the ceramic repertoire and depositional practice. This would certainly be supported by the radiocarbon date,

which indicates deposition into the sixth century BC and possibly beyond. In Gloucestershire and the Upper Thames Valley geometrically decorated vessels of the earliest Iron Age with early All Cannings Cross affinities are rare away from hillforts (Edwards 2009b, 83). Exceptions include the pottery from four pits at The Loders, Lechlade (Hingley 1986) and the ceramics in a series of placed deposits in pits within the roundhouses at Horcott near Fairford, 12 kilometres to the north of Moredon Bridge (Edwards 2009b, 83). It has been suggested that there may have been a tendency for selected types to be reserved for special deposits (ibid.). It is certainly conceivable that such traditional preferences may account for the absence of vessels carrying more complex geometric decoration from Moredon Bridge. The lack of red surface coatings at Moredon Bridge is similarly inconclusive as far as chronology is concerned. Although these and related finishes are typical of the earliest and early Iron Age, they comprise a notably minor attribute. At both Potterne and The Loders, where decorated early All Cannings Cross vessels were prominent, red finished sherds had a maximum frequency of 3% (Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, 165; Hingley 1986, Table 2). Elsewhere on some of the settlements the proportions were far lower. Sherborne House, Lechlade had only four red coated sherds in the seventh to sixth century BC assemblage (Timby 2003, 51), while just one was recorded amongst the early Iron Age pottery from Latton Lands (Edwards 2009a, 62). At both Coxwell Road, Faringdon and Groundwell Farm, Blunsdon St. Andrew, red finished sherds comprised between 0.3% and 0.4% of the earliest to early Iron Age assemblages (Timby 2005, Table 5, 151; Gingell 1982, 54). The chances of identifying this particular attribute will be further reduced on a site like Moredon Bridge, where a high proportion of sherds are too abraded for the surfaces to survive.

The likely use of locally available materials in the production of the Moredon Bridge ceramics is reflected by other late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age assemblages. The exploitation of sources within a seven to 10 kilometre radius was a noted characteristic of the majority of the eleventh to sixth century BC ceramics deposited at Potterne (Gingell, Morris and Williams 2000, 146); and of the ninth to eighth century BC pottery at Shorncote Quarry (Morris, 1994, 38).

The abundance of calcareous fabrics incorporating fossil shell in late Bronze Age to early Iron Age assemblages is typical of the region to the north of the site encompassing the Upper Thames Valley and the Cotswolds. The dominance of such wares was a noted feature, for example, of the ninth to eighth century pottery produced at Shorncote Quarry (Morris 1994, 38; Mepham 1999, 61); and the late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age ceramics from Latton Lands (Edwards 2009a, 58).

Although the proportions vary, there is also comparable evidence to that at Moredon Bridge for the contemporary production of sandy fabrics on some of the sites within a 17 kilometre radius. At Shorncote Quarry these wares accounted for 4.1% of the ninth to eighth century BC assemblage (Mepham 1999, 61) and for 11% of the Period 2 pottery from Sherborne House, Lechlade, dated tentatively between the seventh and sixth centuries BC (Timby 2003, 53). The unusually high proportion of sandy wares in the earliest Iron Age assemblage from The Loders, Lechlade (45%; Hingley 1986, Table 2), is likely to reflect the frequency of fine decorated bowls from the site. The presence of a similar group of apparently undecorated bowls made from fine sandy fabrics may account for the raised proportions of such wares at Moredon Bridge (20% by sherd count and 27% by sherd weight), where approximately one third of the sherds in these wares are burnished generally on both surfaces.

In contrast to the late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age assemblages, early Iron Age groups from the surrounding area have a different signature. At Latton Lands, for example, there were roughly equal proportions of less densely tempered shelly wares

and sandy fabrics (Edwards 2009a, 58). At Groundwell Farm, Blunsdon St. Andrew, fine oolitic wares and sandy fabrics were dominant (comprising 34% and 40% of the fifth to third century BC assemblage respectively) with coarse fossil shell and limestone forming a minority group (17%; Gingell 1982, Table 2). If, as seems likely, this is a local chronological trend then it strengthens the case for the Moredon Bridge pottery being predominantly of late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age date (1000 to 600/550 BC).

The occurrence of fairly small quantities of fragmented pottery in occupation deposits of the late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age seems typical of the period in the hinterland of Moredon Bridge. The ninth to eighth century settlement at Shorncote Quarry, for example, produced a relatively low number of sherds (Morris 1994, 41-42; Mepham 1999, 62-63); as did the seventh to sixth century BC occupation at Sherborne House, Lechlade (Timby 2003, 52). It is conceivable that this reflects the initial discard or placement of pottery in domestic middens, which would certainly account for the fragmented character and variable condition of the ceramics. It seems probable that pottery was entering features by means of both accidental incorporation and deliberate selection for reburial.

Recognisably special ceramic deposits within settlements tend to be associated with roundhouses, as at Horcott Pit near Fairford (Edwards 2009b, 83) and Latton Lands (Edwards 2009a, 61-62). At Moredon Bridge the features with larger ceramic groups displayed an analogous patterning, clustering on the eastern side of the site in the vicinity of Structure 2 or amongst a concentration of pits and postholes within the enclosure. In character the material is symptomatic of a widespread tradition of deliberate breakage in special 'event-marking' deposits during the middle and late Bronze Age which has been linked with rites of transformation (Brück 2006). The evidence has been interpreted as signalling a series of conceptual associations between life, death and regeneration (ibid.). On a number of sites fragmented objects are placed in key locations marking the foundation and abandonment of both houses and settlements (ibid.). At Moredon Bridge it may be more than a coincidence that the only pit to incorporate multiple pieces of a single vessel should lie within the enclosure (Cut [292]; Figure 7, P2 and P3; 193 sherds, weighing 2099g.). This spatial distinction may well be one which was being emphasised by the unique character of the deposit. It is even conceivable that it might have marked the abandonment of the settlement, given that the radiocarbon date comes at the very end of the established chronology for the diagnostic vessel types from the site.

