Appendix 1 Selective Stratigraphic Description

by David Jennings and Jeff Muir

INTRODUCTION

This appendix presents detailed descriptions of, and stratigraphic and phasing information for, the most critical aspects of the archaeology presented in Chapter 3. It is purposely selective, and is not intended to serve as a comprehensive description of the archaeology. Detailed descriptions of all of the enclosures can be found in the research archive. The purpose of this section is to act as a commentary and a result. It is hoped that the often complex and intangible quality of the archaeological record can be more fully appreciated, and the levels of uncertainty more accurately presented. As a commentary the numbered sections of this appendix do not form continuous prose; they are, rather, to be seen as essentially self-contained. The section number is used explicitly in Chapter 3 to guide the reader to the relevant discussion (ie Appendix A1.1 = Appendix 1, section 1).

A1.1 Enclosure 52 and posthole cluster 1

(Fig. 3.7)

A cluster of ten postholes was found in the vicinity of enclosure 52. Two of the postholes can be discounted from further consideration as they were undoubtedly modern (3100 and 3161, not shown on Fig. 3.7). Both contained decaying wood, which would not have survived for any substantial period given the ground conditions. The question of the credibility of the unnumbered posthole has been mentioned in Chapter 3.

A1.2 Enclosure 60 and posthole Cluster 3

(Fig. A1.1)

A cluster of postholes and pits was located inside E60, and was identified during the excavations as a potential house-site. These internal features did not form a coherent ground plan and any structural interpretation remains extremely speculative, although, given the paucity of posthole clusters across the site as a whole, this idea should at least be raised as a possibility. The features could not be grouped in terms of their dimensions, fills or finds, and the enclosure ditch, 2162, was relatively irregular in plan. In addition, the finds assemblage from the area was not commensurate with the higher finds densities one might expect in the vicinity of a roundhouse. On balance, these factors suggest that a structural interpretation is unlikely.

A1.3 South-eastern corner of Trench 9

(Figs 3.8 and A1.2)

The phasing of the south-eastern corner is difficult to reconstruct with a significant degree of confidence due to several factors: the longevity of a number of the features, the limited number of sections excavated and datable finds recovered, and the occasionally uneven quality of the excavation record.

On balance it would seem that the principal enclosure in this area, E46, spanned both Periods C and D. The Period C form of this enclosure is presented in Figure 3.8. It is, however, possible to interpret the evidence differently. While the individual pieces of evidence are not in themselves conclusive, their cumulative impact increases our confidence in E46 having a Period C phase.

That said, areas of uncertainty remain concerning the full form of all of E46's boundaries and the status of its subenclosures in Period C. Its southern boundary and the associated subenclosure (E90; Fig 3.8) is the most secure. The elements of E90 can be disentangled with confidence from the stratigraphically later (Period E) small rectilinear enclosure E77, and the later pits 2391/2426, 2427/2425 (Figs 3.15 and A1.2). It consisted of three principal elements: ditches 2353, 2354, and 2382. Reasonably large

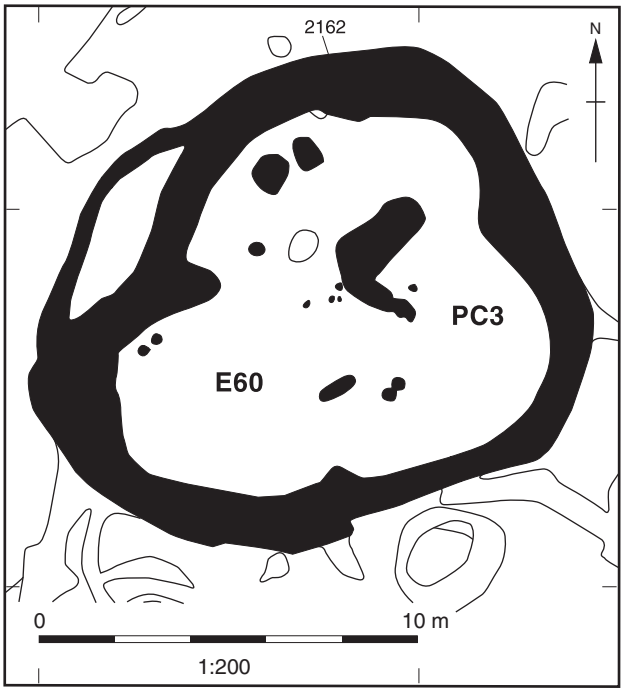
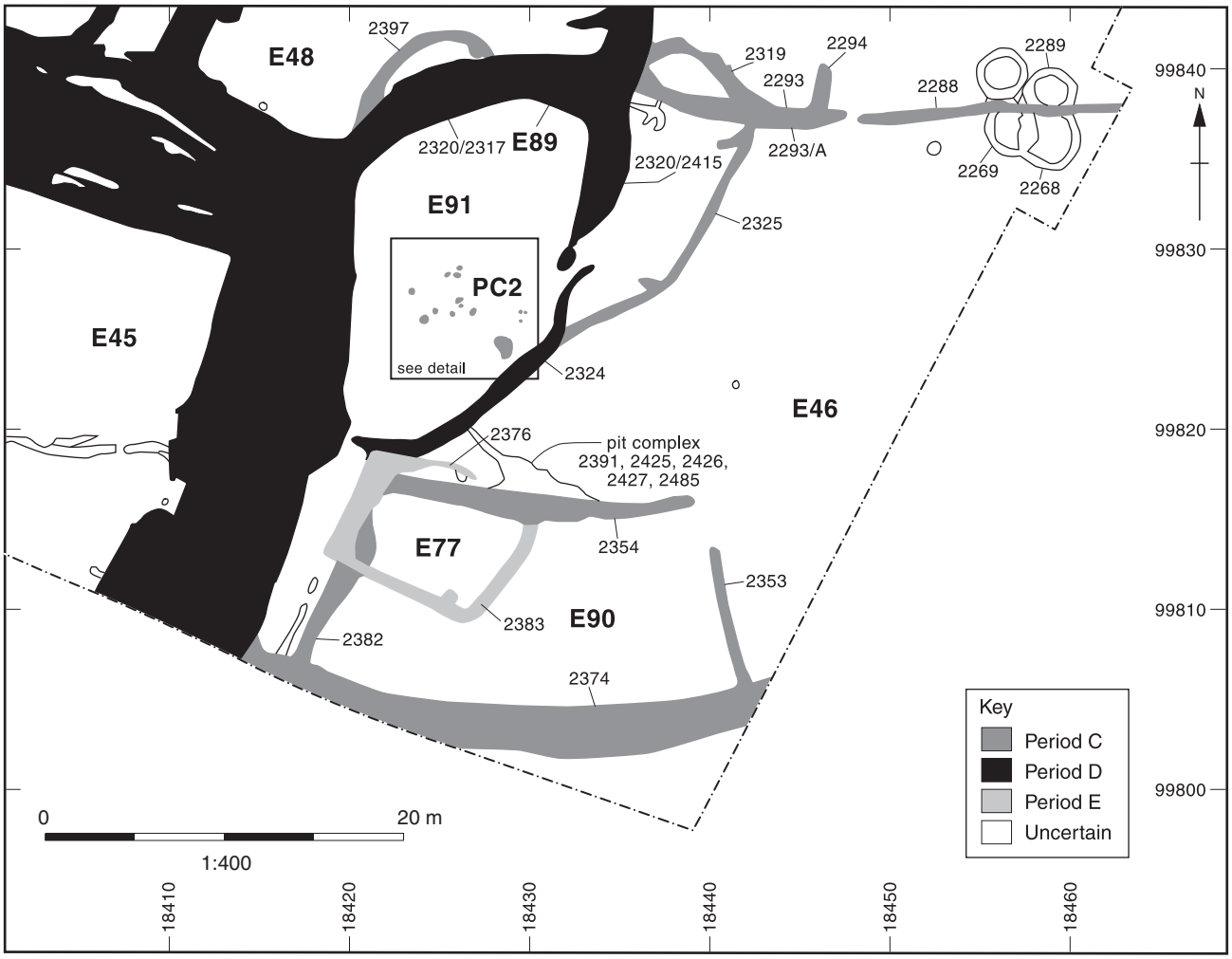


Fig. A1.1 Enclosure 60 and posthole cluster 3



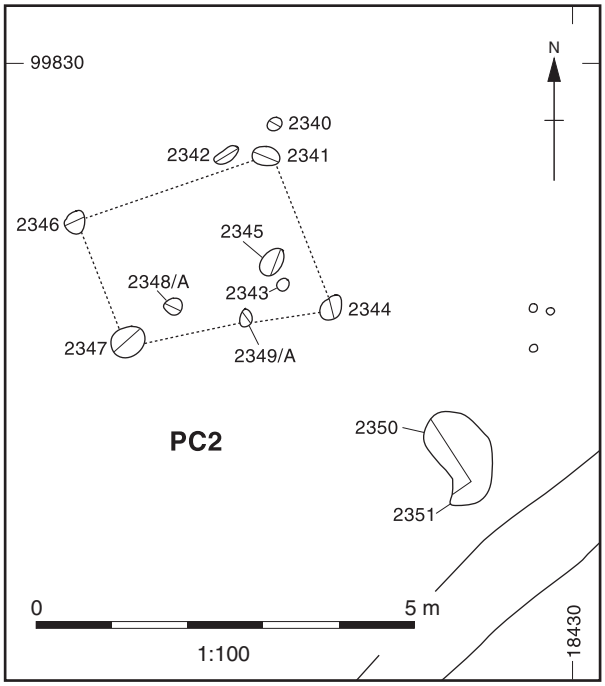


Fig. A1.2 Enclosure E46 and associated subenclosures – Periods C to E

pottery assemblages were recovered from two of these ditches (2353: sixteen sherds Group 3 and one sherd Group 1; 2354: fourteen sherds Group 3), while no pottery was found in either of the sections cut across the third ditch 2382.

As regards the southern boundary, 2374, it had been recut twice and while its latest recut, which occurred along its northern edge, cut both of the conjoining ditches of E90, it is reasonable to suppose that these ditches were associated with the earlier phase(s) of this ditch. Only nine sherds of pottery were recovered from ditch 2374 (one sherd Group 4, six sherds Group 3 and two sherds Group 2), and they could not be assigned to individual cuts. On this minimal basis the pottery does not provide conclusive dating evidence, although it does not contradict the suggestion that ditch 2374 was initially cut in Period C and continued into Period D. Indeed, given the apparent spatial coherency of ditch 2374 with the later, Period D, E45, it would seem most probable that at least the latest recut was contemporary with that enclosure. However, this relationship cannot be demonstrated as no section was cut through the intersection of ditch 2374 and the eastern boundary of E45.

The intensive recutting and minimal investigation of the eastern boundary of E45 means that any western boundary of E46 on this alignment in Period C cannot be discerned. Indeed, it must remain a matter of speculation whether there even was a western boundary to E46 in Period C or whether a boundary was formed by the eastern side of E82 (Fig. 3.5) and the western side of E90 (Fig. 3.8). This would have left a small entrance between the south-eastern corner of E82 and the north-western corner of E90, with an unknown western terminal of the southern boundary, 2374. In Period D, it is apparent that the eastern side of E45 would have served as the western boundary of E46.

A number of ditches and gullies (2397, 2319, 2293 and 2288) seem to be interpreted most coherently as elements of E46's northern boundary, although their proposed phasing relies on a partially subjective assessment of probabilities.

The curvilinear elements, 2397 and 2319, are stratigraphically the earliest, being cut by all of the other ditches in this area, and are probably Period C features. The only dating evidence consisted of five sherds of Group 3 pottery recovered from 2319. It is noted in the context records that it was thought likely that the curvilinear ditch 2319 continued to the south as ditch 2325. Aside from the fact that both of these ditches were cut by ditch 2293, other evidence is of only partial assistance in our assessment of this possibility. No full section was cut across the southern ditch 2325, and therefore ditch profiles cannot be compared, although on the basis of the plans and partial profiles the ditches are of similar dimensions. In addition, both ditches had a primary and secondary fill. No pottery was recovered from ditch 2325 to assist with dating. Taking these factors into consideration it still seems reasonable, on the balance of probabilities, to interpret ditches 2319 and 2325 as the same feature.

If this reconstruction is accepted, then ditch 2325 would seem to be a precursor to E89. The precise form of this earlier subenclosure (E91) in the north-western corner of E46 is unclear, as ditch 2325 was cut away by the deeper, later ditch 2324, and no section was cut completely across the ditch to the south of the junction of ditch 2324 and 2325. It would seem likely, however, that the increased width of the ditch beyond this junction reflected the continuation of both ditches to the south-west and their termination in approximately the same place.

Returning to the northern boundary, ditch 2293 formed one of its principal east-west elements. Its full extent to the west is unclear, as it had been cut away by the deeper ditches of E48. To the east, it seems very probable from the plan that 2293 turned to the north at its eastern end. This section of ditch was, however, given a different number (2294) during excavation, although dimensions and fill sequence, as far as can be judged on the limited evidence, were very similar. If this reinterpretation is accepted then this ditch 2293/2294 cut a feature 2293/A, which contained 11 sherds of Group 4 pottery. Clearly this places ditch 2293/2294 into the Period D phase of E46 (Fig. A1.2).

