

## Chapter 10: Tables

Table 10.1: Catalogue of human remains

---

**Skeleton number: 320**

*Archaeological context:* North-east - south-west orientated inhumation within a sub-rectangular grave cut (333). Positioned on left side with legs loosely flexed at the hip and knee; arms extended in the sagittal plane (in front of the body). The burial was unaccompanied.

*Completeness:* 25-30%

*Preservation:* poor with considerable fragmentation of the bone

*Age:* mature adult (35-45 years)

*Sex:* possible male

*Dental inventory:*

	B			R	R	R	B			B			R	B	k
/	7	/	/	4	3	2	1	/	/	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	/	4	3	/	/	/	/	3	/	5	6	7	8
B	R	R		B	B			B		R			R	B	R
k				k											

*Dental Pathology:* Caries 3/12; flecks of calculus 3/5; DEH 4/5, moderate; AMTL 0/24; dental abscess 0/24

*Skeletal pathology:* Nil present

---

**Skeleton number: 319**

*Archaeological context:* The skull fragment was placed on the base of a middle Iron Age pit.

*Completeness:* Near complete frontal bone

*Preservation:* good

*Age:* adult < 40 years

*Sex:* male

*Skeletal pathology:* nil noted

---

**Skeleton number: SF1 (unstratified)**

*Archaeological context:* Three fragments of human occiput retrieved from spoil heap associated with foundations of modern garage

*Completeness:* partial occipital bone

*Preservation:* good

*Age:* adult

*Sex:* ?? male

*Skeletal pathology:* nil noted

Table 10.2: Distribution of animal bone by phase and trench (Number of fragments)

Phase	Early Iron Age	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age?	Iron Age	Roman	Roman?	Medieval	Undated	Total
Drainage	56	119	9			-	-	2	186
Offices	13	860	9	17	93	-	-	-	992
Staff Car Park	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Visit Car Park	45	775	2	120	55	44	1	-	1042
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2221</b>
<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>5368</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8364</b>

Table 10.3: Condition of the animal bone assemblage

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Early Iron Age</b>	<b>Middle Iron Age</b>	<b>Middle Iron Age?</b>	<b>Iron Age</b>	<b>Roman</b>	<b>Roman?</b>
Excellent	5%	-	-	-	-	-
Good	52%	65%	30%	18%	2%	7%
Moderate	43%	19%	65%	58%	97%	93%
Poor	-	16%	5%	25%	1%	-
Very Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number of fragments</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>44</b>

Table 10.4: Condition of the middle Iron Age animal bone assemblage compared by context type

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Ditch fill</b>	<b>Ring gully fill</b>	<b>Pit fill</b>	<b>Posthole fill</b>	<b>Total</b>
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-
Good	58%	23%	72%	79%	65%
Moderate	22%	63%	13%	15%	19%
Poor	19%	15%	14%	6%	16%
Very Poor	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Number of fragments</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1775</b>

*Table 10.5: Frequency of gnawing, burning and recent breaks in bone fragments of each phase*

<b>Period</b>	<b>Number of fragments</b>	<b>Gnawed</b>	<b>Burnt</b>	<b>Recent breaks</b>
Early Iron Age	114	2%	24%	61%
Middle Iron Age	1775	1%	10%	34%
Iron Age	137	1%	4%	82%
Roman	192	1%	1%	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2221</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>40%</b>

*Table 10.6: Taxa identified in hand collected assemblage grouped by period (Number of fragments). Possible middle Iron Age grouped with Middle Iron Age and possible Roman grouped with Roman. Possible cattle grouped with cattle and possible pig grouped with pig*

<b>Species</b>	<b>Early Iron Age</b>	<b>Middle Iron Age</b>	<b>Iron Age</b>	<b>Roman</b>	<b>Medieval</b>	<b>Unphased</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cattle	11	51	8	4		1	75
bovid		4					4
Horse	1	23	2	3			29
Large mammal	31	316	43	134	1		525
Medium/large mammal	12	446	68	44		1	571
Sheep		1					1
Sheep/goat	8	107	3	2			120
Pig	3	13		1			17
Dog		1		1			2
Medium mammal	48	767	12	2			829
Small/medium mammal		3					3
Small mammal		3					3
Vole		1					1
Crow				1			1
Bird		1					1
Unidentified		38	1				39
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2221</b>