6.3 **The Lithics** by Dr Juan Moreno

It should be noted there was a small number of blades and bladelets present. The lack of a predominant presence of blade and bladelets is useful for providing a relative date range since these planforms are generally attributed to Mesolithic chipped stone technologies (Butler 2005: 84). The recovered microlith is potentially intrusive, brought in by fluvial processes as the site is subject to routine flooding. It should also be noted the site is located above a perched water table. This does not discount the probability the area has been exploited as early as the Mesolithic. The most relevant aspect of the chipped stone from Moredon Bridge is the micro debitage and scraper tools, attributes linking the assemblage to an age range of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze age (Riley 1990; Edmonds 1995: 35-57; 1997).

The debitage recovered from the Moredon Bridge site highlights a limited and expedient approach to the knapping of flint. Soft hammer intermixed with hard hammering techniques provided a method of reduction. The observed retouch attributes were very limited. The attributes were limited to abrupt and steep angled

retouch and form a simple and restricted range in flint reduction, again suggesting an expedient form of manufacturing tools for use.

The chipped stone also presents evidence of direct and indirect percussion. The proximal location of large butts and the presence of large bulbs are indicators of hard hammer techniques (*i.e.* Contexts 08, 22, 38, 398, and 476). The types of removals (flake and blade) provide evidence for on site core reduction. This is reiterated by the presence of an expended opposed platform blade core (Context 16). Further evidence of direct percussion can be observed through the presence of multiple stepped terminations on some flakes (Context 38). The stepped terminations were probably a result of flint quality.

Evidence for the use of soft percussion and/or pressure flaking is also present at the Moredon Bridge site (Appendix 4). Some flakes consistently contain thin butts and thin overhanging lips (*i.e.* Contexts 23, 53, 106, 128, and 169). Flakes range in size from 0.1mm to 0.6mm. Other fine thinning and trimming flakes were observed and range in size from 0.10mm to 0.4mm.

Some of the microdebitage was recovered from postholes (Contexts 97, 200 and 482) and pits (Contexts 260, 398, 473, 588, and 654). The microdebitage deposits within these contexts may provide insight into site activity. The pressure at the angle of exertion along the tool edge would allow microdebitage to "flake" off during use. This action could potentially result the deposition of the small fine microdebitage observed in the environmental samples. The presence and location of the chipped stone debris may potentially be a result of the pressure applied during tool use during the working or processing of bone, wood, hides and subsistence activities.

6.4 The Bulk and Environmental Samples By Alys Vaughan-Williams

The cultivation of *Triticum*, *Hordeum* and pulses was common practise in both the Iron Age period. Their presence across this site, though scarce, in combination with the fuelwood of *Quercus* in particular suggests a domestic scene. It is probable that the pits and postholes were therefore the recipients of cooking accidents and floor sweepings. The absence of *Prunus* charcoal suggests the *Prunus spinosa* stones represent gathered wild foods for consumption rather than being charred as a consequence of the wood being selected for burning. It is highly unlikely that the nuts of the *Corylus* were not gathered for consumption during this period and the presence of both these 'fruits' and the charred wood demonstrate the versatile nature of this tree. Finally, wood selection is clearly demonstrated through the contrasting charcoal assemblages in domestic situations in comparison to the cremations.

6.5 Reliability of Results and Techniques

Weather conditions during the second and third week of excavation were wet and the clay geology provided poor drainage. A perched water table meant features were prone to fill with water very quickly during bad weather. During the worst wet weather the clay geology became slippery and slick meaning hand excavation had to cease completely due to health and safety considerations and in order not to walk over unexcavated archaeological features.

During the worse weather conditions when the water table was high any excavation below *c*. 0.30m encountered the water table. In the worse cases hand excavation of the larger ditch slots required one person bailing water from the base of the slot while the other person could excavate.

The base of all the ditches were reached and recorded. Some photographs of ditch slots and postholes were taken during the worst wet conditions and were filled with water.

The north and eastern areas of the site were flooded for over a week and a pump had to be used to remove water from these areas in order to hand excavate. When the water was removed all features were relocated and hand excavated to commensurate fully with the WSI.

When we did have dry spells the site 'dried out' especially quickly if winds were high. The water table did drop by *c*. 0.20m during the beginning of April as weather conditions improved and the wet weather stopped which made excavation somewhat easier.

The evaluation trenches did not identify all of the ditches recorded during this excavation. When trenches were re-located there were many ditches simply not seen during the evaluation stage.

7. PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS

7.1 Publication Synopsis

7.1.1 The Moredon Bridge site is a rare opportunity to publish the results of the excavation of Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age occupation in Wiltshire.

7.1.2 The report will include results from the evaluation and the area of excavation. Specialist reports will be included as indicated. Where no further work has been recommended, reference will be made as required in the site narrative using data generated during the assessment. Appropriate maps, plans, sections, table and illustrations will be used to support the report. It is envisaged that the report will be submitted for publication in The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.