The phasing of the other principal east-west ditch, 2288, of the northern boundary is open to interpretation. No pottery was recovered from any of the stack rings (2268, 2269 and 2289) which it cut or from the ditch itself. Its spatial relationship with 2293/2294 strongly suggests that it was contemporary with this ditch, and thus is a Period D feature. However, as ditch 2288 had been recut there is the possibility that it may initially have been dug in Period C, defining a wider entrance in conjunction with the ditches 2319/2325. The ditch 2293/2294 and the feature 2293/A may therefore have been a redefinition of the northern boundary, which restricted this putative earlier entrance. In support of this interpretation, it may be of interest to note that unlike ditch 2288, ditch 2293/2294 did not show any signs of recutting, and therefore seems to be a single phase feature.

The eastern boundary of E46 was beyond the area of the excavations; it can, however, be seen on aerial photographs (Fig. 3.5). It extends from the eastern end of ditch 2288 but does not enclose all of the eastern side. There may have been a genuine gap in the eastern side, but it could also reflect variations in subsoil conditions or ditch fill.

As regards internal features within E46, two subenclosures, E89 and E77, can be placed in Periods D and E respectively (Fig. A1.2). E89 seems to be a replacement of an earlier subenclosure (E91) in the north-western corner of E46. Its western side was formed by the multiply recut eastern side of E45, while its northern side may initially have been formed by a western continuation of 2293. Later within Period D the northern boundary was formed

by the southern side of E48 which it seems was obviously laid out with respect to E89, given the common axis of the eastern boundaries of both enclosures. It is apparent that E48 continued in use after E89 whose eastern boundary, 2320/2415, was cut by the most southerly recut of E48's southern boundary, 2320/2317. The eastern boundary of E89 continued to the south beyond ditch 2320/2415 in the form of ditch 2324.

Enclosure 77 was a small rectilinear feature in the south-western corner of E46, with pottery clearly dating to Period E. The precise form of its northern entrance cannot be defined due to inadequate excavation of these features and destruction of potentially contemporary features by a pit complex (2397, 2425, 2426, 2427 and 2485).

Posthole Cluster 2 was located within the subenclosures E89 and E91 (Fig. A1.2). It cannot be phased to either Period C or D as no pottery was recovered from any of the postholes, while the four Group 3 sherds recovered from the two pits to the south (2350 and 2351) of the cluster are insufficient, in terms of context association or quantity, to provide an accurate date.

In terms of forming a coherent building groundplan, while a number of the postholes could be placed on partial arcs, none of these possibilities are particularly convincing and they are not considered further. The most probable building form is a four-poster, consisting of postholes 2341, 2344, 2346 and 2347, which would have delineated a structure approximately 2.5 x 2 m (Fig. A1.2). Three of these features were the deepest in the cluster (2347, 2344 and 2341), which may increase our confidence in the interpretation of these postholes being elements of a four-post structure. As there were only minimal fill descriptions, there is no further evidence to assist in our analysis. Even if this reconstruction is accepted, it does not account for the six other postholes in this area, and given the paucity of postholes on the site as a whole, it might be thought that this cluster is in fact representative of the roundhouse type discussed above (Chapter 3, 'Structure 210') where the posts did not form a coherent pattern.

There is no basis on which we can assess the degrees of likelihood between this latter possibility, a potential four-poster, and the probability that they were not structural elements at all, but may have been related to some other function, as for instance tethering posts or racks.

A1.4 Enclosure group at the northern end of Trench 9 (Fig. A1.3)

Enclosures 70, 71, and 87 have been presented as a group largely on the basis of their spatial coherency and the similarity of their component parts. The conviction that the group continued to evolve from late Period C into Period D is based on analysis of

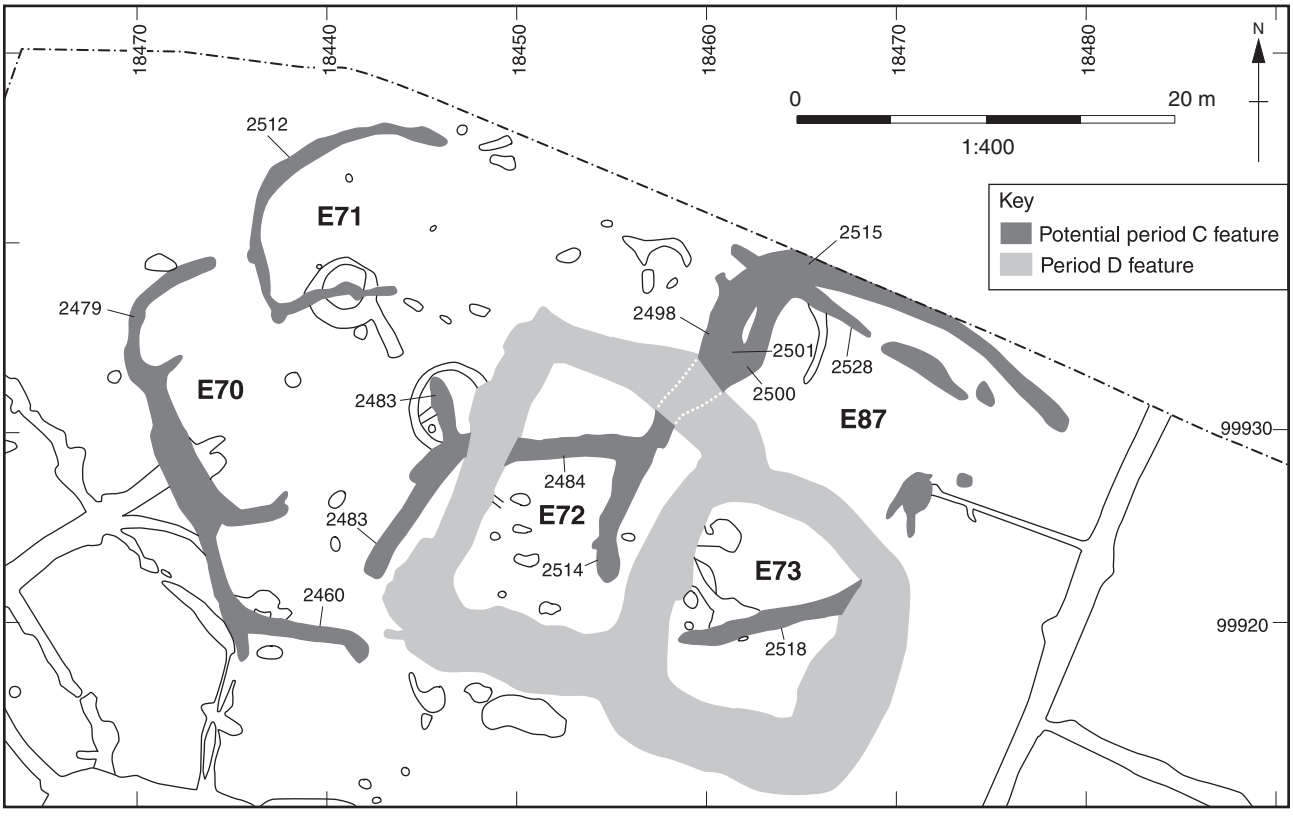


Fig. A1.3 Potential Period C enclosures – Northern Area

the ceramic evidence, first investigated in E87. Ceramics recovered from the main body of the enclosure (2498, 2500, and 2501) were all of Group 3 or earlier giving a reasonably secure Period C date. In marked contrast, ditch 2484 (the western annex), which was recorded as having cut 2514, contained two sherds of Group 5 pottery and a single sherd of Group 4. Since 2484 was itself cut by the Period D enclosure 72, the Group 5 sherds have been dismissed as intrusive and the annex allocated to Period D. The northern enclosure boundary appears to have been remodelled at the same time as ditch 2515, which cut 2528 and contained three sherds of Group 4 pottery.

The E70 ceramic assemblage was dominated by Group 3 material, although a single sherd of Group 5 pottery recovered from ditch 2460 again introduces an element of doubt. No ceramic evidence was recovered from E71 and its inclusion in Period C was based largely on its spatial cohesion with E70.

The dangers of dating the enclosure group on the basis of such a small amount of pottery (especially when some of that pottery has to be dismissed as intrusive) are obvious. The conclusions presented in Chapter 3 are therefore offered merely as a best fit interpretation derived from an inadequate data set. That stated, the fact that E87 was truncated by Period D features (E72 and E73) allows for a degree of confidence in the conclusions.

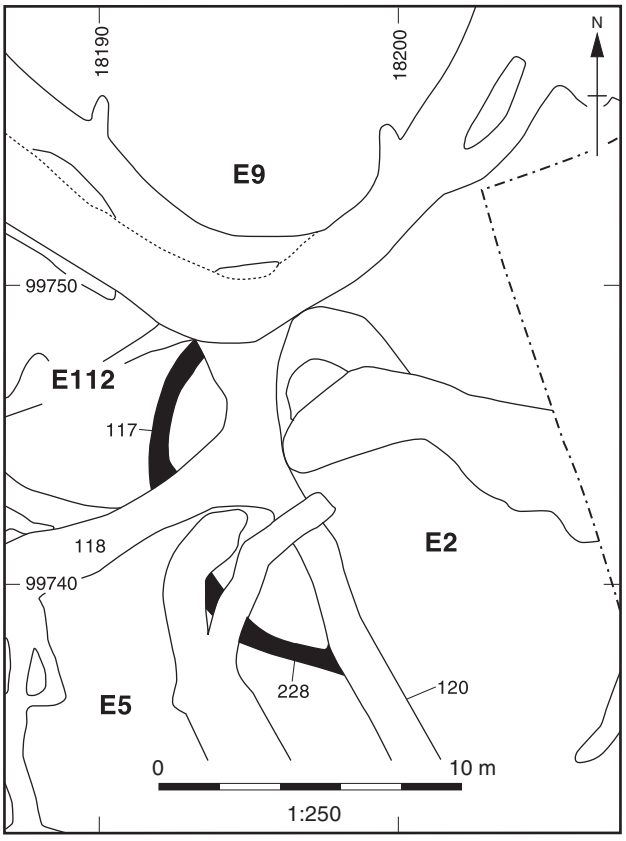


Fig. A1.4 Possible structure – Period C

A1.5 Possible structure – Period C (Fig. A1.4)

In the south-eastern corner of Trench 7 two curvilinear gullies, 117 and 228, were detected which may have formed an incomplete ring-gully of a roundhouse. They were located at the junction of the north-eastern corner of E5, the northern boundary of E2, and the southern end of E9. The high density of features in this area means that the extent of these gullies is only partially reconstructable, the location of only the western terminal of gully 228 being precisely known.

The eastern terminal of gully 228 has been cut away by the north-south ditch 120, while the eastern end of gully 117 disappeared into the large soilmark which marked the conjunction of E5, E2 and E9, and its southern end was cut away by ditch 118. Even though the exact limits of these gullies are unknown it is apparent that a complete ring-gully was not recognised: no continuation of gully 228 was detected to the east of ditch 120, and no comparable gully was recorded beyond the eastern limits of the large soilmark. Given the depth of the gullies (0.22–0.28 m) it is extremely unlikely that their continuations could have been machined away during stripping (see above, Chapter 1), and it is therefore highly probable that the absence is genuine. On this basis, if the features are related then it is apparent that they did not form a continuous ring-gully. This need not preclude these features being structural elements, as buildings of this form have been detected at Claydon Pike and at other sites in the Upper Thames Valley. However, it needs to be accepted that given the minimal character of the evidence any structural interpretation remains speculative.

Other evidence which may be pertinent to a consideration of these features as being related to a structure can be stated quickly. It could be suggested that the gullies defined an entrance which faced to the south-west, and while this is contrary to the often observed trend for roundhouse entrances to face east (eg Parker Pearson 1996, 119), it does broadly parallel the west-facing entrance of the other putative roundhouse in Trench 7 (E11; Fig. 3.19). The density of finds within gullies 117 and 228 is extremely low, with only a small quantity of burnt stone being recovered from a single section of gully 117. This contrasts with the observation of other sites in the Upper Thames Valley where above average finds densities are recorded from the immediate vicinity of roundhouses, and, in particular, in ring-gully terminals.

Given the lack of pottery, the gullies are dated to Period C on the basis of their stratigraphically early position.

A1.6 'Co-axial' enclosure system – Trench 7 (Fig. 3.9)

A series of interlinked enclosures was revealed in the south-eastern corner of Trench 7. The chronological evolution of the enclosures proved difficult to determine due to the complex nature of the

archaeology and the relatively low level of ceramics recovered from many of the ditches. In some cases, as with Enclosures 110 and 112, evidence recovered in the form of section drawings was occasionally contradictory and often difficult to interpret. The problem was made worse by the close similarity of ditch deposits and the number of recuts which were sometimes difficult to trace throughout their length. Consequently, it was not always possible to determine which ditch or recut belonged to which enclosure, a problem exacerbated by the number of ditches shared by different enclosures.

Considerable redeposition of pottery was also evident. Where pottery was recovered at all from a feature, there were usually two or more of the Ceramic Groups present. In more than one case, all five pottery groups appeared in the same ditch together. Nevertheless, it was still possible to draw a number of conclusions from the evidence. In most cases the presence of Group 5 ceramics can be attributed to the disturbance caused by the Roman trackway 301 which cut across the enclosure group, or to the late in-filling of ditches long out of use. The considerable mixing of the other Ceramic Groups in part reflects the intercutting nature of the archaeology. Enclosure 5 is a typical example. Although the E5 ceramic assemblage was dominated by Group 3 pottery, a considerable number of Group 1 sherds were also recovered (Table A1.1). This reflects the generally high density of Group 1 sherds recovered from the south-eastern corner of Trench 7 (see Chapter 3, 'Distribution of redeposited Group 1 pottery') and is probably due to activity predating the enclosure. The E5 pottery assemblage was largely typical of the other enclosures in this group, and on the basis of this and the limited stratigraphical sequences, the enclosure group as a whole was assigned to Period C.