Table 10.7 Bone measurement data following von den Driesch (1976). Measurements marked \* are from slightly abraded bones

Phase	Area	Context	Species	Element	Measurements
Early Iron Age	Offices	757	Cattle	astragalus	GLI=57.0, GLm=52.5, D1=31.4, Dm= 28.9, Bd= 37.5.
Middle Iron Age	Offices	588	Cattle	phalanx I	GLpe= 49.6, Bp= 27.7, SD= 24.7, Bd= 25.3.
Middle Iron Age	Visitors' Car Park	111	Cattle	astragalus	GLI= 55.8.
Middle Iron Age	Offices	760	Sheep/goat	radius	SD= 14.0, Bd=24.2.
Middle Iron Age	Offices	761	Horse	phalanx II	GL= 39.4, Bp=43.6, Bfp= 39.4, Dp=27.5, SD= 39.6, Bd= 44.3.
Middle Iron Age	Visitors' Car Park	38	Horse	radius	Bd= 63.0, BFd=56.7.
Middle Iron Age	Offices	622	Horse	radius	SD=32.0.
Middle Iron Age	Offices	750	Dog	ulna	DPA= 21.6, SDO= 19.0, BPC= 14.8.
Iron Age	Offices	631	Horse	scapula	LG= 47.6.
Roman	Offices	801	Horse	tibia	GL = 331.5, SD= 38.7.
Roman	Offices	801	Dog	humerus	Dp > 40.8mm.

Table 10.8: Age-at-death from mandibular tooth wear calculated following Halstead (1985) and Silver (1969). The estimated age range for teeth identified as first or second molar includes that stage of attrition on either tooth. UN = unerupted

Period	Taxon	Element	Side	Wear Stage (Grant 1982)						Feature	Age-at-death
				Dp4	P4	M1	M1/2	M2	M3		
Early Iron Age	Cattle	Tooth		U						Ditch 395	<1 month
Early Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth					c			Gully 400	3-20 months
Early Iron Age	Pig	Mandible	l					a		Gully 400	Immature
Middle Iron Age	Cattle	Tooth					f			Ditch 70	8-30 months
Middle Iron Age	Cattle	Tooth					j			Ditch 610	>18 months
Middle Iron Age	Cattle	Tooth					g			Ring gully 700	>18 months
Middle Iron Age	Cattle	Tooth		j						Pit 872	8-18 months
Middle Iron Age	Pig	Mandible	l					c		Ditch 70	Sub-adult
Middle Iron Age	Pig	Mandible	r		a	e				Ditch 70	Immature
Middle Iron Age	Pig	Tooth	l						UN	Ditch 70	<17-22 months
Middle Iron Age	Pig	Mandible	l		e	m		k	d	Pit 484	Adult
Middle Iron Age	Pig	Mandible	r		a					Pit 621	Immature - adult
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth	l				g			Ditch 70	>10 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth	l				c			Ditch 70	3-20 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Mandible	r		g	e		E		Pit 94	3-10 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Mandible	l	f		b				Pit 94	3-10 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth					d			Pit 97	>3 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth					e			Ditch 60	3-34 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth					g			Ditch 70	>10 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth							e	Ditch 70	3-5 years
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Mandible	r		g	h		g	c	Ring gully 174	20-34 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth					f			Ring gully 690	>3 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Mandible	r		g	h		g	e	Ring gully 700	3-5 years
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth					d			Ring gully 690	>3 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth					g			Posthole 766	>10 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep	Tooth					b			Pit 769	3-20 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Mandible	l	k		f/g		f		Pit 769	>10 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Mandible	l		j	k		h	f	Pit 769	3-5 years
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Mandible	l		g	g		g	c	Pit 769	20-34 months
Middle Iron Age	Sheep/goat	Tooth					d			Ditch 871	3-34 months
Iron Age	Cattle	Tooth	r	j						Pit 41	Senile
Roman	Pig	Tooth							UN	Grave 333	<17-22 months
Roman	Cattle	Tooth					k			Grave 333	>30 months

