Excavation Report

An Early to Middle Bronze Age settlement at Forest Heath, Fordham Road, Newmarket

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An Early to Middle Bronze Age settlement at Forest Heath, Fordham Road, Newmarket

Excavation Report

By Gareth Rees BA MA ACIfA

With contributions by Barry Bishop PhD MCIfA, Matt Brudenell PhD MCIfA, Nina Crummy BA FSA, Chris Faine MA MSc ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Mark Knight BA and Ruth Shaffrey MCIfA

Editor: James Drummond-Murray Ba MA MCIfA

Illustrators: Gillian Greer BSc MICfA and Séverine Bézie BA MA

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Prepared by:	Gareth Rees
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Checked by:	James Drummond-Murray
Position:	Senior Project Manager
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Signed:	

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

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Summary

Between 21st of January and 15th of February 2013 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation on land at Fordham Road, Newmarket, Suffolk (TL 632 672) in advance of the development of a solar farm.

This site uncovered here is of considerable regional significance. Settlements dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age are rarely found and sites with dated features demonstrating continuity of activity are exceptional. The number of buildings dating to the Middle Bronze Age uncovered on this site make it the largest settlement of this period in the east of England.

A total of 15 (730m) evaluation trenches were opened, targeted on geophysical anomalies identified in the south-east corner of the site. Features identified by the geophysical survey proved to be both geological and archaeological, with archaeological features, predominantly ditches and postholes, dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age. Based on this evidence two excavation areas were opened targeted on parts of the site where the development would impact on the archaeological deposits.

The northern area (A), measuring 56m from north to south and 22m from east to west (0.14ha), was targeted over a curvi-linear enclosure ditch. Area B, located 10m to the south and measuring 124m north-east to south-west by 65m north-west to south-east (0.54ha), was targeted over two ditched enclosures, a possible droveway and two areas of postholes thought to represent a prehistoric settlement.

The excavations uncovered a multi-phase settlement with evidence of occupation on the site from the Early Neolithic and the remains of settlements dating from the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and Early-Middle Iron Age. Pottery and lithics dating to the Early Neolithic were recovered residually from across the site but were also found in concentrations in four pits in Area B.

A layer, which may have been a buried soil, pits and a post-built structure located at the south of Area B, contained pottery and lithics dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age as well as a short length of Bronze wire. These were associated with a line of tree pits which may have formed an early boundary across the site.

The boundaries of the Early Bronze Age settlement appear to have been respected during the Middle Bronze Age when the majority of activity took place on the site. Three enclosures dated to this period. Enclosure 3 was formed by a palisade to the north and a ditched boundary to the west. It contained six post-built structures, measuring between 4m and 7.8m in diameter, as well as several areas of postholes that may have been related to fences, animal pens, hay-ricks and ancillary shelters and buildings. Enclosures 4 and 6 were bounded by ditches and contained three post-built structures, measuring between 4.70m and 8m in diameter, which contained pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The latest settlement is represented by an Iron Age structure at the north-east of Area B. Charred grains and quern stones provide good evidence for cereal processing, whilst the animal bone assemblage is typical of the Middle Bronze Age with predominantly primary butchery waste of cattle being recovered. The recovery of hazelnuts and red deer

antler indicate that a pastoral life-style was being supplemented by hunting and foraging.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation was conducted at Forest Heath, Fordham Road, Newmarket (TL 632 672; Figure 1). This report deals with both of these phases of work.

1.1.2 These archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with Briefs issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS; Planning Application F/2012/0655/FUL), supplemented by a Specification for the evaluation and the excavation prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2013a; 2013b; Appendix H).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by SCCAS, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located on Lower Chalk with a capping of 1st and 2nd Terrace Deposits (river gravels) towards the west and south of the site (British Geological Survey 1981). The River Snail is located less than 300m to the east of the site. The river flows roughly south to north, although it has been partially canalised in places.

1.2.2 The site was bounded by arable fields to the south and west and pasture to the north, a sewage works is located in the south-east corner of the field whilst the A142 road runs along the eastern boundary.

1.2.3 The south-west of the site sits on a raised promontory, orientated north to south, with the highest point being 28m OD. To the south, beyond the limits of the site, the promontory rises to approximately 35m at Windmill Hill in Exning. The land slopes down gradually to the north and west, and also to the east towards the river. This east facing slope, falling to 22m OD, is within the boundaries of the site. The excavation areas lay predominantly on this east facing slope.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out prior to the evaluation stage of works (Phillips 2012). The findings of this assessment are summarised below.

1.3.2 The land is located in the north of Newmarket Parish (TL 632 672), directly to the west of the county border between Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, with the town of Newmarket 3km to the south. However, the site is closer to the three surrounding villages of Snailwell (1km to the east, Cambridgeshire), Landwade (1km to the north-west, Suffolk) and Exning (1.8km to the south-west, Suffolk). South of the site, the Icknield Way extends north-east to south-west. Located 5km to the south-west is the Devil's Ditch/Dyke, which is probably Anglo-Saxon in date and comprises a large bank and ditch earthwork which runs for 12km from the fen edge at Reach to Wood Ditton.

1.3.3 Due to the study area straddling two counties, both the Suffolk HER (hereafter SHER) and Cambridgeshire HER (hereafter CHER) were consulted. The search area encompassed an area with a 2.5km radius around the site.

Prehistoric *(Figure 2)*

Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC) and Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 1,800 BC)

1.3.4 Early prehistoric archaeology comprises evidence for occupation, cropmark sites of possible long barrows and a number of findspots. Three possible Mesolithic worked flints were recovered (CHER 07743A) approximately 0.5km to the east of the site, while 2km to the south-west, a scatter of Mesolithic flints were found during a metal detector survey (SHER EXG051).

1.3.5 Excavations along the southern end of the Fordham bypass, 1.8km to the north, revealed an extensive area of buried land surface or middening preserved in a natural hollow that dated from the Late Mesolithic and continued in to the Early Neolithic. It contained a large and well preserved finds assemblage and showed possible evidence of land clearance (CHER CB14997; Mortimer 2005). Also found was a double crouched burial of Neolithic date and a Late Neolithic flint scatter around a central post.

1.3.6 Neolithic polished axes have been found 1.9km to the north-east of the study area (CHER CB14709) and a similar distance to the north-west (CHER 07737). Close to the latter of these, a fieldwalking survey at Chalk Farm located an area of Neolithic struck flints (SHER EXG038). A number of cropmark sites in the vicinity have been interpreted as possible Neolithic long barrows, including two 0.8km to the west (SHER EXG019 & EXG020), one to the north-west (SHER EXG060) and one approximately 1km to the south-east (SHER EXG017).

Bronze Age (c. 1,800 – 800 BC)

1.3.7 There is significant evidence of Bronze Age activity in the surrounding landscape; burial mounds are well represented and there is also evidence for Bronze Age field systems and potential settlement. An excavation directly south of the Fordham bypass, at Turner's Yard, has uncovered two Early Bronze Age burial mounds, previously only known about through aerial photographs (CHER 07433 & 09025; Gilmour 2015). The smaller of the two barrows consisted of an outer ditch with a cremation burial in a Collared Urn just off centre of the barrow. The larger barrow was more complex. It consisted of a 4m wide ring ditch and a large central pit, which contained a single crouched inhumation in its base. Within the base of the ditch a grave of a single individual had been cut. When the ditch had partially silted up a large assemblage of Middle – Late Bronze Age material had been deposited, including pottery, lithics and worked bone implements. Between the two barrows a large cremation cemetery has been discovered, possibly dating to the Middle Bronze Age.

1.3.8 At Snailwell Stud, 0.9km to the east of the current site, a burial was discovered in 1880 (CHER 07437). The exact location and details are now uncertain although two Bronze Age vessels given to Cambridge University Museum in 1898 are thought to have been associated. A group of ten burial mounds, the Snailwell barrows, were excavated in 1940 by T.C. Lethbridge, prior to construction of the airfield (CHER 07473; Lethbridge 1950). All of them produced cremations or inhumations, and in some cases both. The cremations included four in Collared Urns, along with 28 without urns. Other finds included bone pins, a bone awl, flint knives and scrapers and a perforated piece of roe deer antler. There are a number of other cropmark sites nearby which consist of ring-

ditches. While these are not definitely the remains of Early Bronze Age barrows, the number of excavated examples locally suggests that at least some must be. These include an alignment of three ring-ditches approximately 1km to the west (SHER EXG042, 043 & 044), two more to the north-west (SHER EXG021 & CHER 11105 – described as slightly dubious due to the geological background) and several scattered examples to the south and south-west (SHER EXG037, EXG016, EXG018, EXG032 & CHER 09074).

1.3.9 Excavation at Landwade Road, Fordham, 1km to the north, revealed Middle to Late Bronze Age enclosures, a post-built structure, cremation burials, and shallow ditches possibly representing early land division (CHER MCB16109; Connor forthcoming). Further north, the Fordham bypass excavations uncovered a substantial burnt flint mound with a large pit/well on its north-east side (CHER MCB16948), Bronze Age pits, a Middle Bronze Age structure, ditches of possible Middle Bronze Age date, a Late Bronze Age shaft cut into a solution hollow and a heavily truncated Bronze Age cremation cemetery (CHER CB14997; Mortimer 2005).

Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 43)

1.3.10 There are a number of Iron Age settlements nearby, as well as a high status burial and several findspots. The Early Iron Age is represented by a significant site on Windmill Hill, Exning, 1.5km to the south-west. Recent excavation at 7 The Highlands, uncovered a 20m long section of a 4m wide ditch (SHER EXG082; Craven and Brudenell 2011). Possibly enclosing a hilltop settlement on the high ground of Windmill Hill, the ditch was used for the disposal of domestic waste once it had gone out of use. The upper fills of the ditch contained one of the largest pottery and worked flint assemblages known in Suffolk, with fragments of nearly 800 separate vessels being recovered, dating predominantly to the Early Iron Age. A date range of 800-600/550 BC for the assemblage has been confirmed by radiocarbon dating. The enclosure itself is more likely to be Middle – Late Bronze Age in date, although the pottery assemblage clearly points to an Early Iron Age settlement established within or close to the enclosure.

1.3.11 Another extensive Early Iron Age settlement was discovered at Landwade Road, Fordham. Similar to Windmill Hill, the site had Bronze Age origins. Evidence for Early Iron Age occupation was located towards the top of the south-facing slope of a chalk promontory; remains included pits associated with timber-built, four-post structures. Three broad categories of pit types were identified, which included evidence for structured deposition (CHER MCB16109; Connor forthcoming). A large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery (122kg) was recovered, which dated predominantly to the 6th century BC. The closest Iron Age find to the study area came from metal detecting at the Isolation Hospital, 0.5km to the south. Two silver `boar-horse' units were detected and reputedly one gold coin (SHER EXG033).

1.3.12 Along the southern part of the Fordham bypass a number of tree throws containing large dumps of Early Iron Age pottery were found, along with a roundhouse, four-post structures and a single burial (CHER CB14997; Mortimer 2005).

1.3.13 A high status Late Iron Age cremation burial, possibly that of a warrior, was discovered 1.2km to the east of the site on the higher ground in Snailwell (CHER 07420). It was found in 1952 during pipeline cutting and subsequently excavated (Lethbridge 1954). A pit, measuring approximately 2m^2 and 1.2m deep contained a wooden construction, within which the cremated remains had been placed. Accompanying the remains were

rich grave goods including ornamented lengths of bone (probably the cheek pieces of a bridle), a bronze amulet, a shield boss, three amphorae, a number of imported fineware vessels and meat-bearing animal bones.

1.3.14 A potential Iron Age site was discovered 1.5km north of the study area during fieldwalking for the Fenland Survey (CHER 07746; Hall 1996). Dark areas of soil were coincident with the finding of Iron Age pottery sherds.

1.3.15 Iron Age findspots include a bronze armlet south of Snailwell (CHER 08413), Late Iron Age coins further to the east (CHER CB14733) and pottery to the north-east (CHER 07790). Isolated finds of Iron Age pot within a buried soil horizon were found during a separate evaluation at 8 The Highlands, on Windmill Hill (SHER EXG090).

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

1.3.16 Evidence for Roman land use is fairly extensive within the local landscape. Two Roman villas are located nearby. The closest is situated 1.1km north of the current site at Biggin Farm, directly to the north of Snailwell Road (CHER 07483). The site has only been identified through ploughing and is a Scheduled Monument (SM Cambridgeshire 80). Part of a probable hypocaust has been located together with a considerable amount of building material. Pottery indicates occupation in at least the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Not enough has been unearthed for any sort of plan to be obtained, but the presence of a hypocaust and painted wall plaster indicates that it was rather more than a farmstead. Three other sites or findspots are listed to the north and east of the villa. A puddingstone quern and Roman pottery were found scattered over a wide area approximately 400m to the east of the villa (CHER 07440) while 3 Roman coins, a blue glass bead and pottery including Horningsea ware, were recovered from Snailwell Fen during the Fenland Survey (CHER 07435; Hall 1996). Further to the north a dark area of soil with bone, pottery and red tile was discovered, again during the Fenland Survey (CHER 11533).

1.3.17 Exning Roman villa is located 2.1km to the west and was excavated in 1904 and 1958-9 (SHER EXG012; Webster 1987). Early features (possibly 1st to early 2nd century AD) comprised ditches, postholes and pits. A timber aisled building comprised two aisle post rows 31m by 6m wide. The timber building was replaced by masonry after AD 270. This building consisted of at least 9 rooms and measured approximately 40m x 15m. It contained painted wall plaster and one room contained a tessellated floor and a geometric mosaic. A bath suite was also added to the north-west of the building. The building was destroyed by fire, probably by the mid 4th century.

1.3.18 Associated with Exning Roman villa is an extensive settlement found during a pipeline construction directly to the south (SHER EXG013; Taylor 1969). The settlement spread along 1.5km of the pipe trench and consisted of pits, ditches and postholes. There were approximately 40 pits, a series of V-shaped ditches running generally north-west to south-east and a number of 'sleeper-beam' trenches, possibly associated with structures. Large quantities of pottery, mainly 2nd to 4th century in date, were recovered from the pits and ditches, in the spoil heaps and in the surrounding fields. Further Roman V-shaped ditches were located along the pipeline to the north-east (SHER EXG036).

1.3.19 Two Roman roads were discovered at the south end of the Fordham bypass excavations, both orientated roughly north to south (CHER MCB16946; Mortimer 2005). The first extends from the bypass and becomes Landwade Road at the point where it crosses the railway. The second was slightly to the east and was probably the

precursor of Fordham Road. The two roads run to the east and west of the study area and probably extend as far as the Icknield Way to the south.

1.3.20 Closer to the study area, a Roman settlement was discovered 0.5km to the south, firstly during excavation at Newmarket Isolation hospital (SHER EXG074) and subsequently on land adjacent to Beech House (SHER EXG083; Muldowney 2010). These later excavations identified two possible enclosures and a small number of pits and postholes, well dated through pottery and coins to the Late Roman period (late 3rd to 4th century). A layer of Roman tiles was partially exposed towards the centre of the site. Roman coins were also found during a metal detecting survey at the Isolation Hospital (SHER EXG 033).

1.3.21 Approximately 0.6km to the east of the site a Roman cremation in a coarse ware jar, accompanied by a samian dish, were ploughed up in 1978 (CHER 07434). Roughly 200m to the south of the cremation a possible Roman settlement was identified during the Fenland Survey (CHER 07743; Hall 1996). In Snailwell village an iron spearhead of Roman date was found close to the church (CHER MCB16680).

1.3.22 A number of Roman sites or findspots have been discovered around the village of Exning. Isolated finds of Roman pot were found during the evaluation at 8 The Highlands, on Windmill Hill (SHER EXG090). Roman pottery sherds, including samian and colour coated wares were discovered underneath a mound associated with a medieval moat at The Island in the south of the village (SHER EXG010). Nearby, a Roman disc brooch and a scatter of Roman pottery were found during a metal detecting survey (SHER EXG051). In the far south of Exning parish a site called 'Roman wells' is listed (SHER EXG001), although the evidence for such features is unclear.

Post-Roman

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – AD 1066)

1.3.23 Saxon finds and sites are relatively rare compared to those from earlier periods. The most significant local site is an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery on Windmill Hill in Exning, 1.5km to the south-west. The location was confirmed when two burials were found during excavation of house footings at 8 The Highlands (SHER EXG028). The site had previously been identified slightly further to the south (SHER EXG 005) although this location is probably incorrect. Saxon pottery including Ipswich ware was found further to the south at a medieval moated site (The Island), as well as timber slots pre-dating the moat mound (SHER EXG010). The presence of Thetford and St Neots ware pottery indicates Late Saxon occupation prior to the construction of the moat mound. This settlement was further examined during construction of the Newmarket bypass when two areas were excavated (SHER EXG052). Two discontinuous beamslots were uncovered, which were believed to represent the sides of a hall type building about 12.5m long by 6.5m wide. Finds consisted of a grass-tempered sherd and a rim of probable Early Saxon date along with body sherds of either Ipswich or Thetford type wares from the slots. Closer to the subject site, Saxon pottery was found 1km to the east (CHER 07742A) while one Saxon object is reputed to have been detected at the Isolation Hospital site (SHER EXG 033).

Medieval (AD 1066 – c. AD 1500)

1.3.24 Medieval remains are restricted to the surrounding historic villages. In Landwade there are two significant sites located approximately 1.2km north-west of the study area; the

15th century church of St. Nicholas (CHER CB14885) and a moated site east of the church (SHER EXG050; Scheduled Monument Suffolk 241).

1.3.25 St. Peter's Church, in Snailwell, is located 1.2km to the east of the subject site (CHER CB14908). The church is 11th century in date, although the only original feature is the round tower. To the south-west of the church is the location of the medieval manor house (CHER 07439).

1.3.26 In Exning the area believed to be the historic core is thought to be in the north-west of the village (SHER EXG098), although this is away from the medieval moated site at The Island, which is to the south (SHER EXG010). The rectangular moat and associated mound is on the site of a Saxon settlement. The Church of St. Martin is originally 12th century in date (SHER EXG031).

Post-medieval (AD c. AD 1500 – c. AD 1900)

1.3.27 Sites dating to the post-medieval period are again restricted to the villages and include Landwade Hall (SHER EXG062), Four Ponds Moat in Snailwell (CHER 01188) and Exning House and Park (SHER EXG081).

1.4 Geophysical Survey (Bartlett 2012, Appendix A)

1.4.1 Subsequent to the desk-based assessment, a geophysical magnetometer survey was carried out (Bartlett 2012). This identified anomalies indicative of archaeologically significant features. These features, predominantly located in the south-eastern part of the survey area, comprised linear and discrete features thought to represent pits and ditches.

1.4.2 Two large enclosures were identified along with segments of up to three other possible ditches. The form of these features indicated that settlement or field-systems, probably dating from the later prehistoric period, were located in this part of the survey area.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The author would like to thank John Dunlop of Countryside Renewables, who commissioned and funded the evaluation and excavation and Alexander Sauer of BayWa r.e. Solar Projects GmbH who funded the post-excavation works. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and monitored by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, who also wrote the Brief for the archaeological works.

1.5.2 The excavations were directed by the author and supervised by Graeme Clarke and Anthony Haskins. Excavation was carried out by John Diffey, Steve Graham, Andy Greef, Mike Green, Kat Hamilton, Lindsay Kemp, Stuart Ladd, Steve Morgan, Edmund Palka, Tam Webster, Rob Wiseman and Lisa Yeomans. Specialist analysis were carried out by Chris Faine, Rachel Fosberry, Mark Knight, Matt Brudenell, Barry Bishop, Nina Crummy and Ruth Shaffrey. Stuart Ladd digitised the site drawings and Gillian Greer, Severine Bezie and Liz Gardener produced the final illustration. Thanks are due to Nick Gilmour and Richard Mortimer for comments on the discussion of the local archaeological context. Additional thanks go to Lindsay Kemp who took overall photographs of the structures and features, and to Alexis Pantos who took site photographs using kite photography, as well as conducting on-site interviews with excavators for use in digital media.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1.1 The main aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.1.2 The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area and specifically relating to the geophysical anomalies. The excavation aimed to elaborate on the results of the evaluation and to define and characterise the features which lay within the development area.

Regional Research Aims

2.1.3 The aims of the excavation were based on the agenda set out by the '*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*' (Medlycott 2011: 20). Specific aims relevant to this project were:

- Improve understanding of the signature of Bronze Age sites in non-gravel locations.
- Add to knowledge and local and regional narratives of later prehistoric settlements and field-systems. There is specific emphasis on the understanding of regionalisation of settlement patterns in the Bronze Age.
- The relationship between settlements and burials and the development and use of monuments.

2.1.4 Further research aims were defined during the post-excavation process. These updated research aims and objectives for the project are partly based on those in the relevant sections of Medlycott 2011 which are noted in italics below, and are followed by a brief discussion as to how the results of the Fordham Road excavations can add to the debate on the specific research themes and objectives.

2.1.5 '*The classic period sub-divisions are largely based on material culture – the appearance of artefact and pottery types. These are not necessarily uniform across the region. What is true of Essex in 1200BC might not correlate with Lincolnshire fens in 1200BC. Radiocarbon dates are needed based on rigorously selected samples to help to refine chronologies.*'

The artefact assemblages from the site are generally well dated, however there is an opportunity to help to refine these chronologies due to the presence of quantities of charred seeds and grains found in association with them. In particular two contexts in two of the structural groups contain both Deverel-Rimbury pottery and charred grain. The assemblage of Deverel-Rimbury pottery can also be compared with others known from the region, in particular those from Turner's Yard 1km to the north, Clay Farm in Cambridgeshire, Thorney in north Cambridgeshire and Langtoft sites in South Lincolnshire. Comparative Middle Bronze Age assemblages will be sought from Suffolk.

2.1.6 '*There appears to be a marked divide in the findings of research between the northern and southern parts of the region. This may reflect a Bronze Age cultural or political divide and work needs to be undertaken on artefacts, monuments and burial rites to determine the extent, nature and reasons for this and to identify any such boundaries. A better understanding of why second millennium cal. BC field systems may have developed in*

some parts of the region, but not others, is needed. The regionalisation of settlement patterns needs further study.'

The inception, layout and development of the Fordham Road field and enclosure system (and the dating of the same) will be compared with others within the region, and with those of other regions. Extensive field systems have been recorded for many years on the gravel terraces along the southern Ouse valley in Cambridgeshire; while these have often been associated with burial sites, both earlier barrows and barrow cemeteries (e.g at Over – Evans & Vander Linden 2009) and contemporary small- to medium-sized cremation cemeteries (e.g. at Barleycroft), they have contained a remarkable lack of settlement activity. The proximity of the Fordham Road site to the cemetery activity at Turner's Yard may be a reflection of this pattern on the chalkland landscape in this area and requires further study. The locations, and specifically the comparative contour heights of the field systems, burial and settlement sites within the region will be compared.

2.1.7 '*Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the inter-relationship between settlements and monuments. This, coupled with more extensive palaeoenvironmental evidence would enable past landscapes and economies to be recreated. The apparent scarcity of Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence needs examination.'*

The site at Fordham Road has one of the largest numbers of Middle Bronze Age structures in the region and as such it is significant for the study of settlement at this time. The settlement on the site can be spatially divided in to three or four areas which differ in character and may belong to different phases of occupation. Comparison of the features and artefacts associated with each of these will help to characterise the development of this site and enable it to be compared with other settlement sites from the period. Comparative sites include Church Field Road, Chilton (Abbott 1998), Fordham By-Pass (Mortimer forthcoming), Thorney, Peterborough (Pickstone 2011) and Clay Farm, Cambridge (Phillips and Mortimer 2012).

The environmental remains associated with the structures at Fordham Road are sparse but consistent, with charred cereal grains being recovered from postholes in six of the structures. There is also good evidence for domestic activities associated with these structures from fragments of saddle quern, hammerstones, stone processors as well as charcoal being recovered from domestic contexts. This data, although limited, will be able to add to narratives of use and development of Bronze Age settlements.

2.1.8 '*Study of the development, frequency and significance of flintworking throughout the Bronze Age, together with the identification of particular trends and characteristics that may help in dating and relationships with other artefact types.'*

Recovery of a struck flint assemblage spanning the time from the Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age is consistent with intensive and persistent patterns of prehistoric occupation across the region (Edmonds et al. 1999; Mortimer forthcoming). Even though they are not indicative of continuous occupation the presence of a well dated assemblage spanning these periods is of interest given that the site developed in to a large Middle Bronze Age settlement. The presence of the Early Neolithic pit, along with the flint assemblage, provides scope for further study continuity and reuse of this landscape. The Early Bronze Age assemblage provides a set of comparative material which will be of particular interest when viewed against those assemblages from Turner's Yard (Gilmour 2015) and

the Fordham Bypass (Mortimer forthcoming). This comparison may help to define the lithic technology associated with a variety of activities and landscape zones in this area.

2.1.9 '*More work could be done on evaluation techniques and identifying the signatures of Bronze Age sites in non-gravel locations. There is a development-led heavy bias towards quarried landscapes – i.e. comparison of field system evidence between the heavily quarried western fen edge and eastern fen edge is difficult. Land characterisation studies may be helpful in this context.*'

The Fordham Road site is located on a non-gravel, chalkland geology and as such can contribute to the broadening of our understanding of such landscapes. An excavation such as this, which was targeted on geophysical anomalies and results of evaluation trenches should be of great help in defining the character of the Bronze Age archaeological signature in the Chalkland region. The significance of this region and the particular character of its Bronze Age economy is something that has been of increasing research interest as more sites are uncovered (i.e. Wicken Fen - Gilmour 2011); Fordham By-Pass (Mortimer forthcoming); Turner's Yard (Gilmour 2015).

Methodology

2.1.10 The Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Drummond-Murray 2013a) for the evaluation required that 730m of trial trenching was opened in order to investigate the character, date and extent of the features identified by the geophysical survey. These trenches were machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket 2m wide. After the evaluation stage of works, trenches that did not fall within the excavation areas were backfilled in 0.15m spits which were each compacted using a 1 tonne roller.

2.1.11 After a site visit during the evaluation by Rachael Abraham, Abby Antrobus and representatives from Countryside Renewables, and based on the date, character and extent of the archaeology uncovered during the evaluation, it was decided that an excavation should take place immediately after the evaluation was complete. This excavation was targeted over specific areas of interest highlighted by the results of the geophysics and those of the evaluation.

2.1.12 A separate WSI (Drummond-Murray 2013b) was produced for the excavation. This required the stripping of topsoil and subsoil over two areas, A and B (0.14ha and 0.54ha), that had previously been agreed in consultation with SCCAS and representatives from Countryside Renewables (Figure 3).

2.1.13 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.1.14 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.1.15 All features and trenches were surveyed, by the author, using a Leica 1200 dGPS.

2.1.16 A total of 88 environmental samples were taken during the evaluation and excavation from postholes, pits and ditches. Basal fills and deposits with high potential for the survival of organic and charred remains were specifically targeted.

2.1.17 The field in which the site lay had been ploughed prior to the start of work. During the evaluation the ground was covered with snow, which tended to be frozen each morning. Warmer temperatures each afternoon caused melt-water to make the ground claggy and impassable for un-tracked machinery or vehicles. By the time of the excavation the ground was clear of snow but there was a high level of water retention in the topsoil making conditions difficult for the dumper which was employed to move the spoil.

2.1.18 Hand excavation was only slightly hampered by frost, cold weather and rain, the natural deposits exposed proving to be generally well drained.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Archaeological remains uncovered during the two phases of work on the site dated from the Mesolithic to the Middle\Late Iron Age with features phased predominantly to the Middle Bronze Age (Figure 4). The results are discussed below in chronological order, by period and phase, starting with the earliest features. Features uncovered in Area A and B have been integrated into this system rather than discussed separately. Within each section features are described from south to north. Features uncovered during the evaluation have been grouped with related features from the excavation in order to provide a coherent narrative. A comprehensive listing of all trench dimensions and contexts excavated is recorded in Appendix B. Cut numbers are in **bold** throughout. Concordance tables for all structures can be found in Appendix C.

3.2 Site Phasing

3.2.1 As with many rural sites very little complex stratigraphy was present, although the archaeological remains were moderately dense and several inter-cutting ditches and pits were recorded. The chronological phasing presented below is largely based on stratigraphic relationships, spatial associations and, to a certain extent similarity of alignment of linear features. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts. Four periods of occupation have been identified:

Period 1: Early Neolithic (4000 – 3000BC)

3.2.2 Four pits were dated to this period. These pits contained Early Neolithic pottery and flint work which may represent occupation on the site during this period.

Period 2: Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (3000BC – 1400BC)

3.2.3 Activity dating to this period was uncovered predominantly at the south of Area B and was associated with a broad linear feature, that may have been a midden or buried soil, and a post-built structure. Several pits, located to the south-east of the structure, contained pottery dating to the Beaker period. A series of tree throw-pits aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, located in the centre of Area B, may represent an early land division.

Period 3: Middle Bronze Age (1400BC – 1100BC)

3.2.4 The majority of features uncovered were phased to this period, which has been divided into three phases based on stratigraphy. This period was defined by greater land division with boundary ditches and hedges, separating domestic areas, stock enclosures and fields. Eight post-built structures were uncovered within two different enclosures areas in this period. The enclosure uncovered in Area A also dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

Period 4: Iron Age (800BC – 43AD)

3.2.5 Evidence of activity during this period consisted of a structure and two postholes located at the north-east of Area B.

3.3 Period 1: Early Neolithic (Figure 4a)

3.3.1 Four features were assigned to this period, all in Area B. Pit **704** was located 43m to the north-north-east of the southern baulk of Area B. This pit, sub-circular in plan with a gradual break of slope and a flat base, was filled by a mid grey-brown sandy-silt (703) containing eleven sherds (75g) of Early Neolithic pottery and 19 struck flints dating between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age (Appendix D.1 and D.3). Charcoal was recovered from an environmental sample (Appendix E.2).

3.3.2 A smaller pit (**833**) was located 1.60m to the east. Measuring 1.10m in diameter and 0.35m deep, this pit had gradually sloping sides and contained fragments animal bone and pottery (3 sherds, 13g) dating to the Early Neolithic period in its mid grey-brown firm sandy-silt fill (832).

3.3.3 Located to the north, a feature (**442**), which may have been natural in origin, contained 2 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery (7g). This feature, measuring 2.10m long, 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a mid grey-brown friable clay-silt fill (441).

3.3.4 Another pit (**294**) dating to this period was uncovered 25m to the north of pit **704**. Measuring 2.25m in diameter and 0.40m deep, it was irregular in plan and profile and contained Early Neolithic pottery (7 sherds, 40g) and 3 pieces of struck flint dating between the Mesolithic and the Middle Bronze Age in its upper fill (293).

3.3.5 Flint and pottery dating to this period were found across both Areas A and B, in the backfill of later features, possibly indicating repeated use of the site during the Late Mesolithic\Early Neolithic.

3.4 Period 2: Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (Figure 4a)

Structure 418 and associated pits (Pit Group 418) *(Figure 5; Plate 1; Table C1)*

3.4.1 Features dating to this period were located in Area B only. A structure consisting of nine postholes (**15**, **17**, **412**, **413**, **414**, **415**, **416**, **417**, **418**) was located adjacent to the southern baulk of Area B. It was dated to this period by five lithics recovered from the post-holes (Appendix D.3) as well as its association with late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age pits. The postholes were arranged in a circle with a maximum internal diameter of 4.80m and maximum external diameter of 5.75m along the north-east to south-west axis. The postholes, measuring between 0.45m to 0.65m in diameter and 0.25m deep, were spaced between 1.30m and 1.60m apart. Two postholes (**417**, **418**) located at the south-east of the ring were only 0.40m apart and may have been associated with an entrance structure. No evidence of any internal features was uncovered.

3.4.2 Lithics recovered from postholes **15**, **417** and **418** may have dated from the Mesolithic to the Middle Bronze Age but have been ascribed to the late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period based on their associated with a larger assemblage and associated pottery in the pits outside of the structure (see below). The environmental samples produced charred cereal grains and charcoal (Appendix E.2). Burnt stone was also recovered from this feature (Appendix D.5).

3.4.3 Five pits (Pit Group 418) were located to the south-east of structure **418**. The southern-most pit (**13**) was ovoid in plan, measuring 2.10m long from south-east to north-west, 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep. Pit **13** contained Beaker pottery (5 sherds, 106g) and 16 lithics dating to the Beaker period and a fragment of worked antler (Appendices D.1, D.3, E.1) all indicative of domestic occupation.

3.4.4 Pit **10** was circular in plan, measuring 0.90m in diameter and 0.65m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, the lower fill (11) consisted of a brownish-grey loose silty sand and contained animal bone, 10 sherds of Beaker pottery (49g) and 16 lithics dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The upper fill (9) accumulated in the top 0.20m of the pit and contained a single sherd of Collared Urn and lithics dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

3.4.5 A pit or posthole (**8**), measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.22m deep, located to the east of pit **10**, contained a light brown, soft sandy silt fill from which 2 lithics dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age were recovered. An environmental sample from this feature contained the remains of hazelnuts and charcoal indicative of domestic occupation.

3.4.6 A sub-circular pit (**434**), measuring 1.70m long north-north-east to south-south-west, 1.20m wide and 0.35m deep, intersected the northern edge of pit **10**. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and contained a grey-brown sandy silt fill from which 4 sherds of Collared Urn pottery (24g), as well as 6 lithics and animal bone were recovered. Circular pit **436** was located to the north. With steep sides and a flat base, it contained a single grey-brown sandy silt fill with a single late Neolithic\ Early Bronze Age lithic and animal bone being recovered. Environmental samples from these features produced hazelnuts, charcoal and charred cereal grains.