7.1.3 It is proposed the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an illustrated article of *c* 20 000 words.

Title
Archaeological Investigations on Land at Moredon Bridge, West Swindon, Wiltshire

Introduction
- *Planning Background* *(100)*
- *Site location, Geology and Topography* *(250)*
- *Archaeological Background* *(250)*

Excavation Methodology *(100-150)*

Excavation Results *(2000)*
- *Introduction*
- *Mesolithic/Neolithic*
- *Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age* *(5000)*

Artefactual Evidence *(1500)*
- *Prehistoric Flintwork*
- *LBA/EIA pottery*

Discussion: Suggested Topics *(1500)*

Development of the LBA Landscape
LBA Land Division and Uses

7.2 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.2.1 Following completion of the post-excavation work the artefacts recovered during the archaeological work and associated site records will be offered to a suitable museum to be agreed with the landowner Wainhomes Ltd and the Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Service. It is initially proposed to offer the archive (which will include the retained finds) to Swindon Museum. The site will be archived under the site code PUMB10.

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10 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Other known Late Bronze Age Sites in the Upper Thames Valley Area

	Site Name.	Map Reference.			Description.	References.
1	Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester	SP	009	012	Prehistoric? Ditches, pits and postholes. Rectilinear field system on a different alignment to Roman Fosse Way.	Coleman Cullen & Kenyon 2001
2	Queen Elizabeth Road, Cirencester.	SP	032	014	Later prehistoric? pits and ditches on E bank of R. Churn.	Barber 2000.
3	Kingshill and Beeches Nursery Field, SE of Cirencester.	SP Est	035	010	Prehistoric? Ditches, scattered pits and postholes.	Glos. SMR
4	The Beeches Playing Field, London Road, Cirencester.	SP	037	021	MBA enclosure with double cow burial in entrance way Cattle bone dated 1400-1120 cal BC. EIA second enclosure. No subsequent MIA or LIA activity.	Young 2001
5	Swindon to Gloucester Road Improvement DBFO. Norcote Farm	SP	045	016	Prehistoric? Boundary ditch	Glos. SMR
6	Swindon to Gloucester Road Improvement DBFO. Preston Village.	SP	045	005	Two BA ring ditches and a number of probable prehistoric land boundaries.	Glos. SMR.
7	Swindon to Gloucester Road Improvement DBFO. St Augustine's Lane	SP Est	055	009	Early land boundaries.	Glos. SMR.
8	Swindon to Gloucester Road Improvement DBFO. St. Augustine's Farm South	SP Est	060	005	Significant land boundary, containing prehistoric pottery, respecting two ring ditches.	Glos. SMR.
9	Lady Lamb Farm, Fairford	SP	137	002	M/LBA ditches and EIA pit alignment.	Roberts 1993.
10	Cuthwine Place, Lechlade	SP	211	001	Four LBA/EIA boundaries.	Gocher 1998.
11	Gassons Road	SP	211	004	LBA/EIA settlement and boundaries.	Catchpole 1992. King 1993.
12	Burroway enclosure.	SP	309	003	EIA enclosure.	Yates 1999.
13	Spratsgate Lane, Somerford Keynes.	SU	024	958	Series of MIA stock enclosures of rectilinear, sub circular or circular form.	GCC.1990
14	Dryleaze Farm, Siddington	SU	029	978	Series of NW/SE orientated EIA boundaries.	OAU 2002
15	Shorncote Quarry.	SU est	030	965	Very extensive unenclosed LBA/EIA settlement.	Hearne & Heaton 1994.

						Barclay et al 1995.
16	Cotswold Community School, Somerford Keynes.	SU	033	962	LBA ditches, and LBA/EIA pit alignment on the modern Gloucestershire/Wiltshire border.	Wessex Arch. 1994 OAU 2000. Cotswold 1998 .
17	Latton Lands	SU	080	970	2 boundary ditch lengths of LBA/EIA date, orientated NE-SW.	CAT 1996.
18	Eysey Manor Farm, Eysey	SU	110	944	NW-SE orientated EIA enclosure. 450m length of NE-SW boundary ditch (undated). EIA double ditched trackway aligned NW-SE. Extensive evidence of Iron Age settlement and agriculture.	CAT 1999.
19	Roundhouse Farm, Marston Meysey	SU	135	964	EIA droveway. EIA/MIA settlement.	OAU 1992
20	Groundwell, West Swindon (Motorola site)	SU Est	148	890	MIA unenclosed occupation (4 possible roundhouses), followed by enclosure and pit alignment.	Walker et al. 2001.
21	RAF Fairford	SU	150	980	EIA ditches, pits, postholes, gullies, burials and disarticulated animal burials. Elements of EIA land division.	Hoad 2002
22	Totterdown Lane Nr. Fairford	SU	152	990	10 MIA roundhouses, enclosures and associated field system.	Pine & Preston 2002
23	Allcourt Farm, Little London, Lechlade.	SU	211	995	A group of EIA field boundaries including a substantial NNE-SSW 7.2m wide ditch.	OAU 2001
24	The Loders, Lechlade	SU Est	211	993	EIA settlement	Darvill et al 1986.
25	Sherbourne House, Lechlade	SU	212	997	Successive phases of land division spanning the LBA, EIA and MIA.	CAT2000 CAT1998
26	Butler's Field	SU	213	995	600m LBA/EIA Ditch boundary ditch.	Jennings pers. comm.
27	Clemenson Memorial Hall, Lechlade	SU	213	999	NNE EIA major boundary, subsequently redefined by NE-SW pit alignment.	CAT 1996 Thomas & Holbrook 1995.
28	Recreation Ground, Lechlade.	SU	213	998	2nd terrace gravels. SMR records enclosures from APs over entire recreation ground. Postholes and ditches of probable EIA occupation	Cox 1998
29	Roughground Farm	SU Est	214	997	Major EIA boundary ditches	Allen Darvill Green &