Table A1.1 Ceramic Groups (Enclosure 5)

Group	*Number*	*Weight (g)*
1 Total	49	299
2 Total	27	78
3 Total	118	476
4 Total	4	18
5 Total	10	70

Enclosure entrances

Locating enclosure entrances proved problematic. Where entrances were suspected, the frequent cutting and reshaping of later ditches meant that definitive evidence was difficult to obtain. Convincing evidence for ditched entrances was identified in only two cases: E23 and E152. In the case of E23, a pair of parallel gullies (711 and 737), *c* 2 m apart, led directly towards the west facing entrance (Fig. 3.9). Similar arrangements leading to

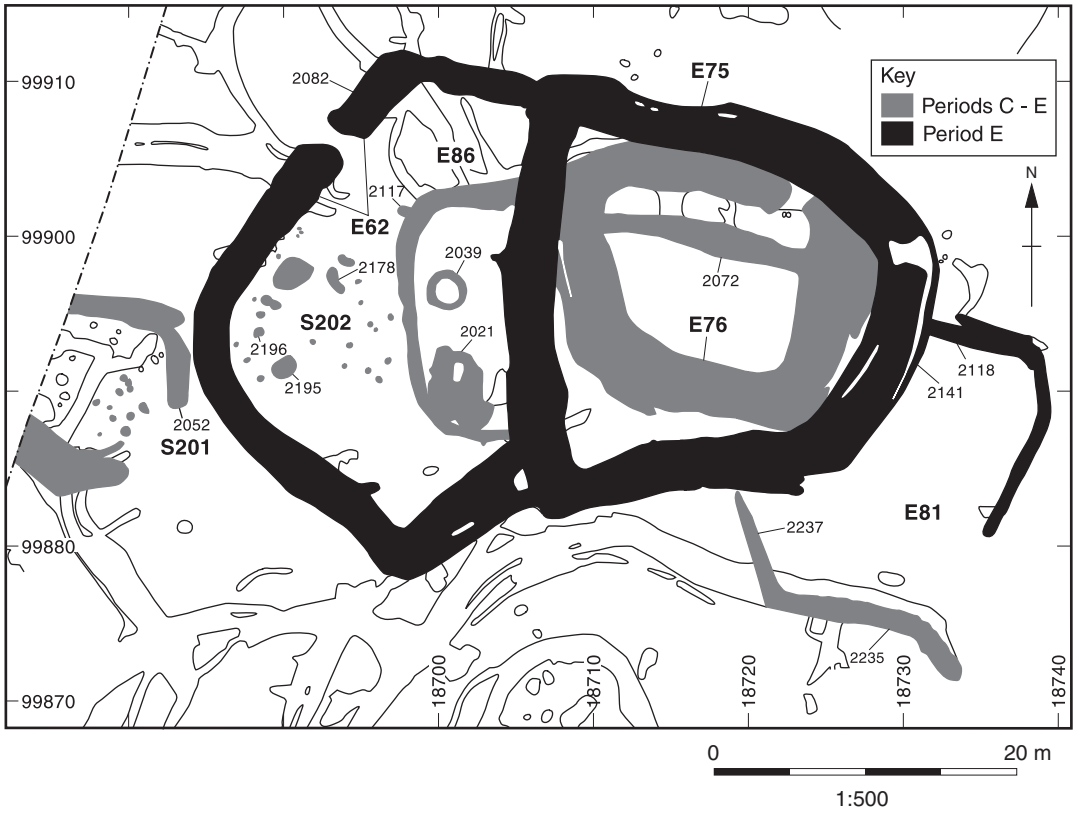


Fig. A1.5 Enclosures 62 and 75 – Trench 9

suspected enclosure entrances were identified in two other cases: E4 and E13. Although later activity ensured that neither entrance could be identified with certainty, the arrangement of parallel gullies was closely comparable with that seen at E23, and could be interpreted as evidence of the former existence of enclosure entrances. The only clear difference between E23 and the other two enclosures was that the entrance to E23 was in the centre of one side, whereas the suggested entrances to E4 and E13 were both located in the corner of their respective enclosures (Fig. 3.9).

The function of parallel gullies at the entrance to an enclosure is open to speculation. The juxtaposition of paddocks and enclosures with drove-ways has become an increasingly recognised feature of late Iron Age sites in the Upper Thames Valley (Lambrick 1992, 103). In this case, the close proximity of the edge of the excavation precluded consideration of the full extent of the gullies. However, if the enclosure group and parallel gullies are accepted as part of the same phase then some form of controlled entry or exit from the enclosures would seem to be a reasonable interpretation.

That said, it should be noted that none of the parallel gullies contained pottery and that the stratigraphy was ambiguous in every case. Although associations between the gullies and their respective enclosures is suggested by their spatial arrangement, phasing is far from certain and should be seen as speculative.

A1.7 Structure 202 – Trench 9 (Fig. A1.5)

The phasing of structure 202 is extremely difficult. It is equally possible to build a case for a Period C or Period E date. Both are outlined below.

Period C

Based purely on ceramic evidence, a Period C date would seem the most plausible. A total of 98 sherds were recovered from the structure. Of these, 37 were Group 3 (Period C) and the rest were earlier, mainly Group 2 (Period B). All of the sherds were recovered from three features: pit 2195 and the postholes 2196 and 2178. Spatially, the structure was less than 5 m to the north-east of two other Period C post-built structures, 200 and 201 (Fig. 3.6), and if it were not for the presence of E62 would certainly have been presented as part of this group.

Period E

It is possible to cast serious doubt on the validity of the Period C argument, however. Much of the Period C ceramic evidence can be discounted by suggesting that postholes 2178 and 2196 did not belong to Structure 202 but were instead part of a linear fenceline together with 2117. The three postholes were equally spaced, 6 m apart, and it might be argued, were aligned on the eastern terminal of the gully enclosing structure 201 (2052), itself 6 m from 2196. Although structure 202 was close to the Period C post-built structures 200 and 201 in a spatial sense, if the area was a focus for construction during Period C, there is no reason why it should not have continued to be so into Period E. The position of S202 relative to E62 also argues for a Period E date.

A1.8 Enclosures 62 and 75 – Trench 9 (Fig. A1.5)

Enclosures E62 and E75 were tentatively placed in Period E on the basis of their stratigraphic relationships with earlier enclosures and a minimal amount of pottery evidence. The key to the stratigraphic sequence is ditch 2072. This ditch clearly cut enclosure E76 and was cut itself by E75, showing that E75 was later than E76. Although admittedly slim, the pottery evidence supports the stratigraphic sequence. Ditch 2072 contained two sherds of Group 4 (Period D) pottery. If that is accepted as evidence for a Period D date, then E75 would have to be late Period D or later. Given the complete lack of any other features dated to later than Period E in Trench 9, a Period E date for E75 would be a reasonable assumption.

A1.9 Enclosure 2 – Trench 7 (Fig. A1.6)

The entrance to enclosure 2 was complex and poorly understood. The western side of the

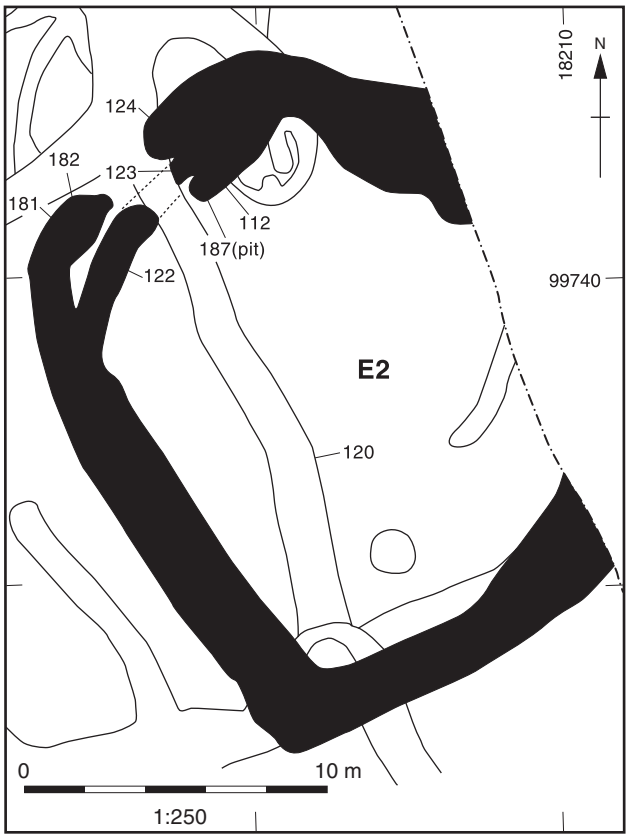


Fig. A1.6 Enclosure 2 – Period E – Trench 7

entrance consisted of two ditches, 181 and 122. Ditch 181 clearly terminated at the entrance, possibly ending in a posthole (182). Ditch 122, however, carried on beyond 181, but whether it terminated or carried on across the entrance is uncertain. The presence of the earlier ditch 120 at this point seems to have confused matters. The excavation records concerning 122 are confused and it is clear that the ditch terminal was never convincingly located on site. The eastern side of the entrance consisted of three separate ditches: 112, 123 and 124. The relationship between the three ditches was not established making interpretation difficult. The inner ditch (112) appears to have terminated at a posthole or small pit (187) *c* 2 m east of 122.

Although it is clear that the entrance to E2 underwent considerable modification during the lifetime of the enclosure it is uncertain whether the various terminals either side of the entrance were straightforward recuts or a deliberate attempt at elaboration. If the former, it is difficult to see why the recuts were so inaccurate. It is unlikely that any of the ditches would have silted up so far as to be invisible, as if they had, their original function would have been negated, making the need for a recut questionable.

A1.10 Enclosure 14 – Trench 7 (Fig. A1.7)

Gullies 481 and 495 were of uncertain phase. The pottery assemblage was relatively early (four sherds Group 1 and one sherd Group 3) but the site records state that gully 495 cut ditch 462 (E14; Period E). The pottery could, however, be redeposited, making a Period E or F date possible for the gullies. A number of pits and postholes were revealed in the south-eastern corner of E14. Although from a spatial perspective the features seemed to be associated with gullies 481 and 495, the ceramic assemblages and stratigraphic relationships proved that they were of various phases. Postholes 522 and 529 were cut by gully 495 and could be as early as Period A, as posthole 529 contained six sherds of Group 1 pottery. Postholes 486 and 557 could have been contemporary with 481 and 495, although 557 might equally have been of any period. Posthole 484 and pit 485 were clearly later than 481 and contained pottery which would be commensurate with a Period E or F date.

A1.11 Enclosures 26, 29 and 30 – Trench 7 (Figs 3.17 and 3.19)

The stratigraphic sequence which linked E26, E29 and E30 was very poorly understood. Enclosure 26

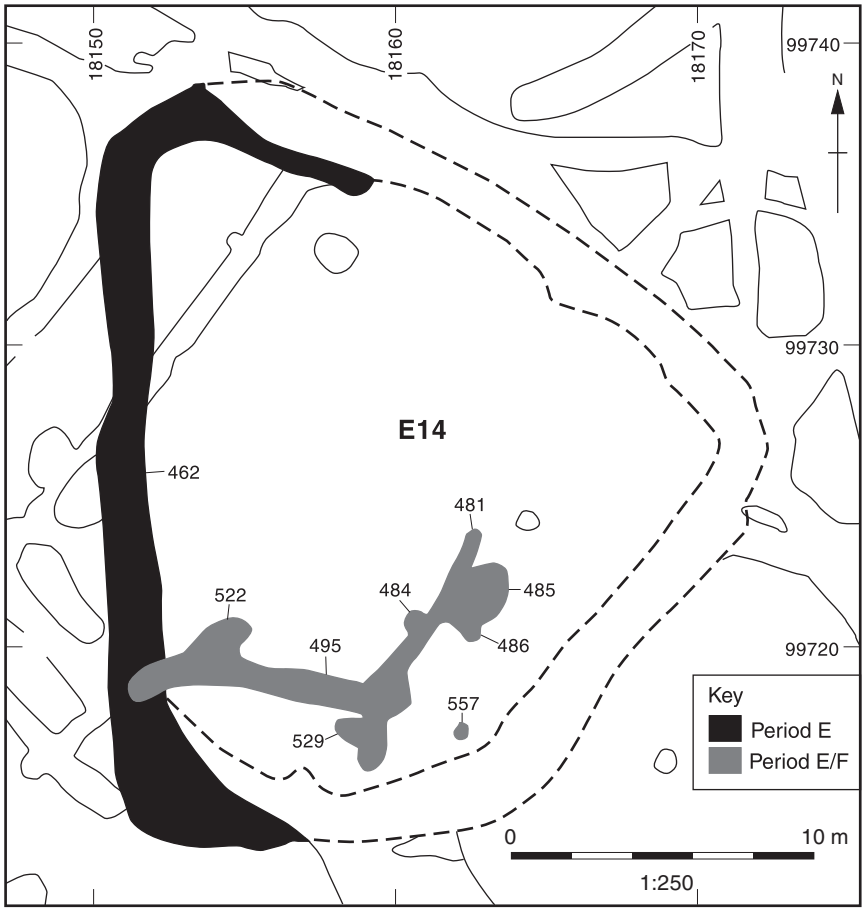


Fig. A1.7 Enclosure 14 – Period E – Trench 7

and E29 were stratigraphically related in very few places, and where they were the sections were not clearly understood. Consequently, the interpretation presented in Chapter 3 is partly based upon the observation of soil marks in the field rather than clear-cut stratigraphic evidence.