Layer 711 *(Plate 2; Figure 5)*

3.4.7 A broad, shallow linear feature was located at the south-east of Area B less than 2m to the north of Structure **418**. The feature consisted of a dark-brown sandy-silt filling a wide cut, with a flat or concave base, that measured 27.20m west-north-west to east-south-east by 4m east-north-east to west-south-west and 0.11m deep. The deposit contained a small amount of animal bone (25g), and 47 lithics dating to the Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic\Beaker periods (Appendix D1; D2; D4; E1). Ten sherds of Beaker pottery (27g) were recovered from this features along with five sherds dating to the Early Neolithic (13g) and a single Roman sherd (7g) considered to be intrusive.

3.4.8 A small copper-alloy object (s.f.6, Appendix C.4), thought to be a piece of mislaid scrap metal, and charcoal were also recovered from this feature. Environmental samples produced only sparse amounts of the charcoal from this feature (Appendix E.2). This feature may have been a buried soil which had accumulated waste from the settlement near by.

Pits and Tree Pits

3.4.9 Eight pits (Pit Group 160: **160**, **162**, **164**, **166**, **179**, **185**, **754** and **794**) were located to the north of Layer 711, most of which may have been the result of tree planting and/or rooting. Eight of these pits were orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, perpendicular to Layer 711. In conjunction with Layer 711, these pits may have formed the boundaries of a plot of land lying to the east of the pits. This measured in excess of 100m from north-north-east to south-south-west and 25m west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.4.10 The southern-most pit (**794**), measuring 3.10m long, 2.56m wide and 0.24m deep, was located 15.6m to the north-north-east of Layer 711. The pit had irregular sides and base suggesting that it may have been a tree pit. It contained a mid reddish-brown sandy-silt (793) from which 10 sherds of Beaker pottery (17g) and a struck flint were recovered indicating deliberate disturbance or reuse (Appendix D.1; Appendix D.3).

3.4.11 The Early Neolithic pit (**704)** was located exactly the same distance (15.6m) to the north-north-east. Its location within the alignment of pits may indicate that its positioning was significant and deliberate.

3.4.12 Located 13m to the north-north-east was a sub-circular pit (**754**) with steep sides and a flat base that measured 2m in diameter and 0.4m deep. A sherd of pottery, dating to the Beaker period (4g) and a probable Iron Age sherd (8g), were recovered from this feature along with a single struck flint (Appendix D.1; Appendix D.3).

3.4.13 A line of six closely spaced tree-pits (**160**, **162**, **164**,**166**, **185**, **179**) were located 18.5m to the north-north-east. Spaced between four and six metres apart, these pits measured between 1.80m and 2.40m wide and up to 0.40m deep. The features were circular or sub-circular and contained large amounts of un-worked burnt flint.

3.4.14 The pit at the south of this group (**166**), measuring 3.3m long, 2.4m wide and 0.34m deep, was pear shaped in plan with a concave base. It contained three fills (167, 202 and 203). The middle fill (202), consisting of a dark grey soft silt, contained eight struck flints dating to the Bronze Age as well as charred cereal grains and a large amount of charcoal (Appendix E.2). A radiocarbon sample of one of these charred grains produced a date range of 1506-1417 cal BC (SUERC-55383, Appendix F).

3.4.15 Located to the north, pit **164** had an irregular sub-rectangular shape in plan and measured 3.10m long, 1.80m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained two soft silty fills (165 and 201). A flint core and a flake dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age were recovered from the upper fill (201) (Appendix D.3).

3.4.16 Five Bronze Age lithics were recovered from the middle fill (199) of a sub-circular pit located to the north. This pit (**162**) measured 2.30m long, 2.40m wide and 0.34m deep.

3.4.17 Pit **160**, measuring 2.40m long, 1.80m wide and 0.24m deep, had an irregular shape in plan and contained two soft silty fills (161 and 198). A struck flint dating the Bronze Age and a single sherd (4g) of Deverel-Rimbury pottery were recovered from the upper fill (Appendix D.1; Appendix D.3).

3.4.18 A sub-circular pit (**185**), measuring 1.90m in diameter and 0.30m deep, contained a single mid grey-brown silty-clay fill (184) from which a transverse axe or adze was recovered. This most likely dates to the Mesolithic but examples have been found in other Late Neolithic or Bronze Age contexts (Appendix D.3).

3.4.19 The most northerly pit (**179**) in this group was irregular in shape and measured 3m long, 2.40m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained three firm silty fills (176, 177 and 178). The upper fill was dark brown in colour and contained a large amount of charcoal as well as three sherds (11g) of Beaker pottery and four struck flints dating to the Bronze Age. A single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint was recovered from basal fill 177.

Ditch 66

3.4.20 Located at the eastern boundary of the excavation, 21.60m from pit **754**, a short length of ditch (**66** and **970**) was uncovered. Measuring 5m long, 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep, it had a concave base and gently sloping sides. Orientated north-west to south-east, no artefacts were recovered from this feature. This feature was phased to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze due to its relationship with a Middle Bronze Age Structure.

3.5 Period 3: Middle Bronze Age (Figure 4b)

3.5.1 Based on stratigraphy and associations between features, this period has been divided into three phases. The alignments created in Period 1 were formalised and extended in this period by the creation of ditches and hedges forming six enclosures. Two of these enclosures contained post-built structures which, combined with the relatively large amount of artefacts, are indicative of domestic settlement at this time. The enclosure uncovered in Area A is discussed here under Phase 3.2.

Phase 3.1

Boundary Features

3.5.2 Two linear features, thought to be evidence for hedge-lines or shallow ditches, have been assigned to the first phase of this period. Ditch **941 (**including **573**, **928**, **926**, **924** and **941**), orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measured 52.5m long, up to 0.92m wide and up to 0.38m deep. This feature was located at the south of Area B and appeared to follow and truncate the northern edge of Period 2 buried soil deposit **711** (Figure 5). The ditch contained animal bone, including antler, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint, and pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age (Appendix D.1; Appendix D.3; Appendix E.1). The flint assemblage is notable for being very similar to that recovered from buried soil 711 and is likely to have consisted of material derived from this underlying deposit (Appendix D.3). An environmental sample taken from this feature produced a small amount of charcoal (Appendix E.2). The position and orientation of this ditch is highly indicative of the deliberate reuse of a pre-existing boundary.

3.5.3 Located 57m to the north-north-east two segments of a shallow ditch (**244**) appear to be the remains of a hedge-line. This feature, measuring 31m long, 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep, followed an irregular course on the same alignment as Ditch **941**. There was a break of 3.20m 10m from the eastern end of the eastern segment, however, given the depth of the feature, it is not possible to say if this was deliberate. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. This northern boundary was located over a division in the Period 2 tree-line and it is possible that this feature was also located on an older boundary.

Phase 3.2

Enclosures 1 and 2

3.5.4 Two enclosures were located to the south of Ditch **941** and appear to have been influenced by the location of this earlier ditch. Enclosure 1, formed by two ditches (**628** and **629**) aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, measured 27m wide and in excess of 6m long, its southern extent lying outside of the excavated area. The western-most ditch (**629**), measuring in excess of 1.30m long, 1.10m wide and 0.31m deep, contained a mid brown sandy-silt fill (630) from which animal bone, struck flint (9 pieces) dating to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age and Beaker pottery (3 sherds, 8g) were recovered. The eastern ditch (**628** and **19**), measuring in excess of 10m long, 0.60m wide and 0.38m deep, had steep sides and an irregular base and contained animal bone and a single sherd (1g) of undated pottery in a mid reddish-brown friable clay-silt matrix (18 and 627).

3.5.5 There was a spatial and stratigraphic relationship between the terminals of these ditches and Ditch **941**. Ditch **629** terminated at the projected intersection and **628** truncated the earlier ditch but continued for only another 1.20m. This truncation maybe

an indication that these new boundaries were respecting a bank rather than the ditch itself.

3.5.6 The north-western boundary of Enclosure 2 was formed by ditch **628** whilst the south-eastern boundary was formed by ditch **791**. Ditch **791**, located 31m to the east-south-east of the north-western boundary and parallel with it, measured in excess of 2.50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.17m deep, and was truncated by a later ditch. Filled by a dark brown silt (792), it contained animal bone, Beaker pottery (1 sherd, 5g) and flint dating between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age (Appendix D.1; Appendix D.3; Appendix E.1).

3.5.7 The later ditch (**6** and **787**), measuring in excess of 15m long, 1.80m wide and 0.80m deep, had a rounded 'V' shaped profile containing three fills (Plate 3). The fills (4, 5, 788, 789 and 790) appeared to have derived from the west, possibly indicating the location of a bank. Animal bone, Early Neolithic (7 sherds (14g) and Deverel-Rimbury (3 sheds, 20g) pottery and flint dating between the Late Neolithic and Iron Age were recovered from the middle and upper fills (4 and 789). Charred cereal grains were also recovered from an environmental sample (Appendix E.2).

3.5.8 The only features uncovered within these enclosures were four postholes in a curvi-linear arrangement, located at the north-east corner of Enclosure 2, adjacent to Ditch **6** (Figure 5). These posthole (**904**, **906**, **908**, **910**) measured up to 0.30m in diameter and 0.13m deep and contained no artefacts.

***Enclosure* 3**

3.5.9 This enclosure was formed by several different boundaries that appear to illustrate an organic development throughout the life of the settlement. The observable dimensions of the enclosure varied from 33m to 45m east to west and 49m to 51m north to south. Although the western and northern boundaries of this enclosure were uncovered, the eastern section was not identified during excavation or on the plot of the geophysical survey. The southern boundary may have re-used all or part of Ditch **941** or an associated bank.

Palisade Boundaries

3.5.10 Six alignments of postholes located in the southern half of the excavation may have been the remains of a palisade enclosure. The groups of postholes survived to the south-east, south-west, west and north of the enclosure and included an entrance to the north-west and north-east. Dating from these features was sparse with only five sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery being recovered from the entire circuit. However the palisaded area appeared to form the boundary for the structural area (discussed below) and so has been phased contemporary to the features within it.

3.5.11 Two posthole alignments may have formed part of the southern and south-eastern boundary. Located adjacent to the western end of buried soil 711 four sub-circular steep sided postholes (**580**, **582**, **584**, **586**) (see Figure 5) measuring between 0.60m and 0.70m in diameter and 0.15m to 0.25m deep were spaced 0.50m apart. These postholes were filled by soft mid brown sandy-silts (579, 581, 583 and 586) which contained no artefacts.

3.5.12 Located in the south-eastern corner of Area B, 2.45m north-west of the terminus of Ditch **6**, an area of 12 postholes may represent the south-eastern boundary of the enclosure. Seven large sub-circular and steep sided postholes (**867**, **869**, **871**, **873**, **875**, **877**, **879**), measuring between 0.50m and 0.65m in diameter, 0.15m to 0.30m

deep, were aligned north-east to south-west on average 0.50m apart. No artefacts were recovered from the grey-brown clay-silt fills of these features. Five smaller postholes (**881**, **883**, **885**, **887**, **889**), measuring 0.40m in diameter and up to 0.24m deep, were located on either side of the post alignment and may have been repairs or associated with pit **865** (see below) which lay within. These postholes also contained no finds and the alignment was phased based on the character of the features, their stratigraphic relationship and their association with Middle Bronze Age pit **865**.

3.5.13 The western boundary was formed by four postholes (**552**, **554**, **558** and **626**). These steep sided sub-circular postholes spanned a gap measuring 40m from the southern boundary to a possible entrance way at the north-west. All contained reddish-brown sandy-silt fills between 0.08m and 0.32m thick. They varied in diameter from 0.30 to 0.60m across and contained a small number of burnt unworked flints.

3.5.14 Nine postholes (**456**, **458**, **460**, **462 and 464** to the south and **480**, **482**, **484** and **486** to the north), may have formed an entrance way 2.3m wide to the north-east of the enclosure. The entrance protruded 5.80m to the west. Measuring up to 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep, these features contained no finds in their greyish-brown silty fills. Two postholes (**462** and **484**) in the centre of each side of the entrance measured up to 0.80m wide. No artefacts were recovered from these features.

3.5.15 Two small postholes (**562** and **901**) lay outside of the enclosure. The southern posthole (**901**) lay 4m to the west and measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.12m deep, whilst that to the north (**562**) measured 0.44m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Both were circular in plan with steep sides and contained no artefacts.

3.5.16 The northern boundary of Enclosure 3 consisted of 42 postholes following a curvi-linear course that extended for 27m from east to west (Western segment: **547**, **549**, **707**, **716**, **718**, **724**, **726**, **732**, **734**, **738**, **740**, **744**, **746**, **748** and **750**. Eastern segment: **97**, **99**, **303**, **307**, **313**, **317**, **319**, **321**, **323**, **325** and **329**). The postholes in the boundary were all of relatively similar dimensions, being sub-circular in plan and measuring on average 0.50m to 0.70m in diameter and up to 0.20m deep and were spaced c.0.50m. The only finds recovered from these features were a number of burnt flints from posthole **547**. Charcoal and charred cereal grains were recovered from environmental samples from **313**, **549** and **740** (Appendix E.1).

3.5.17 To the south, inside of this alignment, were 12 smaller postholes (West: **720**, **728**, **730**, **736**, **742**, **752** and **955**. East: **95**, **309**, **311**, **315**, and **339**). These features were spaced consistently between 1.50m to 2.50m apart and may have held supports for a palisade fence. These measured up to 0.35m in diameter and 0.20m deep and contained animal bone in posthole and a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age struck flint in posthole **95** and burnt flint in **547** and **752**.

3.5.18 Approximately 10m from the eastern baulk, between the eastern and western segments was a 3.60m wide gap in the post alignment. This was associated with 18 postholes and pits forming an inverted entrance into the enclosure (West: **709**, **838**, **840**, **842**, **945**, **949** and **963**. East: **327**, **847**, **850**, **853**, **856**, **859** and **975**). The entrance, measuring 7.80m north-north-east to south-south-west, had four posts in the centre (**705**, **844**, **951** and **961**) which may denote the position of gates. The features were sub-circular or ovoid in plan and measured between 0.30m and 0.85m wide and 0.11 and 0.77m deep. Artefacts were recovered from two of these features, a sherd of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (1g) and a struck flint dating between the Mesolithic and Early

Bronze Age from posthole **842** (fill 843) and two sherds (18g) of the same type of pottery from posthole **840** (fill 841).

3.5.19 The two largest postholes, **850** and **856** measured 0.62m and 0.77m deep respectively and were located in the eastern segment of the entrance way. Posthole **850** contained two fills (851 and 852) fro which no artefacts were recovered, whilst Posthole **856** contained four fills (857, 858, 902 and 903). A single sherd of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (11g) was recovered from the basal fill (857).

3.5.20 A pit (**595**), measuring 1m long, 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep, was located to the west of the entrance, 5.90m south of the northern fenced boundary. This pit contained two dark brown sandy-silt fills (596 and 597). The basal fill (596) contained the semi-articulated remains of a goat with no evidence of butchery or other trauma (Appendix E.1). This may indicate that this animal was deliberately placed here to mark the entrance to the enclosure (Plate 4). A single sherd of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (6g) was recovered from the upper fill (597) (Appendix D.1). An environmental sample from the upper fill produced charcoal and charred cereal grains, the later was radiocarbon dated to 1501-1325 cal BC (Append D.2; Appendix F, SUERC-55386 (95.4%)).

Ditched Boundaries

3.5.21 Two ditched boundaries were also present around Enclosure 3. A curvi-linear ditch (**422**, comprised of **33**, **74**, **422** and **430**) ran north from at an intersection where it truncated an earlier ditch, north-north-east for 52m and bounded the western edge of the enclosure. This ditch, measuring 1m wide and 0.58m deep, increased in size towards the southern terminus where it measured 1.70m wide and 0.85m deep (Plate 5). With steep sides and a 'V' shaped profile, this ditch contained three friable clay-silt fills with artefacts including animal bone, antler, flint (context 419, 1 lithic; 423, 1 lithic) and Middle Bronze Age pottery (context 76, 3 sherd (8g), 419, 1 sherd (2g) and 423, 22 sherds (250g), recovered exclusively from the upper fills (Appendix D.1; Appendix D.3; Appendix E.1). A dump of pottery, recovered from a humic soil accumulated in the top (423) of the ditch 9.50m from its northern terminus, may be an indication of deliberate backfilling of this feature. Lithics dating to the Mesolithic\Early Mesolithic and Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age were also recovered from this feature.

3.5.22 The terminus of a ditch (**943**) was uncovered at the south-eastern corner of Area B. This ditch, measuring 0.16m wide and 0.03m deep continued north for 0.8m before running in to the unexcavated area. This ditch respected the location of earlier ditch **941** and may have been part of an eastern boundary to this enclosure. It contained no artefacts.

3.5.23 Three segments of a shallow ditch (**101**, **587** and **892**), measuring 6m 5.19 and 3.65m long respectively, were uncovered to the north of the northern fence-line. Although broadly linear, these segments were irregular in plan with gradually sloping sides measuring up to 1m wide and 0.10m deep. A large amount of root disturbance could be seen in the base of these features indicating that they may have been the location of a hedge. No artefacts were recovered from these features. Measuring 37m from the east-south-eastern terminus of the eastern segment to the west-north-western terminus of the western segment, this feature had two large breaks, one of which overlapped with the location of the entrance through the fenceline. A second entrance in to Enclosure 3 was located at the western end of this ditch where ditch **892** terminated 4.30m from the terminus of Ditch **422**.

3.5.24 There was no direct relationship between the northern fenceline and this ditch, however they appear to respect each other, particularly at the eastern end where the fenceline was less than 0.20m away. This is probably an indication that these two features were contemporary.

Internal Features

3.5.25 The boundaries of Enclosure 3 demarcated three zones of activity in this part of the excavation area: a dense grouping of postholes, including six post-built structures was located within the palisade fence; lower intensity activity was uncovered between the palisade and the ditched western boundary, whilst no features were found to the west of the ditched boundary, or to the south of the southern boundary. Given this distribution of features, many of which were undated, apparently respecting the Middle Bronze Age enclosures all undated internal features have been phased to the Middle Bronze Age Phase 3.2 when activity was at its peak.

3.5.26 Four undated features were located in the south-west corner of the enclosure. Two postholes (**43**, **969**), measuring up to 0.40m wide and 0.40m deep, were located 2.50m apart. The southern-most posthole was truncated by posthole **46** on its western edge. These postholes lay either side of pit **967**. This feature, measuring 1.20m long, 1m wide and 0.40m deep, contained a mid reddish-brown friable sandy silt with deposits of animal bone.

3.5.27 Located to the south-east of the enclosure, pit **865** was circular in plan and measured 0.90m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It contained a single dark brown-grey friable clay-silt fill (864) from which no artefacts were recovered. However an environmental sample produced a significant assemblage of charred cereal remains including barley and emmer wheat; one of these grains was radiocarbon dated to between 1415-1260 cal BC (95.4% - SUERC-55392; Appendix F). This pit was associated with several undated postholes, discussed above, and may represent the location of a grain processing area away from the structures.

3.5.28 Three undated postholes (**895**, **897**, **899**) located 8.45m to the north-east of the pit may have held part of a fenceline enclosing this activity area. These postholes measured up to 0.30m in diameter and 0.18m deep and contained no artefacts.

3.5.29 An undated sub-circular pit (**556**) was located 25m to the north-north-east of the south-western boundary of the palisade enclosure. Measuring 0.70m in diameter and 0.10m deep, this pit contained a dark reddish-brown sandy-silt fill (555) from which no artefacts were recovered. Another sub-circular pit (**72**), measuring 1.15m in diameter and 0.22m deep, was located 2m to the north-west. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained a loose dark brown silty fill (73) from which a sherd of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (35g) and an undated lithic were recovered along with charcoal and charred cereal grains (Appendix D.1; Appendix D.3; Appendix E.2).

Structure 598 (Figure 6; Table C2)

3.5.30 A post-built structure, measuring 5.60m from south-west to north-east and 6.50m from north-west to south-east, was located 6m to the north of the southern boundary of Enclosure 3. The structure was orientated north-west to south-east and contained a linear internal feature in its centre. It consisted of 34 postholes, 17 of which may have related to the primary construction (**23**, **25**, **27**, **606**, **631**, **634**, **636**, **645**, **647**, **667**, **672**, **676**, **679**, **682**, **685**, **699** and **701**), six may have been internal supports (**29**, **71**, **669**, **691**, **693** and **695**), three double posts or repairs (**639**, **674**, and **688**) and seven

associated with activity to the north-west of the structure (**642**, **649**, **651**, **653**, **656**, **660** and **662**). Two large postholes or pits (**598** and **604**) located to the south-east of the structure mark the location of the entrance. These pits were both recut at least once (**600** and **602**).

3.5.31 The postholes of the primary construction, measuring between 0.20m and 0.70m in diameter and between 0.10 and 0.26m deep, were circular or sub-circular with steep sides and irregular or concave bases. Five of the postholes (**606**, **631**, **636**, **682** and **685**) contained evidence of a surviving post-pipe (607, 632, 637 and 683) indicating that the features rotted in situ. Pottery, dating to the Middle Bronze Age, was recovered from the post-pipe (607, 6 sherds, 7g) of posthole **606** and the basal fill of **682** (684, 1 sherd, 5g) whilst burnt clay was recovered from the packing fills (687) of posthole **685**. A single Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age struck flint was recovered from posthole **633** (fill 631) whilst an environmental sample from fill 607 contained charred cereal grains which were radiocarbon dated to between 1440-1291 cal BC (95.4% SUERC-55385, Appendix F; Appendix E.2).

3.5.32 The six internal postholes (**29**, **71**, **669**, **691**, **693** and **695**), measuring between 0.17m and 0.40m in diameter and 0.10m to 0.22m deep, formed a sub-square grouping within the sub-circular building. This grouping measured a maximum of 3.10m north-west to south-east and 3.20m south-east to north-west. Pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age was recovered from posthole **693** (694, 1 sherd, 11g).

3.5.33 The entrance structure was evidenced by two pits, **598** to the north-east and **604** to the south-west, both of which had been recut. Pit (**604**), measuring up to 0.90m in diameter and 0.38m deep, was sub-circular in plan and had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a grey-brown friable clay-silt fill (605) from which Middle Bronze Age pottery (3 sherds, 47g) and burnt flint were recovered. This pit was recut by a sub-rectangular pit (**602**) measuring 0.70m long, 0.50m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained a dark greyish-brown clay-silt (603) from which Middle Bronze Age pottery (2 sherds, 12g) was recovered.

3.5.34 The north-eastern pit (**598**), measuring 0.75m in diameter and 0.40m deep, had steep sides and contained a dark grey-brown clay-silt fill (599) from which a single Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic struck flint was recovered along with 8 fragments of burnt flint (Appendix D.3). Cereal grains and charcoal were recovered from this feature. This pit was recut by a sub-rectangular pit (**600**) measuring 0.70m long, 0.60m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a dark greyish-brown clay-silt (601) from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.5.35 Seven postholes (**642**, **649**, **651**, **653**, **656**, **660** and **662**) uncovered to the north-west of the structure may have been associated with an ancillary building. These features, filled with mid to dark grey-brown clay-silt fills varied in size from 0.30m to 0.74m across and 0.14m to 0.37m deep. Two postholes (**642** and **658**) had post-pipes (643 and 659) whilst posthole **649** (fill 650) contained pottery (1 sherd, 2g) dating to the Early Neolithic period (Appendix D.1).

3.5.36 A significant feature of Structure 598 was an internal linear division. This was formed by six intercutting stakeholes (**912**, **914**, **916**, **918**, **920** and **922**) filled by light brown clay-silts. The division was aligned with the north-east side of the entrance and located 1.70m from entrance pit **600**. It measured 3.30m long, 0.36m wide and up to 0.60m deep and was formed of two segments. This internal division appears to have been made from multiple stakes being driven in to the surface adjacent to one another in order to create a linear screen feature roughly along the central axis of the structure.

Posthole **914** (fill 915) contained Middle Bronze Age pottery (1 sherd, 7g) whilst environmental samples from this feature produced charred grains and charcoal.

Structure 757 (Figure 7; Table C3)

3.5.37 This structure was located 7m to the north of Structure 598. It was formed of an inner ring of postholes (**757**, **759**, **762**, **764**, **768**, **771**, **780**, **785**, **795** and **799**) and a semi-circle of postholes around the outside (**616**, **774**, **776**, **778**, **783**, **797**, **805**, **811**, **813**, **815**, **817** and **821**).

3.5.38 Postholes in the inner ring, measuring between 0.35m and 0.65m in diameter and 0.12m and 0.37m deep, formed a sub-circular pattern measuring 4.70m north-east to south-west and 5.20m north-west to south-east. These postholes were spaced between 1.20m and 1.50m apart, with two larger gaps of 2.30m at the south and south-east. The fills consisted of mid to dark sandy-silts with darker fills in post-pipes present in postholes **768** (770) and **771** (773). Pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age was recovered from three postholes (**757**, **759** and **771**) in the inner ring (758, 5 sherds, 3g; 760, 2 sherds, 14g; 773, 1 sherd, 5g). Charcoal was recovered from an environmental samples of posthole **768** (fill 770), whilst a charcoal and charred cereal grains were recovered from posthole **771** (fill 773) (Appendix E.2). Radiocarbon analysis of these grains returned a date of 1451-1296 cal BC (95.4%, SUERC-55384; Appendix F). Posthole **799** was recut by posthole **801** whilst **764** was recut by **766**; these recuts may have been repairs or replacement posts. which may have been a repair. A single retouched flake was recovered from this feature (fill 802). It seems likely the entrance was located to the south or south-east, either between postholes **764**/**766** and **768** or between postholes **757** and **759**.

3.5.39 Postholes in the outer semi-circle (**616**, **774**, **778**, **783**, **797**, **805**, **811**, **813**, **815**, **817** and **821**), measuring between 0.30m and 0.60m in diameter and 0.10m and 0.29m deep, formed a partial ring measuring a maximum width of 6.80m from north-east to south-west. Pottery dating to the Early Neolithic period (1 sherd, 7g) was recovered from posthole **815** (fill 816). Three postholes (**803**, **807** and **809**) were located between the two rings at the rear of the structure. No other internal features were uncovered.

3.5.40 Groups of postholes were located to the south-west, south-east and north of Structure 757. Four circular, steep sided postholes (**618**, **620**, **622**, and **624**) were located to the south-west and measured between 0.30m and 0.74m wide and 0.08m and 0.33m deep. These postholes covered an area roughly 1.50m square, may have been associated with structural supports or temporary external structures. Burnt flint dating between the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age was recovered from posthole **620** (fill 619). The three postholes (**610**, **612** and **614**), measuring between 0.40m and 0.50m in diameter and up to 0.16m deep, were located to the south-east and may have had a similar function; no finds were recovered from these features. Six postholes (**560**, **819**, **824**, **826**, **828** and **830**) were located to the north of Structure 757. These postholes, measuring up to 0.50m wide and 0.35m deep, had steep sides and were sub-circular or sub-rectangular in plan. A single sherd of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (9g) was recovered from posthole **830** (fill 831). These features covered an area measuring 7.60m long and 2.70m wide.

Structure 444 (Figure 8; Table C4)

3.5.41 A small circular structure was located 9.10m to the north-west of the Structure 757. This structure, consisting of six postholes (**444**, **446**, **448**, **450**, **452** and **454**) arranged in a circle open to the east, measured 3.30m from north to south and 3.45m from east

to west. The postholes, measuring between 0.40m and 0.60m in diameter and 0.10 to 0.15m deep, were steep sided circular features spaced between 1.20 and 1.40m apart. These postholes contained firm grey-brown clay-silts from which animal bone (**450**, fill 449) and Middle Bronze Age pottery (**452**, fill 451; 1 sherd, 2g) were recovered.

3.5.42 A group of seven features (**466**, **468**, **470**, **472**, **474**, **476** and **478**) were located to the east of this structure. Five postholes (**466**, **468**, **470**, **474**, **478**) were located over an area measuring 2.40m east to west and 1.80m north to south. Measuring 0.30m to 0.50m in diameter and 0.10m to 0.20m deep, they were filled with mid grey-brown firm clay-silts from which no artefacts were recovered. Postholes **474** and **478** were recut by larger features **472** and **476**.

Structure 500 (Figure 8; Table C5)

3.5.43 A group of postholes (**365**, **488**, **490**, **492**, **494**, **496**, **498**, **500**, **502**, **504**, **506**, **508**, **510**, **512**, **514**, **516**, **518** and **568**) located to the east of Structure 444 may have represented the remains of another structure. The projected outline of a roughly circular structure based on these features would have had a diameter of 5.90m. The features varied in form being circular, sub-circular, sub-rectangular and irregular in plan. Eight circular postholes (**488**, **492**, **494**, **496**, **502**, **506**, **508**, and **568**), measuring between 0.29m and 0.53m in diameter and 0.11 and 0.28m deep, may have formed the primary structure. They contained mid to dark greyish-brown clay-silt fills from which a single sherd (5g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered (**492**, fill 491) along with a deposit of sheep/goat and a fragment of red deer antler (**496**, fill 495). An environmental sample from posthole **496** produced moderate amount of charred cereals and charcoal (Appendix E.2); a radiocarbon date obtained from the charred cereals grains returned a date of 1191-941 cal BC (95.4% SUERC-55390, Appendix F) potentially dating this structure to the later Middle, or Late Bronze Age. Three smaller circular postholes (**490**, **500** and **510**), measuring 0.20m-0.23m in diameter and 0.08m-0.1m deep, were located around this circuit. No artefacts were recovered from the fills of these postholes.

3.5.44 Elongated pits **514** and **518**, located at the south-east of the structure, were aligned south-east to north-west and were indicative of entrance features. Measuring 0.60m by 0.27m and 0.14m deep and 0.78m by 0.36m and 0.10m deep respectively they were filled by mid greyish-brown firm clay-silts from which no artefacts were recovered. The easternmost pit (**514**) was associated with two sub-rectangular postholes (**504** and **516**) with steep sides and mid grey-brown firm clay-silt fills. No artefacts were recovered from these features and it is possible that they were also associated with an entrance structure.

3.5.45 Another sub-rectangular pit or posthole (**365**) was located at the north-east of the structure. Measuring 0.62m long, 0.32m wide and 0.30m deep, this feature contained a dark brown firm sandy-silt from which an almost complete saddle quern was recovered. The quern had been used in a fixed position, before being deposited in this pit (Appendix D.4, s.f.5). An environmental sample of the fill (364) of this feature produced charred cereals and charcoal (Appendix E.2)

3.5.46 Two features were located inside the building. Pit **512**, measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.45m deep, was located to the south-west and contained a dark brown firm sandy-silt (511) from which no artefacts were recovered. An ovoid pit or posthole (**498**) was located to the north of the structure. This feature measured 0.40m long, 0.2m wide and

0.22m deep and contained no artefacts in its dark brown sandy-silt fill (497), however an environmental sample produced charred cereals and charcoal (Appendix E.2).

3.5.47 Two pits (**835** and **837**) were located to the south of this structure. Pit **835** measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.18m deep and contained no finds whilst pit **837** measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.40m deep and contained flint and pottery (4 sherds, 12g) dating to the Middle Bronze Age (Appendix D.1; Appendix D.3).

Structure 520 (Figure 9, Table C6)

3.5.48 A circular post-built structure was located 3.40m to the south-east of the Structure 500. This structure, measuring 4.30m in diameter, consisted of eight postholes (**520**, **522**, **524**, **528**, **530**, **532**, **534** and **536**) spaced 1.20m to 1.80m apart with a gap of 2.10m at the south-east where the entrance may have lain. The postholes, measuring between 0.20m and 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m and 0.20m deep, contained mid grey-brown firm sandy-silts fro which animal bone (fill 527, **528**), undated flint (fill 519, **520** and fill 527, **528**) and burnt flint as well as pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age (fill 527, (**528**) 8 sherds, 139g; fill 529 (**530**) 2 sherds, 9g) (Appendix D.1, D.3 and E.1) were recovered. Environmental samples produced charcoal from these features (Appendix E.2). A posthole (**538**) located to the south-east of posthole **536** may have been part of an entrance way for this structure.

3.5.49 Two postholes were located inside the structural ring. The north-easterly posthole (**564**) measured 0.20m in diameter by 0.10m deep and was located in the centre of the structure, whilst the south-westerly feature (**526**) measured 0.45m in diameter by 0.10m deep. These features, containing no artefacts, may have been for structural props or internal features.

3.5.50 Located to the north of the structure, two pits may have been used for storage. The western-most pit (**542**), measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.20m deep, was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The eastern pit (**540**), measuring 0.55m in diameter by 0.15m deep, had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. No artefacts were recovered from these features.

Structure 382 (Figure 10; Table C7)

3.5.51 A sub-circular structure, measuring 5.90m from south-east to north-west and 6.20m from south-west to north-east, was located at the north-eastern corner of Enclosure 3 to the east of the entrance. The structure was evidenced by a 13 outer postholes (**68**, **79**, **81**, **83**, **85**, **372**, **374**, **384**, **386 388**, **390, 396** and **398**), with a possible central post setting (**382**) and five other internal postholes (**368**, **379**, **392**, **394** and **543**). The postholes forming the outer-ring, measuring between 0.14m and 0.55m wide and 0.13m and 0.48m deep, were spaced between 0.60m and 2m apart and contained mid to dark grey-brown soft sandy-silt fills. Evidence of postpipes was uncovered in two of these features (**89** and **398**) whilst struck flint (1 piece, undated; **386**), burnt flint (**396** and **398**) and a single sherd of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (30g) were recovered (fill 385, **384**) (Appendix D.1 and Appendix D.3).