						Jones 1993.
30	The Maples Oak Street, Lechlade.	SU	215	999	Substantial prehistoric/LIA boundary ditch.	CAT 2000
31	Leaze Farm, Lechlade	SU	229	988	EIA occupation. Significantly the site indicates that the EIA settlement in Lechlade is not confined to a meander zone defined by the Thames and the Leach.	Moore 2001

APPENDIX 2: Summary of pottery dates

Feature No.	Cut	Deposit	Sample No.	Prov. Strat. Phase	Date	No	Wt (g)
C	9	8	0	1	Middle to late Bronze Age	1	13
G	17	16	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	4
G	17	16	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	17
G	17	16	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	3
G	17	16	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
G	17	16	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
E	18	19	0	5	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	4
B	28	27	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	4
0	35	33	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
0	35	33	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	3
0	35	33	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	3
C	42	38	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
G	48	47	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	21
G	48	47	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	11
G	48	47	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	11
G	48	47	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	5	12
C	54	53	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	12
C	54	53	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	5
C	54	53	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
C	54	53	0	1	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	1	2
C	60	57	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	5
C	60	57	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	15
C	60	58	0	1	Indeterminate prehistoric	1	1
0	66	65	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	3	2
0	98	97	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	12
0	98	97	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	3
0	98	97	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	22
0	98	97	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	9	11
0	98	97	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	19	4
0	102	101	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	2
K	110	109	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	8
K	110	109	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
K	110	109	1030		Indeterminate prehistoric	2	1
K	110	109	1030		Indeterminate prehistoric	11	2
I	114	113	0	6	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	5
K	118	117	0	6	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	16
0	129	130	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
I	138	137	0	6	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	4
I	140	139	0	6	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
M	143	144	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	5
M	143	144	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	7
M	143	144	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	7
M	147	148	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	34
M	147	148	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	17
C	150	149	0	1	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	1	3
C	150	149	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
C	150	149	0	1	Indeterminate prehistoric	2	1
M	151	152	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	15

M	151	152	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	7
M	151	152	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
M	151	152	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	3
M	151	152	0	1	Indeterminate prehistoric	13	4
0	156	153	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	5	21
0	156	153	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
K	162	161	0		Middle to late Bronze Age	2	4
K	162	161	0		Middle to late Bronze Age	3	3
K	162	161	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
K	162	161	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
C	170	169	0	1	Middle to late Bronze Age	1	9
C	170	169	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
C	170	169	1009	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
L	192	191	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
0	202	200	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
0	202	200	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	4	1
0	210	2	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	3	1
K	212	211	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	8
K	212	211	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	2
K	212	211	0		Indeterminate prehistoric	4	1
K	216	215	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	7
K	216	215	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
K	216	215	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	14
K	216	215	0		Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age	1	5
K	216	215	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	5
K	216	215	0		Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	5	5
I	232	231	0	6	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	9
I	232	231	0	6	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	5
I	232	231	0	6	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
0	267	266	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	5
V	691	270	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	17
V	691	270	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	18
0	277	276	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	2
0	277	276	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
0	292	291	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	122
0	292	291	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	39
0	292	291	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	12
0	292	291	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	144
0	292	291	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	41
0	292	291	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	134
0	292	291	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	83	1443
0	292	291	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	6	6
0	292	291	1018	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	25	124
0	292	291	1018	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	52	29
0	292	291	1018	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	13	5
L	308	307	0	2	Middle to late Bronze Age	2	25
0	310	309	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age	1	58
0	310	309	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
0	310	309	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
0	310	309	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	1	1
0	314	311	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
0	314	311	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	5

0	318	317	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
0	318	317	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	8
0	318	317	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	6	3
0	318	317	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	9	5
0	324	323	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	2
0	328	327	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	10
0	328	327	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	4
0	332	331	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	2	1
0	334	333	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	7
0	334	333	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	6
0	334	333	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	1
0	334	333	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	1
0	344	343	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	11
0	356	355	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
0	387	386	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	37
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	19
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	31	346
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	7
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	32
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	7	82
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	8
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	16
0	399	398	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	110
0	399	398	0	0	Middle to late Bronze Age	1	29
0	399	398	1034	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	17
0	399	398	1034	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	10
0	399	398	1034	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	11
0	399	398	1034	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	19	16
0	399	398	1034	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	289	98
C	415	413	0	1	Middle to late Bronze Age	1	2
V	271	423	0	4	Middle Bronze Age	1	24
V	271	423	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	9
0	439	438	0	0	Middle to late Bronze Age	1	13
0	439	438	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	3
0	453	452	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	10	7
0	453	452	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	3	2
0	468	467	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
0	474	473	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	7
0	474	473	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	5	9
0	474	473	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	10	9
0	474	473	0	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	3	1
0	492	490	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	32
E	504	503	0	5	Middle to late Bronze Age	1	12
E	504	503	0	5	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
E	504	503	0	5	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	5
0	510	509	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
0	510	509	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
0	512	511	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	10
0	520	519	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	11
0	520	519	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	42