Enclosure 30 was of two clear phases. It is possible that the original phase (323; Fig. 3.19) was contemporary with E26 but the evidence is insufficient to be certain. The later phase of E30 (322) was demonstrably later than E26, and presumably was of the same phase as E29. This assumption is based entirely on the spatial coherency of E29 and E30.

It is uncertain whether the postholes (Fig. 3.19) that fringed the western extent of E30 were associated with the original enclosure ditch (323) or its recut (322). A number of postholes (352, 353, 354, 355 and 358) did, however, appear to be cut by 322, and other factors point toward association with the original ditch. The postholes were located so close to the edge of 322 that any structure would have been unstable and their uneven spacing might suggest that some had been cut away by 322. Finally, all of the postholes were relatively shallow (0.10–0.20 m deep), perhaps suggesting that they had been inserted into the upcast of the original enclosure ditch.

A1.12 Enclosure 33 – Trench 7 (Fig. 3.17)

The obvious difficulties encountered in unravelling the stratigraphic sequence of E33 were caused by a number of factors working in concert. The most important of these was the fact that the archaeology in this corner of Trench 7 was never fully understood on site. The intensive, intercutting nature of the archaeology together with the homogeneous nature of the soils meant that a bewildering mass of detail had effectively merged and was simply beyond reconstruction. The second major factor is that the quality of excavation over this part of the site was compromised by a severe time restriction, which led to a level of trenching (in terms of numbers), which was hopelessly inadequate given the complexity of the archaeology. The result is a very poor understanding of E33 and its possible subenclosures.

A1.13 Western enclosure group – Trench 7 (Fig. 3.19)

The western enclosure group in Trench 7 was very poorly understood. The intensive, intercutting nature of the archaeology meant that the northern subgroup in particular was difficult to reconstruct. This difficulty was compounded by a severe shortage of time, which inevitably led to an inadequate level of trenching.

A1.14 Southern subgroup

Enclosure 22 (Fig. A1.8)

Gully 701, which traversed the centre of this enclosure, was of uncertain phase. This was largely due to contradictory records, which maintained that the gully both cut and was cut by the E22 ditch 698. Since none of the pottery recovered from 701 was later than Group 4 (Period D) it is probably better to assume that it was earlier than E22.

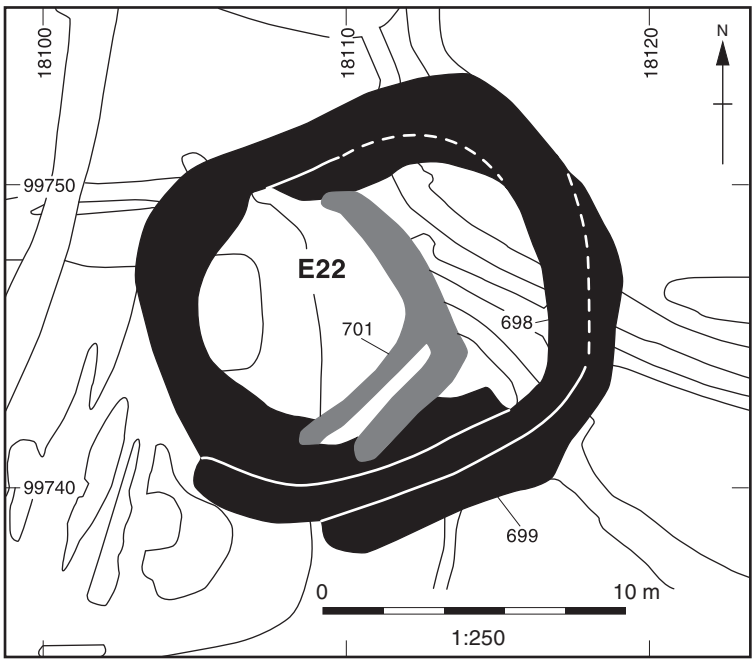


Fig. A1.8 Enclosure 22 – Period F – Trench 7

Enclosure 155

The possible third ditch mentioned in Chapter 3 (749) is more likely to be ditch 723, which has been misidentified (Fig. 3.19).

A1.15 Northern subgroup

Due to the reasons outlined above, the northern subgroup was never fully understood on site. The records relating to the four enclosures were, therefore, inadequate to form a solid interpretation of the archaeology. The reconstruction put forward in Chapter 3 (Fig 3.19) relies heavily on work carried out in post-excavation analysis using field notes and sketches made by the supervisors on site. It is not meant to be a definitive interpretation, but should be considered as a 'best fit' based on the available evidence.

Appendix 2 Pottery: Site Formation Processes, Redeposition and Dating

by David Jennings and Jeff Muir

It is not the intention of this section to present a full discussion of the site formation processes, but to discuss the ways in which the datable finds became incorporated into the archaeological record, and thus to assess the reliability of the dating evidence they provide.

Pottery was the principal datable material which occurred in sufficient quantity to be analysed usefully. The only other finds to which reasonably accurate dates could be given, such as the coins and brooches, occurred in such insignificant quantities that the process of their deposition is not demonstrable.

The pottery from the site has been divided into five chronologically significant groups (see Timby, Chapter 4). The pottery was manually collected, with no dry or wet sieving being undertaken. A total of 10,935 sherds weighing 106.8 kg could be ascribed to the five Ceramic Groups, which gave an overall mean sherd weight of around 9.8 g (Table A2.1). The notable exception to the mean average was the Group 4 material (Fig. A2.1), the average weight of which, at 21.58 g, was notably higher. This higher figure is largely the product of three fabrics: G11 (Savernake ware), G16 (Savernake variant) and G18, which were used predominantly for large storage jars (see Timby, Chapter 4). It is likely that the exceptional average sherd weight of these three Group 4 fabrics derives not from any differential depositional or post-depositional processes, but from the noted hardness of these fabrics and their use for large vessel types. The only other pottery which clearly diverged from the trend occurred in such small quantities that no significance can be ascribed to their average weights: these were two fabrics in Group 5, M11 (a single sherd of a mortarium), and A11 (nine amphora sherds).

Table A2.1 Average sherd weight of pottery by Ceramic Groups

Group	*No. sherds*	*Total weight (g)*	*Average weight (g)*
1	2113	17255	8.17
2	1434	8433	5.88
3	3642	26957	7.40
4	1734	37424	21.58
5	1949	16111	8.27
Total	10935	106800	9.77

Comparative data from other late Iron Age and Roman sites located on the gravels in the Upper Thames Valley demonstrate that the average sherd weight of 9.8 g is exceptionally low (Table A2.2), and while post-depositional deterioration might partially account for the small sherd size, it is unlikely that this is the dominant factor (see Timby, Chapter 4), nor does there seem to be a significant relationship with the types of features in which the pottery was found. Examination of the pottery assemblages from individual enclosures suggests that the complex processes which the pottery underwent prior to its deposition was most significant in the excessive breakage of the pottery.

As with the majority of archaeological sites excavated on the gravels in the Upper Thames Valley, only negative features which cut into the gravel had been preserved. These types of features are obviously liable to have redeposited material incorporated within their fills as they were dug, backfilled or silted-up and recut. At Thornhill Farm it was often difficult to discern discrete fills within

Table A2.2 Comparison of average sherd weights from Upper Thames Valley sites

Site	*Period*	*No. sherds*	*Total weight (g)*	*Average weight (g)*	*Source*
Alchester Oxon.	Roman	46500	627750	13.5	P Booth pers. comm.
Claydon Pike, Fairford*	late Iron Age-early Roman	32642	370703	11.3	Green in prep.
Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt	late Iron Age-early Roman	14471	206936	14.3	Green et al. in prep.
Mount Farm, Berinsfield†	early Iron Age-early Roman	686	13079	19.1	Lambrick 1984, 163
Old Shifford, Shifford	late Iron Age-early Roman	4000	58000	14.5	Timby in Hey 1996
Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Roman	2319	37000	15.9	Booth in Boyle *et al*. 1995
Yarnton	late Iron Age-early Roman	8000	164800	20.6	P Booth pers. comm.

All assemblages retrieved by manual collection

* Only provisional analysis

† Only a limited sample from the site assemblage

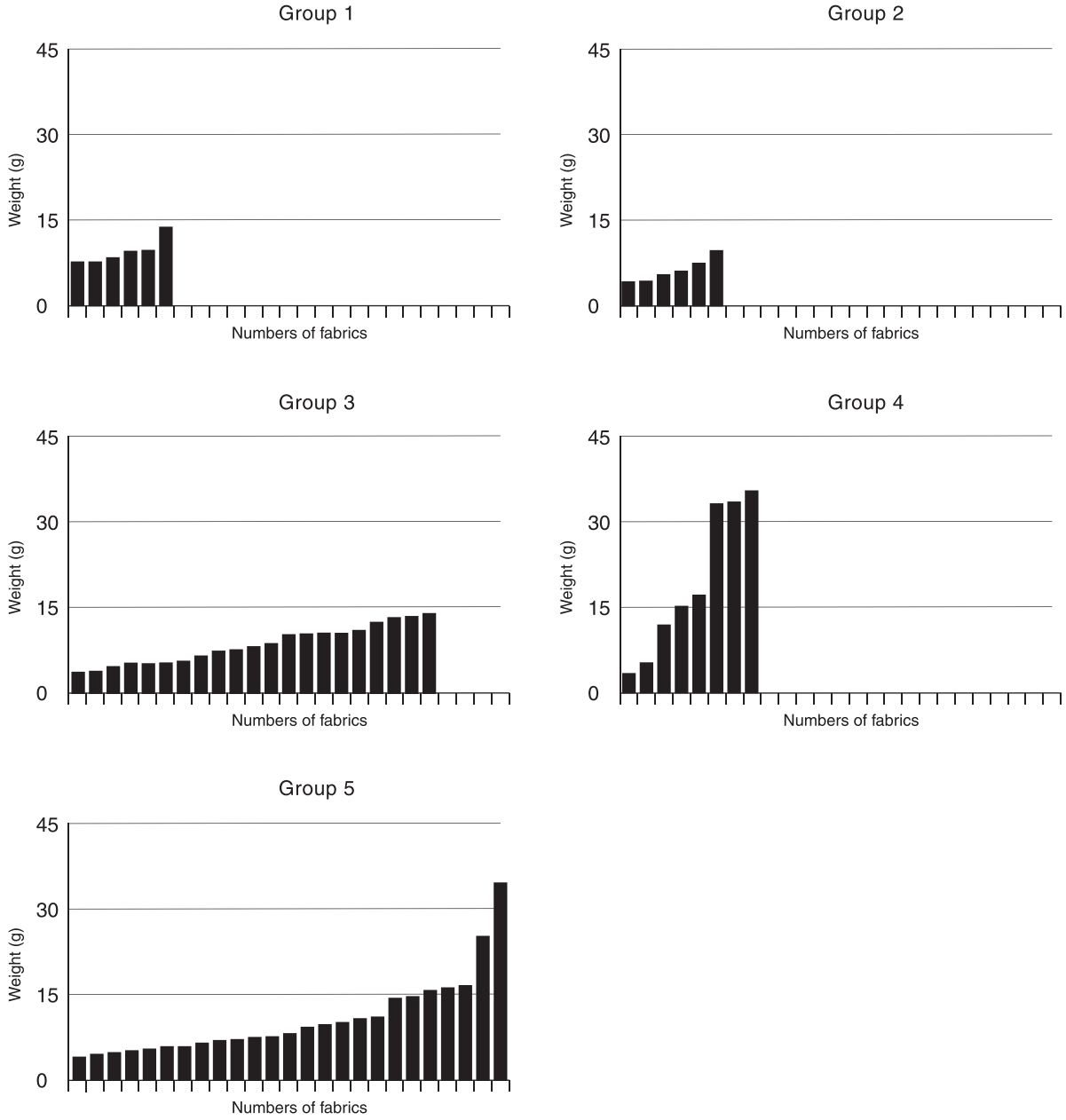


Fig. A2.1 Average sherd weight by fabric within chronological groups

the ditches or the relationships between cutting features, as the fills were derived from the same parent soils. However, the average number of recuts recorded for those enclosures (mean=3; Table A2.3) where data was available, provides a coarse indication of the degree of ditch recutting which occurred on the site. At first it might appear that the action of recutting or digging ditches and enclosures was one of the principal causes of the excessive breakage of the pottery. However, examination of the average sherd weights from enclosures belonging to different phases suggests that the pottery was principally broken down prior to its incorporation in the fill of the ditches.