*Table 10.9: Summary of age at death data from cattle tooth attrition*

<b>Age-at-death</b>	<b>Early Iron Age</b>	<b>Middle Iron Age</b>	<b>Iron Age</b>	<b>Roman</b>
<1 month	1	-	-	-
8-18 months	-	1	-	-
>18 months	-	2	-	-
8-30 months	-	1	-	-
>30 months	-	-	-	1
Senile	-	-	1	-

*Table 10.10: Summary of age at death data from pig tooth attrition*

<u>Age-at-death</u>	<u>Early Iron Age</u>	<u>Middle Iron Age</u>	<u>Iron Age</u>	<u>Roman</u>
3-20 months	-	1	-	-
Immature	1	1	-	-
Immature - adult	-	1	-	-
<17-22 months	-	1	-	1
Sub-adult	-	1	-	-
Adult	-	1	-	-

*Table 10.11: Summary of age at death data from sheep or goat tooth attrition*

<u>Age-at-death</u>	<u>Early Iron Age</u>	<u>Middle Iron Age</u>	<u>Iron Age</u>	<u>Roman</u>
3-10 months	-	2	-	-
3-20 months	1	2	-	-
3-34 months	-	2	-	-
20-34 months	-	2	-	-
3-5 years	-	3	-	-
>3 months	-	3	-	-
>10 months	-	4	-	-

Table 10.12: Cattle bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver (1969)

Element	Age of fusion	Early Iron Age			Middle Iron Age			Iron Age			Roman		
		f	u	% fused	f	u	% fused	f	U	% fused	f	u	% fused
Metacarpal p	Before birth	-	-	-	4	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx I d	Before birth	-	-	-	1	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scapula d	7-10 months	1	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	100
Humerus d	12-18 months	-	-	-	4	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radius p	12-18 months	-	-	-	2	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx I p	18 months	-	-	-	1	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx II p	18 months	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metacarpal d	24-30 months	-	-	-	1	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tibia d	24-30 months	1	0	100	2	0	100	1	0	100	-	-	-
Femur d	42-28 months	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humerus p	42-48 months	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tibia p	42-48 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	100	-	-	-

Table 10.13: Sheep or goat bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver's (1969) ages for sheep

Element	Age of fusion	Middle Iron Age			Iron Age		
		f	uf	% fused	f	uf	% fused
Metacarpal p	Before birth	1	0	100	-	-	-
Phalanx I d	Before birth	1	0	100	1	0	100
Scapula d	6-8 months	1	0	100	-	-	-
Pelvis p	6-10 months	2	1	67	-	-	-
Humerus d	10 months	1	0	100	-	-	-
Phalanx I p	13-16 months	0	1	0	1	0	100
Phalanx p	13-16 months	0	2	0	-	-	-
Tibia d	18-24 months	2	0	100	-	-	-
Metatarsal d	20-28 months	-	-	-	0	1	0
Calcaneum p	30-36 months	0	2	0	-	-	-
Femur p	30-36 months	0	1	0	-	-	-
Radius d	36 months	1	0	100	-	-	-
Femur d	36-42 months	1	1	50	-	-	-

Table 10.14: Pig bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver (1969)

Element	Age of fusion	Middle Iron Age		
		f	uf	% fused
Phalanx II d	Before birth	1	0	100
Phalanx II p	12 months	1	0	100
Radius p	12 months	1	0	100

Table 10.15: Horse bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver (1969)

Element	Age of fusion	Early Iron Age			Middle Iron Age			Roman		
		f	uf	% fused	f	uf	% fused	f	uf	% fused
Metatarsal p	Before birth	-	-	-	1	0	100	-	-	-
Phalanx II d	Before birth	-	-	-	1	0	100	-	-	-
Scapula d	12 months	1	0	100	1	0	100	-	-	-
Phalanx II p	13-15 months	-	-	-	2	0	100	-	-	-
Radius p	15-18 months	-	-	-	1	0	100	-	-	-
Pelvis p	18-24 months	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	0	100
Tibia d	20-24 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	100
Tibia p	36-42 months	-	-	-	1	0	100	1	0	100
Radius d	42 months	-	-	-	1	0	100	-	-	-