0	520	519	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	15	23
0	520	519	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	120
0	520	519	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	176
0	520	519	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	5	31
0	520	519	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
0	520	519	1021	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
0	520	519	1021	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	20	15
0	520	519	1021	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	9
G	524	523	0	2	Middle to late Bronze Age	2	4
G	524	523	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
0	528	527	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	8
E	530	529	0	5	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	15
E	530	529	0	5	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
E	530	529	0	5	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	9
G	537	535	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	42
G	537	535	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	4
G	537	535	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	34
G	537	535	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	11
G	537	535	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	12
G	537	535	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	7
G	537	535	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	4
G	537	536	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	10
G	537	536	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
G	537	536	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	9
0	541	540	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	13
0	543	542	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	10	48
0	543	542	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	5	5
0	545	544	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	38
0	559	558	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	3
0	559	558	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
0	561	560	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	9
0	561	560	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	12
0	563	562	1209	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
0	563	562	1209	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	42
0	563	562	1209	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	4
0	563	562	1209	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
0	563	562	1209	0	Indeterminate prehistoric	3	1
0	569	568	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	8
0	569	568	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	84	36
0	569	568	1023	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	33	12
0	578	577	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age	1	64
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age	2	25
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	7	38
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	9
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	16
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	9
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	14
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	10	254
0	584	588	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	23	9
0	584	588	1028	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
0	584	588	1028	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	8

0	584	588	1028	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	4
0	584	588	1028	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	34	9
G	596	595	0	2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
T	609	608	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
T	609	608	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	2
T	609	608	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	6
T	609	608	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	7	3
T	609	608	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	4
T	609	608	0	1	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	3
0	623	622	0	0	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	2	33
V	635	634	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	22
V	635	634	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	4
0	640	639	1032	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	13
0	640	639	1032	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	11	48
0	640	639	1032	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	23	21
0	640	639	1032	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	5
0	640	639	1032	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	49	21
0	645	644	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	12
0	645	644	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	8
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	12
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	31	24
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	4
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	81
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	9
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	3
0	657	654	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	7	2
0	657	654	1033	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	17	110
0	657	654	1033	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	228	118
0	657	654	1033	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	6
0	657	654	1033	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	1
0	657	654	1033	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	17
0	657	654	1033	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	159	26
0	665	664	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	104
V	682	681	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	3
V	695	694	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	88
V	695	694	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	6	42
V	695	694	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	3
V	695	694	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	4	12
V	695	694	0	4	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	1	3
0	0	U/S	0	0	Middle to late Bronze Age	1	13
0	0	U/S	0	0	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	2	13

Appendix 3: Quantity of flint debitage

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Description	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Secondary Flake (s)	Tertiary Flake	Tertiary Flake (s)	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Tertiary Bladelet	Indeterminate pieces	Total	Weight (Kg)
8	9		Ditch Feature C - Section				1						1	0.05
10	11		Ditch Feature B - Section								1		1	0.01
16	17		Ditch Feature G - Section		3		5						8	0.12
22	11		Ditch Feature B - Section		1								1	0.29
23	9		Ditch Feature C - Section				2		1				3	0.08
38	42		Ditch Feature C - Section		1					1		1	3	0.1
53	54		Ditch Feature C - Section		1								1	0.04
57	60		Ditch Feature C - Section		1								1	0.08
58	59	1003	Primary silting of Ditch C			3		5					8	0.01
97	98	1004	Posthole				1						1	
105	127		Ditch Feature A-Fill of terminus		1		1						2	0.14
106	108		Ditch Feature C - Section				1					1	2	0.03
109	110	1030	Feature K- Ring gully (terminal) and fill					4					4	0.01
128	108		Ditch Feature C - Section		1								1	0.9
135	136		Ditch Feature B - Section							1			1	0.04
149	150	1008	Ditch Feature C - Section	1		4	3	8					16	0.13

153	156		Tree throw		1								1	0.01
169	170	1009	Ditch Feature C – Section		1		1	3					5	0.14
187	188		Ditch Feature L - Section								1		1	0.02
200	201	1010	Posthole				1						1	0.01
211	212	1014	Feature K- Ring gully (terminal) and fill			1							1	0.01
223	224		Ditch Feature J - Section terminal				1						1	0.03
225	226		Ditch Feature J – Section				1						1	0.01
231	232		Ditch Feature I – Section		1								1	0.04
260	261		Pit		1							1	2	0.2
268	269		Ditch Feature G – Section		1								1	0.07
291	292	1018	Possible refuse pit					1					1	0.001
309	310	1017	Shallow hollow				3						3	0.01
317	318		Possible pit, truncated posthole					4					4	0.03
323	324		Pit				1						1	0.03
394	395		Ditch Feature C - Section/recut	1	2		1					1	5	0.64
398	399	1034	Pit	1	1								2	0.6
423	271		Ditch Feature V – Section				1						1	0.2

428	429		Ditch Feature C – Section				1	1					2	0.01
438	439		Tree throw				1		1				2	0.05
473	474	1036	Sub circular pit				1						1	0.01
476	477		Ditch Feature C – Section				1						1	0.14
482	483		Posthole				1					1	2	0.15
505	506		Ditch Feature G – Section				1					1	2	0.03
513	514		Tree throw								1		1	0.03
536	537		Ditch Feature V – Section				1						1	0.07
588	584	1028	Pit/cremation?				1				1		2	0.02
608	609		Ditch Feature T – Section								1		1	0.03
654	657	1033	Cremation pit and fill			2		2				1	5	0.01
			Total	3	17	10	32	29	2	2	5	7	106	4.63