Although definitive demonstration of this point is difficult, several lines of argument can be employed to support this interpretation. First, if the main mechanism resulting in the low average sherd weight was the constant reincorporation of material within ditch backfills and its breakage as ditches were recut and cleaned, one would expect the final phase pottery (Group 5) to be less degraded than earlier material,. However, analysis of the Group 5

Table A2.3 The number of ditch recuts per enclosure

No. recuts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean
No. enclosures	28	19	14	8	6	3	2	1	3

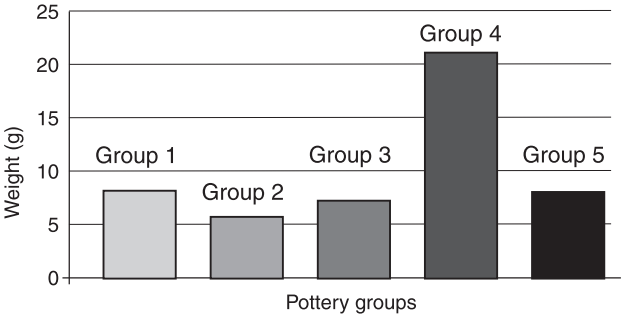


Fig. A2.2 Average sherd weight by Ceramic Group

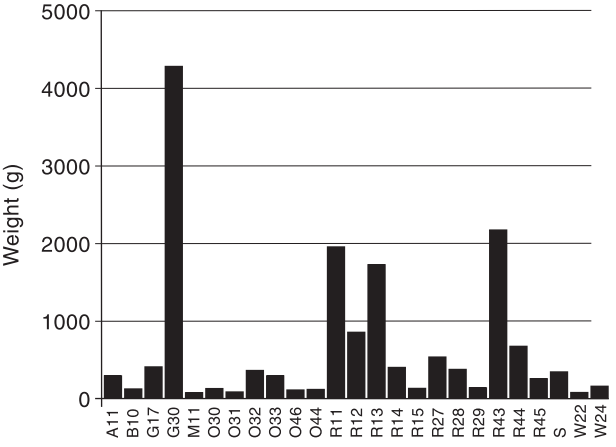


Fig. A2.3 Group 5 – total sherd weight by fabric

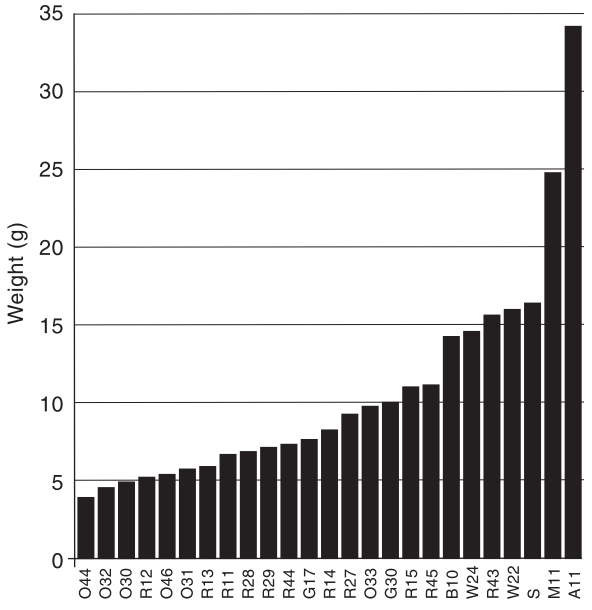


Fig. A2.4 Group 5 – average sherd weight by fabric

pottery demonstrates that it is almost as degraded as the pottery from the earlier Ceramic Groups (Table A2.1, Figs A2.1 and A2.2). Figure A2.1 does suggest that a proportion of the Group 5 fabrics (2–5 in number) are less broken down than fabrics in Groups 1–3. However, comparison of Figures A2.3 and A2.4 shows that, with the exception of fabric R43, these fabrics occur in limited quantities, and hence do not constitute the major components of the Group 5 assemblage. Fabric R43 is described as being a hard, buff to dark grey ware and it is therefore possible that it may have been more resilient to breakage than other fabric types. The high degree of breakage in the final phase ceramics suggests that ditch-digging or recutting was not the principal cause of the low average sherd weight.

Analysis of the average sherd size of the Group 3 fabrics also indicates that the breakage of the pottery is not predominantly a consequence of their deposition or redeposition in ditches. Two sets of enclosures were chosen the phasing of which was relatively secure, and which could therefore be taken as providing a real contrast between different phases of the site. The average sherd weight of Group 3 fabrics was relatively constant in both those enclosures dated to Period C by Group 3 pottery, and in enclosures of the later Periods E and F, dated by Group 5 pottery (Table A2.4). If redeposition in the ditches was a significant factor in determining sherd size then one would have expected the Group 3 pottery in those enclosures dated to the later phases to be more degraded. The sample size is 16% of the total Group 3 pottery assemblage, suggesting that the sample is sufficiently large for the results to be reliable.

Both of these observations – the high degree of breakage of the Group 5 pottery and the constant sherd size of the Group 3 material – suggest that the ceramics were broken down in another part of their 'life-cycle', prior to their secondary deposition in the negative features across the site. One would obviously expect there to be exceptions to this statement, given the potential complexity of the intrasite structuring of activities. However, as a general comment it would seem to hold true. The most obvious explanation for the small average sherd size, given the pastoral character of the site, would be that the pottery was being trampled by animals (and humans), after it had been dispersed on the ground surface. This need not preclude the use of middens on the site, the evidence for which would have been subsequently ploughed away, but does suggest that a variety of modes of rubbish disposal may have been in operation. If rubbish was being dispersed on the surface, then one might even tenta-

Table A2.4 Average sherd weight of Group 3 pottery

Enclosures	*No. sherds*	*Weight (g)*	*Average sherd weight (g)*
Period C (4, 5, 13, 110, 112)	256	1517	5.9
Periods E and F (6, 7, 11, 22, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37)	333	2412	7.2

tively suggest that material like pottery and burnt stone was intentionally placed in areas which would be exposed to excessive trampling, like the entrances to enclosures, as additional material to metallings laid to provide access across wet ground. This idea is obviously extremely speculative as no evidence of metallings was found at the site (although given the truncation of deposits by later ploughing down to the natural gravel, any remains of metallings would probably have been removed). Metalled surfaces are, however, well-attested at other Iron Age sites such as Mingies Ditch (Allen and Robinson 1993, 65–66) and Danebury (Cunliffe 1984, 128), and the extensive ditch digging at this site would surely have provided adequate material to lay down metalling at places like enclosure entrances, where the ground would doubtlessly have been churned up.

Acceptance of the hypothesis that pottery was being broken down as a consequence of its dispersal on the ground surface, rather than as a result of it being continually broken down by the recutting and digging of ditches, suggests that average sherd size is of limited value in assessing levels of redeposition. One might suggest that substantial assemblages of comparatively large sherds provide reasonably reliable dates for the filling of features, given the obvious caveat that material might be excavated from previously sealed contexts in order to backfill ditches. However, the converse hypothesis, that small sherds are intrinsically indicative of redeposited material, and hence do not provide a date for the filling of the feature, cannot be held to apply.

Other factors also affect our assessment of the levels of redeposition. First, the excavation strategy adopted on the site was explicitly orientated towards the coverage of large areas, with the result that a policy of sampling rather than total excavation was adopted. In addition to sections being excavated along the length of ditches and enclosures, work concentrated on defining the stratigraphic relationships between features where they cut other features. The recording strategy used on the site was not a single context system, but rather a continuous unique numbering system, which had been developed by the OAU from its excavations in the 1970s. In outline, features like a ditch were assigned a unique number, which would be used as a reference for both the fills and the cut (see above, Chapter 1, for a detailed description). A section excavated across the ditch would be assigned a letter, and the individual fills within the cut would then be given a number. Thus, for instance, the third layer within the first section across a ditch given the number 500, would be described as 500/A/3. In theory, the system provided the ability to recognise individual layers within each cut. However, the distinctions between different layers within ditch fills were frequently extremely difficult to distinguish, and the system tends to give primacy to the recognition of the ditch as the fundamental archaeological entity. The result of these factors is that finds were often collected merely by their feature number and section letter, and were not separated into the discrete layers of the fill.

This fact means that it is not possible to examine the pottery at the detailed level of individual fills within ditches which might enable a closer analysis of the problems of redeposition. While this might seem regrettable, several points indicate that adverse criticism of the recording system and of the retrieval systems might be misplaced. First, it is apparent from the pottery assemblages from ditches where only one fill was distinguishable, that significant quantities of pottery were redeposited. In some cases all five Ceramic Groups are represented in the assemblage. Secondly, the low finds density on the site, and the concerns over redeposition, have meant that assemblages from individual fills are simply too small to provide any form of reliable dating. Indeed, the pottery data from ditches which form parts of an enclosure have had to be amalgamated in order to form an assemblage of sufficient size to provide a relatively reliable date (see Timby, Chapter 4).

This may accentuate the levels of redeposition, as the pottery from earliest fills within a sequence are amalgamated with that from final recuts. However, several observations suggest that this is unlikely to be significant. Enclosures which on the basis of stratigraphy can be dated to a period post-AD 75 (Group 5 pottery), still contain the majority of the five Ceramic Groups (eg Table A2.5, enclosures 29, 30, 36, 37 and Fig. A2.5). Also, excavations at Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt, Oxon. (Lambrick and Allen forthcoming) and Mount Farm, Berinsfield, Oxon. (Lambrick pers. comm.), both Iron Age and Roman gravel sites in the Upper Thames Valley, have shown that there was no consistent chronological distinction or pattern in the finds from the earliest to the latest cuts within complex ditch sequences. Indeed, it was against the background of the different previous and contemporary excavation strategies used on other large gravel sites excavated by the OAU that the methods at Thornhill Farm were adopted. As a consequence, the option of excavating large sections of continuous ditch, as at Gravelly Guy where almost 100% excavation took place to obtain sufficiently large assemblages from individual fills, was not adopted. The experience from previous excavations, the low sherd weight, the homogeneity of the deposits across the site and the demonstrable occurrence of redeposited material in late and single-fill ditches and enclosures would seem to validate this decision.

It can be seen that any assessment of redeposition is at best based on a series of interpretative judgements, and is extremely difficult to quantify in a meaningful way for the site as a whole. Table A2.5 quantifies the percentages of each group of pottery for a sample of the enclosures. The sample was chosen on the bases of the assemblage size and the relatively high degree of confidence of the enclo-

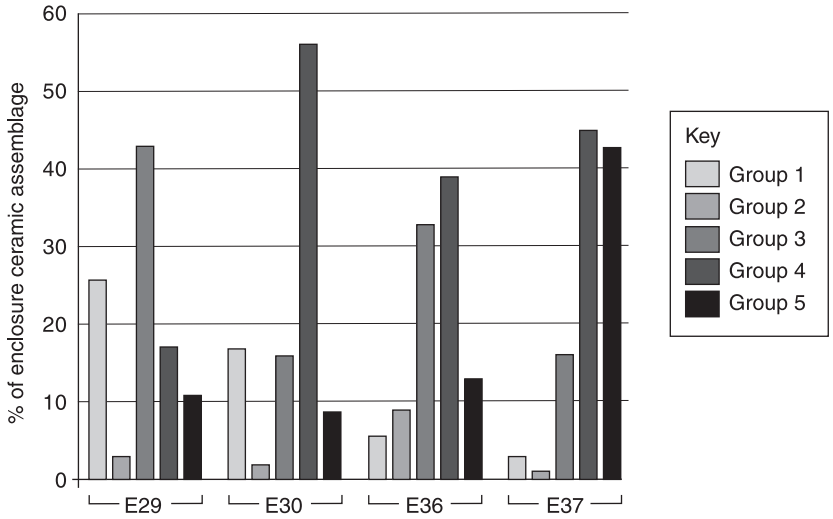


Fig. A2.5 Post AD 75 enclosures containing the majority of Ceramic Groups

sures' dates based on their location in the stratigraphic matrix and their spatial integration with other features. Calculation of the level of redeposition is obviously not straightforward and is prone to circularity of argument. In particular, given that there is a chronological overlap between Group 4 (*c* AD 50–100) and Group 5 (*c* AD 75–120) pottery, it is difficult to decide whether both Ceramic Groups can be considered contemporary with the filling of certain ditches. As a consequence, in the first set of figures in Table A2.5 both Groups 4 and 5 are considered as being contemporary with the filling of the ditch; the second set of figures (shown in brackets) separates the Group 4 and 5 material in those instances where it is thought that a later date is valid, thus tending to produce higher figures of redeposition. The average percentage has been calculated for each set of figures, although the standard deviations indicate that the range of the samples is large and as a result the averages are of limited value in characterising the site-wide levels of redeposition. Indeed, if anything, these statistics indicate what might already be anticipated: that levels of redeposition were highly variable across the site and were dependent on factors like the previous foci of activity and rubbish disposal.

It might be possible to produce 'contour' maps of the density of pottery for each group, revealing the variable intensity of previous activity and rubbish disposal, and this was undertaken for the Group 1 pottery. However, the results were equivocal (see Chapter 3 'Distribution of redeposited Group 1 pottery'), and it was not thought worthwhile to pursue this line of analysis, given the investment of time that would be required to undertake this task adequately.

The discussion within this appendix has focused on defining the central process which structured the form of the pottery assemblage found on the site, in order that the limitations and constraints of the pottery dating can be understood. While it is to be anticipated that there were a variety of rubbish disposal strategies adopted on the site, it has been argued that the major mechanism which resulted in the pottery being deposited in the archaeological features involved the material being exposed to trampling and other processes of disturbance after initial deposition on the ground surface prior to its secondary incorporation in the ditch or pit fills. In terms of dating this means that sherd size cannot be taken as indicative of whether the pottery is redeposited or contemporary with the filling of the feature, as the process of breakage was completed prior to its incorporation in the ditch fill.

Analysis has shown that the levels of redeposition are potentially high but variable across the site. In terms of our use of the pottery for phasing the site, these factors introduce a degree of caution in our appraisal of dates provided by the pottery. It would be difficult to express the variability of our confidence in the dating in rigid terminology, and it is unclear whether this would be useful. The pottery specialist considered that, as a rule of thumb, an assemblage should consist of at least 30 sherds if one is to feel relatively confident that it provides an accurate date (see Timby, Chapter 4). In a number of cases, in order to satisfy this criterion for an enclosure, pottery data had to be amalgamated from all of its constituent contexts. Elsewhere, even though the assemblages are of insufficient size, the dating evidence provided by the pottery is used to phase the site, while its decreased reliability is openly acknowledged. In certain instances our confidence may be increased by the combination of the limited pottery data with evidence for spatial organisation or stratigraphic information. In this way, a best-fit hypothesis, using all of the available evidence, enabled phasing of the site as a whole.