Table 10.16: Dog bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver (1969)

Element	Age of fusion	Middle Iron Age			Roman		
		f	uf	% fused	f	uf	% fused
Humerus p	15 months	-	-	-	1	0	100
Ulna p	9-10 months	1	0	100	-	-	-

Table 10.17: Animal bone from middle Iron Age postholes

Posthole	Area	Number of fragments	Animal bones
44	Visitors' Car Park	2 (4 g)	Calcined large mammal long bone fragment and unburnt medium mammal long bone fragment
61	Visitors' Car Park	1 (0 g)	Sheep or goat metacarpal fragment
67	Visitors' Car Park	1 (0 g)	Sheep or goat charred calcaneum
405	Visitors' Car Park	1 (2 g)	Horse metatarsal fragment
518	Visitors' Car Park	1 (1 g)	Medium mammal long bone fragment
691	Offices	2 (2 g)	Indeterminate large mammal fragments
695	Offices	1 (121 g)	Butchered cattle humerus fragment
722	Offices	1 (21 g)	Butchered cattle mandible fragment
741	Offices	1 (132 g)	Butchered cattle humerus fragment
766	Offices	5 (19 g)	Cattle lunate carpal, sheep or goat radius fragment and tooth, large mammal indeterminate fragment and medium mammal long bone fragment
819	Offices	32 (47 g)	32 large or medium mammal indeterminate fragments

*Table 10.18: Animal bone from Middle Iron Age ring gullies*

<b>Species</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>12066</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cattle	1	-	1	6	-	8
Large mammal	15	1	3	6	1	26
Medium/large mammal	9	-	9	2	-	20
Sheep/goat	7	-	3	5	-	15
Dog	-	-	1	-	-	1
Medium mammal	5	1	7	7	-	20
Medium mammal/bird	-	1	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	1	-	23	-	-	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>115</b>

Table 10.19: Animal bone from middle Iron Age pits (numbers of fragments)

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cattle	2		1		3			1	1						3		2	13
Bovid	1		3															4
Horse	2	1										1			9	1		14
Large mammal	12	12	9		28	2	11					2		1	54		7	138
Medium/large mammal	21	3	54		85						2				29	3		197
Pig								1		1		1						3
Sheep															1			1
Sheep/goat		5	2		1							1	1		36			46
Medium mammal		19		32	1				1		9	15			555			632
Small/medium mammal		2													1			3
Rabbit size															1			1
Vole					1													1
Bird		1																1
Indeterminate		12																12
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1066</b>
<b>Total weight</b>	<b>74 g</b>	<b>169 g</b>	<b>47 g</b>	<b>12 g</b>	<b>1149 g</b>	<b>3 g</b>	<b>61 g</b>	<b>160 g</b>	<b>86 g</b>	<b>18 g</b>	<b>2 g</b>	<b>266 g</b>	<b>13 g</b>	<b>3 g</b>	<b>1066 g</b>	<b>388 g</b>	<b>56 g</b>	<b>3223 g</b>

Table 10.20: Animal bone from middle Iron Age pits containing less than 40 fragments