Appendix 4: Description of flint debitage

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Description
8	9		Thick butt, with large bulb.
10	11		Broken, probable bladelet or blade.
16	17		Expended opposed platform blade core, expended bladelet core fragment-fire affected, broken blade and 1 small thin pressure flake.
22	11		Large butt.
23	9		Thin butt and small thin overhanging lip, large butt and overshot blade.
38	42		Flakes contain large butts; one flake has multiple step terminations probably due to the flint quality.
53	54		Thin lip probable soft percussion flake.
58	59	1003	Flakes range in size from .03mm to .06mm. Contains burnt flint pieces.
97	98	1004	.05mm in length >.02mm width.
105	127		Tertiary flake is a result of pressure flaking. Ventral side shows multiple removals.
106	108		Soft percussion thinning flake, small butt and lip.
109	110	1030	Fine flakes, a result of trimming and pressure flaking. Sizes range from .04 mm to 0.1 mm in length, sample contains burnt flint pieces.
128	108		Small butt and thin lip, soft percussion flake.
135	136		Broken blade, proximal portion missing.
149	150	1008	Thinning flakes, soft percussion, flint is translucent. Primary flake is .04mm in length, sample contains burnt flint pieces.
169	170	1009	Soft percussion flake, thin butt and small thin overhanging lip. 3 from environmental sample, sizes range from .03mm to .06mm in length.
200	201	1010	.03mm in length, very small and thin flake, sample contains burnt flint pieces
211	212	1014	.03 mm in length small pressure flake, sample contains burnt flint pieces.
223	224		Broken.
225	226		Thinning flake, soft percussion.
260	261		1 flake is fire affected, 1 fragment is an overshot flake.
268	269		Flake has thin butt and lip.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Description
291	292	1018	Environmental sample .06 mm in length. Small, thin lipped. Sample contains burnt flint pieces.
309	310	1017	.04mm to .06mm in size, sample contains burnt flint pieces.
317	318		Environmental Samples. Sizes ranges: .05mm to .16mm in length.
323	324		Thin soft percussion flake.
394	395		Core trimming element, blade shaped.
398	399	1034	Thick butt, hard hammer, sample contains burnt flint pieces.
423	271		1 soft percussion flake, thin butt, hinge termination due to poor quality flint, 1 flake from environmental sample.
428	429		Very fine, thin and small soft percussion flake.
438	439		Most likely from platform preparation
473	474	1036	.04mm in length, sample contains burnt flint pieces.
476	477		Large butt, direct percussion.
482	483		Several removals, most likely flake was detached from core.
505	506		1 thin trimming flake, 1 broken blade or flake.
536	537		Small butt and thin over hanging lip, soft percussion flake.
563			Thin butt probably pressure removal, less than 1mm in size.
588	584	1028	Thick butt, probably soft hammer, flake is .02 mm in length. Sample contains some burnt flint pieces.
608	609		Thin butt probably a result of pressure removal.
654	657	1033	Indeterminate is from environmental samples. Flake sizes range from .01mm to .06mm in length. Sample contains burnt flint pieces.

Appendix 5: Quantification of non formal tools

Context No.	Cut No.	Description	Context	Secondary flake with retouch	Tertiary flake with retouch	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Colour	Thickness (mm)
58	59	Primary silting of Ditch C	58		1	44	33	Mottled grey brown yellow	5
187	188	Ditch Feature C Heavily Truncated	187		1	25	17	Orange, grey to medium grey	3
394	395	Reoccurring Enclosure Ditch Feature C	394	1		35	33	Dark grey with milk coloured inclusions	6
			Total	1	2				

Appendix 6: Quantification of formal tools

Context No.	Cut No.	Description	Context	Scraper	Microlith	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
25	26	Feature A-Portion of shallow linear gully	26	1		44	25	11
39	40	Enclosure ditch and fill, recut by [042]	39		1	22	9	1
53	54	Linear Feature C - Section	53	1		41	29	11
58	59	Primary silting of Ditch C	58	1		49	35	15
327	328	Fill of pit	327	1	1	16	14	3
363	364	Posthole and fill-cutting linear feature C	363	1		41	28	11
694	695	Linear Feature V- Section-Terminal	694	1		27	17	5

Total	6	2

Appendix 7: Formal tool description and date

Context No.	Cut No.	Description	Scraper	Colour	Properties and likely date range
25	26	Feature A-Portion of shallow linear gully	End	Semi translucent, grey to medium grey	End scraper on flake. Distal end retouch is steep angled and abrupt. Scraper end is slightly concave. Neolithic to Early Bronze.
39	40	Enclosure ditch and fill, recut by [042]	Microlith	Dark grey, very small white specks	Obliquely blunted point, acute edge retouch along left ventral edge. Retouch is steep angled and abrupt. Thickness is thin at left ventral edge and retouch appears invasive. Likely date range: Mesolithic.
53	54	Linear Feature C - Section	End	Light to medium grey with large white inclusions	End scraper on flake. Distal end retouch is steep angled and abrupt. Neolithic to Early Bronze.
58	59	Primary silting of Ditch C	End	Outer edges dark grey, becoming light grey and translucent towards centre	End scraper created on core rejuvenation piece. Distal end retouch is steep angled, abrupt and invasive. Neolithic to Early Bronze.
327	328	Fill of pit	Side/End	Dark grey	Possible side and/or end scraper on proximal end of broken blade. Retouch is acutely angled across end and right ventral side. Neolithic to Early Bronze.
363	364	Posthole and fill-cutting linear feature C	Side	Mottled grey brown yellow with white milky inclusions	Appears to be an end and right ventral side scraper on fragmented flake. Retouch is invasive, steep angled and abrupt. Neolithic to Early Bronze.
694	695	Linear Feature V Section-Terminal	Side	Very dark grey with very small white milky inclusions/specks	Side scraper along right ventral edge. Retouch is invasive, steep angled and abrupt. Neolithic to Early Bronze.