3.5.52 Based on the plan of the structure there are two possibilities for the location of an entrance. The widest gap between postholes was located to the south-east between **85** and **372**. These were two of the largest postholes in the structure (0.50m in diameter and up to 0.30m deep) and may have held larger posts. However, the location of the central post (**382**) and external postholes **376** and **957**, may indicate that the entrance was located to the south-west. These postholes (**376** and **957**), measuring up to 0.30m

in diameter, 0.13m deep and placed 1.50m apart, may have held part of an entrance building.

3.5.53 Six postholes were located within the structure. Central posthole **382**, measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.45m deep, contained a dark brown sandy-silt fill (383). No artefacts were recovered from this feature. Postholes **392** and **394**, measuring 0.4m and 0.30m in diameter and 0.30m deep, may have been associated with entrance features. Neither feature contained any artefacts. Three postholes (**368**, **379** and **543**) may have formed an internal divide, running east-north-east to west-south-west across the structure from posthole **398** to **83**. These internal postholes, measuring up to 0.40m in diameter and 0.17m deep, contained no artefacts. Charcoal was recovered from three postholes (**396**, **374** and **398**) at the south-east of the structure whilst charred cereal grains were recovered from the east (**396** and **398**) and west (**81** and **83**) (See Appendix E.2).

3.5.54 A pit (**972**) located to the north of the structure may have been associated with its occupation. This pit, measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.45m deep, contained flint dating to the Middle or Late Bronze Age as well as burnt flint.

***Enclosure* 4**

3.5.55 This enclosure was formed by a ditch (**250**), located 2.30m to the north of Enclosure 3. The ditch formed the southern and western boundaries of the enclosure, that to the north having been truncated by ditch **183** and that to east laying in an unexcavated area. Any boundary that had existed to the east was not visible on the plot of the geophysical survey. Ditch **250**, measuring between 1.10m and 1.80m wide and up to 0.66m deep, ran for 35m west-north-west from the eastern baulk before turning north-north-east where it continued for 9m before it was truncated by the boundary of later Enclosure 6 (ditch **183**) (Plate 6).

3.5.56 The ditch, containing three fills, had a broad 'V' shaped profile which became steeper at the base. Artefacts including animal bone, lithics dating between the Middle Bronze Age and the Iron Age (fills 334 and 335, **333**; 15 pieces; fill 359, **250**; 2 pieces) and a spherical stone processing tool (402, **404**) (Appendix E.1; Appendix D.3 and Appendix D.5) were recovered from the basal, secondary and tertiary fills. Pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age (1 sherd, 17g) was recovered from the primary fill (301) of this feature (Appendix D.1). The secondary fills appeared to have slumped in from the north indicating the possible location of a bank, whilst animal bone waste deposited in the tertiary fill is indicative of deliberate filling with refuse.

3.5.57 It is notable that Ditch **250** respected a Period 2.1 ditch\hedge (**244**). This was particularly noticeable at the point where it turned to the north apparently kinking around the terminus of the former hedgeline. This indicates that the hedgeline was earlier, but that what remained of it may well have been covered with upcast from the newly constructed ditch.

3.5.58 Enclosure 4 had an internal width from west-north-west to east-south-east in excess of 33m, including any bank deposits, and a length in excess of 6.50m. The northern extent is unclear since the ditch was truncated after 9m by a later ditch which formed Enclosure 6; however, given that no return of ditch **250** was uncovered, it is assumed that it followed the same course as this later ditch, implying a maximum length for Enclosure 4 of 53m.

3.5.59 Two structures (149 and 215) lay within this greater enclosure, however given the presence of the later Enclosure 6 in the same location they are discussed below (Phase 3.3, Enclosure 6).

Enclosure 5 (Area A; Figure 3)

3.5.60 Three features forming a segmented ditched enclosure were the only features uncovered in Area A. Only the western and northern boundaries of Enclosure 5 were uncovered. The southern boundary is faintly visible on the plot of the geophysical survey and no eastern boundary was identified. The extents of Enclosure 5 as revealed by the excavation were in excess of 51m north to south and in excess of 17.60m from east to west.

3.5.61 Ditch **142**, measuring 1.20m to 1.95m wide and up to 0.86m deep, had a steep 'U' shaped profile and contained four fills at its northern end but only one to the south where it also became narrower and shallower (Plate 7). Burnt flint was recovered from the northern terminus (**111**) whilst animal bone, burnt flint, Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age flint, and pottery dating to the Early Neolithic (fill 118, 1 sherd, 5g) and Early Bronze Age (fill 119, 1 sherd, 6 grams) were recovered 8m to the south. The majority of finds were recovered from two deposits in the upper fill of the ditch (118 ans 119) which may represent deliberate filling with refuse material. Ceramic, flint and a stone artefact were also recovered from fill 136 20m to the south which may represent a similar deposition event. A deposit of chalk overlying the primary fill to the west of the ditch may indicate that the upcast bank associated with this ditch was located to the west.

3.5.62 After a break of 3.30m the boundary continued north in the from of ditched segment (**124**) measuring 4.30m long, 1.80m wide and 0.80m deep. This feature contained two fills, a primary fill (125) derived from degraded chalky upcast material and a dark reddish-brown sandy-silt secondary fill (126). Animal bone was recovered from the primary fill whilst pottery dating to the Early Neolithic period (fill 126, 3 sherds, 9g) and burnt flint were recovered from the secondary fills.

3.5.63 The third segment of ditch, forming the northern extent of this enclosure, was located 4m to the north-east. This ditch segment (**140**), measuring 4.60m long, 1.75m wide and 0.75m deep, was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. This segment contained a primary fill (139), a lens of redeposited upcast against the northern edge (141), and two secondary fills (137 and 138). Small deposits of animal bone were uncovered in both terminals.

3.5.64 A single feature (**133**), thought to be a natural tree bowl, was located in this enclosure. It contained a single abraded sherd (4g) of pottery dating to the Roman period (Appendix D.1). No other archaeological features were uncovered in this enclosure.

Phase 3.3

***Enclosure* 6**

3.5.65 An enclosure ditch (**63**, **50**, **88**, **183**, **330**, **336**, **440** and **589**) was constructed 9m to the north of the southern boundary of Enclosure 4 in Area B. This ditch ran east-north-east from the eastern baulk for 33m before turning to the north-north-east and continuing on a linear but slightly irregular course, bowing to the east, for another 34m. At this point the ditch turned to the north-east and continued for a further 20m before it was covered by the north-eastern baulk.

3.5.66 Measuring between 2m and 2.74m wide and 0.85 to 1.20m deep, this ditch had a wide 'V' shaped cut with a steep channel running along the base up to 0.30m wide and 0.40m deep (Plate 8). It contained two to four fills, with a chalky primary fill (87, 182, 331, 337, 439 and 590) appearing to derive externally from the south and west indicative of an external bank. Animal bone, pottery and flint was found throughout the ditch in primary to tertiary fills, however the largest deposits of artefacts were recovered from the upper fills (594, 593, 332, 59 and 52) indicating a backfilling event in the later stages of the life of the enclosure. With the exception of a single sherd dating to the Early Bronze Age (fill 52, 1 sherd, 6 grams), all of the pottery recovered from this ditch (14 sherds, 173g) was of Deverel-Rimbury type dating to the Middle Bronze Age; two of these sherds were recovered from the primary fill of the ditch (87 and 331) (Appendix D.1). Lithics (19 pieces) included flakes, cores and tools dating between the Middle Bronze Age and the Iron Age (Appendix D.3). Charcoal and charred cereal grains were also recovered from environmental samples taken from this ditch (Appendix E.2).

Structure 149 (Figure 11; Table C8)

3.5.67 A group of 21 postholes (**149**, **151**, **153**, **155**, **157**, **267**, **269**, **271**, **273**, **275**, **277**, **279**, **281**, **283**, **285**, **287**, **344**, 3**50**, **352**, **354** and **356**) and one pit (**255**) evidence a structure located towards the south of this enclosure. The pattern of postholes forming the focus of the structure was aligned generally north-west to south-east and measured 7m from north-east to south-west and 10m from north-west to south-east.

3.5.68 The postholes measured between 0.30m and 0.45m in diameter and 0.08m and 0.45m deep and contained mid brown soft sandy-silt fills within circular steep sided cuts. Pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age was recovered from three features (148, **149**, 1 sherd, 9g; 278, **279**, 7 sherds, 16g; 286, **287**, 1 sherd, 1g) whilst 5 sherds of burnished Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from posthole **283** (fill 282, 15g) (Appendix D.1). Charcoal and charred cereal grains were recovered from two of the postholes (**277** and **279**) whilst flake hammer-scale was recovered from posthole **287** at the south-eastern limit of the structure. Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from posthole **283** in the central area of this structure. A single struck flint was recovered from these features (148, **149**) which dated to the Mesolithic\Early Neolithic period (Appendix D.3). Environmental samples produced evidence of hammerscale in posthole **287** whilst charred grains, including barley, were recovered from posthole **279** (Appendix E.2). The association of hammerscale with a structure dated to the Middle Bronze Age along with a sherd of Deverel-Rimbury pottery may indicate that this material is intrusive.

3.5.69 Although it is not possible to identify a specific entrance way to this structure it seems likely based on its orientation that it was located to the south-east. Four postholes (**283**, **285**, **287** and **356**) located here, 1.30m apart, may have formed part of an entrance structure. In this context the deposit of five sherds of Early Neolithic pottery in posthole 283 could have been a deliberate deposit related to the foundation of the building.

3.5.70 Pit **255**, measuring 1.15m long from north to south, 0.54m wide and 0.35m deep was located at the eastern side of the structure, to the north of the probable entrance. It contained a light grey-brown clay-silt fill from which no artefacts were recovered.

3.5.71 Nine features (**186**, **192**, **194**, **196**, **205**, **209**, **346**, **348** and **358**), two of which contained sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, lay close by to the west and north of the structure and may have been associated with it. Posthole **346** was located 1.40m to the west it contained a mid brown soft sandy-silt fill (345) from which 2 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (2g) were recovered.

3.5.72 A group of three features (**196**, **209** and **358**), two postholes and a pit were located to the north of the structure. Posthole 209, measuring 0.20m in diameter and 0.08m deep, contained a mid grey-brown firm silty fill (210) from which no artefacts were recovered. Posthole **196**, measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.16m deep, contained a mid grey-brown firm (197) silt from which 2 sherds (1g) of Deverel-Rimbury pottery were recovered. A pit (**358**) located to the west of these features measured 1.10m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base and contained a dark grey sandy-silt fill from which animal bone was recovered (Appendix E.1).

3.5.73 Five postholes (**186**, **192**, **194**, **205** and **348**) located 5m to the north of the structure may represent the location of a fence-line separating Enclosure 6 from east to west. These features were located 3.3m to 6.8m apart. These features ranged in diameter from 0.30m to 0.40m and in depth from 0.16m to 0.24m. All were circular in plan and contained mid to dark brown firm silty fills. A single struck flint dating between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age was recovered from posthole **192** (fill 193) (Appendix D.3).

Structure 215 (Figure 12; Table C9)

3.5.74 This structure was located 12m to the north of Structure149 and measured 4.5m from south-west to north-east and 4.75m from south-east to north-west. It was comprised of a ring of eight postholes (**55**, **58**, **215**, **217**, **219**, **221**, **223** and **225**), spaced between 1.30m and 1.60m apart which measured on average 0.30m in diameter and between 0.30m and 0.40m deep. The postholes were filled with mid grey-brown firm clay-silts with postpipes being located in two of the features (**55** and **58**). Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from one of these postholes (**223**, fill 222; 6 sherds, 28g; Appendix D.1) whilst lithics dating between the Mesolithic and Iron Age were recovered from two features (**217**, fill 216 and **221**, fill 222; D.3). Animal bone, burnt flint and two worked stone objects (Appendix D.5) were also recovered from this structure.

3.5.75 Three postholes (**227**, **229** and **231**) were located within the ring. Posthole **227**, measuring 0.37m in diameter and 0.40m deep, contained burnt flint, charred cereals grains and charcoal (Appendix E.2) and may have been the location of a central post. No artefacts were recovered from the other internal postholes which contained mid grey-brown clay-silt fills in steep sided cuts measuring up to 0.3m deep.

3.5.76 A group of seven features were located outside of the main structural ring. Three pits (**290**, **296** and **298**) located to the south-east may have been associated with the entrance to the structure. A pit (**290**), measuring 1.50m long, 1m wide and 0.20m deep, contained animal bone, pottery (1 sherd Beaker, 2g; 7 sherds Deverel-Rimbury 24g; Appendix D.1) and flint including a core and reduction flakes (Appendix D.3) suggesting that it may have been deliberately backfilled after use or used as a rubbish pit during the use of the structure. Another smaller pit (**298**), measuring 0.82m in diameter and 0.22m deep, was located 0.90m to the south and contained a mid grey-brown firm sandy-silt and also contained a deposit of animal bone, 3 sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery (fill 297, 9g) and flint (1 piece Late Neolithic\Bronze Age). A third external pit (**296**), measuring 0.74m in diameter and 0.28m deep, was located 2m to the east and contained a mid grey-brown clay-silt from which a flint hammer-stone was recovered (Appendix D.5).

3.5.77 An additional four postholes (**233, 235**, **237** and **239**) were uncovered externally to the south-west of the structure. These varied in diameter from 0.22m to 0.51m and depth

from 0.15m to 0.25m, and were located in an arc about 1m from the posthole ring. Posthole **237** was the largest in this group and may have held the primary support for an ancillary structure. No artefacts were recovered from these postholes.

3.6 Period 4: Iron Age

3.6.1 Activity dating to this period was limited to 10 features, including two pits and eight postholes, located to the north-east of the Area B. Dating to this period is sparse with only four sherds of pottery from 2 features along with two lithics dating between the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age and a sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery.

Structure 190 (Figure 13; Table C10)

3.6.2 A group of six postholes (**158**, **168**, **170**, **172**, **174** and **190**), measuring between 0.35m and 0.50m in diameter and 0.05m and 0.15m deep, may have been the remains of a structure. Posthole **158** (fill 159), located to the west of the structure, contained animal bone, flint and pottery dating to the Early Iron Age (3 sherds, 50g) (Appendix D.2; Appendix D.3; Appendix E.1). An environmental sample from posthole **158** produced hammerscale, charcoal and charred cereal grains (Appendix E.2). If these pits had formed a structure it would have measured approximately 4m from south-west to north-east and 4m from south-east to north-west. Postholes in this structure were generally quite shallow and it is possible that those located to the east may have been truncated and not survived.

3.6.3 Two postholes (**90** and **91**), measuring 0.48m in diameter and 0.22m deep, were located to the east-southeast of the structure. Lithics recovered from pit **90** dated between the Middle Bronze Age and the Iron Age (2 pieces; Appendix D.3), whilst a single sherd (1g) of Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from pit **91** (Appendix D.1). These pits were positioned opposite posthole **158** forming a west-northwest to east-.southeast axis through the structure and perhaps indicating the location of an entrance between the pits.

3.6.4 Two pits (**147** and **208**) were located to the north of the structure. Pit **147**, measured 0.90m in diameter and 0.15m deep and contained charcoal but no artefacts. Pit **208**, located to the west, measured 1m in diameter and contained pottery (1 sherd, 26g) dating to the Middle Iron Age periods (Appendix D.2).

3.6.5 The location of the posthole (**158**), from which 3 sherds (51g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered, at the rear of a structural group of features is indicative of an Iron Age date for the whole structure. The recovery of hammerscale, usually associated with Iron working also tends to support the supposition that there was a phase of Iron Age activity here. The single (1g) Deverel-Rimbury sherd recovered from pit **91** is likely to be residual given that pottery deposition in the Middle Bronze Age structures tended to be of greater intensity. It is not surprising to find a residual sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery given the scale of the Middle Bronze Age activity on the site. Given that this is the only area of the site where a concentration of later material was found it seems most likely that this structure represents a zone of Iron Age activity which continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north and east of the site.

3.7 Unphased Features

3.7.1 Two irregularly shaped pits were located 5.80m to the east-south-east of tree-pits **166** and **164**. One of these features (**211**) was excavated. It had irregular sides with a flat base and steep sides and contained no artefacts. These features have been interpreted as tree throws\pits but neither can be dated by finds or association.

3.7.2 Three postholes (**261**, **263** and **265**), measuring 0.42m in diameter and 0.18m to 0.26m deep, were located to the south of Structure 190 at the north-east of Area B. These features contained no datable artefacts nor were they closely associated with any dated features.

3.8 Finds Summary

Pottery

3.8.1 A total of 1.8kg of pottery, comprising 243 sherds, was recovered from the site. Pottery was recovered from a variety of features including pits, postholes and ditches. The largest assemblage was that of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, dating to the Middle Bronze Age, consisting of 1kg (126 sherds). Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age pottery was also common comprising primarily 0.43kg (58 sherds) of Beaker ceramics but including 5 sherds from Collard Urns. Pottery dating to the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age tended to have been deposited in association with Structure 418. A significant Early Neolithic assemblage was also recovered from across the site.

Flint

3.8.2 The total lithic assemblage from the site consists of 401 struck flints recovered from 92 separate contexts, 225 pieces of unworked burnt flint weighing 5,687g, recovered from 39 separate contexts and two fragments of flint grinding/pounding equipment, recovered from two separate contexts. Both struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered from cut features that predominantly date to the Bronze Age. These comprise the flintwork from a pit of Early Neolithic date, a series of predominantly Early Bronze Age assemblages from features and deposits located along the southern edges of the site, and the worked flint from the Middle Bronze Age enclosures and their internal features. The material can be broadly divided into three periods; Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age or later. Pieces of struck flint from all of these periods have been identified from across the site and most of the individual assemblage groups do contain greater or lesser proportions of residual material.

Small Finds

3.8.3 A small curved fragment of bronze wire, 9.5 mm in diameter; section round, diameter 1 mm. was recovered from the possible buried soil deposit associated with the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age occupation. It could be a piece of scrap that failed to be collected for recycling or was mislaid by a bronzesmith.

Worked Stone

3.8.4 A small assemblage of worked stone comprises three saddle querns, two hammerstones, two other tools and a probable counter as well as small amounts of burnt stone.

3.9 Environmental Summary

Animal Bone

3.9.1 Fifteen kilograms of faunal material was recovered from the site, yielding 125 “countable” bones, with 93 identifiable to species. Faunal material was recovered from pits and ditches largely dating to the Early-Middle Bronze Age. The assemblage is typical for the period and most likely represents initial butchery waste of primarily adult

cattle. Pig mandibles are from animals of prime meat weight. There is some evidence that deer were hunted for both meat and antler.

Environmental Samples

3.9.2 A total of 88 samples were taken during excavation, of these. Many of the samples were taken from structures dating to the Middle Bronze Age with the aim of recovery of charcoal to accurately date these features. Charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains and hazelnuts were recovered from just under half of the samples.

4 Discussion

4.1 Period 1: Mesolithic to Early Neolithic

4.1.1 The earliest activity on the site occurred in the Mesolithic\Early Neolithic period and was represented by both flint and pottery deposited residually in features in Areas A and B. The broad distribution of this material across the site may be indicative of repeated seasonal occupation of this site from the Mesolithic onwards. The greatest density of pottery dating to the Early Neolithic period was recovered from four contexts associated with Structure 757, whilst assemblages of both pottery and flint dating to Period 1 were located in the ditch of Enclosure 5 and Structure 149.

4.1.2 Four pits were dated to this period. These pits, all in the central part of Area B, contained concentrations of pottery and lithics, including blades and tools, which appear to have been deliberately collected and deposited away from their primary production\use site; the lithic assemblage having been generated from several different cores which are only partially represented and three of the flakes having been burnt. Charcoal recovered from the pits is indicative of occupation in their near vicinity, although it could equally have been transported with other artefacts from a midden site.

4.1.3 The Early Neolithic lithic assemblage from Fordham Road contrasts with that found during excavations at the Fordham by-pass, 1.9km to the north (Mortimer 2005). Here, lithics tended to have resulted from the in situ knapping of locally sourced flint into usable cores which were then taken elsewhere. Very few domestic tools were found in the assemblage. However, the finds assemblage taken as a whole is typical of a pattern of deposition seen in contemporary features in East Anglia (see Bishop, Appendix D.3). Fills of pits of this period often contain a selection of items that may have derived from middens accumulated at or near to seasonal or semi-permanent occupation sites (Garrow et al. 2006, 82).

4.1.4 While three features alone are not enough to assert that a settlement was located here in the Early Neolithic, the distribution of artefacts across the site tends to suggest widespread, low-key activity which could well be related to sporadic or seasonal occupation of the site.

4.2 Period 2: Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age

4.2.1 As with the earlier material, both flint and pottery dating to this period were found across the whole site in both Areas A and B. This is indicative of the distribution of midden waste across the area which later became mixed with backfill in the Middle Bronze Age features.

4.2.2 The greatest density of artefacts dating to this period was recovered from the south of Area B associated with four feature groups, including six pits, a ditch and a buried soil. These groups may have been associated with a settlement located in this area related to Structure 418. This sub-circular post-built structure contained only a few flakes dating to the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age but had five pits located to the south-east containing 15 sherds from Beaker vessels along with 35 lithics, including a plano-convex knife, dating to the same period. These pits were probably located outside of the entrance to this structure.

4.2.3 Perhaps the most persuasive evidence for settlement in this period come from Layer 711 which may well have been a buried soil\midden associated with the occupation in Structure 418 and maybe others that lay beyond the current excavation area. This

feature appeared to have accumulated against a linear boundary feature that was later replaced by a ditch in the Middle Bronze Age. The layer lay in a hollow which may have been a natural depression or a shallow cut, possibly the result of turf cutting to form a bank (see Mortimer 2005). A similar feature of Early Bronze Age date was uncovered at Landwade Road to the north (Connor forthcoming). Given that no other linear feature was present along the northern limit of the midden at this time it is likely that the material abutted a bank of some kind. This boundary appears to have demarcated settlement activities to the south.

4.2.4 A line of pits, interpreted as tree pits or tree throws, followed an alignment perpendicular to the western end of the midden. It is possible that the location of Early Neolithic pit **704** was significant in this alignment. A pit containing 11 sherds of Beaker pottery was located equidistant between the buried soil and the Early Neolithic pit, to the north of which the alignment continued with a further seven pits. Given the reuse of this location it is possible that the Early Neolithic feature was dug in a specific location on a boundary, the position of which was then reused in the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age. Artefacts recovered from the tree pits alignment, including flint, dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, and Beaker pottery, are indicative of these trees forming a boundary contemporary with the buried soil and Structure 418 to the south. The tree pits located a the north of the alignment contained large amounts of burnt flint but no other finds perhaps indicative of their reuse for refuse disposal.

4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the buried soil and the pits associated with Structure 418 were indicative of domestic occupation; these included Beaker pottery, Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age flint tools and a small piece of copper alloy wire as well as charcoal, charred cereal grains, worked antler and hazelnuts. Animal bone was present in these deposits but did not survive well enough to identify to species. The variety of material recovered indicates a diverse economy in this settlement with cereals being important as well as foraged food such as hazelnuts and hunted red deer. The presence of a piece of copper alloy is interesting given the rarity, and thus high value, of such material in Early Bronze Age domestic contexts. The fact that this piece ended up on the midden is unlikely to have have been deliberate and may be an indication that bronze recycling was either a frequent activity or was something done in large quantities on this site.

4.3 Period 3: The Middle Bronze Age Settlement

4.3.1 The majority of features uncovered on the site could be dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Every ditch and group of postholes dated to this period contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery often accompanied by lithics dating from the same period and radiocarbon dating. The Middle Bronze Age activity has been split in to three phases based on stratigraphy and spatial associations of features, however given the density of occupation it is unlikely to have been as clear-cut as the above description depicts. What should be borne in mind is the continuity of location from the Early Bronze Age, and possibly Early Neolithic occupation. The most evident relationship between the Early Bronze Age settlement and that of the Middle Bronze Age was the location of Ditch 941 which truncated the northern edge of Feature 711. This ditch was shallow and followed an irregular course, maybe indicating that it was related to a hedgeline. Since the midden, Feature 711 did not spread to the north of this ditch it is likely that Ditch 941 was following the line of whatever boundary Feature 711 had originally been abutting. This hedge may have formed a field, 57m wide, with Ditch 244 which had a similar character.

4.3.2 Three enclosures were formed by ditches in Area B, however the boundaries of the earlier field appear to have been partially reused. The ditches varied considerably in size, for example Enclosure 2 was bounded to the east by Ditch 6 measuring 1.80m wide and 0.80m deep, whilst Ditch 628 to the west measured only 0.60m wide and 0.38m deep. The northern extents of both Enclosure 1 and Enclosure 2 was defined by Ditch 941. Ditches 6 and 629 respected this earlier boundary whilst Ditch 628 truncated it but terminated shortly beyond it. Postholes which formed the southern part of the palisade of Enclosure 3 also stopped at the boundary. This may be an indication that this ditch was partially backfilled, the finds assemblage in Ditch 941 strongly supporting deliberate backfilling of bank material.

4.3.3 The settlement at this time lay within Enclosure 3. The six identifiable timber structures were closely bounded by palisade which may have been associated with an external ditch to the north. Very few postholes were located to the west of Enclosure 3 but a continuation of this palisade has been speculated based on the posthole density increasing again to the south. The size of the postholes in the north of the palisade as well as the regularly spaced 'support posts' apparently placed behind it, imply that this was a sizeable structure. Two entrances have been tentatively identified, one funnelling in from the north and the other out to the west. The entrance to the north may relate to an entrance through earlier Hedge 244 to the north.

4.3.4 Ditch 422, located to the west of the proposed Enclosure 3 western palisade, may have been dug in order to increase the size of the enclosure but may equally relate to a phase of activity when these structures had gone out of use or the enclosure had a different function. An entrance into Enclosure 3 was formed by this ditch, respecting both Hedge 892 and the southern boundary of Enclosure 4, at its the northern terminus.

4.3.5 Only the southern part of Enclosure 4 was definitely identified, although it is likely that it shared a western and northern boundary with Enclosure 6. The exposed boundary of Enclosure 4 respected the location of Hedge 244 and could be seen to kink around its terminal at the western end. This implies that this hedge was still in use at this time, however Ditch 250 would have greatly narrowed the space outside of the proposed entrance to Enclosure 3 and so it is possible that Enclosure 4 was later than Enclosure 3. It is likely that Enclosure 5, in Area, was contemporary with either Enclosure 4 or Enclosure 6 and was probably associated with this period of ditch digging. Enclosure 5 was formed of three segments at the north and west but its eastern boundary could not be seen on the geophysics plot.

Structures (Enclosure 3)

4.3.6 Each of the six structures located within the palisade boundary of Enclosure 3 had a different plan and internal character. All but one appeared to have an entrance of some sort at the south-east and all were roughly ovoid or circular in plan. No hearths were uncovered in any of the structures though four of the structures had internal posthole features. The most complete of these internal features was uncovered in Structure 598. Here, four postholes may have formed a square with in the wall and a series of intercutting postholes and stakeholes formed a feature, possibly an internal division, down the centre of the structure. Structures 598 and 757 had groups of features located externally to the north-west. All of the structures had pits and postholes located around them which may have been external features such as storage and refuse pits.

4.3.7 There was no obvious overlap between the structures and so it is possible that all were contemporary. The radiocarbon dates suggest that at least Structure 500 was a later

addition to the settlement in the later Middle Bronze Age. Although the varying forms of these structure may indicate different functions for each structure, it is clear from the material found in and around them that this was primary a domestic site. Burnt flint, cattle bone, charcoal and cereal grains are common and the recovery of three fragments of saddle quern as well as various stone tools are all indicative of domestic occupation as part of a settled pastoral economy. However, the continued use of hazelnuts and red deer indicates use of the wider landscape.

Structures (Enclosure 6)

4.3.8 The construction of Enclosure 6 may represent a migration of the settlement northwards, related to the proposed change in function of Enclosure 3. It is possible that at this time Enclosure 3 was used for holding cattle and a more substantial boundary was required around the houses in Enclosure 6.

4.3.9 Two structure were located in Enclosure 6 in this period. Both Structures 149 and 215 had broadly north-west to south-east alignments, Structure 215 being roughly circular in plan. Structure 149 had no obvious form in plan and was associated with a series of out lying pits and postholes. A variety of artefacts, including Beaker and Deverel-Rimbury pottery, were recovered from the pits and postholes associated with these structures. The majority of the Middle Bronze Age flint tools were recovered from these structures with very few being found in features associated with Enclosure 3.

4.4 Period 4: Iron Age

4.4.1 Iron Age activity on the site is represented only by 3 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery in the rear posthole of Structure 190 and a single Middle Iron Age sherd from a pit to the north. It is likely that the ditch around Enclosure 6 had been filled in by this time since no Iron Age material was recovered from it. Charcoal and cereal grains indicate continued domestic activity in this period whilst hammerscale is indicative of iron working taking place in the area.

4.5 Bronze Age Settlements in East Anglia

4.5.1 Settlements dating to the Bronze Age are rare both nationally and regionally and the settlement at Fordham Road, Newmarket maybe unique in having stratified and dated relationships between its Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age component and the Middle Bronze Age component. The Early Neolithic pits sited in an area later reused as a boundary in the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age is enigmatic, tentatively hinting at an Early Neolithic land division that is not archaeologically visible. Other Neolithic pottery types, such as Maxey wares, Grooved wares and Peterborough wares, are notable by their absence; Peterborough Ware having been found during excavations at Landwade Road 1km to the north (Connor forthcoming).

4.5.2 The inclusion of two sherds of Collared Urn in the fills of the pits may indicate that the earliest settlement was Early Bronze Age, however given that amount of lithic material dating to the Late Neolithic\Early Bronze Age it is equally possible that the settlement had its origins in the later Neolithic. The closest example of a settlement of this date was found at Area A2 on the Fordham By-pass; an area of postholes associated with a possible midden may represent the remains of a domestic site. Direct comparisons with Structure 418 come from four excavated sites. Timber buildings of similar construction associated with Beaker and Collared Urn pottery have also been excavated at Bradley Fen (Gibson and Knight 2006, 12), Mildenhall (Martin and Murphy 1988) and Redgate

Hill, Hunstanton, Norfolk (Bradley et *al*. 1993) whilst that excavated at Sutton Hoo shares many features with that at Fordham Road.

4.5.3 The timber structure (S26) found at Sutton Hoo consisted of nine postholes, in a roughly circular pattern, with pits to the south-east thought to be the location of the entrance (Hummler 2005, 420). This structure would have had an internal diameter of 4.50m, virtually identical to Structure 418. Timber building S26 and another possible post-built structure were associated with pits containing substantial dumps of Beaker and Collared Urn and were located adjacent to a system of enclosure ditches, maybe representing a field system. The Middle – Late Bronze Age component of the site was represented by a fenced enclosure.

4.5.4 Systems of enclosure dating to the Middle Bronze Age are not uncommon in the south Cambridge chalk-land fen edge landscape; examples similar to that uncovered at Fordham Road have been found at Landwade Road, the Fordham by-pass, Wicken Fen (Gilmour 2009) and more recently at Icklingham (Rees 2013). Further south, at Clay Farm, Trumpington, two areas of settlement dating to this period were located within a series of ditched enclosures (Phillips and Mortimer 2012).

4.5.5 The nine Middle Bronze Age structures uncovered at this site in Enclosure 3 and Enclosure 6 fit a trend in the region for post-built structures with, sub-circular or ovoid in plan, often with 'internal' features and groups of pits and postholes at the south-east and north-west. Examples of such features have been found at the Fordham by-pass, Chilton in Suffolk (6 structures; Abbott 1998), Clay Farm (3-5 structure; Philips and Mortimer 2012) and Granham's Farm, Sawston (1 structure; Whittaker 2002), as well as further afield at Thorney, Peterborough (6 structures; Pickstone 2011), Ormesby, Lincolnshire (1 structure; Gilmour 2012) and Bacton in Norfolk (1 structure).

4.5.6 The nearest contemporary excavated site is that at Turner's Yard, Fordham (Gilmour 2015). Activity on this site continued throughout the Bronze Age, the earliest activity being two Early Bronze Age barrows associated with Collared Urn and Beaker pottery. The ring ditches were filled with deposits during the Middle and Late Bronze Age. In the Later Bronze Age a cremation cemetery with 21 burials was was founded between the two barrows. Although activity on this site almost certainly relates to that uncovered during the Fordham by-pass excavations, there is a notable continuity of activity on this mid-slope location above the River Snail, with the sites at the Fordham by-pass, Turner's Yard, Landwade Road and the current site taken as a whole providing evidence for varied but sustained activity from the Early Neolithic through to the Early Iron Age.

4.6 Conclusions

4.6.1 The conclusions of the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis are presented here with reference to the updated research aims and objects (based on Medlycott 2011) highlighted in the Post-Excavation Assessment (Rees 2014).