Pit	Area	Number of fragments	Animal bones
53	Visitors' Car Park	38 (74 g)	1 cattle butchered radius fragment and 2 tooth fragments; 1 horse cuboid tarsal and 1 tooth; 12 large mammal indeterminate fragments; 21 large or medium mammal indeterminate fragments.
146	Visitors' Car Park	32 (12 g)	30 unburnt and 2 charred medium mammal indeterminate fragments.
292	Visitors' Car Park	2 (3 g)	2 large mammal long bone fragments.
318	Visitors' Car Park	11 (61 g)	11 large mammal fragments including 4 flat bone fragments and 1 tibia fragment.
484	Visitors' Car Park	2 (160 g)	Cattle metacarpal and pig mandible.
486	Visitors' Car Park	1 (86 g)	Cattle humerus fragment.
597	Offices	2 (2 g)	2 medium mammal indeterminate fragments.
621	Offices	14 (366 g)	1 complete horse radius and ulna; a large mammal long bone fragment and butchered thoracic vertebra fragment; a sheep or goat femur fragment; a pig mandible; a medium mammal long bone fragment and 8 medium mammal rib fragments.
625	Offices	16 (13 g)	1 butchered sheep or goat calcaneum; 3 medium mammal vertebral fragments, 8 unburnt and 4 burnt medium mammal indeterminate fragments (2 calcined and 2 charred).
759	Offices	1 (3 g)	1 large mammal indeterminate fragment.
808	Offices	4 (38 g)	1 horse second phalanx fragment; 1 medium or large mammal indeterminate fragment; 2 butchered medium or large mammal distal humerus fragments.
872	Drainage	9 (56 g)	1 cattle tibia; 1 cattle tooth; 7 large mammal indeterminates.

Table 10.21: Animal bone from middle Iron Age pit 769

Element	Cattle	Horse	Large mammal	Medium or large mammal	Sheep	Sheep or goat	Medium mammal	Small mammal
Skull	1	1	1			1	10	
Tooth	1	4	1	1	1	9	1	
Mandible	1	1	2			6		
Jaw				2				
Cervical vertebra			2	1		1		
Thoracic vertebra							1	
Vertebra			6				2	
Rib			8				34	1
Ossified cartilage				1			2	
Scapula						1	2	
Humerus						1		
Radius						1		
Ulna						1		
Carpal						2		
Metacarpal						1		
Innominate		1	1			3		
Tibia						2		
Astragalus						1		
Navicular-cuboid						1		
Tarsal						1		
Flat bone			2					
Long bone			13				12	
Phalanx I						2		
Phalanx II		1						
Phalanx						2		
Sesamoid		1						
Indeterminate			18	24			492	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 10.22: Charred plant remains from early and middle Iron Age pit deposits at Hill Farm

Sample Number	Habitat	122	123	124	125	116	137	
Context Number	Code(s)	49	69	72	71	76	761	
Feature Number		41	41	41	41	94	769	
Context Description		pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	
Period		EIA/ MIA	EIA/MIA	EIA/MIA	EIA/MIA	MIA	MIA	
Sample Volume (L.)		30 L	40 L	40 L	10 L	40 L	30 L	
Flot Volume (ml)		10 ml	5 ml	10 ml	1 ml	20 ml	5 ml	
Seeds/ Litre		5.1	5.3	24.4	6.8	6.7	11.1	
LATIN BINOMIAL								ENGLISH COMMON NAME
CEREAL GRAIN								
Hordeum sp. – hulled	C	-	2	1	-	13	1	Hulled Barley
Hordeum sp.	C	-	-	-	-	16	-	Barley
cf. Hordeum sp. – indeterminate	C	1	-	-	-	6	3	Possible Barley
Triticum spelta L.	C	-	-	1 <sup>G</sup>	-	-	4	Spelt
Triticum cf. spelta L.	C	-	-	1	-	-	-	Possible Spelt
Triticum sp. – free-threshing type	C	-	-	-	-	1	-	Indeterminate Free-threshing Wheat
Triticum sp. – indeterminate	C	2	-	1	-	1	24	Indeterminate Wheat
cf. Triticum sp. – indeterminate	C	1	-	2	-	-	-	Possible Wheat
Cereal – indeterminate	C	1	1	5	-	33 <sup>E</sup>	26 <sup>E</sup>	Indeterminate Cereal
Cereal/ POACEAE – large caryopsis – indeterminate	-	4 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>	6 <sup>E</sup>	-	12 <sup>E</sup>	12 <sup>E</sup>	Indeterminate Cereal Grain/ Large Grass Caryopsis
CEREAL CHAFF								
Hordeum sp. – rachis node	C	1	-	-	-	-	-	Barley
Triticum spelta L. – spikelet fork (n [= n gb])	C	2 [= 3gb]	-	-	-	-	-	Spelt
Triticum spelta L. – glume base	C	3	1	-	-	13	11	Spelt
Triticum spelta L. – glume	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spelt
Triticum cf. spelta L. – spikelet fork (n [= n gb])	C	-	-	-	-	1 [=2gb]	-	Possible Spelt
Triticum cf. spelta L. – glume	C	1	-	-	-	1 <sup>E</sup>	-	Possible Spelt
Triticum sp. – indeterminate spikelet fork (n [= n gb])	C	1 [=1 gb]	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate Glume Wheat
Triticum sp. – indeterminate glume base	C	6	2	4	-	16	18	Indeterminate Glume Wheat
Triticum sp. – indeterminate rachis node	C	1	5 <sup>E</sup>	2 <sup>E</sup>	-	3	1 <sup>E</sup>	Indeterminate Wheat
Cereal – indeterminate rachis internode	C	-	7	-	1 <sup>E</sup>	-	1	Indeterminate Cereal
Cereal/ POACEAE – indeterminate rachis internode	-	7 <sup>E</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	Cereal/ Large Grass
Cereal/ POACEAE – indeterminate awn	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cereal/ Large Grass
Cereal/ POACEAE – indeterminate culm node	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cereal/ Large Grass
Cereal/ POACEAE – indeterminate culm base	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Cereal/ Large Grass
WEED/ WILD PLANTS								
Ranunculus acris L./ repens L./ bulbosus L.	G	-	1	-	-	-	-	Meadow/ Creeping/ Bulbous Buttercup
Ranunculus ficaria L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Lesser Celandine
cf. Ranunculus ficaria L.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Possible Lesser Celandine
Papaver cf. rhoeas L.	A D c/d	-	-	1	-	-	-	Possible Field Poppy
Chenopodium spp.	c/d	2	-	-	-	3	-	Goosefoot