Appendix 8: Plant macrofossil analysis

		Sample	1006							1034	1020			
		Context	**127**	**200**	**206**	**209**	**291**	**309**	**317**	**398**	**452**	**473**	**562**	**568**
		Area	128	202	208	210	292	310	318	399	453	474	563	569
		Feature	Ditch	PH	PH	PH	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	PH
		Sample vol. (l)	20	10	10	10	20	10	10	40	30	30	10	50
Taxa	**Item**	**Common name**												
Corylus avellana	nutshell	Hazelnut						1						1
Polygonum convolvulus	seed	Black bindweed								1				
Prunus cf. *spinosa*	stone	Sloe								1				1
Prunus sp.	stone	Plum	1							*1*				
Pisum sp.	cotyledon	Pea								5				
Vicia / Lathyrus sp.	cotyledon	Vetch / pea								1				
Fabaceae indet.	cotyledon	Pea family								1				
Hordeum sp.	grain	Barley		1	2				1	6			1	
Triticum sp.	grain	Wheat			5			1						
Triticum / Hordeum sp.	grain	Wheat / barley				1			3	5				
Triticum / Poaceae sp.	grain	Wheat / grass									1			

Key: PH = posthole; 1 = charred; *1* = mineralised

Appendix 9: Charcoal Analysis

Context	Cut	Sample number	Feature	Flot vol. (ml)	Flot wt. (gm)	Taxa (quantity)	Weight (gm)	Comments
39	40		Ditch C	1	1	cf. Quercus (2)	0.146	Max 6mm
58	60	1003	Ditch C	1	<1	Maloideae (6)	0.043	2-5mm
97	98		Pit	2	1	Tilia / Prunus / Acer (9) Quercus (6)	0.412 0.223	
109	110	1030	Ring gully K	10	<1	Alnus / Carpinus / Corylus (100)	1.652	Desiccated wood. Max14mm, most ≤10mm
127	128	1006	Ditch terminal C	10	6	Larix / Picea / Pinus (22) Maloideae (78)	0.369 1.793	Roundwood
152	151	1016	Ditch M	1	<1	Quercus (5) Maloideae (4)	0.059 0.033	<4mm
169	170	1009	Ditch C	1	2	cf. Fagus (5) Indet. (1)	0.064 0.018	9mm, vitreous
200	202		PH	2	1	Buxus / Viburnum / Cornus (9)	0.313	Knots, max 8mm
206	208		PH	1	1	Qurecus (9) Softwood indet. (2)	0.102 0.002	Vitreous, ≤4mm
209	210		PH	1	1	Softwood indet. (10)	0.202	Vitreous, anthracite-like, ≤6mm
211	212	1014	Ring gully K	1	<1	Maloideae (13)	0.295	Max 6mm
266	267	1015	Pit	2	<1	Maloideae (7) Picea / Larix (3)	0.191 0.014	≤4mm roundwood
291	292	1018	Pit	10	17	Quercus (100)	2.251	Max 9mm
309	310	1017	Pit	2	1	Maloidee (5) cf. Maloideae (2)	0.146 0.037	Max 6mm
317	318		Pit	4	2	cf. Quercus (15) Softwood indet. (53)	0.210 0.956	≤4mm, crumbly
398	399	1034	Pit	15	10	Quercus (79) Maloideae (21)	2.256 1.010	Max 15mm, most ≤4mm
424	425		Ditch I	2	1	Quercus (28) Maloideae (3)	0.426 0.049	Max 6mm
452	453	1020	Pit	4	2	Maloideae (29) Quercus (6)	0.733 0.083	4-6mm
473	474	1036	Pit	5	3	cf. Quercus (5) Maloideae (15)	0.168 0.303	Max 8mm Max 4mm

						cf. Maloideae (16) Softwood indet. (2)	0.277 0.006	
519	520	1021	Pit	5	2	Maloideae (48) Quercus (2) Ulmus / Quercus (4)	0.967 0.075 0.072	Max 8mm, most <4mm
562	563	1029	Pit	3	<1	cf. Maloideae (89)	0.518	2-4mm
568	569	1023	PH	8	5	Alnus (12) Quercus (4) Maloideae (3) Salix/Populus (1)	0.143 1.123 0.130 0.045	Max 15mm
588	584	1028	Cremation?	4	2	Corylus (25)	0.675	Max 6mm
639	640	1032	Cremation?	1	<1	cf. Maloideae (2) Softwood indet. (1)	0.035 0.003	≤4mm
644	645	1031	Pit	2	1	Softwood indet. (29) Hardwood indet. (6)	0.288 <0.011	Max 8mm, most <6mm, vitreous, crumbly
654	657	1033	Cremation?	10	5	Alnus / Carpinus / Corylus (60) Alnus / Carpinus (25) cf. hardwood (7) Indet. (8)	1.253 0.585 1.381 0.875	Max 12mm, most ≤4mm