Radiocarbon Dating

'*The classic period sub-divisions are largely based on material culture – the appearance of artefact and pottery types. These are not necessarily uniform across the region. What is true of Essex in 1200BC might not correlate with Lincolnshire fens in 1200BC. Radiocarbon dates are needed based on rigorously selected samples to help to refine chronologies.*'

4.6.2 Samples were taken across the site from a variety of features in order to recover material suitable for radiocarbon dating (Appendix E.2). Only two samples were taken on site with the sole purpose of radiocarbon dating, but neither of these proved suitable when subjected to closer analysis. Large amounts of charred grain were recovered from several contexts and six of these were sent to SUERC for radiocarbon analysis. The full transcripts are presented in Appendix F. A summary is presented below:

SUERC Ref.	Fill	Cut	Feature	Type	RC Age BP	Cal BC (95.4%)	Period
55383 (GU35110)	202	**166**	Pit **166**	Charred grain	3192 ±26	1506-1417	Late EBA
55384 (GU35111)	773	**771**	Structure **757**	Charred grain	3121 ±29	1451-1296	MBA
55385 (GU35112)	607	**606**	Structure **598**	Charred grain	3113 ±29	1440-1291	MBA
55386 (GU35113)	597	**595**	Pit **595**	Charred grain	3161 ±29	1501-1325	EBA-MBA
55390 (GU35114)	495	**496**	Structure **500**	Charred grain	2881 ±29	1191-941	Late MBA
55392 (GU35116)	864	**865**	Pit **865**	Charred grain	3072 ±29	1415-1260	MBA

4.6.3 The radiocarbon dates obtained from pits and structures across Area B of the site corroborate assertions made about the dating based on the pottery and lithic assemblages. The spread of dates from the late Early Bronze Age in Phase 2 Pit **166** to the late Middle Bronze Age in a posthole of Phase 3.2 Structure 500 implies that there was continuity of occupation across the site from the Early Bronze Age and throughout the Middle Bronze Age.

4.6.4 Radiocarbon dating of the nearby funerary site at Turner's Yard, Fordham (Gilmour 2014) has also shown a sequence of use focused around two barrows starting in the Early Bronze Age (Gilmour 2014, 28; 1903-1744 cal BC (95.4%) SUERC 44497), through the Middle Bronze Age culminating with a seldom identified Late Bronze Age cremation cemetery (Gilmour 2014, 20; eg. 1043-903 cal BC (95.4%) SUERC 44500). Radiocarbon dates from the Fordham bypass excavations (Mortimer 2005) indicate a variety of contemporary activity during this period.

4.6.5 The use of radiocarbon dating along with dating from pottery, lithics and the comparison of the form of contemporary sites has added significantly to our knowledge landuse and inter-relationships on the chalkland fen-edge landscape. The changing character of the domestic, agri-pastoral and funerary landscapes in the area from the north of Newmarket to Fordham between the Neolithic and the Iron Age can be charted with some certainty due to extensive excavation and radiocarbon dating. This landscape can be used as a benchmark for prehistoric landscape in the region and compared with sites in the Eastern region and beyond.

Regionalisation

'*There appears to be a marked divide in the findings of research between the northern and southern parts of the region. This may reflect a Bronze Age cultural or political divide and work needs to be undertaken on artefacts, monuments and burial rites to determine the extent, nature and reasons for this and to identify any such boundaries. A better understanding of why second millennium cal. BC field systems may have developed in some parts of the region, but not others, is needed. The regionalisation of settlement patterns needs further study.*'

4.6.6 The prehistoric sites excavated between Exning and Fordham provide a well dated group of sites spanning the Neolithic to the Iron Age and including settlement, agri-pastoral and funerary monuments. Whilst fieldsystems and funerary monuments have been identified on an increasingly regular basis, particularly in the Ouse valley (eg. at Over – Evans & Vander Linden 2009), comparable settlement activity has been lacking.

4.6.7 Sites found as Chilton, Suffolk (Abbott 1998), Clay Farm, Cambridgeshire (Philips and Mortimer 2012), Langtoft, Lincolnshire (Hutton and Dickens 2010) and Ormesby, Norfolk (Gilmour et al. 2014) have begun to widen our understanding of the Bronze Age landscape and provide a means for great comparison and identification of regional trends.

4.6.8 The eastern region contains a variety of landscapes on which the character of occupation was necessarily different. The gradual increase in relief at the fen-edge may have played a significant part in the development of Bronze Age societal patterns in this area. The Forest Heath site along with Turner's Yard and others such as Wicken Fen provide a snapshot of Bronze Age life on the chalkland fen edge which can be compared to that of the gravel ridges and wetland sites.

Middle Bronze Age Settlement

'*Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the inter-relationship between settlements and monuments. This, coupled with more extensive palaeoenvironmental evidence would enable past landscapes and economies to be recreated. The apparent scarcity of Middle Bronze Age settlement evidence needs examination.*'

4.6.9 This site has one of the largest numbers of Middle Bronze Age structures in the region Comparative sites, also noted above) include County Farm, Chilton (Abbott 1998), Fordham By-Pass (Mortimer forthcoming), Thorney, Peterborough (Pickstone 2011) and Clay Farm, Cambridge (Phillips and Mortimer 2012). The Forest Heath site adds to the growing body of information relating to Middle Bronze Age settlement in the region, which although still comparatively scarce is adding greatly to the prehistoric narrative in East Anglia as a whole.

Flintwork

'*Study of the development, frequency and significance of flintworking throughout the Bronze Age, together with the identification of particular trends and characteristics that may help in dating and relationships with other artefact types.*'

4.6.10 Recovery of a struck flint assemblage spanning the time from the Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age is consistent with intensive and persistent patterns of prehistoric occupation across the region (Edmonds et al. 1999; Mortimer forthcoming). The Early Neolithic lithic assemblage contrasts with that found during excavations at the Fordham by-pass where lithics tended to have resulted from the in situ knapping. Even though they are not indicative of continuous occupation the presence of a well dated assemblage spanning these periods is important given that the site developed in to a large Middle Bronze Age settlement.

4.6.11 The comparison of flintwork from this site, Turner's Yard, the Fordham bypass and further afield has enabled more in depth analysis of how tools were used and deposited as well as giving an indication of the distances people may have travelled to source flint in this area in the Neolithic and Bronze Age (See Appendix D.3).

Bronze Age site on non-gravel geologies

'*More work could be done on evaluation techniques and identifying the signatures of Bronze Age sites in non-gravel locations. There is a development-led heavy bias towards quarried landscapes – i.e. comparison of field system evidence between the heavily quarried western fen edge and eastern fen edge is difficult. Land characterisation studies may be helpful in this context.*'

4.6.12 Located on chalkland geology, this site has broadened our understanding the nature of Bronze settlement away from gravels, and can theorfore inform research to identify similar sites in the future. An excavation such as this, which was targeted on geophysical anomalies and results of evaluation trenches should be of great help in defining the character of the Bronze Age archaeological signature in the Chalkland region. The significance of this region and the particular character of its Bronze Age economy is something that has been of increasing research interest as more sites are uncovered (i.e. Wicken Fen (Gilmour 2011); Fordham By-Pass (Mortimer forthcoming); Turner's Yard (Gilmour forthcoming)).

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 The site is of great significance, adding to local, regional and national knowledge of Bronze Age settlement character and development. The preservation of so many Middle Bronze Age structures as well as an Early Bronze Age structure has provided valuable insights in to the development of the landscape in this area from the Neolithic through to the Middle Bronze Age. The stratigraphy in dated features is an important factor, adding a greater degree of confidence to the interpretation of the Late Neolithic\ Early Bronze Age field, whilst the amount of pottery and charred grain uncovered allow refining of this dating with radiocarbon analysis.

APPENDIX A. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By A. Bartlett

Introduction

A.1.1 This report describes the findings from a geophysical survey which was carried out as part of an archaeological field assessment. The survey was commissioned from Bartlett Clark Consultancy, Specialists in Archaeogeophysics of Oxford, by Oxford Archaeology East. Fieldwork for the survey was done on 28-30 November 2012.

Survey Procedure

A.1.2 The method used for this geophysical investigation was magnetometer surveying. Readings were collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate gradiometers, and are plotted at 25cm intervals along each transect. The results of the survey are presented as a 1:2000 grey scale plot (Figure A1), and as a graphical (x-y trace) plot in two sections at 1:1250 scale in Figures A2-A3. Inclusion of these alternative presentations allows the detected magnetic anomalies to be examined in plan and profile respectively. An interpretation of the findings is shown superimposed on Figures A2-A3 (which permits the interpreted outlines to be compared with the underlying data), and is reproduced separately to provide a summary of the findings (Figure A4).

A.1.3 The survey plots show the magnetometer readings after standard treatments which include adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting, and slight linear smoothing. Additional 2D low pass filtering has been applied to the grey scale plot to reduce background noise levels.

A.1.4 Colour coding has been used in the interpretation to distinguish different effects. Features are indicated by coloured outlines, or broken lines. Magnetic anomalies of possibly archaeological origin are outlined in red. Features of probably natural origin are shown in a light brown. Strong magnetic anomalies which are likely to be of recent origin are shown in dark blue. Strong magnetic anomalies which appear to represent iron objects are in blue, and apparent cultivation effects in green.

Survey location

A.1.5 The survey grid was set out and tied to the OS grid using a differential GPS system. The plans are therefore geo-referenced, and OS co-ordinates of map locations can be read from the AutoCAD version of the plans which can be supplied with this report.

Results

A.1.6 The grey scale plot (Figure A1) shows a varied magnetic response, including features which are likely to be archaeologically significant. The most conspicuous findings are linear markings in the south east of the survey. These are likely to represent ditched enclosures of probably late prehistoric date. The most clearly defined enclosure (as outlined in red in Figure A4) appears to be in two sections (labelled A, B) separated by a track or entrance at C. There are other linear features which could indicate other incomplete enclosures to the north at D and to the south at E, F. These could perhaps be surviving deeper sections of ditches which have otherwise been damaged or eroded.

A.1.7 There does not appear to be clear evidence for the presence of settlement remains within the enclosures, although their presence cannot be wholly excluded. A group of strong magnetic anomalies at B could indicate recent debris, but its location near the

enclosure ditch could be significant, and indicate a small deposit of metal working or other ancient industrial debris.

A.1.8 Other possible pit-like features which could indicate activity within the enclosure A were detected around G. These features are not very clearly defined, and are near to the site boundary where there are other (probably recent) disturbances. They also lie partly outside the development area as represented by the land ownership boundary. There is a slightly increased noise level in the magnetometer readings beneath a power line which intersects this corner of the site.

A.1.9 A few other possible pit-like features are outlined in red elsewhere in the survey, of which the clearest examples are to the south west of the site at H and J. Such features are sparsely distributed, and do not suggest the presence of further concentrations of archaeological findings.

A.1.10 One other category of feature which is clearly visible in the survey plots is a series of irregular linear markings which radiate to the north and east from the higher ground in the SW. These are indicated (partially and schematically) by broken brown lines in Figure A4. The distribution of these markings in relation to the topography suggests they are natural effects, and perhaps represent erosion channels on the sloping ground. Various curving or polygonal patterns are also visible, but none are of a size of clarity which would suggest archaeological findings.

A.1.11 Curving shapes as seen to the east of the site around K probably reflect areas of more uniform colluvial deposition on lower ground, and shapes such as L (to the south west) could be periglacial effects on the gravel. The possibility cannot be fully excluded that archaeological features could be buried at depth beneath colluvial deposits on lower ground, as mentioned in the DBA, but the survey provides no evidence for their presence. One possible isolated linear feature (M) intersects other (natural) magnetic anomalies towards the north of the site, and could be a former ditch or boundary of uncertain origin. Linear markings shown in green at the field edges are probably recent cultivation headlands.

Conclusions

A.1.12 The survey produced clear evidence for the presence of ditched enclosures in the south eastern corner of the site. The survey extends beyond the land ownership boundary (as indicated by a red outline on the plans), and so the area within the enclosures lies in part outside the development area.

A.1.13 The ditches are likely to represent field systems or settlement enclosures of late prehistoric date, although there does not appear to be conspicuous evidence for the presence of settlement remains within the surveyed areas of the enclosures.

A.1.14 Various magnetic anomalies which may reflect erosion patterns as determined by the topography of the site have also been detected, but there is no clear evidence for the presence of any concentrations of archaeological features in the remainder of the site.

Appendix B. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.1
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
One ditch, with a V shaped profile, running north to south.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
20	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 38	-	-
37	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 38	-	-
38	Cut	1.35	0.7	Cut of Ditch	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand. One treebole encountered.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
22	Fill	-	-	Treebole fill of 21	-	-
21	Cut	-	-	Treebole	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
One ditch, with a V shaped profile, running east to west. Natural ice-crack excavated.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
39	Fill	-	-	Fill of ice-crack 40	-	-
40	Cut	1.45	0.5	Cut of ice-crack	-	-
61	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 63	Pot, bone, flint	prehistoric
62	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 63	bone	
63	Cut	2.05	0.85	Cut of Ditch		
64	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 63		

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
One ditch, with a V shaped profile, running north to south and two post holes.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
50	Cut	1.85	0.88	Cut of Ditch	-	-
51	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 50	-	-
52	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 50	Pot, bone, flint	Prehistoric
53	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 55	Pot	Prehistoric
54	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 55	Pot	Prehistoric
55	Cut	0.35	0.3	Cut of Post	-	-
56	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 58	-	-
57	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 58	-	-
58	Cut	0.4	0.3	Cut of Post	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
One ditch running north-east to south-west. Two parallel ditches running east to west and ten post holes. In addition, two possible furrows were excavated.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
59	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 88	-	-
60	Fill	-	-	Fill of Ditch 88	-	-
65	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 66	-	-
66	Cut	0.9	0.25	Cut of Ditch	-	-
67	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 68	-	-
68	Cut	0.45	0.48	Cut of post	-	-
69	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 79	-	-
79	Cut	0.45	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
80	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 81	-	-
81	Cut	0.55	0.3	Cut of post	-	-
82	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 83	-	-
83	Cut	0.45	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
84	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 85	-	-
85	Cut	0.5	0.3	Cut of post	-	-
86	Fill	0.2	0.3	Fill of post pipe in 85	-	-
87	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 88	-	-
88	Cut	2.1	0.8	Cut of ditch	-	-
89	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 90	-	-
90	Cut	0.65	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
91	Cut	0.55	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
92	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 91	pot	prehistoric
93	Cut	0.6	-	Cut of Furrow	-	-
94	Fill	-	-	Fill of Furrow 93	Flint, bone	prehistoric
95	Cut	0.36	0.15	Cut of post	-	-
96	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 95	bone	-
97	Cut	0.47	0.17	Cut of post	-	-
98	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 97	-	-
99	Cut	0.45	0.22	Cut of post	-	-

100	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 99	flint	prehistoric
101	Cut	0.55	0.1	Cut of furrow	-	-
102	Fill	-	-	Fill of Furrow 101	-	-
105	Fill	-	-	Fill of Ditch 106	Pot, bone	prehistoric
106	Cut	1.8	0.7	Cut of Ditch	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
One ditch, with a V shaped profile, running north to south and two pits.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
72	Cut	1	0.55	Cut of pit	-	-
73	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 72	Pot, bone	prehistoric
74	Cut	1.1	0.65	Cut of ditch	-	-
75	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 74	-	-
76	Fill	-	-	Fill of Ditch 74	-	-
77	Cut	1	0.2	Cut of pit	-	-
78	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 77	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
One ditch running north-east to south-west. Two parallel ditches running north to south, two pits and five post holes. In addition, one possible furrow was excavated.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
23	Cut	0.42	0.17	Cut of post	-	-
24	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 23	-	-
25	Cut	0.57	0.1	Cut of post	-	-
26	Fill	-	-	Fill of Post 25	-	-

27	Cut	0.4	0.23	Cut of post	-	-
28	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 27	-	-
29	Cut	0.35	0.2	Cut of post	-	-
30	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 29	-	-
31	Cut	1.7	0.3	Cut of furrow	-	-
32	Fill	-	-	Fill of furrow 31	-	-
33	Cut	1.5	0.8	Cut of Ditch	-	-
34	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 33	-	-
35	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 33	-	-
36	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 33	bone	-
41	Cut	1.4	0.45	Cut of Ditch	-	-
42	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 41	-	-
43	Cut	0.65	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	-
44	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 43	-	-
45	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 43	-	-
46	Cut	0.5	0.5	Cut of pit	-	-
47	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 46	-	-
48	Cut	1.1	0.38	Cut of ditch	bone	-
49	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 48	-	-
71	Cut	0.21	0.21	Cut of post	-	-
72	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 71	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Two ditches running north to south, two pits and three post holes.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 6	Pot, flint, bone	prehistoric
5	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 6	-	-
6	Cut	2.3	0.9	Cut of Ditch	-	-
7	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 8	Pot, flint	prehistoric
8	Cut	0.5	0.23	Cut of post	-	-

9	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 10	Pot, flint	prehistoric
10	Cut	0.9	0.65	Cut of pit	-	-
11	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 10	Pot, flint, bone	prehistoric
12	Fill	-	-	Fill of pit 13	Pot, flint, Bone	prehistoric
13	Cut	2.1	0.25	Cut of pit	-	-
14	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 15	Flint	prehistoric
15	Cut	0.6	0.25	Cut of post	-	-
16	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 17	Pot	prehistoric
17	Cut	0.55	0.17	Cut of post	-	-
18	Fill	-	-	Fill of post 19	-	-
19	Cut	0.55	0.3	Cut of post	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Excavation Context Data

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
103	**108**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light greyish brown	sandy silt	freq chalk gravel	loose		
104	**108**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	mid greyish brown	slightly sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	loose		
105	**106**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	11	brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
106	**106**	cut	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B					linear	steep
107	**108**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	loose		
108	**108**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A					linear	steep
109	**108**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A						
110	**108**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	white pale brown	sandy silt	freq chalk gravel	loose		
111	**111**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A					linear	steep conc ave
112	**111**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	dark brown	silty clay	1% chalk frags to 0.01m	firm		
113	**111**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light grey white	ground chalk	10% chalk frags	firm		
114	**111**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light brown	chalky clay	1% chalk frags to 0.02m	firm		
115	**115**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A					linear	conv ex to w conc ave to e
116	**115**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light brown / white	silty chalk dust	rubble	freq chalk lumps and flecks	mod-firm	
117	**115**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	mid-dark brown	sandy silt	v Occ. charcoal fleck and small flint	soft		
118	**115**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light brown	sandy silt	freq chalk lump and chalk fleck	mod		
119	**115**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. small flint and Occ.	soft		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
									chalk fleck			
120	**120**	cut	Natural	3.2	natural	A						
121	**120**	fill	Natural	3.2	natural	A	light brown	silty sand	Occ. mod chalk fleck and Occ. small flint	soft		
122	**111**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light grey brown	chalk silt	5% chalk frags to 0.04m	firm		
123	**111**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	dark brown	silt	<1% chalk frags to 0.01m	firm		
124	**124**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A					sub-rectangular	steep conv ex
125	**124**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light creamy brown	sandy silt	freq small med angular chalk flecks Occ. small med angular flints	soft		
126	**124**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	mid-reddish brown	sandy silt	mod small angular chalk pieces Occ. small-med sub angular flints	soft		
127	**127**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A					sub-rectangular	steep conv ex
128	**127**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light creamy brown	sandy silt	freq small-med angular chalk	soft		
129	**127**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	mid-dark reddish brown	sandy silt	mod small angular chalk Occ. small -med sub angular flints	soft		
130	**130**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A					linear	conv ex
131	**130**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	pale brown/white	chalky silt	mod chalk lumps of freq chalk fleck	mod		
132	**130**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	light brown	sandy silt	Occ. small flint	Occ. chalk lump	chalk fleck	soft
133	**133**	cut	TB133	Natural	natural	A					sub-circular	irreg ular

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
134	**133**	fill	TB133	Natural	natural	A	mixed dark brown and pale brown/white	sandy silt	mod chalk flecks	soft		
135	**135**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch						curvilinear	steep linear
136	**135**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch		dark brown	silt	Occ. chalk frag to 0.01m	firm		
137	**140**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	loose		
138	**140**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	dark brown	silty sand	Occ. chalk and flint	Occ. large flint gravel	loose	
139	**140**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A	mid brown	silty sand	freq chalk gravel	loose		
140	**140**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A					linear	steep
141	**140**	fill	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A						
142	**142**	cut	Ditch142	3.2	ditch	A						
146	**147**	fill	Str190ex	4	posthole	B	grey-brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk gravel	loose		
147	**147**	cut	Str190ex	4	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
148	**149**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
149	**149**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole s	B					circular	steep
150	**151**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
151	**151**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole						circular	steep
152	**153**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
153	**153**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole						circular	steep
154	**155**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
155	**155**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole						circular	steep
156	**157**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole		mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
157	**156**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole						circular	steep
158		cut	Str190	4	posthole	B						
159		fill	Str190	4	posthole	B						

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
160	**160**	cut	Pits160	2	natural	B					sub-rectangular	irregular
161	**160**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	light/pale yellow brown	sandy silt	Occ. small flint	mod chalk lump	freq chalk fleck	soft
162	**162**	cut	Pits160	2	natural	B					sub-circular	irregular
163	**162**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	light/pale yellow	sandy silt	Occ. small flint	mod chalk lump	freq chalk fleck	soft
164	**164**	cut	Pits160	2	natural	B					sub-circular	irregular
165	**164**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	light pale yellow	sandy silt	Occ. small flint	mod chalk lump	freq chalk fleck	soft
166	**166**	cut	Pits160	2	natural	B					sub-circular	irregular
167	**166**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	light pale yellow	sandy silt	Occ. small flint	mod chalk lump	freq chalk fleck	soft
168	**168**	cut	Str190	4	posthole	B					circular	gentle
169	**168**	fill	Str190	4	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	1% chalk frag to 0.01m	firm		
170	**170**	cut	Str190	4	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
171	**170**	fill	Str190	4	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	1% chalk frag to 0.01m			
172	**172**	cut	Str190	4	pit	B					circular	gentle
173	**173**	fill	Str190	4	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	rare chalk frag	firm		
174	**174**	cut	Str190	4	posthole	B					circular	gentle
175	**174**	fill	Str190	4	posthole	B	mid brow	silt	Occ. small flint	mod chalk lump	freq chalk fleck	firm
176	**179**	fill	Pits160	2	natural		dark blackish brown	clayey silt	freq chalk flecks	firm		
177	**179**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		
178	**179**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	mid yellow brown	sandy silt		firm		
179	**179**	cut	Pits160	2	natural	B					amorphous	irreg

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
												ular
180	**183**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. flint	firm		
181	**183**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid/light greyish brown	silty clay	freq chalk gravel	firm		
182	**183**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch		light brownish grey	silty clay	freq chalk lumps c 100mm	firm		
183	**183**	cut	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B					linear	steep
184	**185**	fill	Pits160	2	natural		mid grey brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
185	**185**	cut	Pits160	2	natural	B					circular	irreg ular
186	**186**	cut	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep conc ave
187	**186**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid grey brown	silt	Occ. chalk frag 0.005m	firm		
188	**186**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B	light yellowish grey	chalky silt	Occ. frags of chalk to 0.01m	firm		
189	**186**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	posthole		mid brown	silt	Occ. chalk frag to 0.01m	firm		
190	**190**	cut	Str190	4	posthole	B					circular	mod conc ave
191	**190**	fill	Str190	4	posthole	B	mid brown	silt		firm		
192	**192**	cut	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep conc ave
193	**192**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	silt	Occ. chalk frag to 0.015m	Occ. subangular stone to 0.08m	firm	
194	**194**	cut	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertic al
195	**194**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	rare chalk frags to 0.02m	firm		
196	**196**	cut	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
197	**196**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	silt	rare chalk to 0.01m	firm		
198	**160**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	dark brow	silt	Occ. mod burnt flint and mod charcoal flecks	soft		
199	**162**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	dark brow/ black	silt	v freq burnt flint and freq charcoal fleck	soft		
200	**162**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	light brown	silty sand	Occ. chalk lump and chalk fleck	soft		
201	**164**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	dark brown	silt	Occ. burnt flint and mod chalk flecks	soft		
202	**166**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	black	silt	v freq burnt flint and v freq charcoal	soft		
203	**166**	fill	Pits160	2	natural	B	light yellow brown	silty sand	mod chalk lump	soft-mod		
204	**186**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	silt		firm		
205	**205**	cut	Str149ex	3.2	pit	B					amorphous	mod concave
206	**205**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	pit	B	mid grey brown	silt	Occ. chalk frags to 0.02m	firm		
207	**207**	cut	Str190ex	4	pit	B						
208	**207**	fill	Str190ex	4	pit	B						
209	**209**	cut	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	gentle
210	**209**	fill	Str149ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	silt	Occ. chalk frag	firm		
211	**211**	cut	Natural	Unphased	natural	B					amorphous	steep
212	**212**	fill	Natural	Unphased	natural	B	light brownish grey	silt	rare chalk 0.01m	firm		
213	**211**	fill	Natural	Unphased	natural	B	mid greyish brown	silt	rare chalk frag to 0.01m			
214	**215**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
215	**215**	cut	Str215	3.3		B					circular	steep to vertical
216	**217**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
217	**217**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
218	**219**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
219	**219**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
220	**221**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
221	**221**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
222	**221**	fill	Str215	3.3	pit	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	chalk flecks	firm		
223	**223**	cut	Str215	3.3	pit	B					circular	steep to vertical
224	**225**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
225	**225**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep to vertical
226	**227**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
227	**227**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep to

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
												vertical
228	**229**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
229	**229**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole						circular	steep to vertical
230	**231**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
231	**231**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
232	**233**	fill	Str215	3.3	pit		mid grey brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
233	**233**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
234	**235**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
235	**235**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
236	**237**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
237	**237**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
238	**239**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid grey brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
239	**239**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole						circular	steep
242	**242**	cut	Natural	Natural	natural						linear	irregular
243	**242**	fill	Natural	Natural	natural		dark brownish grey	clayey silt	chalk	grit pebbles	plastic	
244	**244**	cut	Ditch 244	3.1	natural	B					linear	irregular
245	**244**	fill	Ditch 244	3.1	natural	B	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	chalk grit and pebbles	plastic		
246	**246**	cut	Ditch 244	3.1	natural	B					linear	irregular
247	**246**	fill	Ditch 244	3.1	natural	B	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	chalk grit and pebbles	plastic		
248	**248**	cut	Ditch 244	3.1	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
249	**248**	fill	Ditch 244	3.1	posthole	B	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt	chalk grit and pebbles	plastic		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
250	**250**	cut	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B					linear corner	steep
251	**250**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B						
254	**255**	fill	Natural	Natural	Natural	B	light greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. small stones	soft		
255	**255**	cut	Natural	Natural	Natural	B					sub-circular	steep
260	**261**	fill	Pit261	Unphased	posthole	B	mid greyish yellow	clayey silt	Occ. small stones	soft		
261	**261**	cut	Pit261	Unphased	pit	B					circular	steep
262	**263**	fill	Pit263	Unphased	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. small stones	soft		
263	**263**	cut	Pit263	Unphased	posthole	B					circular	steep
264	**265**	fill	Pit265	Unphased	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt		soft		
265	**265**	cut	Pit265	Unphased	posthole	B					circular	steep
266	**267**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
267	**267**	cut	Str149	3.3	pit	B					circular	steep
268	**269**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
269	**269**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
270	**271**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
271	**271**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole						circular	steep
272	**273**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
273	**273**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
274	**275**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
275	**275**	cut	Str149	3.3	pit	B					circular	steep
276	**277**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
277	**277**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
278	**279**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
279	**279**	cut	Str149	3.3	pit	B					circular	steep
280	**281**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
281	**281**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
282	**283**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
283	**283**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
284	**285**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
285	**285**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
286	**287**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	soft		
287	**287**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
289	**290**	fill	Str215	3.3	natural	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	burnt flint	firm		
290	**290**	cut	Str215	3.3	natural	B					sub-circular	steep
291	**292**	fill	Natural	Natural	natural	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt				
292	**292**	cut	Natural	Natural	natural	B					sub-circular	gentle slope
293	**294**	fill	Pit 294	1	Pit	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
294	**294**	cut	Pit 294	1	Pit	B					amorphous	steep
295	**296**	fill	Str215	3.3	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	stone			
296	**296**	cut	Str215	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
297	**297**	fill	Str215	3.3	pit?	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		firm		
298	**298**	cut	Str215	3.3	pit?	B					sub-circular	steep
299	**302**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	plastic		
300	**302**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks			
301	**302**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags			

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
302	**302**	cut	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
303	**303**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
304	**303**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
305	**305**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
306	**305**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
307	**307**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
308	**307**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
309	**309**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
310	**309**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
311	**311**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
312	**311**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
313	**313**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
314	**313**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
315	**315**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	shar p
316	**315**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
317	**317**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
318	**317**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
319	**319**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
320	**319**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
321	**321**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
322	**321**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
323	**323**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
324	**323**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
325	**325**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
326	**325**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
327	**327**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
328	**327**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
329	**329**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	
330	**330**	cut	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B					linear	steep conv ex
331	**330**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid light pinky grey	sandy silt	freq small-med angular chalk pieces	Occ. small subangular flint stones	firm	
332	**330**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	Occ. small sub angular chalk pieces	Occ. small sub angular flint stones	soft	
333	**333**	cut	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B					linear	med slope straig ht
334	**333**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	mid light orangey grey	sandy silt	freq small-med angular pieces of chalk	Occ. small - med sub angular flint stones	firm	
335	**333**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	Occ. small sub angular flint pieces	Occ. small sub angular flint stones	firm	
336	**336**	cut	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B					linear with turn	steep conv ex
337	**336**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid/dark creamy brown	sandy silt	moderate small angular chalk pieces	soft		
338	**336**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	light yellowy white	sandy silt	freq v small angular chalk pieces	soft		
339	**339**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole						circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
340	**340**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
341	**341**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
342	**341**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
343	**344**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	flint and gravel	soft	
344	**344**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
345	**346**	fill	Str149ex	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	flint and gravel	soft	
346	**346**	cut	Str149ex	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
347	**348**	fill	Str149ex	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	flint and gravel	soft	
348	**348**	cut	Str149ex	3.3		B					circular	steep
349	**350**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	flint and gravel	soft	
350	**350**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
351	**352**	fill	Str149	3.3	pit		mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	flint and gravel	soft	
352	**352**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
353	**354**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	flint and gravel	soft	
354	**354**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
355	**356**	fill	Str149	3.3	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	flint and gravel	soft	
356	**356**	cut	Str149	3.3	posthole	B					circular	steep
357	**358**	fill	Str149ex	3.3	pit	B	dark grey	sandy silt	Occ. flint gravel	rare burnt flint and 2 scraps of burnt bone	freq chalk gravel	loose
358	**358**	cut	Str149ex	3.3	pit	B					circular	steep
359	**250**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	soft		
360	**250**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Occ. chalk frags	soft		
361	**250**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	mod chalk frags	soft		
362	**336**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid light creamy grey	sandy silt	freq small-med angular chalk pieces	Occ. med sub circular flint stones	soft	

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
363	**336**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid dark reddish brown	sandy silt	Occ. small angular chalk pieces	Occ. small med sub angular flint stones	soft	
364	**365**	fill	Str500	3.2	pit/ posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
365	**365**	cut	Str500	3.2	pit/ posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
368		cut	Str382	3.2	posthole							
369		fill	Str382	3.2	posthole							
372	**372**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
373	**372**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sand silt		soft		
374	**374**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
375	**374**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		soft		
376	**376**	cut	Str382ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
377	**376**	fill	Str382ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		
378	**378**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
379	**378**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
382	**382**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	vertical
383	**382**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	dark brownish black	sandy silt		soft		
384	**384**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	
385	**384**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B						
386	**386**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
387	**386**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
388	**388**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
389	**388**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	dark reddish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
390	**390**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
391	**390**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	mid yellowish grey	sandy silt		soft		
392	**392**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
393	**392**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		soft		
394	**394**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
395	**394**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt		soft		
396	**396**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
397	**396**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
398	**398**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	vertical
399	**398**	fill	Str382	3.2		B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		
400	**398**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B	mid blackish brown	sandy silt	chalk lumps <20mm	soft		
401	**404**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Occ. chalk frags	soft		
402	**404**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Occ. chalk frags	soft		
403	**404**	fill	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Occ. chalk frags	soft		
404	**404**	cut	Ditch250	3.2	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
405	**412**	fill	Str418	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
406	**413**	fill	Str418	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
407	**414**	fill	Str418	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
408	**415**	fill	Str418	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
409	**416**	fill	Str418	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
410	**417**	fill	Str418	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
411	**418**	fill	Str418	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
412	**412**	cut	Str418	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
413	**413**	cut	Str418	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
414	**414**	cut	Str418	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
415	**415**	cut	Str418	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
416	**416**	fill	Str418	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
417	**417**	cut	Str418	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
418	**418**	cut	Str418	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
419	**422**	cut	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B	dark reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	friable		
420	**422**	fill	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B		clayey silt	Occ. chalk stone	grit	burnt stone	friable
421	**422**	fill	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	mod flint	friable		
422	**422**	cut	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
423	**426**	fill	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. grit	friable		
424	**426**	fill	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk and flint	friable		
425	**426**	fill	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B	light reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	friable		
426	**426**	cut	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
427	**426**	fill	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	friable		
428	**430**	fill	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk and flint	friable		
429	**430**	fill	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	mod chalk and flint	loose		
430	**430**	cut	Ditch422	3.2	ditch	B					curvilinear	steep
431	**432**	fill	Ditch941	3.1	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	friable		
432	**432**	cut	Ditch941	3.1	ditch	B					curvilinear	gentle slope
433	**434**	fill	Pits418	3.1	pit	B	grey brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk and flint gravel	loose		
434	**434**	cut	Pits418	3.1	pit	B					sub-circular	gradual
435	**436**	fill	Pits418	3.1	pit	B	grey brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	loose		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
436	**436**	cut	Pits418	3.1	pit or posthole	B					circular	steep
437	**440**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	dark brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	Occ. burnt flint	soft	
438	**440**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	Occ. chalk frags	soft		
439	**440**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	mod chalk frags	soft		
440	**440**	cut	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B					linear	steep
441	**442**	fill	Pit 442	1	pit	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. small stones	chalk	friable	
442	**442**	cut	Pit 442	1	pit	B					sub-rectangular	gentle slope
443	**444**	fill	Str444	3.2	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
444	**444**	cut	Str444	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
445	**446**	fill	Str444	3.2	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
446	**446**	cut	Str444	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
447	**448**	fill	Str444	3.2	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
448	**448**	cut	Str444	3.2	pit						circular	steep
449	**450**	fill	Str444	3.2	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
450	**450**	cut	Str444	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
451	**452**	fill	Str444	3.2	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
452	**452**	cut	Str444	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
453	**454**	fill	Str444	3.2	posthole		mid/dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
454	**454**	cut	Str444	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
455	**456**	fill	PH456	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		
456	**456**	cut	PH456	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
457	**458**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
458	**458**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
459	**460**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
460	**460**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
461	**462**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		
462	**462**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
463	**464**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
464	**464**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
465	**466**	fill	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		
466	**466**	cut	Str444ex	3.2	posthole						sub-circular	steep
467	**468**	fill	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
468	**468**	cut	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
469	**470**	fill	Str444ex	3.2	posthole		mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
470	**470**	cut	Str444ex	3.2	posthole						sub-circular	steep
471	**472**	fill	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		
472	**472**	cut	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
473	**474**	fill	Str444ex	3.2	posthole		mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
474	**472**	cut	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
475	**476**	fill	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
476	**476**	cut	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
477		fill	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid /light greyish brown / brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
478	**478**	cut	Str444ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
479	**480**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
480	**480**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
481	**482**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		
482	**482**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
483	**484**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		
484	**484**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
485	**486**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
486	**486**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole						curvilinear	steep
487	**488**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
488	**488**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
489	**490**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
490	**490**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
491	**492**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
492	**492**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
493	**494**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
494	**494**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
495	**496**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
496	**496**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
497	**498**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
498	**498**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
499	**500**	fill	Str500	3.2			mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
500	**500**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
501	**502**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
502	**502**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
503	**504**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
504	**504**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
505	**506**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
506	**506**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
507	**508**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
508	**508**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
509	**510**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
510	**510**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
511	**512**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
512	**512**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
513	**514**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
514	**514**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
515	**516**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
516	**516**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
517	**518**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
518	**518**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
519	**520**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
520	**520**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
521	**522**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
522	**520**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
523	**524**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
524	**524**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertic

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
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525	**526**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
526	**526**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
527	**528**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
528	**528**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
529	**530**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
530	**530**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
531	**532**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
532	**532**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
533	**534**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
534	**534**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
535	**536**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
536	**536**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
537	**538**	fill	Str520ex	3.2	posthole		dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
538	**538**	cut	Str520ex	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
539	**540**	fill	Str520ex	3.2	pit		dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
540	**540**	cut	Str520ex	3.2	pit						circular	gentle
541	**542**	fill	Str520ex	3.2	pit		dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Occ. chalk flecks	firm		
542	**542**	cut	Str520ex	3.2	posthole						circular	gentle
543	**543**	cut	Str382	3.2	posthole	B					circular	
544	**543**	fill	Str382	3.2	posthole	B						
545	**545**	cut	Ditch101	3.2	ditch						rectangular	gentle slope
546	**545**	fill	Ditch101	3.2	ditch	B	light greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk lumps to 3cm	soft		
547	**547**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
548	**547**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
549	**549**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
550	**549**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
551	**552**	fill	PH552	3.2	posthole		dark reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
552	**552**	cut	PH552	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
553	**554**	fill	PH554	3.2	posthole		dark reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
554	**554**	cut	PH554	3.2	posthole						sub-circular	steep
555	**556**	fill	PH556	3.2	posthole		dark reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
556	**556**	cut	PH556	3.2	posthole						sub-circular	steep
557	**558**	cut	PH558	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones and chalk	loose		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
558	**558**	cut	PH558	3.2	posthole	B					circular	gentle
559	**560**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt		friable		
560	**560**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
561	**562**	fill	PH562	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
562	**562**	cut	PH562	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
563	**564**	fill	Str520	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk frags	firm		
564	**564**	cut	Str520	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep / vertical
565	**566**	fill	Natural	3.2	pit	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. small stones	friable		
566	**566**	cut	Natural	3.2	pit	B					amorphous	irregular
567	**568**	fill	Str500	3.2	posthole		mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
568	**568**	cut	Str500	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
569	**570**	fill	Natural	Natural	natural	B	light greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. small stones	friable		
570	**570**	cut	Natural	Natural	natural	B					sub-circular	steep / gentle
571	**552**	fill	PH552	3.2	posthole	B	dark brownish red	silty sand		loose		
572	**573**	fill	Ditch941	3.1	ditch / hedge	B	greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	chalk gravel	burnt flint	loose
573	**573**	cut	Ditch941	3.1	ditch / hedge?	B					linear	steep
574		layer	Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel	loose	
575	**576**	fill	Ditch941	3.1	ditch /	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	loose		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
					hedge?							
576	**576**	cut	Ditch941	3.1	ditch / hedge?	B					linear	gradual
577	**578**	fill	Ditch941	3.1	ditch / hedge?	B	orange brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	loose		
578	**578**	cut	Ditch941	3.1	ditch / hedge?	B					linear	gradual
579	**580**	fill	Posts580	3.2	posthole	B	brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
580	**580**	cut	Posts580	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
581	**582**	fill	Posts580	3.2	posthole	B	brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
582	**582**	cut	Posts580	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
583	**584**	fill	Posts580	3.2	posthole	B	brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
584	**584**	cut	Posts580	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
585	**586**	fill	Posts580	3.2	posthole	B	brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint and chalk gravel	soft		
586	**586**	cut	Posts580	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
587	**587**	cut	Natural	Natural	ditch	B					rectangular	gentle
588	**587**	fill	Natural	Natural	ditch / hedge	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	large chalk lumps to 5cm	soft		
589	**589**	cut	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B					linear	straight then concave
590	**589**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	off white	chalk dust	none	soft		
591	**589**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	off white	chalk dust	mod chalk lumps	mod		
592	**589**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	light brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk lumps and fleck	soft		
593	**589**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk fleck	mod charcoal	soft	

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
594	**589**	fill	Ditch183	3.3	ditch	B	light brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk fleck	soft		
595	**595**	cut	Pit595	3.2	pit	B					sub-rectangular	vertical
596	**595**	fill	Pit595	3.2	animal burial	B						
597	**596**	fill	Pit595	3.2	animal burial	B	dark pinkish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		
598	**598**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B						
599	**598**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B						
600	**600**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole						sub-circular	steep
601	**600**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid dark greyish brown	clayey silt	chalk and charcoal lumps	loose		
602	**602**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
603	**602**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid dark greyish brown	clayey silt	chalk and charcoal lumps	loose		
604	**604**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole						sub-circular	steep
605	**604**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole		mid dark brown	clayey silt	chalk and charcoal lumps	loose		
606	**606**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
607	**606**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	stones and charcoal lumps	loose		
608	**608**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt	pebbles stones chalk lumps	friable		
609	**610**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	rare small stones	loose		
610	**610**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
611	**612**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
612	**612**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
613	**614**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stone	chalk nodule	loose	
614	**614**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
615	**616**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	stone and chalk	loose		
616	**616**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
617	**618**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones and chalk	loose		
618	**618**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
619	**620**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
620	**620**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
621	**622**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones and chalk	loose		
622	**622**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
623	**624**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones and chalk	loose		
624	**624**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
625	**626**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		loose		
626	**626**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					curvilinear	steep
627	**628**	fill	Ditch628	3.2	ditch	B	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	Occ. chalk	friable		
628	**628**	cut	Ditch628	3.2	posthole	B					curvilinear	steep
629	**629**	cut	Ditch629	3.2	ditch	B					linear	gentle
630	**629**	fill	Ditch629	3.2	ditch	B	mid brown	silty sand	Occ. chalk lump	small flint	mod chalk fleck	soft
631	**631**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
632	**631**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt		friable		
633	**631**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	loose		
634	**634**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
635	**634**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
636	**636**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
637	**636**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	some charcoal	loose	
638	**636**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt	stone <0.05m and sand pockets	friable		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
639	**639**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
640	**640**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	charcoal lumps	loose		
641	**639**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt		chalk lumps and sand lenses		
642	**642**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
643	**642**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	loose		
644	**642**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown clayey silt	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses			
645	**645**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
646	**645**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid yellowish brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
647	**647**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
648	**647**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
649	**649**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
650	**649**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
651	**651**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
652	**651**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
653	**653**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
654	**653**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey	clayey silt	sand lenses	loose		
655	**653**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
656	**656**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
657	**656**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
658	**658**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
659	**658**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
660	**660**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
661	**660**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
662	**662**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
663	**662**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clay silt		loose		
664	**662**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		loose		
665	**665**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
666	**665**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
667	**667**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle and vertical
668	**667**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		friable		
669	**669**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
670	**669**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey brown	clayey silt	charcoal lumps / flecks	loose		
671	**669**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		loose		
672	**672**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
673	**672**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid dark grey brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps			
674	**674**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
675	**674**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and stones	loose		
676	**676**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
677	**676**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey brown	clayey silt	charcoal lumps	friable		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
678	**676**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps	friable		
679	**679**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
680	**679**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Occ. charcoal	flecks / stones	loose	
681	**679**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	chalk lumps and sand lenses	friable		
682	**682**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
683	**682**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		loose		
684	**682**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt		loose		
685	**685**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
686	**685**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey	clayey silt	pebbles / stones 0.05	charcoal lumps / flecks	loose	
687	**685**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	sand / gravel lenses	friable		
688	**688**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
689	**688**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey	clayey silt	pebbles / stones <0.05m	charcoal lumps	flecks	loose
690	**688**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	clayey silt	sand / gravel lenses / patches	friable		
691	**691**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
692	**691**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid dark brown	clayey silt	Occ. charcoal lumps / sand lenses			
693	**693**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					circular	gentle
694	**693**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	chalky silt				
695	**695**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
696	**696**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	chalky clay	Occ. grit / fine gravel			
697	**697**	cut	Str598	3.2	pit	B					circular	steep
698	**697**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	chalky silt				
699	**699**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					circular	gentl

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
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700	**699**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	silt				
701	**701**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
702	**701**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	silt				
703	**704**	fill	Pits704	1	pit	B	mid grey brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
704	**704**	cut	Pits704	1	pit	B					sub-circular	shallow
705	**705**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
706	**705**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
707	**707**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	nr vertical
708	**707**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	brown / grey	sand	silt	loose		
709	**709**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
710	**709**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid brownish grey	sandy silt		soft		
711		layer	Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel	loose	
712		layer	Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel	loose	
713		layer	Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel	loose	
714		layer	Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel	loose	
715		layer	Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel	loose	
716	**716**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
717	**716**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
718	**718**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
719	**718**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
720	**720**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	pit	B					circular	steep
721	**720**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
722	**722**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
723	**722**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
724	**724**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
725	**724**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
726	**726**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
727	**726**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
728	**728**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
729	**728**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
730	**730**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
731	**730**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
732	**732**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
733	**732**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
734	**734**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
735	**734**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
736	**736**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
737	**736**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
738	**738**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
739	**738**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
740	**740**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
741	**740**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
742	**742**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
743	**743**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
744	**744**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole						circular	
745	**744**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B						
746	**746**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
747	**746**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
748	**748**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
749	**748**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	none	soft		
750	**750**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
751	**750**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	reddish brown	sandy silt	chalk	soft		
752	**752**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
753	**752**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
754	**754**	cut	Pit754	2	natural	B					sub-circular	steep
755	**754**	fill	Pit754	2	posthole	B	mid dark reddish brown	sandy silt	rare charcoal	soft		
756	**754**	fill	Pit754	2	posthole	B	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	none	soft		
757	**757**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					circular	moderate
758	**757**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	fine sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	compact		
759	**759**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
760	**759**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
761	**759**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
762	**762**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
763	**762**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
764	**764**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
765	**764**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
766	**766**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
767	**766**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
768	**768**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
769	**789**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt		loose		
770	**768**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	coo flint	loose		
771	**771**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
772	**771**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	light brown and dark grey mix	sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
773	**771**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	friable		
774	**774**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
775	**774**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. subangular flints and chalk frags	loose		
776	**776**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
777	**776**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
778	**778**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
779	**778**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
780	**780**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
781	**780**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	light brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
782	**780**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
783	**783**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
784	**783**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	chalk	loose		
785	**785**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
786	**785**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
787	**746**	cut	Ditch6	3.2	ditch	B					slightly curving linear	mod conc ave
788	**787**	fill	Ditch6	3.2	ditch	B	mid grey brown / light brown on upper western side	chalky silt	Occ. chalk frags	firm		
789	**787**	fill	Ditch6	3.2	ditch	B	mid brown	silt	Occ. chalk frag to 0.01m	firm		
790	**787**	fill	Ditch6	3.2	ditch	B	dark brown	silt	Occ. sub angular stone to 0.1m	firm		
791	**791**	cut	Ditch 791	3.2	gully	B					linear	steep
792	**791**	fill	Ditch 791	3.2	gully	B	dark brown	silt	Occ. rounded stones to 0.1m	firm		
793	**794**	fill	Pit794	2	pit/tree throw	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones	chalk	rare	loose
794	**794**	cut	Pit794	2	pit/tree throw?	B					amorphous	steep
795	**795**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
796	**795**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
797	**797**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
798	**797**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
799	**799**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
800	**799**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
801	**801**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
802	**801**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt		loose		
803	**803**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					amorphous	steep
804	**803**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		loose		
805	**805**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
806	**805**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
807	**807**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
808	**807**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
809	**809**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
810	**809**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
811	**811**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentl e slope
812	**811**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
813	**813**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
814	**813**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		loose		
815	**815**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
816	**815**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
817	**817**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
818	**817**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		loose		
819	**819**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
820	**819**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	dark brown	sandy silt		loose		
821	**821**	cut	Str757	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
822	**821**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt		loose		
823	**821**	fill	Str757	3.2	posthole	B	dark grey	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
824	**824**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
825	**824**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	silt sand	Occ. chalk	loose		
826	**826**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-rectangular	steep
827	**827**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
828	**828**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
829	**828**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
830	**830**	cut	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	mod
831	**830**	fill	Str757ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	loose		
832	**833**	fill	Pit 833	1	pit	B					circular	shall ow
833	**833**	cut	Pit 833	1	pit	B					circular	shall ow
834	**835**	fill	Str500ex	3.2	pit	B	mid grey brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
835	**835**	cut	Str500ex	3.2	pit	B					circular	shall ow
836	**837**	fill	Str500ex	3.2	pit/ posthole	B	mid grey brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	firm		
837	**837**	cut	Str500ex	3.2	pit/ posthole	B					circular	steep
838	**838**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	irreg ular
839	**838**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. med angular chalk lumps	soft		
840	**840**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
841	**840**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	Occ. small angular chalk lumps and flint stones. Occ charcoal			
842	**842**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	b					circular	nr vertic

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
												al sides
843	**842**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	Occ. small angular chalk lumps	soft		
844	**844**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	3					circular	steep
845	**844**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light yellowish brown	silty sand	large patches degraded chalk	soft		
846	**844**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid dark reddish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk lumps	soft		
847	**847**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
848	**847**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light greyish yellow	silty sand	degraded chalk	soft		
849	**847**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. small angular chalk and flints	Occ. charcoal	soft	
850	**850**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep irregular
851	**850**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light mid yellowish brown	silty sand	Occ. alluvial flint			
852	**850**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid dark reddish brown	sandy silt	Occ. small angular chalk and charcoal	soft		
853	**853**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
854	**853**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light creamy brown	sandy silt	freq med lumps angular chalk	soft		
855	**853**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid dark blackish brown	sandy silt	Occ. chalk	soft		
856	**856**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
857	**856**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid yellowish brown	silty sand				
858	**856**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light white	chalk	layer of compacted redeposited material	firm		
859	**859**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
860	**859**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
864	**864**	fill	Pit_865	3.2	pit	B	dark brownish grey	clayey silt		friable		
865	**865**	fill	Pit_865	3.2	pit	B					circular	vertical
866	**867**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
867	**867**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
868	**869**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
869	**869**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
870	**871**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
871	**871**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	b					circular	vertical
872	**873**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
873	**873**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
874	**875**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
875	**875**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
876	**877**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
877	**877**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
878	**879**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
879	**879**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
880	**880**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
881	**881**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
882	**883**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole		light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
883	**883**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
884	**885**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
885	**885**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
886	**887**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole		light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
887	**887**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
888	**889**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	firm		
889	**889**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole						circular	steep
890	**890**	cut	Spread	2	spread	B					amorphous	gentle
891	**890**	fill	Spread	2	spread	B	dark brown	silt		firm		
892	**892**	cut	Ditch 892	3.2	ditch	B					linear	gentle slope
893	**892**	fill	Ditch 892	3.2	ditch	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	large chalk lumps to 50mm	soft		
894	**895**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	chalk	friable	
895	**895**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
896	**897**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	chalk	friable	
897	**897**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
898	**899**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	light grey brown	clay silt	Occ. small stones	chalk	friable	
899	**899**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	pit	B					circular	steep
900	**901**	fill	PH901	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones	rare	random	loose
901	**901**	cut	PH901	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
902	**856**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	dark blackish brown	sandy silt	abundant charcoal			
903	**856**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	sandy silt	freq large angular chalk lumps			
904	**904**	cut	PH910	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
905	**904**	fill	PH910	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	silt	Occ. chalk to 0.01m	firm		
906	**906**	cut	PH910	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
907	**906**	fill	PH910	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	silt		firm		
908	**909**	cut	PH910	3.2	posthole	B					circular	steep
909	**908**	fill	PH910	3.2	posthole	B	mid brown	silt				
910	**910**	cut	PH910	3.2	posthole	B					circular	gentle
911	**910**	fill	PH910	3.2	posthole	B						
912	**912**	cut	Str598	3.2	gully	B					linear	gentle
913	**912**	fill	Str598	3.2	gully	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt	freq chalk lumps			
914	**914**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
915	**914**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt				
916	**916**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	vertical
917	**916**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt	freq chalk			
918	**918**	cut	Str598	3.2	post trench	B					curvilinear	steep
919	**918**	fill	Str598	3.2	post trench	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt				
920	**920**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
921	**920**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt				
922	**922**	cut	Str598	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
923	**922**	fill	Str598	3.2	posthole	B	light brown	chalky clayey silt				
924	**924**	cut	Ditch941	3.1	gully	B						
925	**924**	fill	Ditch941	3.1	gully	B	mid brown	silt	Occ. small flint	soft		
926	**926**	cut	Ditch941	3.1	gully	B					linear	gentl

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
												e
927	**926**	fill	Ditch941	3.1	gully	B	mid brown	silt	Occ. flint	soft		
928	**928**	cut	Ditch941	3.1	gully	B					linear	gentle
929	**928**	fill	Ditch941	3.1	gully	B	mid brown	silt	Occ. flint	soft		
930		layer	Spread	2		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
931		layer	Spread	2		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
932		layer	Spread	2		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
933		layer	Spread	2		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
934		layer	Spread	2		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
935		layer	Spread	2		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
936		layer	Spread	2		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
937		layer	Spread	2		B	mid light brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
938			Spread	2		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
939		layer	Spread	2		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
940		layer	Spread	2		B	light mid brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	Occ. chalk lump and fleck	soft	
941	**941**	cut	Ditch941	3.1	ditch	B					linear	gentle
942	**941**	fill	Ditch941	3.1	ditch	B	mid brown	silt	rare subangular stones to	firm		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
									0.01m			
943	**943**	cut	Gully943	3.2	gully	B					linear	gentle
944	**943**	fill	Gully943	3.2	gully	B	mid brown	silt		firm		
945	**945**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular?	gentle
946	**945**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
947	**947**	cut	Natural	Natural	natural	B					amorphous	steep
948	**947**	fill	Natural	Natural	natural	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Occ. flint	chalk grit	soft	
949	**949**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					sub-circular	gentle
950	**949**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
951	**951**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
954	**953**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	dark reddish brown	sandy silt		soft		
955	**955**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole?	B					circular	vertical
956	**955**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole?	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	chalk frags	soft		
957	**957**	cut	Str382ex	3.2	posthole	B					circular	gentle
958	**957**	fill	Str382ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
961	**961**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B						
962	**961**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B						
963	**963**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B					circular	vertical
964	**963**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	chalk frags	soft		
965	**963**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole	B	mid blackish brown	sandy silt		soft		

Context	Cut	Type	Group	Phase	Desc.	Tr	Colour	Fine	Coarse	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side
966	**967**	fill	Pit_967	3.2	pit?	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	small stones	rare	random	loose
967	**967**	cut	Pit_967	3.2	pit?	B					amorphous	steep
968	**969**	fill	natural	natural	posthole	B	mid red brown	sandy silt	rare random small stones	loose		
969	**969**	cut	natural	natural	posthole	B					sub-circular	steep
970	**970**	cut	Ditch970	2	ditch/ beamslot	B					linear	steep
971	**970**	fill	Ditch970	2	ditch/ beam slot	B	reddish brown	sand	silt	soft		
972	**972**	cut	Str382ex	3.2		B					sub-circular	irregular
973	**972**	fill	Str382ex	3.2	posthole	B	dark greyish brown	sandy silt		soft		
974	**972**	fill	Str382ex	3.2	posthole	B	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	fine gravel	soft		
975	**975**	cut	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole							
976	**975**	fill	Enclosure 3	3.2	posthole							
977			Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel		
978			Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel	loose	
979			Spread	2		B	dark brown	sandy silt	Occ. burnt flint	flint and chalk gravel	loose	

Appendix C. Concordance tables for Structures

Structure 418

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone
14	**15**	fill			1 (MBA)		
15	**15**	cut					
16	**17**	fill					
17	**17**	cut					
405	**412**	fill					
412	**412**	cut					
406	**413**	fill					
413	**413**	cut					
407	**414**	fill					
414	**414**	cut					
408	**415**	fill					
415	**415**	cut					
409	**416**	fill					
416	**416**	cut					
410	**417**	fill			1 (BA)		
417	**417**	cut					
411	**418**	fill			3 (Meso – IA)		x
418	**418**	cut					

Table C1: Phase 3.1, Structure 418 concordance table (BA=Bronze Age; MBA=Middle Bronze Age; Meso=Mesolithic; IA=Iron Age)

Structure 598

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	RC date (Appendix E)
23	**23**	cut					
24	**23**	fill					
25	**25**	cut					
26	**25**	cut					
27	**27**	cut					
28	**27**	fill					
29	**29**	cut					
30	**29**	fill					
598	**598**	cut					
599	**598**	fill			1 (Meso/EN)	X	
600	**600**	cut					
601	**600**	fill					
602	**602**	cut					
603	**602**	fill		2 sherds (DR); 12g			
604	**604**	cut					
605	**604**	fill		3 sherds (DR); 47g		X	

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	RC date (Appendix E)
606	**606**	cut					
607	**606**	fill		6 sherds (DR); 7g			
608	**606**	fill					1440-1291 cal BC
631	**631**	cut					
632	**631**	fill					
633	**631**	fill			1 (Meso-EBA)		
634	**634**	cut					
635	**634**	fill					
636	**636**	cut					
637	**636**	fill					
638	**636**	fill					
639	**639**	cut					
641	**639**	fill					
640	**639**	fill					
642	**642**	cut					
643	**642**	fill					
644	**642**	fill					
645	**645**	cut					
646	**645**	fill					
647	**647**	cut					
648	**647**	fill					
649	**649**	cut					
650	**649**	fill		1 sherd (EN); 2g			
651	**651**	cut					
652	**651**	fill					
653	**653**	cut					
654	**653**	fill					
655	**653**	fill					
656	**656**	cut					
657	**656**	fill					
658	**658**	cut					
659	**658**	fill					
660	**660**	cut					
661	**660**	fill					
662	**662**	cut					
663	**662**	fill					
664	**662**	fill					
665	**665**	cut					
666	**665**	fill					
667	**667**	cut					
668	**667**	fill					
669	**669**	cut					
670	**669**	fill					
671	**669**	fill					
672	**672**	cut					
673	**672**	fill					

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	RC date (Appendix E)
674	**674**	cut					
675	**674**	fill					
676	**676**	cut					
677	**676**	fill					
678	**676**	fill					
679	**679**	cut					
680	**679**	fill					
681	**679**	fill					
682	**682**	cut					
683	**682**	fill					
684	**682**	fill		1 sherd (DR); 5g			
685	**685**	cut					
686	**685**	fill					
687	**685**	fill		Burnt clay			
688	**688**	cut					
689	**688**	fill					
690	**688**	fill					
691	**691**	cut					
692	**691**	fill					
693	**693**	cut					
694	**693**	fill		1 sherd (DR); 11g			
695	**695**	cut					
696	**696**	fill					
697	**697**	cut					
698	**697**	fill					
699	**699**	cut					
700	**699**	fill					
70	**70**	cut					
71	**70**	fill					
701	**701**	cut					
702	**701**	fill					
912	**912**	cut					
913	**912**	fill					
914	**914**	cut					
915	**914**	fill		1 sherd (DR); 7g			
916	**916**	cut					
917	**916**	fill					
918	**918**	cut					
919	**918**	fill					
920	**920**	cut					
921	**920**	fill					
922	**922**	cut					
923	**922**	fill					

Table C2: Phase 3.2, Structure 598, Finds Data Table (DR=Deverel-Rimbury; EN=Early Neolithic; EBA=Early Bronze Age)

Structure 757

Context	Cut	Type	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	RC date (Appendix E)
559	**560**	fill				
560	**560**	cut				
609	**610**	fill				
610	**610**	cut				
611	**612**	fill				
612	**612**	cut				
613	**614**	fill				
614	**614**	cut				
615	**616**	fill				
616	**616**	cut				
617	**618**	fill				
618	**618**	cut				
619	**620**	fill		1 x MBA-IA	x	
620	**620**	cut				
621	**622**	fill				
622	**622**	cut				
623	**624**	cut				
624	**624**	cut				
757	**757**	cut				
758	**757**	fill	5 sherds (DR); 3g			
759	**759**	cut				
760	**759**	fill	2 sherds (DR); 14g			
761	**759**	fill				
762	**762**	cut				
763	**762**	fill				
764	**764**	cut				
765	**764**	fill				
766	**766**	cut				
767	**766**	fill				
768	**768**	cut				
769	**768**	fill				
770	**768**	fill				
771	**771**	cut				
772	**771**	fill				
773	**771**	fill	1 sherd (DR); 5g			1451-1296 cal BC
774	**774**	cut				
775	**774**	fill				
776	**776**	cut				
777	**776**	fill				
778	**778**	cut				

Context	Cut	Type	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	RC date (Appendix E)
779	**778**	fill				
780	**780**	cut				
781	**780**	fill				
782	**780**	fill				
783	**783**	cut				
784	**783**	fill				
785	**785**	cut				
786	**785**	fill				
795	**795**	cut				
796	**795**	fill				
797	**797**	cut				
798	**797**	fill				
799	**799**	cut				
800	**799**	fill				
801	**801**	cut				
802	**801**	fill		1 (MBA -IA)		
803	**803**	cut				
804	**803**	fill				
805	**805**	cut				
806	**805**	fill				
807	**807**	cut				
808	**807**	fill				
809	**809**	cut				
810	**809**	fill				
811	**811**	cut				
812	**811**	fill				
813	**813**	cut				
814	**813**	fill				
815	**815**	cut				
816	**815**	fill	1 sherd (EN); 7g			
817	**817**	cut				
818	**817**	fill				
819	**819**	cut				
820	**819**	fill				
821	**821**	cut				
822	**821**	fill				
823	**821**	fill				
824	**824**	fill				
825	**824**	fill				
826	**826**	cut				

Context	Cut	Type	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	RC date (Appendix E)
827	**826**	fill				
828	**828**	cut				
829	**828**	fill				
830	**830**	cut				
831	**830**	fill	1 sherd (DR); 9g			

Table C3: Phase 3.2, Structure 757, Finds Data Table (DR=Deverel-Rimbury; EN=Early Neolithic; MBA=Middle Bronze Age; IA = Iron Age)

Structure 444

Context	Cut	Type	Animal bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint
443	**444**	fill				
444	**444**	cut				
445	**446**	fill				
446	**446**	cut				
447	**448**	fill				
448	**448**	cut				
449	**450**	fill	X			
450	**450**	cut				
451	**452**	fill		1 sherd (DR); 2g		
452	**452**	cut				
453	**454**	fill				
454	**454**	cut				
465	**466**	fill				
466	**466**	cut				
467	**468**	fill				
468	**468**	cut				
469	**470**	fill				
470	**470**	cut				
471	**472**	fill				
472	**472**	cut				
474	**474**	cut				
473	**474**	fill				
475	**476**	fill				
476	**476**	cut				
477	**478**	fill				
478	**478**	cut				

Table C4: Phase 3.2, Structure 444, Finds Data Table (DR=Deverel-Rimbury)

Structure 500

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone	Radiocarbon date (Appendix E)
364	**365**	fill					saddle	

							quern (s.f.5)	
365	**365**	cut						
487	**488**	fill						
488	**488**	cut						
489	**490**	fill						
490	**490**	cut						
491	**492**	fill		1 sherd (DR); 5g				
492	**492**	cut						
493	**494**	fill						
494	**494**	cut						
495	**496**	fill						1191-941calBC
496	**496**	cut	Sheep/goat; Reddeer					
497	**498**	fill						
498	**498**	cut						
499	**500**	fill						
500	**500**	cut						
501	**502**	fill						
502	**502**	cut						
503	**504**	fill						
504	**504**	cut						
505	**506**	fill						
506	**506**	cut						
507	**508**	fill						
508	**508**	cut						
509	**510**	fill						
510	**510**	cut						
511	**512**	fill						
512	**512**	cut						
513	**514**	fill						
514	**514**	cut						
515	**516**	fill						
516	**516**	cut						
517	**518**	fill						
518	**518**	cut						
567	**568**	fill						
568	**568**	cut						
834	**835**	fill						
835	**835**	cut						
836	**837**	fill		4 sherds (DR); 12g	3 (Meso-EBA)	x		
837	**837**	cut						

Table C5: Phase 3.2, Structure 500, Finds Data Table (DR=Deverel-Rimbury; Meso-EBA= Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age)

Structure 520

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint
519	**520**	fill			1 (undated)	x
520	**520**	cut				
522	**520**	cut				
521	**522**	fill				
523	**524**	fill				
524	**524**	cut				
525	**526**	fill				
526	**526**	cut				
527	**528**	fill	x	8 sherds (DR);139g	1 (undated)	x
528	**528**	cut				
529	**530**	fill		2 sherds (DR); 9g		
530	**530**	cut				x
531	**532**	fill				
532	**532**	cut				
533	**534**	cut				
534	**534**	cut				
535	**536**	fill				
536	**536**	cut				
563	**564**	fill				
564	**564**	cut				
537	**538**	fill				
538	**538**	cut				
539	**540**	fill				
540	**540**	cut				

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint
541	**542**	fill				
542	**542**	cut				

Table C6: Phase 3.2, Structure 520, Finds Data Table (DR=Deverel-Rimbury)

Structure 382

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone
67	**68**	fill					
68	**68**	cut					
69	**79**	fill					
79	**79**	cut					
80	**81**	fill					
81	**81**	cut					
82	**83**	fill					
83	**83**	cut					
84	**85**	fill					
85	**85**	cut					
86	**85**	fill					
368	**368**	cut					
369	**368**	fill					
372	**372**	cut					
373	**372**	fill					
374	**374**	cut					
375	**374**	fill					
376	**376**	cut					
377	**376**	fill					
378	**378**	cut					
379	**378**	fill					

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone
382	**382**	cut					
383	**382**	fill					
384	**384**	cut					
385	**384**	fill		1 sherd (DR); 30g			
386	**386**	cut					
387	**386**	fill			1 x undated		
388	**388**	cut					
389	**388**	fill					
390	**390**	cut					
391	**390**	fill					
392	**392**	cut					
393	**392**	fill					
394	**394**	cut					
395	**394**	fill					
396	**396**	cut					
397	**396**	fill				x	
398	**398**	cut					
399	**398**	fill					
400	**398**	fill				x	
543	**543**	cut					
544	**543**	fill					
957	**957**	cut					
958	**957**	fill					
972	**972**	cut					
973	**972**	fill					
974	**972**	fill			1 (MBA-IA)	x	

Table C7: Phase 3.2, Structure 382, Finds concordance table (DR= Deverel-Rimbury; MBA=Middle Bronze Age; IA=Iron Age)

Structure 149

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint
148	**149**	fill		1 sherd (DR); 9g	1 x Meso\ENeo	
149	**149**	cut				
150	**151**	fill				
151	**151**	cut				
152	**153**	fill				
153	**153**	cut				
154	**155**	fill				
155	**155**	cut				
156	**157**	fill				
157	**157**	cut				
186	**186**	cut				
187	**186**	fill				
188	**186**	fill				
189	**186**	fill				
192	**192**	cut				
193	**192**	fill			1 x Meso-EBA	
194	**194**	cut				
195	**194**	fill				
196	**196**	cut				
197	**196**	fill		2 sherds (DR); 1g		
204	**186**	fill				
205	**205**	cut				
206	**205**	fill				
209	**209**	cut				
210	**209**	fill				
266	**267**	fill				
267	**267**	cut				
268	**269**	fill				
269	**269**	cut				
270	**271**	fill				
271	**271**	cut				
272	**273**	fill				
273	**273**	cut				
274	**275**	fill				
275	**275**	cut				
276	**277**	fill				
277	**277**	cut				

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint
278	**279**	fill		7 sherds (DR); 16g		
279	**279**	cut				
280	**281**	fill				
281	**281**	cut				
282	**283**	fill		5 sherd (EN); 15g		
283	**283**	cut				
284	**285**	fill				
285	**285**	cut				
286	**287**	fill		1 sherd (DR); 1g		
287	**287**	cut				
343	**344**	fill				
344	**344**	cut				
345	**346**	fill		2 sherds (DR); 2g		
346	**346**	cut				
347	**348**	fill				
348	**348**	cut				
349	**350**	fill				
350	**350**	cut				
351	**352**	fill				
352	**352**	cut				
353	**354**	fill				
354	**354**	cut				
355	**356**	fill				
356	**356**	cut				
357	**358**	fill	x			
358	**358**	cut				

Table C8: Phase 3.2, Structure 149, Finds concordance table. (Mseo=Mesolithic; Neo=Neolithic;EN= Early Neolithic; DR=Deverel-Rimbury)

Structure 215

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone
53	**55**	fill					
54	**55**	fill					
55	**55**	cut					
56	**58**	fill					
57	**58**	fill					
58	**58**	cut					
214	**215**	fill				x	
215	**215**	cut					
216	**217**	fill			2 x Meso\EN		Sandstone

Context	Cut	Type	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone
							processor
217	**217**	cut					
218	**219**	fill					
219	**219**	cut					
220	**221**	fill					
221	**221**	cut					
222	**223**	fill	x	6 sherds (DR); 28g		x	
223	**223**	cut					
224	**225**	fill					
225	**225**	cut					
226	**227**	fill				x	
227	**227**	cut					
228	**229**	fill					
229	**229**	cut	x				
230	**231**	fill					
231	**231**	cut					
232	**233**	fill					
233	**233**	cut					
234	**235**	fill					
235	**235**	cut					
236	**237**	fill					
237	**237**	cut					
238	**239**	fill					
239	**239**	cut					
289	**290**	fill	x	1 sherd (BK); 2g; 7 sherds (DR) 24g	12 x MBA-IA	x	
290	**290**	cut					
295	**296**	fill					Flint hammerstone
296	**296**	cut					
297	**298**	fill	x	3 sherds (DR) 9g	1 x LN-BA	x	
298	**298**	cut					

Table C9: Phase 3.2, Structure 215, Finds concordance table (Mseo=Mesolithic; Neo=Neolithic;EN= Early Neolithic; DR=Deverel-Rimbury; BK=Beaker)

Structure 190

Context	Cut	Type	Description	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone
89	**90**	fill	pit			2 x MBA\IA		
90	**90**	cut	pit					
91	**91**	cut	pit					
92	**91**	fill	pit		1 sherd (DR); 1g			

Context	Cut	Type	Description	Bone	Ceramic	Flint	Burnt flint	Stone
158	**158**	cut	posthole					
159	**158**	fill	posthole	x	3 sherds (EIA) 51g	3 x Neo\EBA	x	
168	**168**	cut	post hole					
169	**168**	fill	post hole					
170	**170**	cut	post hole					
171	**170**	fill	post hole					
172	**172**	cut	post hole					
173	**173**	fill	post hole					
174	**174**	cut	post hole					
175	**174**	fill	post hole					
190	**190**	cut	post hole					
191	**190**	fill	post hole	x				
146	**147**	fill	pit					
147	**147**	cut	pit					
207	**207**	cut	pit					
208	**207**	fill	pit		1 sherd (MIA); 26g			

Table C10: Phase 4, Structure 190, Finds concordance table (Mseo=Mesolithic; Neo=Neolithic;EN= Early Neolithic; DR=Deverel-Rimbury; BK=Beaker)

Appendix D. Finds Reports

D.1 Earlier Prehistoric Pottery

By Mark Knight

Introduction

D.1.1 The assemblage of earlier prehistoric pottery comprised 240 sherds weighing 1814g (MSW 7.5g; Table D1.1). The assemblage condition was good and included mostly small (77.9%) and medium-sized fragments (20.4%). Feature sherds were infrequent (25 rims, 50 decorated pieces and 4 base parts). Twelve different fabrics were identified and these included hard, medium hard and soft types with crushed shell, crushed flint, grog and/or sand inclusions/opening materials. Deverel-Rimbury or Middle Bronze Age forms dominated the assemblage in terms of sherd numbers (52.1%), and weight (57.3%), followed by Beaker (24.6% and 25.1%) and Early Neolithic/Mildenhall pottery (20.8% and 15.1%). The remainder of the collection was made-up by a small number of Early Bronze Age/Collared Urn fragments (2.5% by number and 2.4% by weight).