Table 10.22 (continued)

Sample Number	Habitat	122	123	124	125	116	137	
Context Number	Code(s)	49	69	72	71	76	761	
Feature Number		41	41	41	41	94	769	
Context Description		pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	
Sample Volume (L.)		30 L	40 L	40 L	10 L	40 L	30 L	
Flot Volume (ml)		10 ml	5 ml	10 ml	1 ml	20 ml	5 ml	
Seeds/ Litre								
Latin Binomial								English Common Name
WEED/ WILD PLANTS								
Chenopodium spp./ Atriplex spp. – internal structure	c/d	-	-	2	3	-	-	Goosefoot/ Orache
Atriplex spp.	c/d	10	61	4	4	-	1	Orache
CHENOPODIACEAE/ CARYOPHYLLACEAE – int'l structure	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	Goosefoot/ Pink Family
Stellaria media L. agg.	A	-	-	2	-	-	-	Common Chickweed
Spergula arvensis L.	A b l	-	1	6	-	-	-	Corn Spurrey
cf. Spergula arvensis L.	A b l	-	2	-	-	-	-	Possible Corn Spurrey
CARYOPHYLLACEAE – unidentified, small-seeded	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Pink Family
CARYOPHYLLACEAE – internal structure	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Pink Family
Polygonum aviculare L.	A	-	1	3	-	-	2	Knotgrass
Polygonum sp.	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	Knotgrass
cf. Polygonum spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Possible Knotgrass
Polygonum spp./ Rumex spp./ Carex spp. – internal structure	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	Knotgrass/ Dock/ Sedge
cf. Polygonum spp./ Rumex spp./ Carex spp. – internal structure	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	Possible Knotgrass/ Dock/ Sedge
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve	A D	1	-	-	-	-	-	Black-bindweed
Rumex spp.	-	4	5	29	5	6	16	Dock
cf. Rorippa sp.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Water-cress
Vicia hirsuta (L.) Gray	G	1	5	5	-	-	3	Hairy Tare
cf. Vicia hirsuta (L.) Gray	G	-	1	3	1	-	-	Possible Hairy Tare
Vicia spp./ Lathyrus spp. – small-seeded	-	56	52	200 <sup>E</sup>	9	2 <sup>E</sup>	72	Small-seeded Vetch/ Vetchling
Melilotus spp./ Medicago spp./ Trifolium spp.	-	3	2	32	-	4	8	Melilot/ Medick/ Clover
FABACEAE – immature seed	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	Pea Family – immature seed
APIACEAE - unidentified	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	Carrot Family
Lithospermum arvense L.*	A	-	-	1	-	-	17	Common Gromwell
Plantago major L.	A c/d	1	1	-	-	-	-	Greater Plantain
Plantago media L./ lanceolata L.	G ?b	-	1	2	-	-	-	Hoary/ Ribwort Plantain
Euphrasia spp./ Odontites spp.	A G	1	5	23	-	-	2	Eyebright/ Bartsia
Galium cf. mollugo L.	G H b	-	-	3	-	1	-	Possible Hedge Bedstraw
Galium aparine L.	A	-	-	2	-	-	3	Cleaver
Galium spp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	Bedstraw
cf. Galium spp.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Possible Bedstraw
Valerianella dentata (L.) Pollich	A	-	-	-	-	-	1	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad
Cirsium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Thistle
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip.	A c/d	-	20	125	4	-	5	Scentless Mayweed
cf. Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip.	A c/d	2	-	-	-	-	-	Possible Scentless Mayweed
ASTERACEAE – internal structure Anthemis/ Tripleurospermum type	-	3	31	133	6	-	5	Daisy Family – chamomile/ mayweed type
ASTERACEAE – unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Daisy Family