Table A2.5 Quantification of redeposition

Enclosure	*Ceramic Groups* *Group 1%*	*Group 2%*	*Group 3%*	*Group 4%*	*Group 5%*	*Residual secondary refuse %*		*Secondary refuse %*		*Intrusive*
1	23	0	55	22	0	23	(78)	22	(22)	
2	2	4	38	49	7	6	(44)	87	(56)	(7)
6	4	0	10	52	34	66		34		
7	1	2	6	8	83	17		83		
8	13	13	49	25	0	75		25		
9a	0	4	19	71	6	23		77	(71)	(6)
9b	9	0	10	80	1	19		81	(80)	(1)
9c	18	7	24	38	14	48	(86)	52	(14)	
10	1	0	1	90	8	2		98		
11a	2	0	13	50	35	15	(65)	85	(35)	
11b	0	0	5	60	35	5	(65)	95	(35)	
12	9	0	27	63	1	36		64	(63)	(1)
14c	18	0	7	41	34	25	(66)	75	(34)	
15a	1	0	10	78	11	11		89		
15b	2	0	5	30	63	7	(37)	93	(63)	
16	5	0	10	30	55	15	(45)	85	(55)	
26	10	10	3	28	49	23	(51)	77	(49)	
27a	4	0	10	74	12	14		86		
27b	5	0	7	18	70	12	(30)	88	(70)	
29	26	3	43	17	11	72	(89)	28	(11)	
30	17	2	16	56	9	35	(91)	65	(9)	
33c	3	35	18	32	12	56	(88)	44	(12)	
36	6	9	33	39	13	48	(87)	52	(13)	
37	3	1	16	45	35	20	(65)	80	(35)	
104	1	0	2	9	88	3	(12)	97	(88)	
40	62	4	30	0	4	66		30		4
44	10	23	51	14	2	33	(33)	67	(65)	(2)
45	30	3	34	33	0	33	(67)	67	(33)	
46	14	27	23	36	0	41	(64)	59	(36)	
48	3	34	40	22	1	77		23	(22)	(1)
50	10	42	27	18	3	79		21	(18)	(3)
51	5	16	25	54	0	46		54		
57	7	10	37	45	1	54		46	(45)	(1)
58	7	21	65	4	3	28		69		3
60	5	0	71	24	0	5	(76)	95	(24)	
61	26	16	44	5	9	42		44		15
62	1	4	35	59	1	40		60	(59)	(1)
64	3	25	46	26	0	28	(74)	72	(26)	
72	1	6	44	47	2	7	(51)	93	(47)	(2)
73	37	0	63	0	0	37		63		
75	2	5	55	37	1	7	(62)	93	(37)	(1)
76	9	13	62	13	3	22		78	(75)	(3)
81	23	11	34	32	0	68		32		
					Mean	34	54	65	45	
					Standard deviation	23.46	25.75	23.75	25.41	

Appendix 3 Pottery: Description of fabrics and associated forms

by Jane Timby

INTRODUCTION

The fabrics are divided into groups either on the basis of the main tempering agents present (Iron Age material) or by the postulated geographical source of the material (Roman). The following groups are defined for the pre-Roman wares: I calcareous (limestone/fossil-shell tempered); II calcite; III grog; IV rock-tempered; V organic; VI flint and VII sandy. The Roman wares proper are divided into VIII foreign (amphorae, mortaria, finewares); IX regional imports; X local industries and XI source unknown, probably local.

IRON AGE

I. Calcareous

C14: sparse shell-tempered ware.
A black ware with a reddish-brown or grey core. The paste contains a sparse scatter of fossil shell up to 1 mm in size, accompanied by sparse to rare rounded iron compounds, argillaceous pellets and limestone.
Forms: vessels include handmade/wheel-turned necked bowls and jars.

C15: coarse fossil shell-tempered.
A particularly coarse, handmade ware tempered with large fragments of fossil shell, ranging up to 8 mm in size, accompanied by discrete ooliths and limestone rock fragments. The surfaces are generally a reddish-brown with a dark grey inner core.
Forms: handmade slack-sided poorly defined jars/bowls.

C20: other, miscellaneous limestone-tempered wares

C21: Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware
A moderately soft, generally friable fabric often a reddish-brown in colour with a grey core. The paste contains angular white limestone and calcite up to 1 mm in size. Petrological analyses of similar wares from sites in Gloucestershire have shown the presence of fossil material and indicate a source in the Carboniferous outcrops in the Malvernian area (P Lapuente pers. comm.).
Forms: the fabric almost exclusively occurs as large, handmade storage jars or large diameter hammer-rim bowls (*cf* Spencer 1983, fig. 4). The vessels are undecorated and appear from evidence elsewhere to serve a purely utilitarian function possibly related to heating water (Timby forthcoming). The ware appears to date from the later 1st century BC and continues to feature in deposits into the 2nd century AD although it is unclear whether the form continued to be manufactured this late.

C22: Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware
This ware equates with Peacock (1968) fabric B1 and contains a similar mineral suite to fabric C21 above. A source in the Malvern area is likely.
Forms: vessels tend to be black, occasionally brownish in colour and generally occur as handmade jars with thickened rims. Lids are also known. Burnishing is frequently employed both as a surface finish and as a means of decoration.

C23: Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware with mudstone/shale.
A distinctive variant of fabric C22 with a sparse to moderate frequency of soft argillaceous inclusions, possibly a shale or mudstone.
Forms: similar to C22.

C24: fossil shell and limestone-tempered ware
A reddish-orange, brown or grey ware with a moderate to common frequency of inclusions comprising various fossiliferous fragments: shell, bryozoa, limestone and discrete ooliths. The grade and quantity of inclusions tends to vary from very fine up to 4 mm.
Forms: vessels include various handmade slack-sided jars and bowls, everted rim and beaded rim jars, necked bowls and larger storage vessels. Dates from the middle Iron Age through to the early 1st century AD.

C25
Similar to fabric C14 but with an increased frequency of limestone fragments of Mesozoic origin and some ooliths. Sherds tend to have a black or dark grey surface with a red or grey core.
Forms: include both wheelmade and handmade but wheel-finished vessels, principally necked bowls and beaded rim jars.

C26
A ware superficially identical to fabric C22; a moderately hard black ware with a soapy feel and a limestone temper. The limestone consists of fragments of rock accompanied by fragments of shell and other fossiliferous debris suggesting a Jurassic source. Occasional dark grey rounded argillaceous pellets up to 3 mm across are also present.

Forms: handmade jars.

C27: oolitic limestone-tempered
Hard, black ware with reddish-brown core. Tempered with a common frequency of discrete grains of oolitic limestone up to 1 mm in size.
Forms: handmade and wheel-finished closed forms.

C28: dense sandy ware with sparse limestone
A moderately hard, sandy ware with sparse limestone and fossiliferous inclusions up to 2–3 mm in size. The sand component appears to consist of common to abundant frequency of fairly well-sorted, rounded grains, less than 0.5 mm in size.
Forms: sherds appear to be handmade, probably from jar/ bowl forms.

C29: coarse oolitic limestone-tempered ware
A thick-walled dark grey ware with a lighter brown interior and grey core. The paste contains a sparse to common frequency of oolitic limestone rock fragments (ooliths still cemented together) ranging from fine up to 5–6 mm in size.
Forms: poorly formed handmade vessels, probably dating from the mid–late Iron Age or earlier.

II. Calcite-tempered

C31
A moderately hard, grey ware, handmade with a sparse frequency of calcitic inclusions, less than 2 mm in size.

C32
A moderately hard, black ware, similar visually to fabric C22 but tempered with a sparse to moderate frequency of angular calcite fragments. Comparable wares occur on sites around Gloucester (TF30) and at Frocester (TF 7) from perhaps the mid–later 1st century BC and probably into the early 1st century AD.
Forms: handmade jars frequently burnished. Two sherds have curvilinear decoration reminiscent of the Glastonbury style.

III. Grog-tempered (for fabrics E81, E82, E86, E87, E91 see under Wiltshire industries below).

The term 'grog' is used here in a very general sense and is taken to include any material of an argillaceous nature which may be prefired clay, dried clay pellets or naturally occurring compounds.

E80
Miscellaneous grog-tempered wares not classified elsewhere.

E83
A moderately hard, brown or black ware with smooth, soapy surfaces. The paste is tempered with a common frequency of variably sized subangular orange, grey or brown argillaceous fragments, probably 'grog'.
Forms: handmade 'cooking-pot' type jars with internally thickened rims. The exterior is frequently burnished either vertically or horizontally. Comparable wares occur in the Gloucester area in the 1st century AD (Gloucester TF 2A) and around Cirencester (subsumed into Rigby 1982, 156, type fabric 24).

E84
A moderately hard, sometimes softer ware usually in the lighter reddish-brown colour range with a grey or brown core. The paste has an added temper of subangular grog fragments and a natural fine sand temper. Equivalent to Gloucester TF 2C.
Forms: the fabric appears to be used exclusively for large, handmade everted rim storage jars or large diameter hammer-rim bowls comparable to those found in fabric C21 above and discussed by Spencer (1983). The ware appears in the 1st century AD.

E85: grog-tempered native ware
A smooth, soapy ware ranging from a dark reddish-brown through to dark grey or black in colour usually with a darker coloured core. The ware is characterised by a common frequency of argillaceous, rounded to subangular inclusions or variable size. Additional material such as fine organic matter, calcareous fragments and quartz grains is occasionally present.
The fabric is well-known in the Cirencester region (Rigby 1982, 153, fabric 3; Williams 1982, 201, fabric C) and has been noted at Bagendon, The Ditches, North Cerney (Trow 1988, fabric 6) and Lechlade. It does not feature in contemporary deposits on the north side of the Cotswolds in the Gloucester region suggesting that a source for this ware should be sought in the north Wiltshire or south-east Gloucestershire region.
Forms: vessels include handmade, wheel-turned and wheelmade forms and mainly occur as necked bowls. Other forms recorded include various jars, bowls, dishes and rarely beakers.

E88
A very hard ware with a slightly sandy texture and a prominent grog temper. The fabric tends to show a black to dark grey surface colour with a dark red–brown, occasionally light grey, core. The grog temper comprises orange, grey and off-white angular to subangular fragments up to 5 mm in size. Fine rounded grains of quartz sand are visible at x20 magnification.
Forms: used for large handmade storage jars with everted or beaded rims. Probably of 1st century AD date.

E89: flint and grog-tempered ware
A brown, fairly hard ware with a black core and interior surface. The fabric contains a sparse to moderate temper of white, perhaps calcined,

angular flint, up to 1 mm in size, rounded to subangular clay pellets, up to 1.5 mm, and rare dark brown iron.
Forms: handmade vessels.

E90: grog and sand-tempered ware
Dark brownish-black ware with a distinctively sandy texture and a sparse to moderate frequency of angular grog up to 2 mm in size. At x20 magnification a common frequency of subangular to rounded, moderately well-sorted quartz sand less than 0.5 mm in size is visible.
Forms: handmade closed forms.

IV. Rock-tempered

E71: coarse Malvernian rock-tempered
A hard, reddish-brown ware with a very coarse rock temper with fragments, mainly angular in shape up to 10 mm in size. The fragments appear to include feldspars, quartzite, biotite mica and sandstones of igneous or metamorphic origin. A source from the pre-Cambrian Malvernian complex would seem likely on macroscopic grounds.
Forms: sherds are very thick-walled (up to 20 mm) and handmade. Possibly Bronze Age urn.

E72: Malvernian rock-tempered ware
A hard, black ware tempered with fragments of Malvernian rock and equating with Peacock (1968) fabric A.
Forms: handmade jars, frequently burnished externally. The ware has a moderately long currency dating from the Iron Age period through to at least the 2nd century AD.

V. Organic-tempered

E10
A moderately hard, dark brown ware with a lighter brown interior and dark grey core. The smooth, soapy fabric is tempered with sparse black organic material and voids, less than 2–3 mm in size, occasional rounded or subangular dark brown clay pellets up to 3 mm and rare calcareous inclusions.
Forms: vessels appear to include wheelmade and handmade/wheel-finished jar and bowl forms.

E11
A moderately hard ware containing finely comminuted organic material, possibly animal dung, and sparse clay pellets, calcareous grains and very fine mica.
Forms: perhaps handmade/wheel-finished closed form.

VI. Flint-tempered

E60: general flint category.

E62: sparse flint-tempered
A hard ware with a sandy texture and occurring in various shades of black, grey and red–brown. The slightly micaceous clay contains sparse white, angular calcined flint (up to 4 mm in size), sparse rounded clay pellets, rare rounded calcareous inclusions (up to 2–3 mm) and fine quartz sand.
Forms: handmade and wheel-finished closed forms.

E63
A moderately hard, occasionally softer, mid greyish-brown ware with a powdery texture. The paste contains a sparse to moderate temper of angular, white, calcined flint (up to 5 mm), sparse rounded dark grey clay pellets (up to 2 mm), and rare organic inclusions.
Forms: wheelmade and handmade/wheel-finished vessels including necked bowls.

VII. Sandy ware

R00: Iron Age sandy ware
A black or brown moderately soft ware with a darker coloured core. Very sandy textured ware with no other visible inclusions.
Forms: thick-walled handmade sherds from cooking jars and bowls probably of mid–later Iron Age date.