	Sherds	Weight	MSW	Fabric	Rim	Dec.	Base	MNV
Early Neolithic/Mildenhall	50	275g	5.5g	4, 5, 6, 8	6	2	0	18
Beaker	59	456g	7.7g	1, 2, 3, 6	8	40	0	25
Collared Urn/EBA	6	43g	7.1g	3	0	3	0	4
Deverel-Rimbury	125	1040g	8.3g	6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12	11	5	4	54
Total:	*240*	*1814g*	*7.5g*	*12*	*25*	*50*	*4*	*101*

Table D1.1: Assemblage composition (including fabric range, feature sherd frequency and minimum number of vessels).

D.1.2 Fabric Series:

1.Medium hard with frequent very small angular grog and common small sand.
2.Hard with abundant small sand and frequent small quartz.
3.Medium with abundant small, medium and large grog (soapy).
4.Hard with frequent small crushed flint (abrasive).
5.Hard with frequent medium and large flint and common sand (abrasive).
6.Soft-medium with abundant small crushed shell.
7.Medium with moderate large grog (grog has abundant shell inclusions).
8.Hard with common crushed flint and common small sand (Compact).
9.Very hard with moderate-common large grog and moderate-rare very small shell.
10.Soft with common small sand and regular small chalk lumps.
11.Medium with regular large grog and moderate flint (soapy).
12.Medium with abundant small quartz sand.

Earlier Neolithic/Mildenhall

D.1.3 The Early Neolithic collection (Table D1.2) included fragments of what appeared to be an open, classic carinated bowl (Context 293, **294**) along with pieces of plain Mildenhall bowls (as characterised by heavy out-turned and externally thickened rims and simple neutral and closed forms). Mildenhall type rims were present in Ditch 6, Structure 190, Structure 598 and Pit 704. Finely burnished surfaces and applied slips (Structure 149, Structure 190 and Structure 757) represented other Early Neolithic attributes and a sherd from Structure 190 included a fluted surface. The majority of the pieces were

made of hard flint-rich fabrics although Structure 190 also incorporated a softer shell-rich example equivalent in conformation to the Etton sub-style Mildenhall assemblage (Pryor 1999).

Feature	Contexts	Sherds	Weight	Fabric	Small (<4cm)	Medium (>4cm)	Large (>8cm)
Ditch 142	118, 126	4	14g	4	0	0	4
Ditch 6	789	7	14g	5	0	0	7
Layer 711	713, 891, 978	5	13g	4, 5	0	0	5
Pit 294	293	7	40g	8	0	1	6
Pit 442	441	2	7g	8	0	0	2
Pit 704	703	11	75g	4, 5	0	2	12
Pit 833	832	3	13g	5	2	1	0
Str 149	282	5	15g	8	0	1	4
Str 190	159, 208	4	75g	6, 8	0	4	0
Str 598	650	1	2g	6	0	0	1
Str 757	816	1	7g	8	0	0	1
Totals:	*15*	*50*	*275g*	*4*	*0*	*8*	*42*

Table D1.2: Early Neolithic/Mildenhall assemblage by feature/context (including fabric type and sherd size).

Beaker

D.1.4 Fine as well as coarser rusticated forms made up the Beaker assemblage (Table D1.3). Fragments of a fineware Beaker with delicate fingernail-pinched 'rustication' (Ditch 941) stood out amongst a collection of comb-impressed (Pit 179), incised (Ditch 629, Layer 711), ribbed (Pit Grp418) and fingernail and fingertip (Pit Grp418, Layer 711 and Pit 794) decorated forms. Pieces of an incised handled Beaker were located within Pit Grp418 (external to Structure 418). As a group the collection was typical of a domestic Beaker assemblage as characterised by a mixture of 'incomplete' fine and coarse forms.

Feature	Contexts	Sherds	Weight	Fabric	Small (<4cm)	Medium (>4cm)	Large (>8cm)
Ditch 142	119	1	6g	2	0	0	1
Ditch 629	630	3	8g	2	0	0	3
Ditch 791	792	1	5g	2	0	0	1
Ditch 941	927, 929	13	191g	2	2	1	10
Layer 711	574, 712, 932, 977	10	27g	2, 5	0	1	9
Pit 179	176	3	11g	2	0	0	3
Pit 754	756	1	4g	2	0	0	1
Pit 794	793	10	17g	2	0	0	10
Pit Grp418	11, 12	15	155g	1, 2, 3	1	5	9
Str 215	289	1	2g	1	0	0	1
Str 382	385	1	30g	6	0	1	0
Totals:	*16*	*59*	*456g*	*5*	*3*	*8*	*48*

Table D1.3: Beaker assemblage by feature/context (including fabric type and sherd size).

Early Bronze Age/Collared Urn?

D.1.5 Two contexts produced sherds with Early Bronze Age attributes including traits diagnostic of Collared Urn (Table D1.4). These included a shoulder fragment with pinched-fingertip decoration from Ditch 941 (context 9) and a possible collar fragment with parallel incised lines from one of the pits outside of Structure 418 (context 433).

Feature	Contexts	Sherds	Weight	Fabric	Small	Medium	Large

					(<4cm)	(>4cm)	(>8cm)
Ditch 941	9	1	13g	3	0	1	0
Pit Grp418	433	4	24g	3	0	1	3

Table D1.4: Early Bronze Age/Collared Urn assemblage by feature/context (including fabric type and sherd size).

Deverel-Rimbury

D.1.6 The primary attribute of the Deverel-Rimbury assemblage was plain thick-walled (10-15mm) body sherds belonging to medium and large diameter straight-sided vessels. Additionally, simple flattened and flattened rims with in-turned or out-turned lips (Structure 149, Ditch 183, Structure 215, Structure 520 and Ditch 941) as well as the presence of single cordons of fingertip impressions (Ditch 250 and Enclosure 3) corroborated the Middle Bronze Age attribution, as did the propensity of either shell or grog-rich fabrics (Table D1.5).

Feature	Contexts	Sherds	Weight	Fabric	Small (<4cm)	Medium (>4cm)	Large (>8cm)
Ditch 183	59, 87, 181, 331, 332, 363, 594	14	170g	2, 6, 11	0	3	11
Ditch 250	105	2	72g	6	1	1	0
Ditch 422	76, 419, 423	26	260g	6, 7, 11	0	8	18
Ditch 6	4	3	20g	6	0	0	3
Ditch 941	925	2	26g	6	0	1	1
Encl 3	841, 843, 857	4	30g	6	0	1	3
Pit 160	198	1	4g	6	0	0	1
Pit 302	301	1	17g	6	0	0	1
Pit 595	597	1	6g	9	0	0	1
Pit 72	73	1	35g	6	0	1	0
Pit 837	836	4	12g	6	0	1	3
Str 149	148, 197, 278, 286, 345, 491	14	34g	6, 10	0	0	14
Str 190	92	1	1g	6	0	0	1
Str 215	222, 289, 297, 451	17	63g	6, 12	0	1	16
Str 520	527, 530	10	148g	6, 7	0	6	4
Str 598	603, 605, 607, 684, 694, 915	14	92g	2, 6, 7	0	3	11
Str 598	608	1	19g	6	0	1	0
Str 757	758, 760, 773, 831,	9	31g	2, 6, 12	0	2	7
Totals:		*125*	*1040g*	*6*	*1*	*30*	*94*

Table D1.5: Deverel-Rimbury assemblage by feature/context (including fabric type and sherd size).

Discussion

D.1.7 With exception of a couple of probable fragments of Collared Urn, the prehistoric pottery can be separated into three chronologically distinct assemblages: Early Neolithic/Mildenhall, Beaker and Deverel-Rimbury.

D.1.8 The Early Neolithic component, and in particular the absence of decoration amongst the heavier Mildenhall forms, finds accord with the 'midden' material recovered at the Fordham Bypass investigations (Percival 2005).

D.1.9 The Beaker material is typical of domestic collections found throughout East Anglia (Bamford 1982, Gibson 1982, Healy 1996, Garrow 2006; Table D1.3) and in particular Bamford's Breck-Fen 'group' (1982, 33). Within the context of the Breckland/Fen-edge region, the pattern seems to reflect a relatively extensive distribution of individually insubstantial but collectively impressive domestic Beaker assemblages. Stylistically, the assemblage corresponds with Clarke's Southern and East Anglian Beaker traditions.

The deposition of small, often abraded/weathered fragments representing the partial remains of multiple vessels would appear to be customary practice and analogous assemblages include those from the nearby Fordham Bypass (Percival 2005), Turner's Yard investigations (Knight in Gilmour 2015) and in addition to the nearby Chippenham barrow cemetery (Gibson 1981, 1982).

Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Ditch 6	4	3	20	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	3	Plain body sherds
Pit Grp418	9	1	13	0	0	1	0	3	1	CU	0	1	0	Impressed (Collared Urn?)
Pit Grp418	11	2	24	2	0.11	2	0	1	1	BK	0	2	0	Fine Beaker impressed dec. (Rim internally bevelled)
Pit Grp418	11	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	Incised Beaker
Pit Grp418	11	7	23	0	0	7	0	1	2	BK	0	0	7	Ribbed Beaker with fingernail rustication
Pit Grp418	12	5	106	0	0	4	0	3	4	BK	1	3	1	Ribbed Beaker. Incised zoned beaker (handled) impressed, resid. Neo sherd (Fab. 4)
Ditch 183	52	1	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	EBA	0	1	0	
Ditch 183	59	1	30	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	plain
Ditch 183	61	1	3	0	0	0	0	10	1		0	0	1	
Pit 72	73	1	35	0	0	0	0	9	1	DR	0	1	0	Large thick-walled (15mm) plain body sherd with drilled perforation
Ditch 422	76	3	8	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	3	Plain body sherds
Ditch 183	87	1	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Str 190	92	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Ditch 250	105	2	72	0	0	1	0	6	1	DR	1	1	0	impressed fingertip cordon
Encl 5	118	1	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	EN	0	0	1	
Encl 5	119	1	6	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	Incised herring-bone
Encl 5	126	3	9	0	0	0	0	4	1	EN	0	0	3	
TT 133	134	1	4	0	0	0	0		1		0	0	1	Roman
Str 149	148	1	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Str 190	159	3	50	0	0	1	0	8	2	EN	0	3	0	Fluted surface and applied burnished slips (very well preserved EN or IA forms)

Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Pit 179	176	3	11	1	0	3	0	2	2	BK	0	0	3	Comb-impressed fineware Beakers
Ditch 183	181	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	DR	0	0	1	incised Beaker
Ditch 183	181	1	13	0	0	0	0	11	1	DR	0	1	0	plain
Str 149	197	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	2	
Pit 160	198	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Str 190	208	1	25	1	0.26	0	0	6	1	EN	0	1	0	Early Neolithic externally thickened rim characteristic of Mildenhall (equivalent fabric to Deverel-Rimbury only less well sorted and vesicular)
Str 215	222	6	28	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	5	plain
Str 149	278	7	16	0	0	0	0	6; 10	2	DR	0	0	7	
Str 149	282	5	15	0	0	0	0	8	1	EN	0	1	4	Burnished
Str 149	286	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Str 215	289	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	BK	0	0	1	
Str 215	289	7	24	1	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	7	Flattened internal lip
Pit 294	293	7	40	1	0.22	0	0	8	1	EN	0	1	6	Open classic carinated plain bowl
Str 215	297	3	9	0	0	0	0	12	1	DR	0	0	3	Thick-walled (10mm)
Ditch 250	301	1	17	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	
Ditch 183	331	1	32	1	0.22	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	flattened Deverel-Rimbury rim internal lip
Ditch 183	332	1	12	1	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	same as 331
Str 149	345	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	2	
Ditch 183	363	2	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	2	plain
Str 382	385	1	30	1	0.18	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	Flattened external lip
Ditch 422	419	1	2	0	0	0	0	7	1	DR	0	0	1	
Ditch 422	423	22	250	2	0	0	4	11	1	DR	0	8	14	simple rounded rim and thick base
Pit Grp418	433	4	24	0	0	2	0	3	2	CU	0	1	3	Incised parallel lines (collar frag?). V. thin-walled (3mm) flint tempered piece (EN?)

Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Pit 442	441	2	7	0	0	0	0	8	1	EN	0	0	2	
Str 215	451	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Str 149	491	1	5	1	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Flattened out-turned lip
Str 520	527	8	139	2	0.2	0	0	6	2	DR	0	5	3	Flattened simple and flattened interned
Str 520	530	2	9	0	0	0	0	7	1	DR	0	1	1	plain
Layer 711	574	4	20	0	0	2	0	2; 5	1	BK	0	1	3	Rusticated Beaker Finger pinched and 2 EN residual fragments
Ditch 183	594	6	61	1	0.34	0	0	6	2	DR	0	1	5	flattened Deverel-Rimbury rim internal lip
Pit 595	597	1	6	0	0	0	0	9	1	DR	0	0	1	Plain body sherd
Str 598	603	2	12	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	1	Plain DR
Str 598	605	3	47	0	0	1	0	2; 7	2	DR	0	2	1	?ribbed beaker and Deverel-Rimbury body sherd with shell-in-grog inclusions
Str 598	607	6	10	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	6	Plain DR
Str 598	608	1	19	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	Plain DR
Ditch 628	627	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	1		0	0	1	
Ditch 629	630	3	8	0	0	3	0	2	1	BK	0	0	3	Incised panels
Str 598	650	1	2	1	0	1	0	6	1	EN	0	0	1	Early Neolithic (Mildenhall rim frag?)
Str 598	684	1	5	1	0.14	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Simple (partially hooked) rim
Str 598	687	1	4	0	0	0	0	10						Burnt Clay?
Str 598	694	1	11	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Plain thick-walled (15mm) DR
Pit 704	703	11	75	1	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	3	small out-turned rim
Pit 704	703	8	62	1	0.22	0	0	4	1	EN	0	1	7	out-turned rim plain Early Neolithic simple bowl
Layer 711	712	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	2	Incised Beaker sherd (fineware)
Layer 711	713	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	1	
Pit 754	755	1	8	0	0	0	0	10	1		0	0	1	Iron Age?
Pit 754	756	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	incised beaker? Externally bevelled rim
Str 757	758	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	1	DR	0	0	2	

Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Str 757	758	3	2	0	0	0	0	12	1	DR	0	0	3	
Str 757	760	2	14	0	0	1	0	2; 6	2	DR	0	1	1	Includes residual Beaker (comb-zoned)
Str 757	773	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	
Ditch 6	789	7	14	1	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	7	Out-turned rim fragment
Ditch 791	792	1	5	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	Incised panels
Pit 754	793	10	17	2	0.16	3	0	2	1	BK	0	0	10	Externally bevelled rim impressed fingertip rustication
Str 757	816	1	7	0	0	0	0	8	1	EN	0	0	1	burnished
Str 757	831	1	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Pit 833	832	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	1	
Pit 833	832	2	9	0	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	1	1	
Str 500	836	2	9	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	1	
Str 500	836	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	2	
Encl 3	841	2	18	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	2	plain
Encl 3	843	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	
Encl 3	857	1	11	0	0	1	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	fingertip cordon
Layer 711	891	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	EN	0	0	3	plain
Str 598	915	1	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Plain DR
Ditch 941	925	1	16	1	0.28	0	0	6	1	DR	0	1	0	Flattened Deverel-Rimbury rim
Ditch 941	925	1	10	0	0	0	0	6	1	DR	0	0	1	Plain body sherd
Ditch 941	927	4	13	0	0	3	0	2	1	BK	0	0	4	Same as 929
Ditch 941	929	7	172	1	0.18	4	0	2	2	BK	2	1	4	Exceptionally fine Beaker. simple rim. exquisite rustication (fingernail pinching) and residual thick-walled Neolithic sherds (Fabric 5)
Ditch 941	929	2	6	0	0	2	0	2	1	BK	0	0	2	Same as other 929
Layer 711	932	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	BK	0	0	1	Incised Beaker sherd (fineware)
Layer 711	938	1	7											Roman

Feature	Ctxt	No	Wght (g)	Rim	Rim Dia	Dec	Base	Fabric	MNV	Type	L	M	S	Description
Layer 711	977	3	3	0	0	2	0	2	1	BK	0	0	3	Incised Beaker sherd (fineware)
Layer 711	978	1	7	0	0	0	0	5	1	EN	0	0	1	
Totals		*246*	*1841*	*25*	*2.51*	*50*	*4*		*105*		*4*	*49*	*191*	

Table D1.6: Neolithic to Bronze Age pottery catalogue

D.2 Iron Age Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

D.2.1 Four sherds (77g) of handmade prehistoric pottery were recovered from the excavations, with a mean sherd weight of 19.3g (Table D2.1). The pottery derived from two postholes and comprised a series of medium sized sherds (all 4-8cm in size) in flint and shell-tempered fabrics.

D.2.2 The earliest pottery was recovered from posthole **158**, context 159 (Structure 190). The assemblage consisted of three flint tempered sherds (51g): two burnished sherds with flint and sand in the clay matrix (fabric FQ1, 39g), and one sherd with only flint (fabric F, 12g). One of the burnished sherds (15g) displayed a series of wide diagonal grooves/furrows on and shoulder, reminiscent of some of the decorated wares from Linton in Cambridgeshire (Fell 1953; Brudenell forthcoming). This, and the general character the fabrics suggest an Early Iron Age date for posthole assemblage, c. 800-350 BC. The single sherd from posthole **207**, context 208 is arguably later. This was a rim sherd with a rounded, externally expanded lip in a coarse shell-tempered fabric (26g). The rim form is not especially diagnostic, but the fabric is more characteristic of Middle-Late Iron Age ceramics from this region, and can be given a broad date between c. 350 BC – AD 50.

:

FQ1	Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix	2 sherds	39g
F1	Common medium and coarse burnt flint (1-3mm in size)	1 sherd	12g
S1	Moderate to common coarse shell (mainly 1-4mm)	1 sherd	26g

Table D2.1. Iron Age fabrics and sherd totals

D.3 Lithics

By Barry Bishop

Introduction and methodology

D.3.1 The excavations at Fordham Road resulted in the recovery of both struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments from cut features that predominantly date to the Bronze Age. This report documents a full examination and contextual analysis of the material, supplementing and superseding an earlier preliminary quantification and assessment (Haskins 2013). The material has subsequently been catalogued and described in detail according to individual context (Table D3.24), and this should be consulted in conjunction with reading this report. This report provides a general summary of the material, including a brief description of the characteristics of each of the industries present and their contextual associations. It discusses the archaeological significance of the material, including its ability to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project.

D.3.2 The material has been sub-divided and is discussed according to three chronologically defined contextual units. These comprise the flintwork from a pit of Early Neolithic date, a series of predominantly Early Bronze Age assemblages from features and deposits located along the southern edges of the site, and the worked flint from the Middle Bronze Age enclosures and their internal features.

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclassifiable Flake Fragment	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Quern / Grinding Stone	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
No.	82	5	168	6	20	11	13	38	17	11	30	2	225	5,687
% of struck	20.4	1.2	41.9	1.5	5.0	2.7	3.2	9.5	4.2	2.7	7.5			

Table D3.1: Quantification of lithic material

Quantification

D.3.3 The total lithic assemblage from the site consists of 401 struck flints recovered from 92 separate contexts, 225 pieces of unworked burnt flint weighing 5,687g, recovered from 39 separate contexts and two fragments of flint grinding/pounding equipment, recovered from two separate contexts.

Burnt flint

D.3.4 The unworked burnt flint has been heated to a variable but generally high degree causing it to change to a grey-white colour, become fire crazed and fragment. The fragments were mostly recovered in small quantities and scattered within a wide range of features. Virtually all came from Middle Bronze Age features, although it was not present uniformly across the site, with the majority coming from Enclosure 3 (Table D3.2). Small quantities were also present in Early Neolithic pit **704**, but somewhat

surprisingly none was present in the features and deposits containing Early Bronze Age struck flint.

	No.	Wt:g
Early Neolithic Pit	4	23
Features Containing Early Bronze Age Struck Flint	0	0
Middle Bronze Age Features Enclosure 3	150	3,959
Middle Bronze Age Features Enclosure 4\6	57	945
Middle Bronze Age Features Enclosure 5	14	760

Table D3.2: Distribution of unworked burnt flint

D.3.5 The total quantity of burnt flint recovered is not large given the intensity of occupation at the site and the size of the areas examined. The bulk of the material came from a few structures located in Enclosure 3, and also notably the postholes forming the northern entranc eto Enclosure 3 which produced 1,404g with a further 1,044g. Structures in Enclosure 3 producing relatively high quantities include **382** which contributed 674g and **444** which supplied 365g. The bulk of the unworked burnt flint from Enclosure 4\6 came from Structure 215 which produced 526g, mostly from external pit **290**, with the remainder from the enclosure coming from enclosure Ditch 183 and the group of tree-throw hollows (**160**, **162**, **164**,**166**, **185** and **179**). The unworked burnt flint from Enclosure 5 all came from the enclosure Ditch 142 and comprised a small number of mostly large fragments. Even the larger quantities could be accounted for through the dumping of domestic hearth waste, although deliberate small scale production for purposes such cooking is entirely possible.

Struck flint

Raw Materials

D.3.6 The raw materials used to manufacture the struck flint mainly consist of thermally fractured but otherwise relatively unrolled nodular shaped cobbles that appear to have rarely exceeded 100mm in maximum diameter. Surviving cortex is rough but weathered and rarely more than c. 2mm thick; pre-flaking thermal fracture scars are also common. A small number of alluvial cobbles with a smooth-worn exterior surface were also used. Nearly all the pieces are recorticated, obscuring the colour of the flint, but where it is visible, such as through recent breaks, it is fine grained and translucent grey or black in colour. It is likely that both types of flint were obtained either from the extensive River Terrace Deposits present in the vicinity or from local remnant patches of glacial till.

D.3.7 Recortication ranges from a deep blue to a white, with many pieces showing a distinctive ‘basketwork’ patterning. The more heavily recorticated struck pieces tend to be of an earlier date although this is not uniformly the case and localized burial conditions are likely to have affected the rates of recortication. The degree to which individual pieces have recorticated cannot therefore be used as a dating proxy.

Technology and Dating

D.3.8 Few truly chronologically diagnostic pieces are present but the assemblage’s overall technological and typological characteristics indicate that it had been manufactured over a long period of time, from at least the Mesolithic period and through to the latter parts of the Bronze Age. As most struck pieces can only be broadly characterized by their technological traits, it is difficult to present a precise quantification of chronological variability within the assemblage, although broad trends can be more confidently

identified. The material can be broadly divided into three periods; Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age or later, and these will be discussed in chronological sequence below. It is worth emphasising that pieces of struck flint from all of these periods have been identified from across the site and most of the individual assemblage groups do contain greater or lesser proportions of residual material. This, combined with the often small size of the assemblages from individual groups, means that detailed metrical or technology-based analyses would be unproductive and have therefore not been undertaken.

Mesolithic / Early Neolithic

D.3.9 The earliest flintwork identified from the site is the product of a systematic reduction strategy that involved the careful preparation, maintenance and reduction of cores undertaken to facilitate the removal of relatively standardized blades and narrow flakes. They can be dated to the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic periods and include a scattering across the site of prismatic blades and flakes with blade-like traits, such as parallel dorsal scars. Many of the non-prismatic blades may also belong to these periods and three of the 38 cores recovered had definitely or probably produced blades during some point in the productive lives; these comprise an opposed-platformed and two single-platformed examples. Other waste pieces belonging to these periods include a number of core tablets and other rejuvenation flakes. Only a few retouched implements can be confidently placed within these periods, these being limited to simple edge-trimmed pieces made on blades or blade-like flakes along with a single long-end scraper. A small transverse axe or adze, recovered from tree-throw hollow (**185**) is also most likely to belong to these periods (see Table D3.17 for description). It is very typical of Mesolithic examples, but some caution must be exercised over its identification as similar roughly shaped core-tools have occasionally been found in Later Neolithic or Bronze Age contexts, such as at Grime's Graves (Saville 1981).

D.3.10 Most of the material dating to these periods was residually deposited within later features which, taken together, demonstrates widespread but very low-key flintworking at the site. Only a single feature attributable to this date, Early Neolithic pit (**704**), contained any significant quantities of flint. This produced 19 struck pieces and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint (Table D3.3).

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Pit 704	5	2	2		6	1	1				2	4	23

Table D3.3: Quantification of lithic material from Early Neolithic Pit 704

D.3.11 The struck flint mainly comprises unusable knapping waste that includes decortication flakes, two core rejuvenation flakes and a number of broken pieces. Also present are two retouched pieces, both consisting of slightly worn serrated prismatic blades (Table D3.4). The complete prismatic blade from the pit also has edge damage consistent with it having been used for cutting or light sawing, possibly in a similar manner to the serrated blades.

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
703	Serrated	Blade	>41	15	3	Prismatic blade with well executed fine serrations along right margin. Left margin partially cortical. Distal end missing
703	Serrated	Blade	>36	12	3	Prismatic blade with fine serrations along both lateral margins. Distal tip missing

Table D3.4: Description of retouched pieces from Early Neolithic Pit 704

D.3.12 Although technologically homogeneous, remnants of surviving cortex indicate that the assemblage was generated from several different cores, although only a very small proportion of the debris from any is present. The condition of the pieces is also variable and three have been burnt. This would suggest a rather complex pre-depositional history for the assemblage, it cannot have been simply knapped and dumped straight into the pit, but has been gathered from a larger accumulation that may have formed over a period of time and been subjected to a number of processes, including being burnt, before eventual deposition into the pit. What is interesting here, however, is that very few of the numerous features in the vicinity of this pit produced any residual flintwork of this date, nor were any other concentrations of Early Neolithic flintwork identified at the site. Although not conclusive, this absence may indicate that the flintwork incorporated into the pit came from a source located at a distance from it.

Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age

D.3.13 A significant portion, probably the greatest part of the total struck flint assemblage, is the product of a simple but competently undertaken flake-based industry that can be dated to the later third or the first half of the second millennium BC.

D.3.14 The characteristics of this industry are fluid and not easy to define precisely. The flakes are generally small and wide but usually well-struck, being relatively thin with narrow striking platforms that have frequently been trimmed and sometimes even facetted. Alongside these, however, are other examples that are thicker and have wide and unmodified or cortical striking platforms. The cores are mostly extensively reduced and their striking platforms often maintained, but they show little standardization in the approaches taken to their reduction with many different types present. Keeled platforms are common and damage to the edges of some of these suggests that they might have been used as chopping implements. Battered patches on some of the other cores also suggest that these may have been used as pounding tools.

D.3.15 Struck flint likely to belong to these periods were identified from across the site although in the case of individual pieces it is sometimes difficult to distinguish these from the products of later industries. The most confidently identifiable assemblages are those come from a series of features located along the southern part of the site. (Table D3.5)

Feature	Decortication Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Struck flint total
Ditch 941	22	40	1			2	8	1	1	6	81
Deposit 711	9	19		1	2	3	4			2	40
Pit Grp418	7	24		1	1		1	2		5	41
Structure 418	2	3									5
Ditch 6	2	10		1				1	1	2	17
Ditch 629	3	4					1		1	1	10
Ditch 791		4									4
Total	*45*	*104*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*5*	*14*	*4*	*3*	*16*	*198*
%	*22.7*	*52.5*	*0.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*2.5*	*7.1*	*2.0*	*1.5*	*8.1*	*100*

Table D3.5: Quantification of lithic material from features located along the southern edge of the site

D.3.16 These assemblages also form some of the largest from the site and provide nearly half of the struck flint recovered during the excavations. Ditch 941 produced the largest quantity from any single feature at the site, although most of this came from where it cut through Layer 711, which also contained relatively high densities of struck flint. The assemblages from these two features are indistinguishable and clearly derive from the same source. The condition of the pieces varies and suggests they had spent some time in a pre-depositional environment, of which perhaps Layer 711 is a remnant. A few pieces, such as the two prismatic blades from Layer 711, are probably residual and there are also some flakes and cores that would not be out of place in industries dating to the later second or first millennium BC, but the assemblage is dominated by pieces with Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age characteristics. It represents the full knapping sequence and includes knapping waste, with cores and decortication flakes being particularly well represented (Table D3.6).

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
925	Flake	Domed	1	N/A	10+	63	Trimmed	30	No	Extensively reduced small often narrow flakes removed from all around the perimeter of a large thermal spall
925	Flake	Minimal	2	Keeled	2	25	Slight trimming	90	Yes	Two flakes removed from different direction at one end of a thermal spall. Possibly a tool?
927	Flake	Front and sides	1	N/A	10+	104	Slight trimming	60	No	Sub-angular chunk with many small short flakes removed from around the sides
929	Flake	Irregular	3	Keeled	10+	104	Slight trimming	40	Yes	Sub-angular chunk with many large flakes removed resulting in a sharp edge exhibiting edge damage consistent with having been used as a chopping tool
929	Flake	Minimal	1	N/A	5	71	None	80	Yes	Angular chunk with a short series of

					10					flakes removed from part of one side
929	Flake	Globular	3+	Random	10+	52	Trimmed	30	Yes	Extensively reduced, many small flakes removed from many platforms, appears to have been reused as a hammerstone / pounder
929	Flake	Globular	3+	Random	10+	42	Slight trimming	30	Yes	Extensively reduced, many small flakes removed from many platforms
929	Blade	Front	1	N/A	10+	73	Trimmed	N/A	Yes	A series of large narrow flakes/blades removed from the front. It appears that this is part of a larger core that disintegrated during reduction but it may have continued to be flaked
574	Flake	Irregular	2	Keeled	10+	91	Slight trimming	50	Yes	Rounded cobble with flakes removed bifacially, resembles chopper but no edge damage
932	Flake	Discoidal	2	keeled	10+	14	Trimmed	10	No	Thin spall, possibly a large flake, with many small flakes removed from around perimeter on both sides
932	Flake	Irregular	2	keeled	10+	40	Slight trimming	50	Yes	Angular chunk with many small flakes removed resulting in a 'chopper' shape
936	Flake	Irregular	2	Opposed	5 – 10	14	Slight trimming	70	Yes	Small angular chunk with small flakes removed from two sides of one edge – possible core-tool??