Table 10.22 (continued)

Sample Number	Habitat	122	123	124	125	116	137	
Context Number	Code(s)	49	69	72	71	76	761	
Feature Number		41	41	41	41	94	769	
Context Description		pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	
Sample Volume (L.)		30 L	40 L	40 L	10 L	40 L	30 L	
Flot Volume (ml)		10 ml	5 ml	10 ml	1 ml	20 ml	5 ml	
Seeds/ Litre								
Latin Binomial								English Common Name
WEED/ WILD PLANTS								
Carex spp. – 3-sided	M h	1	-	-	1	-	-	Sedge
Poa cf. annua L.	A D c/d	-	3	2	-	-	-	Possible Annual Meadow-grass
Avena spp. – awn	A	-	1	1 <sup>E</sup>	-	-	-	Oat
Avena spp. – caryopsis	A	-	-	1	-	-	-	Oat
Avena spp. – floret base	A	1	-	-	-	-	-	Oat
Avena spp./ Bromus spp.	A	4	3 <sup>E</sup>	24 <sup>E</sup>	5 <sup>E</sup>	8	19 <sup>E</sup>	Oat/ Brome
Bromus spp.	A	6	2	43	11	4	9 <sup>E</sup>	Brome
POACEAE – Small-sized caryopsis	-	12	13	42	3	24	3	Grass Family – small-sized seed
POACEAE – Medium-sized caryopsis	-	2	5 <sup>E</sup>	23 <sup>E</sup>	3	4	11	Grass Family – medium-sized seed
POACEAE – Large-sized caryopsis	-	4 <sup>E</sup>	-	11 <sup>E</sup>	4 <sup>E</sup>	-	5 <sup>E</sup>	Grass Family – large-sized seed
POACEAE – culm node	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	Grass Family
POACEAE – basal rachis node	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Grass Family
Unidentified – rootlet	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Unidentified rootlet
Unidentified – seed coat	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Unidentified seed coat
UNIDENTIFIED	-	10	10	73	1	20	4	Unidentified
INDETERMINATE	-	5	7	78	4	60	43 <sup>E</sup>	Indeterminate
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>211</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>334</b>	

\**Lithospermum arvense* may possibly be modern or sub-fossil, rather than ancient.