Key: PH = posthole

Appendix 10: Summary table of burnt animal bone by context

Context number.	*Sample number*	*Weight (g)*	*Fragment count*	*Maximum fragment size(mm)*	*Minimum fragment size(mm)*	*Colour of bone*	*Identifiable elements / notes*	*Human?*	*Animal?*	*Undiagnostic*
065	1002	14	c.200	20x10	1x1	White, grey, blue-black	Highly fragmentary.		X	
097	-	<1	4	2x2	1x1	White	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
109	1030	<1	7	4x3	2x2	White, grey, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
152	-	1	9	11x7	3x2	White, grey	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
169	1009	1	5	6x5	2x2	White	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
200	-	1	c.10	9x8	1x1	Buff	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
206	-	<1	4	3x3	2x2	Grey, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
209	-	1	2	4x4	4x4	White, grey	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
211	1014	2	c.12	10x4	1x1	White, grey, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
215	-	2	4	6x6	4x4	White, grey	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
266	-	9	c.50	20x10	1x1	White, grey	Rib fragment from medium/large mammal, possible chop mark. Well fired fragments of small/medium mammal long bone.		X	
291	-	1	7	6x5	2x2	White, grey	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
309	1017	1	c.30	4x4	1x1	White, grey	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
317	-	1	c.30	18x9	1x1	Black, grey, white	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
333	-	1	12	4x4	2x2	White, grey	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
355	-	<1	1	3x3	3x3	White	Small, undiagnostic fragment.			X
398	1034	80	c.500	72x14	1x1	White, grey, black	1 MC shaft fragment and 1 distal radius fragment, possibly *Ovis*. 4 vertebral fragments, medium sized mammal. c.10 well fired small mammal rib fragments, 3 charred small/medium mammal rib fragments.		X	
425	-	<1	4	2x2	2x2	White, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
452	1020	7	c.50	22x17	2x2	White, light grey, black	Mostly small, undiagnostic fragments. 1 small fragment of *?Bos* mandible.		X	X
473	1036	1	c.40	4x4	1x1	White, light grey, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
519	1021	3	c.30	8x6	1x1	White, dark grey	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
563	1029	4	c.30	10x8	2x2	White, buff, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
568	1023	6	c.40	11x8	2x2	White, grey, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.		X	
588	1028	5	45	7x7	1x1	White, grey, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
638	-	1	9	6x6	2x2	White	Well fired, undiagnostic fragments.			X
639	1032	2	32	14x11	2x2	White, black	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
644	1031	1	7	4x4	1x1	White	Small, undiagnostic fragments.			X
654	1033	8	1.110	21x9	1x1	White, grey, black	2 charred small mammal rib fragment, possible chop mark. Small/medium mammal long bone fragment and small, undiagnostic fragments.		X	X
	TOTALS	**158 g**	**c.1274**							

Appendix 11: Summary table of animal bone, by context.

Context	*Equus*	*Bos*	*Ovis/ Capra*	*Sus*	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Misc. mammal	Total fragments
023								**5**	**5**
039								**11**	**11**
043						**1**			**1**
047								**30**	**30**
053								**9**	**9**
057					**16**			**8**	**24**
058						**1**		**28**	**29**
105			**1**		**3**	**4**		**8**	**16**
106						**1**		**4**	**5**
109								**14**	**14**
127								**6**	**6**
128			**1**					**6**	**7**
149		**2**			**2**			**28**	**32**
181								**1**	**1**
204		**3**			**1**				**4**
206								**4**	**4**
209								**9**	**9**
211		**1**					**1**	**16**	**18**
223			**1**						**1**
225								**6**	**6**
247		**1**						**5**	**6**
249		**1**							**1**
266					**5**			**36**	**41**
291								**6**	**6**
299								**2**	**2**
309								**39**	**39**
317								**128**	**128**
323								**2**	**2**
327					**2**		**1**	**10**	**13**
343					**2**				**2**
347								**1**	**1**
361			**1**					**1**	**2**
364		**1**			**2**			**8**	**11**
398		**10**	**21**	**16**	**17**	**40***	**20**	**493**	**621**
403						**1**			**1**
425								**31**	**31**
426					**12**				**12**
432						**1**			**1**
438			**1**	**1**	**20**	**10**		**62**	**94**
452								**2**	**2**
467						**1**			**1**
473			**1**					**20**	**21**
475	**3**				**21**				**24**
476			**3**					**13**	**16**
490						**3**			**3**
490								**3**	**3**
496						**2**			**2**
519	**1**		**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**		**37**	**45**
535		**1**			**1**				**2**
542		**12**			**14**	**3**		**8**	**37**
544		**1**				**1**			**2**
546					**2***	**1**			**3**
558								**2**	**2**

Context	*Equus*	*Bos*	*Ovis/ Capra*	*Sus*	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Misc. mammal	Total fragments
560								**6**	**6**
563								**26**	**26**
568		**1**						**6**	**7**
577								**1**	**1**
588					**2**	**4**	**1**	**35**	**42**
608			**1**					**6**	**7**
628								**1**	**1**
634			**1**		**4**				**5**
639								**15**	**15**
644					**2**	**2**		**6**	**10**
652						**1**			**1**
654			**6**			**3**		**174**	**183**
666		**1**			**15**			**43**	**59**
694			**2**	**1**				**5**	**8**
TOTALS	4(4)	35(34)	41(41)	19(19)	145*	83*	23	1428	1778

* = 1 or more elements show signs of butchery ( ) Numbers in brackets indicate countable elements.