Table D3.6: Description of cores from Ditch 941 and Layer 711

D.3.17 There are also relatively high proportions of retouched implements, which consist of scrapers of diverse forms but that are mostly well made and include some with symmetrical and careful arced working edges. A single roughly retouched edge-trimmed flake was also found and Ditch [941] produced a core that had been modified with fine retouch to make a slightly hooked spur-like piercer (Table D3.7).

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
927	Edge trimmed	Flake	33	20	15	Thick flake with irregular slightly concave scalar retouch on right margin near bulbar end. Could be a crude scraper or notch
927	Scraper	Short-end	33	34	9	Flake with moderate steep convex and carefully arced scalar retouch around distal
929	Scraper	Double ended	42	39	13	Mostly cortical flake with fine steep convex scalar retouch forming two working edges, one on left margin near the bulbar end and the other on the right margin at the distal end. SF9
929	Scraper	Short-end	23	23	8	Small flake with fine moderately steep convex retouch around distal
929	Scraper	Short-end	25	24	7	Small flake with fine moderately steep convex retouch around distal
929	Scraper	Short-end	35	37	12	Tear-drop shaped flake with well executed fine steep convex scalar retouch around distal/right margin SF7
929	Core-tool	Spurred	59	45	14	Thin spall, possibly large flake, with a series of large flakes removed 'keel' style. Subsequently has fine trimming on one side forming a spur-like projection, and similar fine trimming at the 'base'
977	Scraper	Short-end	27	23	4	Small flake with medium moderately acute convex scalar retouch around distal SF10
977	Scraper	Denticulated	21	23	7	Predominantly cortical flake with medium moderately acute semi-invasive parallel and slightly denticulated convex retouch around distal and part of right margin SF11

Table D3.7: Retouched pieces and core-tools from Ditch 941 & Layer 711

D.3.18 Also of a very similar technological character are the assemblages from the fills of the pits in Pit Group 418. The flakes from those are mostly thin and competently produced but do include a few thick flakes that could be later. The condition of these assemblages is mostly good although there is some variation that, like with the contents of the Early Neolithic discussed above, suggests that it had been exposed to some weathering between manufacture and eventual deposition into the pits. Only a single core is present but retouched implements are well represented and, as with those from Layer 711 and Ditch 941, are dominated by scrapers of diverse form (Tables D3.9, D3.9). Also present, however, is a skilfully worked long and narrow plano-convex knife. These are diagnostically Early Bronze Age in date and, where contextual associations are present, frequently employed as grave offerings or goods (Clark 1932; Saville 1985). Although this example cannot be associated with any funerary contexts it is interesting to note the more-or-less contemporary barrows known to the north of the site (ref to Turner's Yard excavations).

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
435	Flake	Front	1	N/A	10+	69	Slight trimming	60	No	Sub-angular cobble with top removed and further flakes detached using this as a platform. Also abandoned attempts at making a new platform on the back

Table D3.8: Description of cores from Pit Group 418

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
11	Scraper	Short-end	18	20	5	Small flake with fine steep convex scalar retouch around distal. Very reminiscent of a non-invasively retouched thumbnail scraper
11	Scraper	Minimal	34	32	10	Flake with minimal fine convex steep retouch around distal tip. Also fine acute retouch blunting part of left margin. Scraping and cutting?
11	Scraper	Side	29	29	6	Flake with fine semi-acute convex scalar retouch around right margin
12	Scraper	Short-end	55	39	13	Flake with well executed very symmetrical moderately steep convex scalar retouch around distal
12	Knife	plano-convex	72	17	8	Long narrow blade with a facetted and abraded striking platform and moderately steep semi-invasive parallel retouch along both margins and distal covering c. 50% of the dorsal surface. The parallel retouch has resulted in the lateral margins being serrated

Table D3.9: Description of retouched pieces from Pit Group 418

D.3.19 Notably, the post-built circular Structure 418 adjacent to these pits contained very little struck flint, amounting to only five rather non-descript flakes. They all came from the postholes closest to the pits, may have derived from the same sources as those from the pits and were possibly residually deposited. Ditch 6, Ditch 629 and Ditch 791, located along the southern edges of the site, also contained relatively high quantities of struck flint. These are clearly of mixed date and include earlier material, such as the core from Ditch 629 and probably all three of the retouched pieces from these features. There is also potentially later material, such as the core-tool, which may be of later second or even first millennium date (Tables D3.10, D3.11). Nevertheless, many of the flakes are similar in their technological characteristics to the other, Early Bronze Age, assemblages from this area and it would appear likely that flint-based activities during

this period were extensive and continued both to the south and west. Very little struck flint was recovered immediately to the north of Ditch 941, however, and it appears that this may have acted to denote this particular focus of intensive flintworking. Further but much slighter concentrations of Early Bronze Age flintwork were encountered as residual material further north, particularly around Enclosure 4\6, indicating that activity of this date was widespread.

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
630	Blade	Front	1	N/A	10+	99	trimmed	60	No	Sub-angular cobble with many flakes and probably also blades removed from the front using a flaked, almost facetted striking platform

Table D3.10: Description of the core from Ditch 629

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
4	Core-tool	Spurred	57	48	22	Large thermal spall with a number of small flakes removed from edges and accentuating a sturdy but sharp spur at one end
4	Edge trimmed	Blade-like flake	43	60	11	Blade-like plunged flake with fine steep sinuous abrupt retouch along left margin and fine bifacial edge damage along right margin, suggests use as a knife for cutting hard materials
4	Scraper	Long-end	43	21	8	Prismatic blade with a sever hinge scar on its dorsal surface and fine steep convex scalar retouch around distal, similar retouch extends along right margin acting to blunt the sides (for hafting?)
630	Core-tool	Notch	45	32	18	Small thermal spall with a heavily retouched notch 8mm X 3mm cut into one end
630	Edge trimmed	Flake	44	27	13	Narrow thick flake with fine edge trimming/worn serrations along its slightly concave left margin

Table D3.11: Description of retouched pieces and core-tools from Ditches 6 and 629

Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age

D.3.20 The remainder of the struck flint assemblage can be dated to the later prehistoric period, from the second half of the second through to the first millennium BC (Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; McLaren 2009), and is probably broadly contemporary with the use of the Middle Bronze Age enclosures. The flakes attributed to this period vary in shape and size, although they are mostly small, thick and frequently exhibit either cortical or multi-directional dorsal scars, testifying to short knapping sequences and the random use of striking platforms. These are typically wide and plain or cortical, with minimal core face trimming and have very obtuse angles of detachment (cf Martingell's (1990) 'squat flakes'). Bulbs of percussion are often pronounced and hinging to the distal terminations frequent. This assemblage also includes a high proportion of cores and many of the conchoidally fractured chunks are also likely to represent later prehistoric cores that disintegrated during reduction. The complete cores are irregularly worked, with flakes removed from numerous and seemingly random directions from any surface deemed appropriate, including cortical surfaces. Few retouched pieces are present, these mostly consisting of irregularly made scrapers or edge-retouched flakes, although a number of crudely made core-tools were identified, these mostly having coarsely denticulated or notched edges.

D.3.21 Few concentrations of this later prehistoric flintwork were identified and it was mostly recovered as scattered finds from across the enclosures, although most pits or ditch sections produced either none or only a few pieces. Some differences were noted in the distribution and character of this later flintwork between the enclosures, however, and they will be considered separately below.

Enclosure 3

D.3.22 Very little struck flint of any date was actually present in Enclosure 3. Enclosure Ditch 422 provided only two pieces, one being a typical 'squat' flake characteristic of later second or first millennium BC industries, the other a bladelet of probable Mesolithic date. Similarly, other than the Early Neolithic Pit 704, very little struck flint was present within features located inside the enclosure (Table D3.12).

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Total Struck	Flint Quern Fragment	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Ditch 422			1			1						**2**		2	7
Internal Features	2		7		1	2	1		2	1	3	**19**	1	148	3,952
Total	**2**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**21**	**1**	**150**	**3,959**

Table D3.12: Quantification of lithic material from Enclosure 3

D.3.23 In total the internal features provided only 19 struck pieces, these being thinly scattered and with none of the structures producing more than three pieces in total. Perhaps as much as half of these pre-date the enclosure, but there are a few 'squat' flakes that are likely to be at least broadly contemporary, as are the three retouched pieces and core-tool (Table D3.13).

Context	Structure	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
974	382	Core-tool	Denticulated	57	45	10	Pot lid spall with irregular denticulated retouch along part of one side
619	598	Edge trimmed	Flake	49	55	12	Cortical flake with irregular inverse moderately steep straight scalar retouch along right margin. cf wedge
802	757	Scraper	Short-end	66	48	15	Thick cortical flake with moderate steep slightly irregular or denticulated convex scalar retouch around bulbar end
955	-	Denticulate /notch	Flake	28	65	23	Large flake with a series of 3 wide notches or coarse denticulations cut into distal and left margin

Table D3.13: Description of retouched pieces and core-tools from Enclosure 3's internal features

D.3.24 No cores are present in any of the internal features. Although the total numbers are too low to make definitive statements, the flintwork that is potentially contemporary with the use of the enclosure would appear to reflect tool use rather than production, and would be most consistent with the sporadic use of tools within a domestic-type environment. Also indicative of domestic activities is a small, heavily burnt flint fragment with a smoothed chattered-marked surface, probably part of a saddle quern, that was recovered from posthole **975**.

Enclosure 4\6

D.3.25 It is apparent that Enclosure 4\6 contrasts markedly with Enclosure 3 (and also the northern – see below). Although difficult to precisely quantify, as both assemblages contain at least some residual material, the central has produced significantly larger assemblages of flintwork that is likely to be at least broadly contemporary with the use of the enclosure (Table D3.14)

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Struck flint total	Flint Pounder	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Enclosure Ditch 183	18		25	2	4		2	17	6	2	3	**79**		6	284
Enclosure Ditch 250	4	1	3		3			1	1	3	1	**17**			
Pit Group 160	3	1	9		1		1	3	1	2		**21**	1	7	135
Structure 215	1		5	2	1		1	1	2		3	**16**		44	526
Other Internal Structures			5	1					1			**7**			
Total	**26**	**2**	**47**	**5**	**9**	**0**	**4**	**22**	**11**	**7**	**7**	**140**	**1**	**57**	**945**
% Assemblage	***18.6***	***1.4***	***33.6***	***3.6***	***6.4***	***0.0***	***2.9***	***15.7***	***7.9***	***5.0***	***5.0***	***100***			

Table D3.14: Quantification of lithic material from Enclosure 4\6

D.3.26 The bulk of the struck flint was recovered from the two enclosure ditches, (**183** and **250**), with cut **589** (in Ditch 183) alone producing 33 struck pieces. The material was recovered from throughout the fills of the ditches, however, and probably entered them over a long period of time. These assemblages contain significant proportions of residual material, particularly flakes that are most characteristic of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries, but it is probable that most pieces do date to the Middle Bronze Age or later and are likely to be broadly contemporary with the ditches' infilling. The condition of many of the pieces suggests they might have been lying around as surface-discarded debris prior to being either swept or eroded into the ditches. The enclosure ditches produced four retouched pieces, all consisting of scrapers comparable to those from the Early Bronze Age assemblages discussed above and some if not all probably pre-dating the enclosure. They also contained five denticulated or notched core-tools, which are more typical of contemporary industries, including three very similar examples from cut **333** (Ditch 250) (Table D3.15). Much of the flintwork, however, comprises primary knapping waste and this includes high proportions of both decortication flakes, which form 23% of the material from the ditches, and cores, which contribute a further 19% (Table D3.16). Again, the assemblages are too small to allow overly confident interpretation, but the material from these ditches does seem to be more geared towards the actual production of tools, rather than their use and discard.

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
59	Scraper	Short-end	38	27	9	Predominantly cortical flake with well-executed moderate steep convex scalar retouch around distal. Abraded
61	Scraper	End and side	41	54	15	Large flake with a wide facetted (keeled?) striking platform and well-executed moderate semi-acute convex scalar retouch around distal and right margin. Evidently resharpened
87	Core-tool	Denticulated	45	33	18	Thermal spall with a series of small flakes removed from along one edge forming a series of coarse denticulations
593	Scraper	Short-end	39	33	9	Recorticated flake with less-recorticated moderate steep convex scalar retouch around distal
593	Core-tool	Notch	56	49	27	Sub-angular cobble with a heavily retouched notch 27mm X 8mm cut into one end
334	Core-tool	Denticulated	72	34	21	Thermal spall with a series of broad flakes removed from along one side resulting in a coarsely denticulated implement
334	Core-tool	Denticulated	53	39	20	Thermal spall with a series of broad flakes removed from along one side resulting in a coarsely denticulated implement
334	Core-tool	Denticulated	55	41	17	Thermal spall with a series of broad flakes removed from along the thermal facet resulting in a coarsely denticulated implement
335	Scraper	End and side	30	48	16	Very squat flake with fine acute convex scalar retouch around distal and right margins. Also has a large flake removed inversely on left margin

Table D3.15: Description of retouched pieces and core-tools from Enclosure 4\6

Context	Type	Form	No. Platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	weight	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
52	Flake	Irregular	4	Sequential	10+	88	None	40	No	Rounded cobble worked at one end with a few flakes removed from a series of platforms
52	Flake	Irregular	2	Separate	10+	41	trimmed	60	Yes	Angular chunk with a few flakes removed from either end
52	Flake	Minimal	2	Separate	5-10	51	None	90	No	A few small flakes removed from the front of a split cobble
52	Flake	Irregular	2	Keeled	10+	55	None	40	No	Rounded cobble with large wide flakes removed
52	Flake	Minimal	1	N/A	5-10	52	Slight trimming	70	No	Angular chunk with a few narrow flakes removed from a possible large flake/split cobble
59	Flake	Irregular	3+	Sequential	10+	79	None	60	Yes	Sub-angular cobble, had partially disintegrated during reduction
59	Flake	Minimal	1	N/A	1-5	35	Slight trimming	90	No	A few small flakes removed from one end of an angular spall. Possibly a notch-type core-tool?
180	Flake	Irregular	2	Separate	5-10	29	trimmed	60	No	Angular chunk with medium sized flakes removed
592	Flake	Irregular	2	Keeled	10+	31	None	60	Yes	Rounded cobble with small flakes removed bifacially, resembles denticulate/notch
592	Flake	Irregular	2	Opposed	10+	33	trimmed	30	Yes	Rounded cobble with small flakes removed bifacially, resembles denticulate/notch
593	Flake	Minimal	1	N/A	2	57	None	90	No	Thermal spall with 2 small flakes detached from thermal scar
593	Flake	Front	1	N/A	5-10	29	Slight trimming	50	Yes	Angular chunk with a number of large relatively narrow flakes removed from 'front'
593	Flake	Irregular	1	N/A	10+	19	Slight trimming	60	Yes	Extensively reduced small angular pebble. Many small narrow flakes removed from one side
594	Flake	Irregular	3+	Random	10+	45	None	40	Yes	Sub-angular cobble with series of randomly removed flakes, one side battered may have

										been reused as a hammerstone / pounder
594	Flake	Irregular	2	keeled	10+	85	Slight trimming	80	No	Sub-angular cobble with a series of small flakes removed along one edge and a few removed using this as a keel Possibly a denticulated core-tool
594	Flake	Irregular	2	keeled	10+	55	Slight trimming	80	Yes	Rounded cobble with a series of small narrow flakes removed along one edge and a few removed using this as a keel Possibly a denticulated core-tool
594	Flake	Front & sides	2	Opposed	10+	60	trimmed	20	No	Extensively reduced, possibly had produced some blades
334	Flake	Globular	3+	Random	10+	102	trimmed	40	No	Extensively reduced producing a variety of shapes of flakes

Table D3.16: Description of the core from Enclosure 4\6

D.3.27 Six of the pits in Pit Group 160 produced struck flint. The assemblages were not large, the highest quantity from any single feature amounting to only seven pieces, and several pieces maybe considered residual, such as the transverse axe of probable Mesolithic date mentioned above and also a heavily recorticated core rejuvenation flake. Overall, however, the assemblage does contain many later prehistoric pieces. Precise dating is difficult and the assemblage as a whole shows a mix of traits; no retouched pieces are present and the remaining core-tool, a small notch, may have been made on flake that detached along a thermal flaw (Table D3.17). This, the core and many of the flakes are all rather crudely made although perhaps slightly more reminiscent of earlier rather than later Bronze Age industries, and may indicate that this assemblage is associated with activities conducted only shortly before the construction of the enclosure (Table D3.18). A heavily burnt fragment of a spherical flint cobble with a flattened and heavily chattermarked facet, most probably a rubber or pounder, was also recovered.

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
184	Core-tool	Transverse axe/adze	82	33	30	Small transverse axe with a triangular cross section, possibly made using a very large flake, both ends flaked, one is covered by calcite concretion but appears very worn, no evidence for hafting, weighs 62g
202	Core-tool	Notch	52	42	16	Thermal spall, possibly a mis-struck flake, with a small notch 10mm X 4mm cut into one edge. Possibly accidental?

Table D3.17: Description of the core-tools from the Pit Group 160

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
176	Flake	Irregular	2	right angled	10+	66	Slight trimming	50	No	Angular chunk with many large wide flakes removed
199	Flake	Irregular	3	keeled and separate	10+	59	Slight trimming	30	Yes	Angular chunk with small narrow flakes removed from an alternately flaked keeled platform with a separate platform on the opposite side
201	Flake	Irregular	3+	Random	10+	22	trimmed	10	Yes	Extensively reduced producing both small and large flakes

Table D3.18: Description of the cores from the Pit Group 160

D.3.28 The structures within the enclosures mostly contained very few struck flints, the only exception being Structure 215 that produced 16 pieces, 12 of which came from an external pit or tree-throw hollow (**290**). This assemblage contains a core and a refitting flake, along with a few other flakes that could have been struck from it (Table D3.19. Dating the assemblage is also difficult, however. It includes a denticulated scraper and an irregular convex scraper which are characteristic of Middle Bronze Age or later industries (Table D3.20), but the core and some of the other flakes could easily be earlier. In this respect it is perhaps more similar to the assemblages from the tree-throw hollows and may relate to the episode of clearance associated with the construction rather than the use of the enclosure. A close by pit, (**298**) contained a single struck flint, a scraper of uncertain date.

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
289	Flake	Front	1	N/A	10+	93	None	60	Yes	Many narrow flakes, including one that refits, struck from a thermally split rounded pebble using the thermal facet as a platform

Table D3.19: Description of the core from the Structure 215

Context	Feature	Phase	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
289	P290	C	Scraper	Denticulated	66	43	17	Large flake with coarse steep denticulated scalar retouch along all of left margin, distal and parts of right margin
289	P290	C	Scraper	Side	>36	>56	10	Large fragment of a cortical flake with fine convex steep scalar retouch on extant part of right margin
297	P298	C	Scraper	Short-end	54	45	15	Thick plunged flake with moderate steep slightly irregular convex scalar retouch around bulbar end

Table D3.20: Description of retouched pieces from Structure 215

Enclosure 5

D.3.29 Enclosure 5 contained only small quantities of struck flint, all of which came from enclosure ditch **142** (Table D3.21).

	Decortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Unmodified Flake	Chip (flake <10mm)	Unclass. Flake Fragments	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Implement	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Enclosure Ditch [142]	4	1	5			2	1	2			2	14	760

Table D3.21: Quantification of lithic material from Enclosure 5

D.3.30 Much if not most of the struck flint from Enclosure 5 is characteristic of industries that date from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age, including the prismatic blades, the core rejuvenation flake and both retouched pieces (Table D3.22). A few of the flakes are squat, however, and these might be contemporary with the enclosure, as

perhaps are both cores (Table D3.23), but flintworking was clearly not an important aspect of the activities conducted in the vicinity of the infilling ditches.

Context	Type	Form	L (mm)	B (mm)	W (mm)	Description
107	Scraper	Double ended	59	35	14	Fully recorticated narrow cortical flake with extensive rather coarse steep convex retouch at both ends and straight along part of right margin
118	Denticulate /notch	Flake	41	42	12	Flake with inverse coarse steep scalar retouch around distal and left margin. Also has a number of flakes removed from across the dorsal surface using the retouched edge as a platform which looks like attempts at thinning although it is very odd

Table D3.22: Description of retouched pieces from Enclosure 5

Context	Type	Form	No. platforms	Platform relationship	No. flakes removed	Weight (g)	Platform treatment	% original surface not removed	Further incipient Hertzian cones	Comments
117	Flake	Irregular	3+	Random	10+	60	trimmed	30	Yes	Angular chunk with flakes removed from many directions. Possibly partially disintegrated during reduction although flaking continued. Many severe hinge fractures.
131	Flake	Irregular	3+	Keeled	10+	58	trimmed	40	No	Angular chunk with two keeled platforms. Its edges are very sinuous and it may have been intended as a denticulated core-tool

Table D3.23: Description of the cores from Enclosure 5

Discussion of the Lithic Material

D.3.31 The struck flint recovered from Fordham Road demonstrates activity at the site over a long period, from the Mesolithic period through to at least the latter parts of the Bronze Age, and is consistent with the often intensive and persistent, if not continuous, patterns of prehistoric occupation recorded at the sites of many other investigations in the area (e.g. Edmonds *et al*. 1999; Mortimer forthcoming). The earliest material can be dated to the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic periods and most probably reflects transient activity involving the occasional production and use of flint tools. Indications of settlement, again probably only temporary, are provided by a pit filled with a selected range of struck pieces during the Early Neolithic period. The content and the condition of its assemblage fit a similar pattern seen in the contents of many contemporary assemblages in East Anglia and beyond (Garrow 2006; Lamdin-Whymark 2008). It appears to represent the debris from a number of knapping episodes as well as used and discarded tools, that may have been middened or otherwise accumulated elsewhere prior to it being gathered and placed in the pit. Such pits and their contents are often interpreted as representing the surviving remains of short-lived settlements, the infilling of the pits perhaps serving to commemorate the settlement or to mark its presence within the landscape (Thomas 1999, 70-73). No evidence of any accumulations of domestic material of this date were found preserved in later features in the vicinity of this pit, however, and it is unclear how the pit may relate to the activities that led to the creation of its contents.

D.3.32 Possibly the largest quantity of struck flint from the site can be dated to the Early Bronze Age. This was concentrated within a number of features along the southern edge of the excavations although smaller quantities were also identified as residual material from across the excavations. Technologically these represent a hybrid of styles that include both competent and structured, if not systematic, flake production alongside a much more casual approach to obtaining flakes that is more reminiscent of strategies that dominant from the middle of the second millennium onwards. Although difficult here to precisely quantify and qualify, due to the potentials of residual and perhaps even intrusive material, it is very comparable to the contextually secure Early Bronze Age assemblages recovered at both Turner's Yard in Fordham and from the Fordham by-pass excavations, located not far to the north (Gilmour 2015; Mortimer forthcoming). Intriguingly, these all show juxtaposed characteristics and may represent 'transitional' industries. These may have been generated on the cusp of changing technological traditions, with some of the pieces demonstrating styles most characteristic of Later Neolithic industries and others reflecting techniques that were to dominate flintworking practices during the Middle Bronze Age and after. The assemblage is certainly compatible with domestic activities and includes a high retouched component that is dominated by scrapers, again a pattern that is frequently noted for Early Bronze Age assemblages, not least along this corner of the Fenlands (e.g. Bamford 1984). Much of the assemblage comes from Layer 711 or the features that cut it, and it is possible that this represents the remnants of a surface midden or other dump of waste. A small group of close-by pits also contained relatively high quantities of struck flint. As with earlier patterns of pit deposition, it is possible that their contained flintwork had also been selected from a larger source, and would again be a practice noted for this period elsewhere in East Anglia (e.g. Wainwright 1972; Bamford 1984; Ashwin 2001; Garrow 2006; Bishop forthcoming). It is therefore tempting to equate the two, and suggest that Layer 711 represents debris that accumulated during a period of occupation, and was subsequently used as the source for the pits' infilling.

D.3.33 Perhaps a little under half of the assemblage is likely to be associated with the use of the Middle Bronze Age enclosures. Overall this is a typical later prehistoric assemblage, characterized by irregular but often squat flakes, high proportions of cores and occasional informally made core-tools and retouched implements. Its general technological characteristics are comparable to other assemblages of this date from the region, including those from the dumps in the ring ditch at Turner's Yard and from the shafts at the Fordham by-pass sites. Unlike at those sites, however, the assemblages here were much more dispersed and modest in scale, being recovered in low quantities scattered within contemporary features. Given the apparent intensity of occupation, it appears to reflect short and sporadic episodes of flint working undertaken as and when a task required. The tools were used for the specific purpose and discarded soon after and with little formality. In this respect it is much more typical of later prehistoric flintworking practices seen in most other domestic settings of this period, which tends to be casual and opportunistic with discarded struck pieces being recovered in small quantities scattered around settlements and field-systems (McLaren 2009). The quantities and distribution of burnt flint are also consistent with general domestic activities, such as the use of hearths for heating and cooking, rather than industrial or craft activities which would usually be expected to produce significantly larger amounts. The postholes forming the northern entrance to Enclosure 3 produced by far the highest quantities of any at the site, but even these could be accommodated within the context of domestic needs, rather than being indicative of specialist activities.

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
4	**6**	D6	2		5						1	1	2		Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Mixed assemblage; a few flakes are squat and the core-tool is a probable spurred point; all of MBA-IA date; but other flakes are more like LNeo/EBA examples; some of which appear utilized. The retouched pieces include an edge-trimmed blade-like plunged flake and a long-end scraper; both probably of Meso/ENeo date		
7	**8**	Pit Grp 418			2										Good	LNeo/ BA	One thin but slightly squat; the other has an edge trimmed striking platform		
9	**10**	Pit Grp 418			2										Good	LNeo/ BA	One is a typical 'squat' flake in good condition; the other Is earlier and has a trimmed striking platform and is more chipped and heavily recorticated		
11	**10**	Pit Grp 418	3		8								3		Good	LNeo/ EBA	Nicely struck relatively thin flakes. All retouched implements are scrapers		
12	**13**	Pit Grp 418	1		9		1	1			2		2		Good	LNeo/ EBA	Retouched are a plano-convex knife and a fine end-scraper. The prismatic blade is quite thick; most of the flakes are EBA		
14	**15**	Str 418			1										Good	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake – has post-recortication (?excavation) damage		
22	**21**								1						Chipped	Meso/ ENeo	Distal end		
49	**48**	D629			1										Good	MBA-IA	Large squat flake		
52	**50**	D183	4		4					5	1				Good	MBA-IA	Typical MBA-IA assemblage; suggests flintworking in vicinity	3	112

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
59	**88**	D183	2							2			1		Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Mixed assemblage; condition does suggest some residuality. Most pieces do look like MBA-IA but the retouched piece is a scraper in a chipped condition		
61	**63**	D183									1		1		Variable	LNeo/ BA	Heavily burnt core fragment. Retouched is an end and side scraper		
73	**72**	P72			1										Good	Undated	Mis-hit		
87	**88**	D183			1							1			Good	MBA-IA	Core-tool is a denticulated type. Flake is a bit squat		
89	**90**	Str 190			2										Good	MBA-IA	One is thin; the other a typical squat flake		
94	**93**							1							Good	Meso/ ENeo	Fully recorticated fine large blade struck from an opposed platformed core		
95	**95**	Encl3	1												Slightly chipped	LNeo/ BA	Possibly utilized		
107	**108**	D142											1		Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Double ended scraper		
117	**115**	D142			1					1					Good	MBA-IA	Fully recorticated squat flake and an extensively but randomly reduced core	2	76
118	**115**	D142	2		1								1		Good	LNeo/ BA	Fully recorticated; three thin flakes and a denticulated implement	3	275
119	**115**	D142	1		1										Good	LNeo/ BA	Fully recorticated non-descript decortication flake and a LNeo – MBA flake	5	241
123	**111**	D142			1				1						Slightly chipped	LNeo/ EBA	Fully recorticated; blade is non-descript; flake is thin with a trimmed striking platform		
126	**124**	D142													Burnt	Undated		1	24

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
129	**127**	D142		1	1			1							Variable	MBA-IA	Fully recorticated core tablet and blade; the latter possible utilized. The other flake is squat; slightly less recorticated and probably MBA-IA	3	144
131	**130**	D142	1							1					Good	MBA-IA	Multiplatformed/keeled core		
136	**135**	D142						1							Chipped	Meso/ ENeo	medial section of large blade		
148	**149**	Str 149									1				Good	Meso/ ENeo	Appears to be either a blade core fragment or a large plunged blade - 'ventral' covered by limescale		
159	**158**	Str 190			3										Good	Neo/ EBA	Competently produced; could be pre-MBA		
176	**179**	Pit Grp 160	2		1					1					Good	BA	Rather non-descript; both cores are randomly reduced but could be as early as EBA	5	109
177	**179**	Pit Grp 160							1						Slightly chipped	Neo/EBA	Non prismatic but well struck; possibly utilized	1	19
180	**183**	D183	5		2		1		1	1					Good	MBA-IA	Mostly a typical MBA-IA assemblage; possibly one or two slightly earlier flakes and the core could be EBA		
181	**183**	D183			2		1								Variable	LNeo/ EBA	The fragment is chipped; fully recorticated and probably a blade; the two flakes are well struck and in better condition		
184	**185**	Pit Grp 160										1			Good	Meso	Small transverse axe/adze		
193	**192**	Str				1									Good	Meso-	Possibly the bulbar end of a small blade		

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
		149														EBA			
198	**160**	Pit Grp 160			1										Good	BA	Rather squat		
199	**162**	Pit Grp 160		1	2					1	1				Variable	BA	Rejuvenation flake is a fully recorticated and abraded large plunged flake struck from a blade core The other pieces are in a good condition; one of the flakes is squat but the other thin and with a neatly trimmed striking platform; the core is keeled and reasonably competently reduced		
201	**164**	Pit Grp 160					1			1					Good	LNeo/ EBA	Irregularly but reasonably competently reduced core		
202	**166**	Pit Grp 160	1		5							1		1	Variable	BA	Rather non-descript EBA/MBA looking flakes; one of which is burnt. Core-tool has a small notch. Also present is a heavily burnt fragment weighing 168g from a c. 50% complete spherical flint cobble with one flattened and heavily chattermarked face – appears to be a grinding stone/rubber	1	7
214	**215**	Str 215													Burnt	Undated		5	80
216	**217**	Str 215			1	1									Variable	Meso/ ENeo	Chip is burnt; possibly the bulbar end of a prismatic blade	1	3
222	**221**	Str 215					1								Burnt	Undated		2	3
226	**227**	Str													Burnt	Undated		1	31

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
		215																	
289	**290**	Str 215	1		4	1			1	1	2		2		Good	MBA-IA	The core is a single platformed 'front' type. The cortical flake refits to the core; 2 other flakes at least may have been struck from it. The retouched pieces comprise a denticulated scraper and an irregular convex scraper. Difficult to date; some pieces may be MBA-IA but others; including the core and refitting flake could easily be earlier.	35	409
293	**294**				1		1	1							Chipped	Meso-EBA	Blade is thick; flakes non-descript but not post-MBA		
297	**298**	Str 215											1		Chipped	LNeo/ BA	Irregular scraper with retouch on bulbar end		
332	**330**	D183	2		6		1								Variable	MBA-IA	Mixed assemblage; some probably Meso/ENeo; others more like LNeo/ EBA but also some crudely struck flakes that could be MBA-IA	2	133
334	**333**	D250	2							1		3			Good	MBA-IA	The core is globular and could be LNeo/EBA but the core-tools are steep denticulates and typically MBA-IA		
335	**333**	D250	2	1	2		2				1		1		Variable	MBA-IA	One of the flake fragments and the conchoidal chunk are heavily burnt; the latter being a fragmented core of probable BA date. The retouched implement is a crude scraper and the rejuvenation flake was struck transversely removing the platform edge.		
359	**250**	D250			1		1								Good	LNeo/ EBA	Well struck flake		
362	**336**	D183			1										Slightly chipped	MBA-IA			
387	**386**	Str 382			1										Good	Undated			

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
397	**396**	Str 382													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	2	211
400	**398**	Str 382													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	2	116
410	**417**	Str 418			1										Good	BA			
411	**418**	Str 418	2		1										Good	Meso-EBA	Decortication flakes are undatable but the unmodified flake is blade-like and has a trimmed striking platform		
419	**422**	D422			1										Good	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake – has post-recortication (?excavation) damage		
423	**426**	D422						1							Slightly chipped	Meso/ ENeo	Small bladelet; distal missing	2	7
433	**434**	Pit Grp 418	3		3										Good	BA	Rather non-descript with mixed EBA/MBA characteristics		
435	**436**	Pit Grp 418								1					Good	LNeo/ EBA	Front type narrow flake core		
519	**520**	Str 520									1				Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt probable core fragment	3	22
527	**528**	Str 520			1										Chipped	Undated		1	15
530	**530**	Str 520													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	9	55