ROMAN

VIII. Foreign imports

a) Amphorae

A11: Dressel 20 (*cf* Peacock and Williams 1986, class 25)

A30: Coarse, gritty, unassigned sherds. One unassigned amphora sherd from 1159 is similar to one from Claydon Pike.

A35: A black sand-tempered ware, a Dressel 2–4 from Campania, Italy (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 10).

b) Mortaria

M11: North Gaulish (*cf* Hartley 1977)

c) Finewares

Fabric S: samian
Sherds of both South and Central Gaulish samian are present. Most of the forms appear to date from the Flavian–early Trajanic period, the latest being of Trajanic-early Hadrianic date.
Forms: Drag. 30, Curle 35/36, Drag. 18/31 and Drag. 27.

Two stamped vessels are present:
1. OF.BELLICI. South Gaulish, centrally placed on a Dragendorff 18/31 dish. Late Flavian–early Trajanic.

2. OF.M[ ]. South Gaulish. Dragendorff 18/31. Late Flavian–early Trajanic.

IX. Regional imports

B10: Dorset black-burnished ware (*cf* Gillam 1976)
Forms: jars, straight-sided dish.

X. Local industries

a) Wiltshire industries

E81: Savernake ware (Annable 1962)
A mainly grey ware with a lumpy texture resulting from a common frequency of angular to subangular grog fragments. Other inclusions vary but can include angular flint, calcareous grains, iron and quartz sand. Potential subvariants of this fabric are found below in E82 and E86.
Forms: generally large, handmade storage jars with either beaded, or rounded everted rims. Vessels are usually plain but occasionally show partial surface burnishing or zones of burnished line decoration around the upper body.

E82: Savernake variant
A variant of fabric E81 distinguished by a distinctively sandy texture.
Forms: handmade, wheelmade and handmade/wheel-finished vessels, mainly jars, both everted and beaded rim varieties.

E86: Savernake variant?
A grey, brown, buff or reddish-orange ware with a very soapy feel, tempered with a common frequency of subangular grog. Possibly a variant of Savernake ware or from some closely allied industry.
Forms: large storage jars with beaded or everted rims, necked bowls and lids.

E87
A moderately hard, generally black ware with an orange–brown interior and light grey inner core. Fine sandy temper with a sparse to moderate frequency of subangular to rounded grog/clay pellets, 1 mm and less in size. Probably a product of the Wiltshire industries.
Forms: wheelmade vessels, mainly jars and necked bowls.

E91: Savernake type
A grey, soapy, fabric with a slightly lumpy surface. A slightly finer, more refined version of fabrics E81 and E86.
Forms: mainly wheelmade vessels including necked bowls, beaded rim and everted rim jars. The dating of this ware is not clear but it appears to be in circulation by the later 1st century into the 2nd century.

R13: fine grey sandy ware (Anderson 1978; 1979)
A fine grey sandy ware with no other visible inclusions. Probably a north Wiltshire product.
Forms: wheelmade jars, necked, everted rim and bifid rim types, necked bowls and beakers.

R44: Wiltshire grey sandy ware (Anderson 1979)
Similar to R13 but with a slightly coarser grade of sand.
Forms: wheelmade jars, tankards.

O30: Wiltshire oxidised sandy ware (Anderson 1979)
Oxidized version of R44.

O31
A hard, orange fabric with an orange or a greyish core. The paste contains fine quartz sand and sparse red iron, some of which has caused streaking on the exterior surface.
Forms: a variety of forms were recorded from Roughground Farm, Lechlade, in this fabric (Green and Booth 1993) including flagons, jars, beakers cups, bowls, dishes and lids. It is less common at Thornhill Farm suggesting that production belongs to the latter part of the 1st century and early 2nd century AD. North Wiltshire seems a possible source for this ware.

O32
A fine sandy mid to light orange ware with a distinctive scatter of reddish-brown argillaceous pellets (iron compounds?) throughout. There are no other visible inclusions.
The fabric occurs at Cirencester (TF109) and was recorded at Claydon Pike (fabric 10.7). It does not appear in the Gloucester area suggesting a source somewhere to the south or east of the Cotswolds.
Forms: wheelmade jars.

b) Possible Wiltshire products

R12
A fine grey or black sandy, slightly micaceous ware with rare organic inclusions and rounded argillaceous pellets. A sandier version of fabric R11. A reddish-brown or grey core.
Forms: occurs as necked bowls, jars, tankards and beakers.

R33: wheelmade black-burnished ware
A black sandy ware with a grey or brown core. The matrix contains a common frequency of fine quartz sand and sparse red iron.
Forms: wheelmade wares frequently burnished on the exterior. A wide variety of forms occur in this ware including platters imitating imported 1st century moulded forms, butt beakers, necked jars, bowls, beakers. Later beaker forms carry barbotine dot decoration.
The ware appears to be moderately widespread and is recorded from Cirencester (TF5), Bagendon, Gloucester (TF201) and Frocester (TF32). It first appears during the Neronian period with products

continuing to feature into the early–mid 2nd century AD. The character of the fabric and the distribution pattern suggests a possible source in the Wiltshire/Gloucestershire region.

R34
A black sandy ware with a red–brown core. Similar to fabric R12 but with a slightly coarser, denser grade of sand although still finer than 0.5 mm.
Forms: wheelmade necked bowls, jars, beakers and lids. Probably dating from the later 1st century AD.

R36: well-fired grey ware
A very hard, mid grey ware with an orange or blue–grey core with orange margins. The matrix contains a very sparse scatter of rounded argillaceous pellets and calcareous inclusions or voids with calcareous lining.
Forms: wheelmade closed forms, mainly jars and bowls.

R46
A hard, buff to dark grey ware with a pimply sandy fabric. The paste contains a common to moderate frequency of well-sorted, rounded quartz sand less than 1 mm in size, rare to sparse rounded dark grey clay pellets and rare calcareous inclusions again less than 1 mm in size.
Forms: wheelmade necked jars, beakers and lids.

R47
A grey to off-white sandy ware with dark grey rounded clay pellets. When worn the surfaces of the sherds present a grey speckled appearance. The matrix contains a common frequency of ill-sorted quartz sand (less than 0.5 mm in size), sparse clay pellets (up to 2 mm) and rare angular flint (up to 2 mm).
Forms: jars

O33
A moderately hard, orange sandy ware with macroscopically visible ill-sorted quartz grains accompanied by rare red iron and clay pellets.
Forms: bowls, jars. Vessels with high relief white painted decoration have been recorded from Claydon Pike. A source in north Wiltshire or south Oxfordshire is likely for this ware.

O35
A moderately hard, dark brownish-orange finely micaceous ware with sparse red iron and rare ferruginous sandstone.
Forms: at Roughground Farm, Lechlade, this fabric featured as jars, bowls, cups and lids (Green and Booth 1993, fabric 13.6).

c) Oxfordshire industries

R11: fine grey sandy ware (Young 1977, 202)
A fine grey sandy ware with a sparse frequency of dark grey or brown rounded clay pellets and rare iron.
Forms: wheelmade necked jars and bowls, squat flanged bowls and beakers.

W22: Oxfordshire whiteware (Young 1977, 93)
No featured sherds.

d) Severn Valley and allied wares

R48: charcoal-tempered Severn Valley ware
A generally grey ware with a very similar clay type to fabric O41 but distinguished by moderate to common frequency of black organic material, possibly charcoal. A similar fabric is well-known in the Gloucester area (TF17).
Forms: Vessels are both handmade and wheelmade. The former generally occur as large storage jars; the latter as necked jars and bowls, carinated bowls and dishes.

R49: reduced Severn Valley ware
A grey fired version of the more common oxidised (orange) Severn Valley ware (fabric O43).
Forms: as O43.

O40: general Severn Valley ware types not classified elsewhere.

O41: Severn Valley ware charcoal-tempered oxidised version of R48.

O42: handmade Severn Valley ware variant of O43 used exclusively for large storage jars (Glos TF 23).

O43: Severn Valley ware proper (Glos TF 11B; Webster 1976).
Forms: necked bowls, wide-mouthed and narrow necked jars, tankards, carinated cups and beakers.

O47: Severn Valley ware variant. A very finely micaceous, orange ware with few visible inclusions.
Forms as above.

O49: Severn Valley ware variant with a marked grog component. The orange ware has a grey core and a soapy feel. The paste contains a moderate temper of subangular grog up to 1.5 mm in size.
Forms: wheelmade vessels.

XI. Source unknown, probably local

O12
A moderately soft ware with a brownish-orange exterior and core and pale orange interior. The paste has a fine sandy texture and contains very fine white mica, sparse red iron and rare white possibly calcareous inclusions.
Forms: wheelmade closed forms.

O28
A sandy micaceous ware with a brownish-red to dark grey exterior and dark grey core. The paste contains a moderate frequency of ill-sorted,

rounded, polished quartz grains (up to 1 mm in size), sparse fine white mica and rare red iron.
Forms: an uncommon ware, the only recorded form being a bowl or dish with post-firing perforations.

O44
A very fine, well-levigated, smooth orange ware with no added temper. No visible inclusions.
Forms: a wheelmade ware, rare at Thornhill Farm but better represented at Roughground Farm, Lechlade (Green and Booth 1993, fabric 13.2), where it featured as flagons, jars, beakers, bowls, dishes and lids.

O45
A very fine, moderately hard, orange ware with a smooth, soapy feel. The only visible inclusions in the matrix are sparse rounded iron grains ranging up to 2 mm in size.
The fabric has been recorded from Cirencester (Rigby 1982, fabric 19) and Claydon Pike (Booth forthcoming, fabric 10.5).
Forms: the ware occurs in deposits post-dating AD 55 at Cirencester, and features as flagons and honeypots.

O46
A very fine, smooth orange ware with a dark grey core. The finely micaceous clay matrix is characterized by a scatter of white calcareous specks less than 0.5 mm in size.
Forms: the only form recorded in this fabric is a ring-necked flagon. A small number of sherds were also recorded from Roughground Farm, Lechlade (Green and Booth 1993, fabric 13.3).

O83
A hard, sandy reddish-orange ware with a light brown interior. The matrix is characterised by a moderate frequency of highly visible well-sorted rounded quartz sand, 1 mm in size.
Forms: no featured sherds.

R22: black sandy ware
A hard, dark grey–black ware with a grey core with red–brown margins. The fabric contains a common frequency of ill-sorted round quartz sand ranging in size from very fine to 0.5 mm in size and sparse fine red iron.
Forms: wheelmade necked bowls and jars.

R23: sand-tempered ware with quartzite
A medium grade sandy ware with rare but prominent grains of subangular quartzite up to 5 mm in size and rare rounded calcareous inclusions. Generally brown or black in colour.
Forms: thick-walled, handmade closed forms.

R24: sand-tempered ware with iron
A medium grade sand-tempered ware with rare but prominent rounded red–brown iron inclusions up to 2 mm in size. The surfaces are generally a reddish-brown with a dark grey core.
Forms: beaded rim bowl and necked everted rim jar/bowl.

R26
A hard, black sandy ware tempered with a sparse to common frequency of moderately well-sorted, rounded polished quartz sand up to 1 mm in size.
Forms: wheelmade jars, bowls, lids, and platters.

R27
A hard, black sandy ware with a dark grey core. The fabric contains a sparse to moderate frequency of ill-sorted, rounded, quartz sand ranging from fine to 2 mm in size
Forms: bowls, jars.

W20: general whiteware sandy category

W24: white sandy ware
A greyish or yellowish white, moderately hard, medium grade sandy ware. The only visible inclusions are those of a moderate to common frequency of ill-sorted rounded quartz sand ranging up to 1 mm in size. A similar fabric has been recorded from Roughground Farm Lechlade (Green and Booth 1993, fabric 10.2) and Claydon Pike (fabric 8.4).
Forms: no featured sherds but noted as jars and bowls elsewhere.

Appendix 4 Palaeopathology

by Marsha Levine, L B Jeffcott and K E Whitwell

INTRODUCTION

Nineteen abnormal anatomical elements were recovered from Thornhill Farm. Some were pathological, while others are better described as abnormal or even merely unusual. Because none of these elements come from complete skeletons – indeed, most were solitary – detailed diagnoses are not possible. Moreover, because animal palaeopathology, as a field of study, is relatively new, we hardly know what we can learn from such assemblages. Nevertheless, it is important to start building up a body of data which will in the future help us to better understand human–animal relationships. Unfortunately, resources are available here for only a relatively superficial investigation of the data.

EQUID

454/C/1 (Record no. 3689)

Lower P3/4, right. There is a growth at the base of the crown on the lingual surface. The aetiology for this condition is unknown

151/A (Group 17, Record no. 702–4)

Left metatarsal, central, 3rd and 4th (fragment) tarsals fused together. This is a case of spavin. There is a proliferation of periarticular new bone around the proximal end of the metatarsal and on the tarsals, the joint surfaces of which have fused together and have collapsed proximo-distally. The damage could have been caused initially by a trauma or sprain and developed over a relatively long period of time. There are no fracture lines, so it does not appear to have developed in response to a fracture. This horse would have been lame and must have gone through a period of total disuse when the damage first occurred.

2530/A/2 (Group 15, Record no. 674)

Right metatarsal fused to 3rd tarsal. This horse had a very serious, chronic osteoarthropathy, possibly of an infective nature. There is an extensive development of new bone around and throughout the whole joint. The inflammation would have extended into the substance of the bone. This condition would have been very painful and would have incapacitated the animal. It could have resulted from an injury that went septic. The animal would have been very lame.