Key: N<sup>E</sup> = estimate count from fragments. N<sup>G</sup> = germinated grain. Total count for spikelet forks is calculated from glume bases

Habitat Codes based on Stace (1997) and modified from M. Jones (1978) and Carruthers (1990):

A = weed of arable cultivation

G = plant of grassland

b = preference for basic soils

l = preference for light soils

C = cultivar

H = plant of hedgerows

c/d = preference for cultivated and disturbed ground

- = unassigned

D = plant of disturbed places on field margins and waysides

M = plant of marshy or very damp ground

h = preference for heavy soils

Table 10.23: Charcoal results from Hill Farm

**Sample 107 – Early Neolithic pit (Feature 135, context 179) - 40 litre sample volume**

**REPRESENTATIVE SUB-SAMPLE FROM > 2mm FRACTION – FRAGMENTS STUDIED**

LATIN BINOMIAL	QUANTITY	PROPORTION	VOLUME	PROPORTION	WEIGHT	PROPORTION	COMMON NAME
Alnus sp.	4	10.3%	2 ml	13.3%	0.26g	16.6%	alder
Corylus sp.	10	25.6%	5 ml	33.3%	0.45g	28.7%	hazel
Indeterminate	25	64.1%	8 ml	53.3%	0.86g	54.7%	indeterminate
Unanalysed†	100		16 ml		6.26g		unanalysed

**Sample 117 – Early Iron Age/ Middle Iron Age pit (Feature 258, context 259) – 10 litre sample volume**

**REPRESENTATIVE SUB-SAMPLE FROM >2mm FRACTION – FRAGMENTS STUDIED**

LATIN BINOMIAL	QUANTITY	PROPORTION	VOLUME	PROPORTION	WEIGHT	PROPORTION	COMMON NAME
Quercus sp.	20	28.2%	8 ml	13.3%	1.07g	9.9%	oak
cf. Betula sp.	1	1.4%	2 ml	3.3%	0.04g	0.4%	birch
Pomoideae	40	56.3%	35 ml	58.3%	7.65g	70.8%	hawthorn group
Indeterminante	10	14.1%	15 ml	25.0%	2.04g	18.9%	indeterminate
Unanalysed	100		60 ml		13.68g		unanalysed

**SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT RESULTS FROM MIDDLE IRON AGE AND ROMAN BRITISH SAMPLES by Robinson (2005)**

	116	122	123	124	125	127	137	140
Sample No	116	122	123	124	125	127	137	140
Context No	76	49	69	72	71	332	761	883
Feature No.	94	41	41	41	41	333	769	882
Context Type	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	grave	pit	pit
Period	E/M	L/E/M	L/E/M	L/E/M	L/E/M	L/E/M	?M	L/E/M
Sample Volume (L.)	40	30	40	40	10	40	30	10
Ulmus sp.		+	+	+				
Quercus sp.					+		+	++
Alnus sp./ Corylus sp.						+		
cf. Pomoideae	+							
Fraxinus excelsior L.	++							

Key to semi-quantitative Robinson (2005) assessment results: + = present, ++ = some and +++ = fairly abundant; period abbreviates are as follows: L = Late Bronze Age, E = Early Iron Age and M = Middle Iron Age

†In the >2mm fraction some fragments of charcoal were < 2mm in one dimension or more and, therefore, it was either not possible to work with material with more than 2 years of growth rings or the material was too small to easily break to examine tangential or radial sections. However, in some cases less than 2 years of growth rings for oak was visible in sample <117>, however, this material was so distinctly oak (e.g. the flame cell pattern in the radial section, strongly ring porous, etc...) that an identification to oak (*Quercus* sp.) has been made here. Unanalysed charcoal is not included in calculations of proportions.

*Table 10.24: Radiocarbon dates from deposits at Hill Farm*

<b>Lab. No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</b>	<b><math>\delta^{13}\text{C}</math> (‰)</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Calibrated date range (95.4% Probability)</b>
Poz-14320	69	2080±35BP		Charred grains (Vicia or Luthymus)	Fill of Pit 41	200BC - 1AD
Poz-14322	176	1715±30BP		Charred grain (1 Hordeum sp., 2 indeterminate cereal)	Fill of Pit 149	250AD - 410AD
Poz-14321	179	4890±40BP		Charcoal (Corylus avellana)	Fill of Pit 135	3770BC - 3630BC