The question arises of why such an animal would have been kept alive for such a long time. One possibility is that it could have been suckling a foal. If the injury had occurred when the horse was six months pregnant, by the time it had suckled its foal for another six months, the condition would have had time to develop. A second possibility is that the horse could have survived out of sheer neglect.

CATTLE

2040/A (Record no. 4673)

Left, upper 3rd molar, with V-shaped wear on its occlusal surface. This rather old cow was not masticating properly.

601/A (Record no. 4674)

Left, upper 3rd molar, with V-shaped wear on its occlusal surface. This rather old cow was not masticating properly.

727/B/3 (Group 312, Record no. 4395–4407)

Left mandible. The P2 has apparently not developed. There is a gap between the P3 and the P4. The M3 has only two segments. The P4 and the M1 are crowded. This type of variability in the dentition should be described as a developmental variant rather than an abnormality. It is relatively common at Thornhill Farm and at other sites.

250/H (Group 334, Record no. 4522–6)

Right mandible. This is another good example of an individual with a variant dentition. The P2 apparently did not develop. The M3 has only two segments.

197/A/3 (Record no. 2260)

Left scapula. The glenoid cavity is irregular, roughened and not as round as it should be. There is some osteophyte formation, but the surface of the bone is not seriously eroded. This condition could be described as a rather minor arthropathy, perhaps caused by early osteoarthritis or joint disease, resulting from wear to the joint capsule. The damage could perhaps have been caused either by an injury to the right foot, or possibly by the use of the animal for traction.

4028/A/1 (Record no. 2007)

Left pelvis, acetabulum. This bone is slightly abnormal. The antero-medial notch is partly overgrown with bone, but the acetabular fossa is still relatively deep. Such a condition is not incompatible with use of the animal for work, but there are many other causes for abnormalities of the acetabulum.

803/B/2 (Record no. 2003)

Left pelvis, acetabulum. The antero-medial notch is bridged-over by bone leaving a foramen. The acetabular fossa is relatively shallow, and there is some evidence of eburnation. This kind of osteoarthropathy can develop because a shallow hip joint is relatively easy to disarticulate. It is compatible with use of the animal for work. However, again it is important to remember that there are many other causes for abnormalities of the acetabulum.

456/C/2 (Record no. 2106)

Left pelvis, acetabulum. Because of the high level of post-mortem damage sustained by this bone, its identification as cattle is uncertain but probable. Even in its incomplete state it is possible to say that there was a minor arthropathy on the acetabulum.

2396/E/1 (Record no. 268)

Right central metacarpal, fused to the fully ossified 5th metacarpal. It is unusual for the 5th metacarpal to fuse to the central metacarpal but normal.

2396/E/1 (Group 24, Record no. 797)

Left navicular cuboid (central + 4th tarsal) fused to 2nd + 3rd tarsal. This individual's tarsal bones were ankylosed and the 3rd and central tarsals had collapsed. The condition might possibly be developmental or related to breed. It does not seem to be the result of an infection.

1122/G (Record no. 382)

Right metatarsal. There is proliferative bone development on the lateral surface of the distal shaft. The new bone is located where metatarsal 4 would have articulated with the central metatarsal. It might have resulted from some kind of insult to the bone.

SHEEP

164/A (Group 145, Record no. 2899)

Left maxillary cheekteeth. The crowding of the M1 and the M2 has caused abnormal wear to the occlusal surface of these teeth. The unusually heavy accumulation of cementum and the flaring out of the roots could have resulted from a root infection.

202/A/4 (Record no. 6074)

Right mandible. Unilateral periodontal disease resulted from a gingival pocket full of food becoming septic. The resulting infection of the 2nd molar root has resulted in an abscess, with local inflammation, and osteomyelitis.

590/A/2 (Record no. 909)

Left calcaneum. New bone has developed on the groove for the deep flexor tendon. This may have been the result of damage to the superficial flexor tendon. Alternatively, the new bone could be a pressure facet, caused by the tendon putting heavier than usual pressure on the bone, thus causing a false joint to form.

This damage might have been caused by the animal's posture, if, for example, the animal held its leg in an unusual position for a long period of time, because of damage to the tendon or because of some other site of pain. This lesion was probably not a serious problem for the sheep.

DOG

323/I/1 (Record no. 978)

Dog tibia. The diaphysis of this bone is curved, but it is not pathological since its growth plates are normal. The bone probably belongs to a small chondrodystrophoid , that is, bandy-legged, terrier breed, intermediate in shape between a Pekinese (chondrodystrophoid) and a Pomeranian (non-chondrodystrophoid; John Grandage, pers. comm.).

113/I1 (Group 106, Record no. 2559)

Dog mandible. Because of its very poor preservation, it is very difficult to make sense of this specimen. The M1 was shed and its alveolus almost filled in with bone. The P2, 3 and 4 are present. Inflammation resulted in new bone growth on the mandibular ramus. There are no gingival pockets or loosening of the teeth around the premolars.

Abnormal bone growth may result when there is insufficient calcium or too much phosphorus in the diet. Dogs that are fed too much meat may develop new bone. Alternatively, the swelling might have resulted from osteomyelitis, that is, a septic tooth.

Appendix 5
Hypothetical Adjustment Curve for Cattle

by Marsha Levine

Using 3 years as the age when the permanent dentition is complete in cattle, the formula for the hypothetical cattle adjustment curve can be written as follows:

y=(2x+1)/6 (or y=.33x+0.167) where:

The slope of the curve is 0.33
The y intercept is 0.167
x is the average age for each year (ie 0.5, 1.5, 2.5).

Curve C is the number of cheekteeth in an adult dentition divided by the average number of cheekteeth in each age class up to 3 years of age (that is, at 0.5, 1.5 and 2.5 years; Table A5.1 and Fig. A5.1). Curve A, the adjustment factor, is a line plotted between two points on C: at the insection of 1.00 on the y axis and at 2.5 years on the x axis when the dentition is complete; and at the intersection of 0.67 (6/9) on the y axis and 1.5 on the x axis when the maximum number of teeth are in the jaw (Table A5.1).

Because no teeth are known to be definitely fetal, teeth which might possibly be fetal teeth are added to those 0–1 year old. Then, in order to determine the average adjusted frequency of the teeth in each age class from birth to 3 years of age, the original frequency of the teeth in each age class (from 0 to 3 years) is multiplied by 1/0.167+0.33 (average age). The 'average age', for example, of teeth 0–1 year old is 0.5 years.

Table A5.1 Data for Cattle Adjustment Curve (Figure A5.1)

Age in years	*No. of well developed mandibular cheekteeth*	*Curve C*	*Curve A*
0.0	3	2.00	0.17
0.5	5	1.20	0.33
1.0	6	1.00	0.50
1.5	9	0.67	0.67
2.0	8	0.75	0.83
2.5	6	1.00	1.00
3.0	6	1.00	1.00

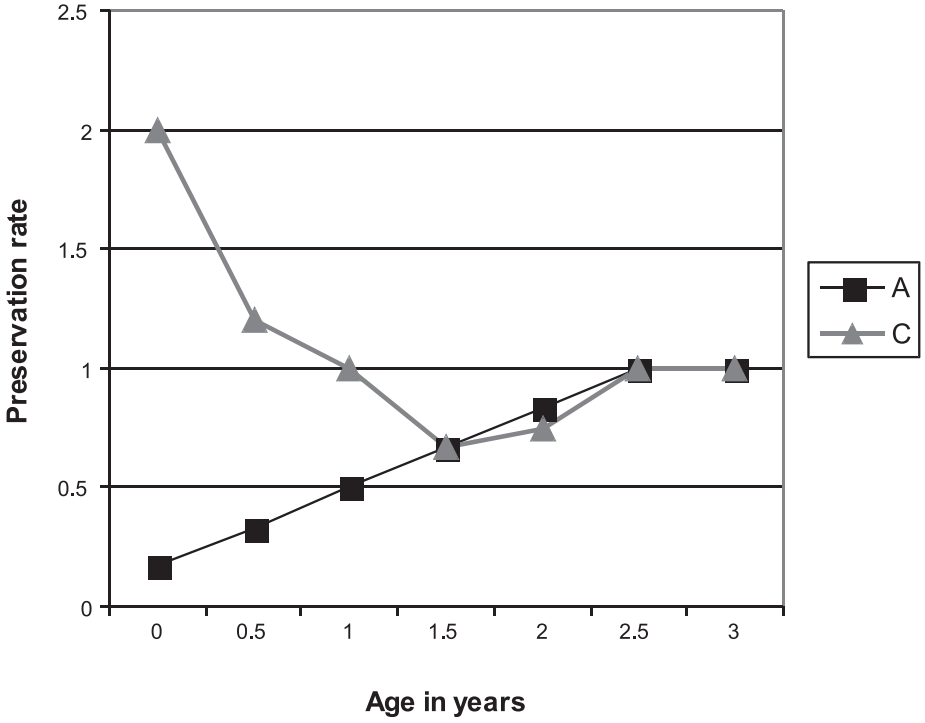


Fig. A5.1 Adjustment curve to compensate for the under–representation of immature cattle

Appendix 6
Context and Feature Table for Small Finds

Context	Feature	Trench	Structure/ enclosure	Phase
3	Layer	-	-	-
101	Ditch	7	E9	E
110	Ditch	7	Trackway 301	G
113	Gully	7	-	-
116	Gully	7	E9	E
121	Finds ref	7	-	-
133	Ditch	7	E8	-
145	Gully	7	-	-
146	Ditch	7	-	-
166	Pit	7	-	-
176	Pit	7	E9	E
179	Pit	7	-	-
192	Ditch	7	E11	F
197	Ditch	7	-	-
214	Finds Ref	7	-	-
221	Ditch	7	E11	F
235	Ditch	7	E5	C
311	Layer	0	-	-
313	Ditch	7	-	-
322	Ditch	7	E30	F
323	Ditch	7	E30	F
334	Ditch	7	E29	F
344	Ditch	7	-	-
365	Ditch	7	E29	F
372	Layer	7	-	-
389	Ditch	7	E27	E
397	Gully	7	E152	C
402	Ditch	7	-	-
431	Ditch	7	-	E
456	Gully	7	-	-
458	Gully	7	E26	E
459	Ditch	7	E29	F
462	Ditch	7	E14	E
465	Ditch	7	E15	E
468	Gully	7	E54	F
470	Ditch	7	-	-
489	Ditch	7	E154	F
524	Pit	7	-	-
526	Gully	7	E15	E
528	Ditch	7	E16	F
536	Ditch	7	E27	E
537	Ditch	7	E27	E
537	Ditch	7	E27	E
569	Gully	7	-	-
612	Pit	7	E25	-
620	Ditch	7	E34	-
630	Ditch	7	-	-
643	Pit	7	-	-
653	Ditch	7	E33	E
670	Ditch	7	-	-

Context	Feature	Trench	Structure/ enclosure	Phase
689	Ditch	7	-	-
722	Ditch	7	E155	F
761	Pit	7	-	-
776	Pit	7	-	-
795	Ditch	7	-	-
801	Gully	8	-	-
802	Gully	8	-	-
803	Ditch	8	E120	A
840	Ditch	8	E300	-
847	Gully	8	-	-
855	Ditch	8	-	-
859	Ditch	-	-	-
872	Pit	8	-	A
877	Ditch	8	E125	D
897	Ditch	-	-	-
899	Ditch	8	E127	D
913	Ditch	8	-	-
927	Gully	8	-	-
937	Ditch	8	-	-
942	Gully	8	-	-
1021	Ditch	7	-	-
1037	Ditch	7	-	-
1039	Ditch	7	-	-
1046	Ditch	7	E36	F
1051	Ditch	7	E37	F
1073	Ditch	7	E33	E
1080	Ditch	7	E37	F
1088	Ditch	7	-	-
1091	Ditch	7	E37	F
1123	Ditch	7	E35	F
1158	Finds ref	7	-	-
2011	Ditch	9	E61	C
2016	Ditch	9	E58	D
2020	Ditch	9	E86	D
2042	Ditch	9	E68	-
2052	Ditch	9	S201	C
2064	Ditch	9	E62	E
2071	Ditch	9	E76	D
2085	Natural	9	-	-
2090	Ditch	9	E62	E
2214	Ditch	9	E47	-
2239	Ditch	9	E49	D
2268	Ditch	9	-	-
2274	Gully	9	E74	C
2284	Ditch	9	E48	D
2292	Ditch	9	E57	D
2295	Ditch	9	-	-
2314	Pit/ditch	9	-	-
2325	Gully	9	-	-
2352	Post hole	9	-	-

Context	Feature	Trench	Structure/ enclosure	Phase
2371	Ditch	9	E49	D
2374	Ditch	9	E46	C
2379	Post hole	9	E 45	D
2396	Ditch	9	-	-
2426	Pit	9	-	-
2471	Pit	9	-	-
2515	Ditch	9	E87	C/D
2516	Ditch	9	-	-
2522	Gully	9	E44	D
3004	Layer	22	-	-
3006	Layer	22	-	-
3046	Ditch	22	E50	E
3077	Ditch	22	E150	C
3106	Grave	22	-	-
3173	Post hole	22	-	-
3195	Ditch	22	E57	D
3197	Post hole	22	-	-
3200	Ditch	22	E54	D
3213	Ditch	22	-	-
3215	Ditch	22	E64	E
3235	Ditch	22	E98	D
3253	Ditch	22	-	-
3286	Pit	22	-	-
3316	Pit	22	-	-
3375	Pit	22	-	-