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
548	**547**	Encl3													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	1	51
550	**547**	Encl3													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	2	54
551	**552**	PH552													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	6	60
565	**566**								1						Good	Meso-EBA	Very curved	2	11
572	**573**	D941	1		6										Slightly chipped	LNeo/EBA	Most or all LNeo/EBA		
574		711	1		1		1	1	1	1					Variable	LNeo/EBA	Mixed; mostly LNeo/EBA		
592	**589**	D183				2				2					Good	MBA-IA	The flakes are probably pre-MBA but the cores look later and could be denticulated core-tools		
593	**589**	D183	2							3		1	1		Good	MBA-IA	Mostly MBA-IA; core-tool is a notch and retouched implement is a scraper that appears to have been made on an old recorticated flake		
594	**589**	D183	3		9		1		1	4	4				Variable	MBA-IA	Varied and includes some LNeo/EBA looking flakes; a few possibly utilized and at least one of the cores might be of a similar date. Two of the cores are possibly denticulated core-tools	1	39
599	**598**	Str 598						1							Good	Meso/ENeo	Complete	8	40
605	**604**	Str 598													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	3	8
619	**620**	Str 598											1		Good	MBA-IA	Large squat primary flake with inverse edge trimming	2	8

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
625	**626**	Str 598													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	1	4
630	**629**	D629	3		3					1		1	1		Variable	LNeo/ BA	Mixed assemblage; core is possibly Meso/ENeo; the retouched piece is a serrated non-prismatic blade; the core-tool is a small notch. The latter could be MBA-IA but the other pieces are probably EBA		
633	**631**	Str 598			1										Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Narrow; almost blade-like; bulbar end missing		
703	**704**	Pits 704	5	2	2		6	1	1				2		Variable	Meso/ ENeo	Overwhelmingly a blade-based industry: 3 of the decortication flakes are of blade proportions; 3 of the flake fragments are probably parts of prismatic blades; both retouched pieces are serrates made using blades and the prismatic blade is possibly utilized. The rejuvenation flakes comprise a classic core tablet and a large flake removing the front of a core. The condition of the assemblage does vary; particularly in degrees of recortication; but it is mostly quite sharp. Three of the flake fragments are burnt.	4	23
712		711	1		1										Chipped	Meso-EBA	Decortication flake has smooth rolled cortex; the flake is well-struck; probably pre-MBA-IA		
713		711			1										Good	Meso-EBA	Large plunged flake		
714		711			4										Good	Meso-EBA	Small trimming flakes		
715		711			1										Good	LNeo/ BA	Narrow dorsal scars but with a wide striking platform		
753	**752**	707													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	3	35
755	**754**	Pit			1										Slightly	Meso-	Well struck	5	57

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
		754													chipped	EBA			
756	**754**	Pit 754													Burnt	Undated	Heavily Burnt	5	45
789	**787**	D6			5		1								Variable	LNeo/ BA	Mixed condition; the flake fragment is heavily burnt; all rather non-descript; most likely mixed EBA and MBA		
792	**791**	Ditch 791			4										Variable	Meso-EBA	Mixed condition; probably mixed dates; includes a blade-like flake and a broken possible blade		
793	**794**	Pit 794			1										Good	MBA-IA	Looks like it was struck from a core with a denticulated edge		
802	**801**	Str 757											1		Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Large scraper made on a cortical flake		
836	**837**	Str 500			1		1	1							Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Small trimming flakes	18	365
843	**842**	Encl3	1												Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Carefully edge trimmed striking platform		
925	**924**	D941	8		6					2					Variable	LNeo/ EBA	Most LNeo/EBA. Core is a good domed example; the other is a small spall with a couple of flakes removed – possibly a core-tool?		
927	**926**	D941	10		14				1	1			2		Variable	LNeo/ EBA	Mixed assemblage but most pieces are probably LNeo/EBA. Nice LNeo symmetrical scraper. A notched/edge trimmed flake and the core could be MBA-IA		
929	**928**	D941	3		14	1			1	5	1	1	4		Variable	LNeo/ EBA	Same as [925] and [927] - somewhat mixed in condition and perhaps dating but most pieces are LNeo/EBA. No earlier pieces but one or two; including the spurred core-tool; are reminiscent of MBA-IA types. The		

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
																	retouched implements are all scrapers of various forms Some flake also possibly lightly retouched or utilized.		
931		711	1												Slightly chipped	Undated	Distal missing		
932		711			3			1		2					Variable	LNeo/ EBA	Blade is fully recorticated. The others less so; mostly LNeo/EBA. Both cores vaguely discoidal		
933		711	2		3										Variable	LNeo/ EBA	One of the decortication flakes is of blade proportions and has a number of parallel dorsal scars; probably Meso/ENeo. The other is thick but may also have produced blades; the remaining flakes are thin trimming flakes		
935		711			1										Good	Meso-EBA	Thin; slightly curved		
936	**0**	711	1							1					Good	LNeo/ BA	Rather crudely struck		
938		711			1				1						Good	Meso-EBA	Thin; well struck		
939		711			1										Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Blade-like		
955	**955**	Encl3									1		1		Variable	MBA-IA	Retouched is a denticulate / Notch. The conchoidal chunk is heavily burnt but appears to be an attempt to make a core on a nodular protuberance	3	203
965	**963**	Encl3			1										Slightly chipped	LNeo/ BA	Flake is laterally split; possibly blade-like but thick. The burnt flint is mostly heavily burnt. Also unburnt pebbles indicating burning not in-situ.	37	1404
974	**972**	Encl3										1			Good	MBA-IA	Denticulated thermal spall	11	347

Context	Cut	Group	De-cortication Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Un-modified Flake	Chip	Unclass. Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Complete Core	Conchoidal Shatter	Core Tool	Retouched Flake	Other Stone	Condition	Suggested Latest Date	Comments	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
976	**975**	Encl3												1	Burnt	BA	Small heavily burnt flint fragment weighing 19g; appears to have a flat; chattermarked and smooth facet consistent with a fragment of a flint saddle quern	24	841
977		711	3		1				1				2		Variable	LNeo/ EBA	Nondescript but probably pre-MBA flakes and two small but nicely worked scrapers		
978		711			1										Chipped	LNeo/ EBA	Thick; rather crudely struck and possibly edge retouched at bulbar end		

Table D3.24: Catalogue of flint artefacts

D.4 Metalwork

By Nina Crummy

Bronze wire

D.4.1 A small fragment of bronze wire from deposit 714 (Layer 711) can neither be attributed to a specific object nor intrinsically dated. Metalwork is rarely found on Early and Middle Bronze Age sites because of the value placed upon it and the ease with which it could be recycled, and even in the Late Bronze Age the metal objects found on settlement sites tend to be small decorative fittings and fragments of scrap (Needham 1980, 24).

D.4.2 There are, for example, no bronze objects from Fengate or Eynesbury in Cambridgeshire or Stansted in Essex (Pryor 1974; 1978; 1980; Ellis 2004; Cooke *et al.* 2008, 46-52), while the only metalwork from Bronze Age Haddenham was a spearhead tip weighing 17 gm that had been metal-detected from the ploughsoil (Evans and Hodder 2006, 36-7), and only a casting jet from the manufacture of bronze objects came from Brandon, Suffolk (Crummy 2004).

D.4.3 The Newmarket piece can therefore be seen as a piece of scrap that failed to be collected for recycling or was mislaid by a bronzesmith. While it is most likely to date to the Early Bronze Age, contemporary with the latest pottery from 714, there must be some possibility that it is Middle Bronze Age and the latest piece in the layer.

Catalogue

SF 6. (714), layer. Small curved fragment of bronze wire, 9.5 mm in diameter; section round, diameter 1 mm.

D.5 The Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

D.5.1 A small assemblage of worked stone comprises three saddle querns, two hammerstones, two other tools and a probable counter as well as small amounts of burnt stone. All the worked stone was recovered from Middle Bronze Age features.

D.5.2 One almost complete saddle quern was recovered from context 364 (s.f.5) almost square in shape and although the stone is concave across its width, the linear wear marks indicate the stone was placed in a fixed position and was only used one way across the stone. Two further fragments of a similar stone type retain small sections of pecked working surface, however in both cases the surviving face is too small to determine whether these are fragments from saddle querns or from their accompanying rubbers (2, 955).

D.5.3 Two flint hammerstones were recovered from contexts 295 and 402. The former of these utilises a naturally spherical nodule but has some percussion wear on one end that has resulted from pounding. The other hammerstone has either been extensively used to create the spherical shape with two opposing slightly flat sides that it has now, or its shape has been deliberately fashioned (402). Its overall shape is reminiscent of a ballista ball, and it could have served equally well as a projectile. In addition, one of the flattened faces has been used for rubbing and is worn smooth. The stone might thus best be classed as a multi-functional processing tool rather than simply as a hammerstone.

D.5.4 The site at Fordham Road also produced a number of intriguing stones, used, but not deliberately shaped. One large pebble/small cobble has a thumb sized patch of wear on two roughly opposing faces (216, s.f.12). These areas of wear suggest the stone was repeatedly banged against something smaller – perhaps it as a tool for banging pegs in. Another item is a long sandstone cobble, broken in half in antiquity and subsequently used along its length (118 s.f.3). The upper surface is now worn lengthwise into a dished hollow. The purpose of this stone is not entirely clear. It is similar to stones often termed as shaft straighteners, however it is wider than would be useful for that purpose.

D.5.5 A third stone with smoothed edges and flat faces is a small circular disc (7); it may have been a large counter. A small quantity of burnt (blackened or heat shattered) stone was also recovered from contexts 11, 411 and 955.

D.5.6 The worked stone assemblage is small but varied. The possible counter, if such an interpretation were accurate, would imply recreational activities but the other objects are indicative of general domestic activity. The saddle querns probably represent grain processing (although they were could have been used to process other food and non-food stuffs). The burnt stones are evidence of other general tasks such as cooking but are likely to represent only a very small quantity of what was used. The hammerstone and multi-functional processing tool could have been used in flint working or in other tasks involving the crushing or pounding of materials. The two more enigmatic stones were also clearly utilised as tools, even though their function is not entirely clear. Neither objects are typical finds, and their presence suggests opportunistic use of the available resources. None of the other stone objects were imported to the site or are of high status materials or types, which supports the evidence that occupants utilised those resources that were easily available.

Catalogue of stone objects

Saddle quern, complete. Sarsen/pure sandstone quern with well-sorted medium grained texture. Roughly shaped base. Grinding surface is slightly concave widthways and flat lengthways with clear linear grooves. Measures 190×190×85mm. s.f.5. Ctx 364, fill of pit/posthole **365**. (Structure 500)

Small saddle quern fragment. Pale brownish grey slightly micaceous sandstone, probably made from boulder. Grinding surface is neatly pecked and appears flat, although only a small section of it remains. Weighs 325g. Ctx 2, subsoil.

Saddle quern or rubber fragment. Pale brown quartzitic sandstone. Small fragment with section of flat pecked face suggesting use as a saddle quern or rubber. Weighs 152g. Ctx 955 fill of posthole **954**, associated with the northern entrance to Enclosure 3

Flint hammerstone. Flint nodule, roughly spherical naturally but with percussion damage at one end. Measures 66×58×55mm. Weighs 281g. Ctx 295 fill of posthole **296**, Structure 215

Flint hammerstone / rubber – multi functional tool. Flint nodule that has been carefully shaped into a flattened sphere. One of the flatter faces is rubbed quite smooth suggesting use as a rubber. The rest of the stone was probably used as a hammerstone although it also resembles a ballista ball. Measures 52×60×55mm. Weighs 326g. Ctx 402 fill of Ditch **250**

Processor. Red sandstone pebble, slightly bevelled on one edge. Thumb sized slightly worn areas on opposing sides, where the stone may have been used to bang something small. Measures 60×51×32. Weighs 118g. s.f.12. Ctx 216, fill of Posthole 217, Structure 215.

Dished stone processor. Pale brown quartz sandstone cobble, broken approximately in half widthways. The underside of the surviving end has some flaked damage, possibly from use as a pounder but the main surface has a long U-shaped hollow running the length of the stone and most of the width. Measures >98×76×39. Weighs 401. s.f.3. Ctx 118.fill of ditch **115**, main ditch of Enclosure 5.

Disc fragment, possibly counter. Fine grained sandstone disc The edges are smooth, the faces are flat. Measures 44mm diameter x 11mm. Weighs 31g. Ctx 7, fill of posthole 8, Structure 418.

Appendix E. Environmental Reports

E.1 Animal Bone

By Chris Faine

Introduction

E.1.1 Fifteen kilograms of faunal material was recovered from the excavation at Fordham Road, yielding 125 "countable" bones (see below) with 93 identifiable to species (74.4% of the total sample). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal material was recovered from pits and ditches largely dating to the Early-Middle Bronze Age.

Methodology

E.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (Table E1.1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975). Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

The assemblage

E.1.3 Tables E1.1 and E1.2 shows the species distribution for the entire assemblage. As one would expect the assemblage is dominated by the domestic mammals, with cattle being the dominant taxon both in terms of NISP and MNI. Cattle are the main food species on the majority of British Bronze Age sites, local examples with similar preponderances of cattle including West Row Fen, Mildenhall (Olsen, 1994), Bradley Fen (Rajkovaca, forthcoming), Clay Farm (Faine, 2013) and Babraham Road, (Baxter, 2000). The majority of the cattle assemblage consists of lower limb elements along with smaller number of humerii and loose teeth, suggesting primary butchery waste. (see Graph 1). All identifiable remains were of adult animal with a single juvenile horncore being recovered from context **4**. Five measurable bones were recovered giving an average withers height for the assemblage of 1.14m. This is comparable to ranges seen in other contemporary sites (Ibid, Faine, 2013). The poor preservation of the assemblage means few instances of butchery could be observed, with only a burnt metacarpal being recovered from context **864**.

E.1.4 Sheep/goat remains are scarce aside from a partial skeleton from context **596**. This was an adult animal around 65cm at the shoulder. No mandibles were recovered so a more exact age for the animal is not available. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of

partial adult lower limb elements, again indicating primary butchery waste. Only three pig elements were recovered in the form of two mandibles from animal aged 1-2 years old from contexts **4** and **299** respectively, along with a partial humerus from context **52**.

E.1.5 Three portions of red deer antler were also recovered from contexts **12**, **427** & **926**. The fragment from context **12** showed evidence of several attempts at sawing over its length. The antler from context **427** was attached to the skull indicating a hunted animal.

Conclusion

E.1.6 The assemblage is typical for the period in terms of species proportion and most likely represents initial butchery waste of primarily adult cattle. The pig mandibles are from animals of prime meat weight. No butchery was observed on the sheep skeleton from **596** so it may have died of natural causes. There is some evidence that deer were hunted for both meat and antler.

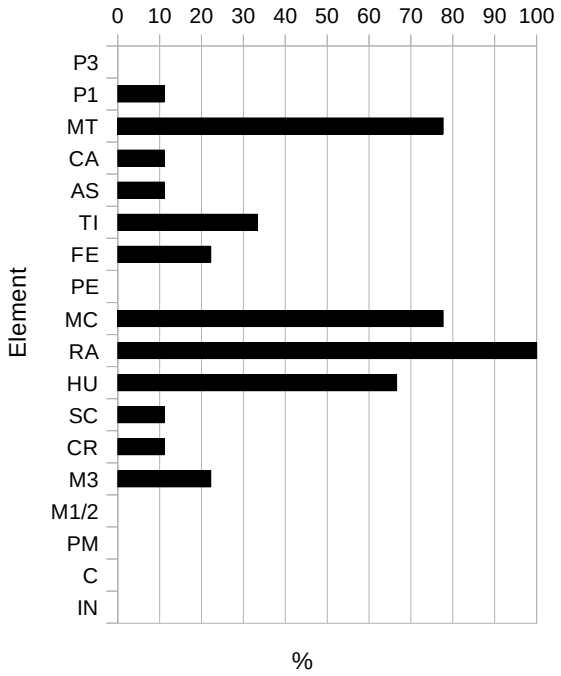
Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Red Deer	Total
4	3.2	5		1		**6**
12	3.1				1	**1**
34	3.2	1				**1**
52	3.2			1		**1**
59	3.2	2	1			**3**
62	3.2	1				**1**
73	3.2	1		1		**2**
96	3.2	1				**1**
105	3.2	2	1			**3**
123	3.2	1				**1**
176	2	1				**1**
299	3.2	5	2	2		**9**
332	3.2	1	1			**2**
402	3.2	2				**2**
419	3.2	2				**2**
423	3.2	1				**1**
427	3.2	1				**1**
437	3.2	3				**3**
438	3.2	1				**1**
496	3.2		6		1	**7**
590	3.2	1				**1**
596	3.2		24			**24**
789	3.2	10				**10**
864	3.2	2	2			**4**
925	3.1	1				**1**
927	3.1	2				**2**
966	3.2				1	**1**
Total:		47	37	5	**3**	**92**

Table E1.1:Species distribution by context

	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Cattle (*Bos*)	47	50.5	26	65
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	38*	40.9	8	20
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	4	4.3	3	7.5
Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	3	4.3	3	7.5
Total:	**92**	**100**	**40**	**100**

Table E1.2: Species distribution for the assemblage (* indicates complete skeleton)

Graph 1: Cattle body part distribution



E.2 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

E.2.1 A total of 88 samples were taken during excavation. Of these, two samples were for radiocarbon dating and the remaining eighty-six samples were for the recovery of ecofacts and artefacts. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. Many of the samples were taken from structures tentatively dating to the Middle Bronze Age with the aim of recovery of charcoal to accurately date these features.

Methodology

E.2.2 The bulk samples were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table E2.1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997).

Quantification

E.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

E.2.4 The results are detailed in Table E2.1. Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor. The carbonised material is comprised of cereal grains that are mostly abraded and/or fragmented along with fragments of hazelnuts (*Corylus avellana*) and tubers (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosus*). Most of the samples contain some wood charcoal. The cereals have been identified where possible; barley (*Hordeum sp.*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) are both present. Chaff elements found in Sample 67, fill 864 of pit **865** are diagnostic of emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*).

Ditches

Ditch 183

E.2.5 Three samples were taken from Ditch 183. Only sample 58, fill 593 of cut **589** produced charred cereal remains.

Ditch 422

E.2.6 Two samples were taken. Sample 43, fill 423 of cut **426** contains charcoal that would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Ditch 628

E.2.7 Two samples were taken, both of which were unproductive

Ditch 941

E.2.8 Two samples contain sparse charcoal only. Sample 81, fill 927 was taken for radiocarbon dating.

Enclosure 142

E.2.9 Five samples were taken. Only Sample 17, fill 104 of ditch **108** contains cereal grains.

Structures

Structure 149

E.2.10 Of the two samples taken from roundhouse post holes **279** and **277**, only Sample 25, fill 278 of post hole **279** contains charred plant remains in the form of a single barley grain and an indeterminate grain. The samples from the two pits (**287**, **358**) associated with this structure contain sparse charcoal and flake hammerscale was noted in Sample 32, fill 286 of pit **287**.

Structure 215

E.2.11 Six samples were taken from five features associated with Structure 215. Sample 30 from Internal post hole **227** contains sparse charcoal only. Sample 29 from fill 222 of post hole **223** and Sample 10, fill 53 of post hole **55** both contain two charred grains. Sample 33, fill 297 from associated pit **298** contains sparse charcoal and sample 87 was taken specifically from this deposit for radiocarbon dating.

Structure 382

E.2.12 Of the eight samples taken from posh holes in Structure 382, four samples contain single charred cereal grain fragments. Samples 35 and 36 both from fill 375 of post hole **374** contain charcoal which is suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Structure 418

E.2.13 Five samples were taken from the post holes. Only Sample 42, fill 411 of post hole **418** contains charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains and charcoal. Two of the three samples taken from pits associated with this structure contain charred plant remains; Sample 2 fill 7 of pit **8** contains fragments of hazelnuts and Sample 4, fill 12 of pit **13** contains hazelnuts and charcoal

Samples 42 and 4 contain sufficient charred remains for radiocarbon dating

Structure 500

E.2.14 Only one post hole from the ring of post holes was sampled. Sample 50, fill 495 of post hole **496** contains eleven charred grains and a spikelet fork of emmer wheat. Sample 49, fill 497 of internal pit/post hole **498** contains a single charred grain.

Structure 520

E.2.15 Three samples from three post holes produced charcoal only. Sample 54, fill 531 of post hole 532 contains charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Structure 598

E.2.16 Two postholes (**598** and **606**) at the entrance of the Structure 598 contain cereal grains and moderate charcoal (Samples 64,65 and 66). The four samples (Samples 68 – 71) taken from features within the structure also produce charred grain. Numbers of grains do not exceed fifteen.

Structure 757

E.2.17 The three samples taken from post holes and post pipes all contain charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Other features

Enclosure 3 (Northern Entrance)

E.2.18 Seven samples produced sparse charred remains including fragments of tubers of false-oat grass (Sample 84, fill 841 of post hole **840** and Sample 80, fill 964 of post hole **963**) and a single charred grain (Sample 85, fill 849 of post hole **847**, Samples 79, fill 956 of post hole **955**). These charred remains may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Spread 711

E.2.19 Three samples taken from spread 711 contain sparse charcoal only.

E.2.20 Most of the remaining samples contain sparse charcoal. The most noteworthy sample is Sample 67, fill 864 of pit **865** which contains a significant assemblage of charred cereal remains including barley and emmer wheat.

E.2.21 Other samples that produced small quantities of charred cereal remains are Sample 11, fill 73 of pit **72**, Sample 56, fill 597 of sheep burial **595**. Sample 45, fill 433 of pit **434** contains the greatest quantity of hazelnut fragments.

E.2.22 Of the samples taken from post holes in the western fenceline, only Sample 47, fill 459 of post hole **460** contains charred plant remains in the form of hazelnut fragments.

Discussion

E.2.23 Charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains and hazelnuts were recovered from just under half of the samples. The cereal grains are generally poorly preserved which may indicate that they are older than the deposit in which they were found.

E.2.24 The most significant charred plant assemblage was recovered from pit **865** which has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age. It contains the charred remains of cereal grains including barley and wheat. The wheat species is a hulled form, which include emmer and spelt, most commonly identified by the chaff elements such as spikelet forks and glume bases. The grains of hulled wheat are tightly enclosed in an outer chaff sheath that requires parching to make the chaff brittle enough for the grain to be released from the spikelet by subsequent pounding.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Context No.	4	7	11	12	14	16	18	62	69	53	73	80	82	60	87	89	104	138	117	112	123	145
Cut No.	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	63	79	55	72	81	83	88	88	90	108	140	115	111	111	143
Feature Type	Ditch	Post hole	Pit	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	Ditch	Post hole	Post hole	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit
Structure/group no.	Ditch 6	Pit Grp418	Pit Grp418	Pit Grp418	Str 418	Ditch 628	Ditch 183	Str 382	Str 382	Str 215	Pit 72	Str 382	Str 382	Ditch 183	Ditch 183	Phs 170	Encl 142	Encl 142	Encl 142	Encl 142	Encl 142	Pit 143
Volume prcsd (L)	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	6	8	10	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	8	10	9	9
Triticum sp. caryopsis														#	#							
cereal indet. caryopsis	#		#							#	##	#	#	#	##		#					
Tree/shrub macrofossils																						
Corylus avellana nutshell		#f	#f																			
Charcoal <2mm			++	+	+		+			+	++			+	++	+	+	+		+	+	+
Charcoal > 2mm			++							+	++			+	+							+
Charcoal >10mm			++								+			+	+							+
Indet nutshell <4mm											#f				#f							
Other remains																						
Hammerscale										#												
Flot Volume (ml)	25	25	55	20	20	5	5	40	10	2	55	10	25	55	15	5	5	5	15	25	5	5
Sample No.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Context No.	146	276	278	159	202	181	222	226	236	286	297	357	375	375	397	400	406	408	410	411	423	429
Cut No.	147	277	279	158	166	183	223	227	237	287	298	358	374	374	396	398	413	415	417	418	426	430
Feature Type	Post/ pit	Post hole	Post hole	Pit	Tree throw	Ditch	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Pit	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	Ditch

Structure/group no.	Phs 170	Str 149	Str 149	PH 170	Trees 160	Ditch 183	Str 215	Str 215	Str 215	Str 149	Str 215	ExStr 149	Str 382	Str 382	Str 382	Str 382	Str 418	Str 418	Str 418	Str 418	Ditch 422	Ditch 422
Volume prcsd (L)	8	8	8	10	9	10	7	10	10	8	9	7	6	8	7	6	8	8	8	8	9	8
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis			#		#																	
Triticum sp. caryopsis				#																		
cereal indet. caryopsis			#	#	#		#								#	#				#		
Other plant macrofossils																						
Charcoal <2mm	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	++	+	
Charcoal > 2mm				+	+	+					+		+	+						+	+	
Charcoal >10mm				+	+	+							++							+	+	
Indet nutshell <4mm																						
Other remains																						
Hammerscale				#						#												
Flot Volume (ml)	30	15	5	45	25	25	1	5	20	5	15	10	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	5	15	5
Sample No.	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Context No.	433	457	459	463	497	495	364	519	529	531	572	597	449	593	627	713	770	823	893	599	607	608
Cut No.	434	458	460	464	498	496	365	520	530	532	573	595	450	589	628		768	821	892	598	606	606
Feature Type	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Ditch	burial	post hole	Ditch	Ditch	layer	Post pipe	Post pipe	Ditch	Post hole	Post pipe	Post hole
Structure/group no.	Pit 418	Estr 444a	Estr 444a	Estr 444a	Estr 444a	Estr 444a	ExStr 444	Str 520	Str 520	Str 520	Ditch 941	Pit 595	Str 444	Ditch 183	Ditch 628	Spread	Str 757	Str 757	H 892	Str 598	Str 598	Str 598
Volume prcsd (L)	8	4	7	8	8	5	9	9	7	7	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	9
Triticum sp. caryopsis												#		#								
Triticum dicoccum						#															#	#

Schübl./ spelta L. caryopsis																						
Triticum dicoccum Schübl.. spikelet fork						#																
cereal indet. caryopsis					#	#	#					#		##						#	##	#
Tree/shrub macrofossils																						
Corylus avellana nutshell	##f		#f																			#
Crategus monogyna L. seed																				#		
Other plant macrofossils																						
Charcoal <2mm	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	+
Charcoal > 2mm			+			+	+	+	+	++				+			++	+		++	++	+
Charcoal >10mm			+			+	+			+							+	+		+	+	+
Indet nutshell <4mm																						
Other remains																						
Hammerscale																						
Flot Volume (ml)	1	1	1	1	30	1	25	20	10	30	10	20	15	65	2	1	40	10	5	20	25	5
Sample No.	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Context No.	864	913	915	917	919	925	938	935	703	550	741	976	956	964	927	852	858	841	849	314	773	297
Cut No.	865	912	914	916	918	924			704	549	740	975	955	963	926	850	856	840	847	313	771	298
Feature Type	Pit	Gully	Post Hole	Post Hole	Post Hole	Gully	Layer	Layer	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Gully	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole
Structure/group no.	Pit 865	Str 598	Str 598	Str 598	Str 598	Ditch 941	Spread	Spread	Pit 704	Post 707	Post 707	Encl3	Encl3	Encl3	Ditch 941	Encl 3	Encl3	Encl3	Encl3	Post 707	Str 757	Str 215
Volume prcsd (L)	9	8	8	8	9	7	9	8	7	8	9	8	8	7	10	8	8	9	9	10	8	
Hordeum vulgare L.	##	#																				

caryopsis																						
Triticum sp. caryopsis																						
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ spelta L. caryopsis	##																					
Triticum dicoccum Schübl.. spikelet fork	#																					
cereal indet. caryopsis	#	#	#							#			#						#		#	
Dry land herbs																						
Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum L. tuber														#f				#f				
Other plant macrofossils																						
Charcoal <2mm	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	++	
Charcoal > 2mm	+					+										+	+	+			++	
Charcoal >10mm	+																				+	
Indet nutshell <4mm																						
Other remains																						
Hammerscale																						
Flot Volume (ml)	55	5	10	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	5	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	

Table E2.1: Environmental samples

APPENDIX F. RADIOCARBON DATES

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

23 September 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-55383 (GU35110)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	NKT047
Context Reference	202
Sample Reference	27
Material	Charred grain : Triticum spelta/dicoccum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3192 ± 26

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

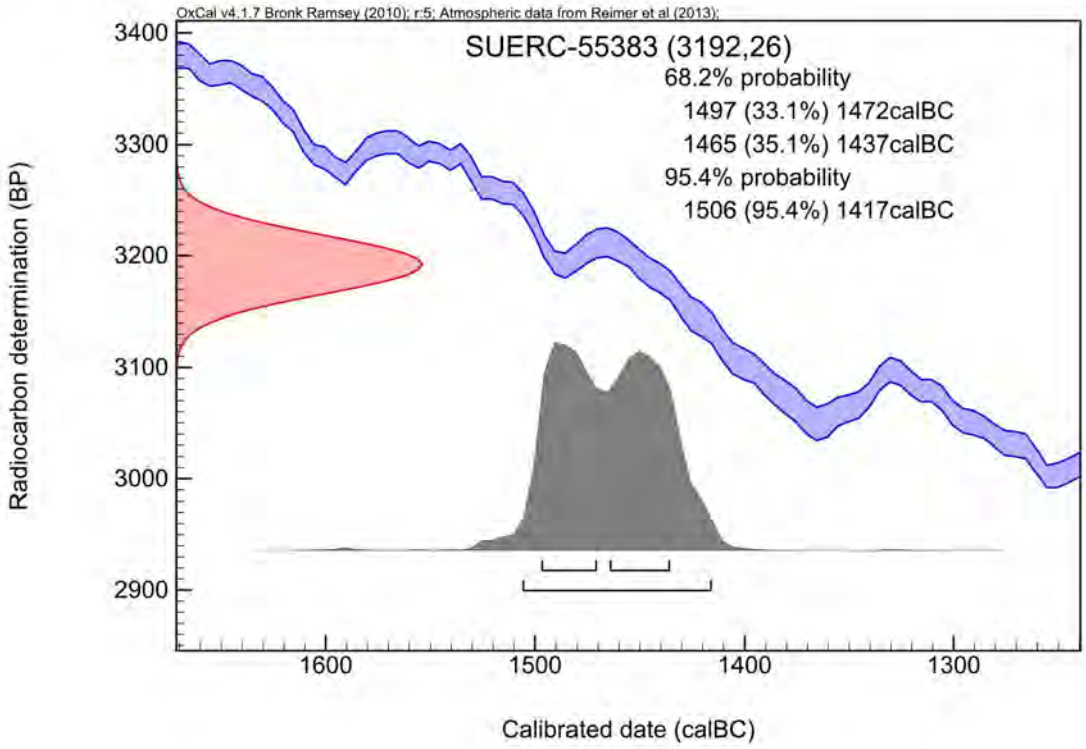
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :- 23/09/2014

Checked and signed off by :- Date :- 23/09/2014

University of Glasgow

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Calibration Plot



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Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

23 September 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-55384 (GU35111)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	NKT047
Context Reference	773
Sample Reference	87
Material	Charred grain : unidentified
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3121 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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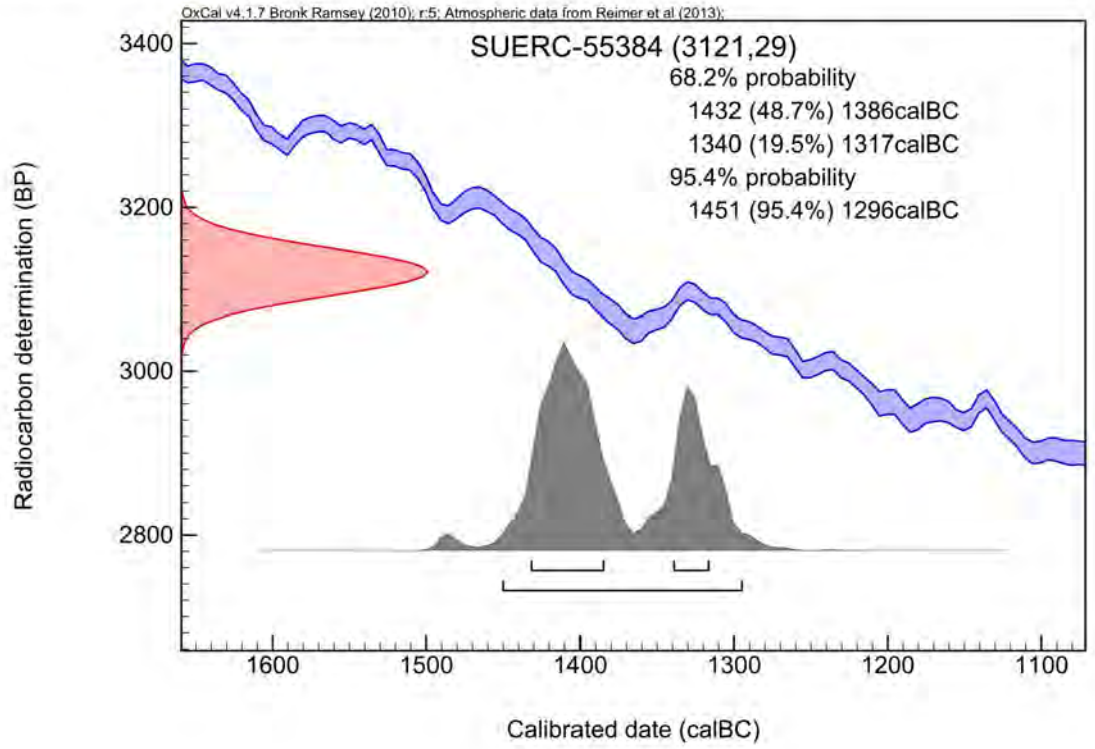
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 23/09/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 23/09/2014

University of Glasgow

The University of Edinburgh

Calibration Plot



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Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

23 September 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-55385 (GU35112)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	NKT047
Context Reference	607
Sample Reference	65
Material	Charred grain : Triticum spelta/dicoccum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3113 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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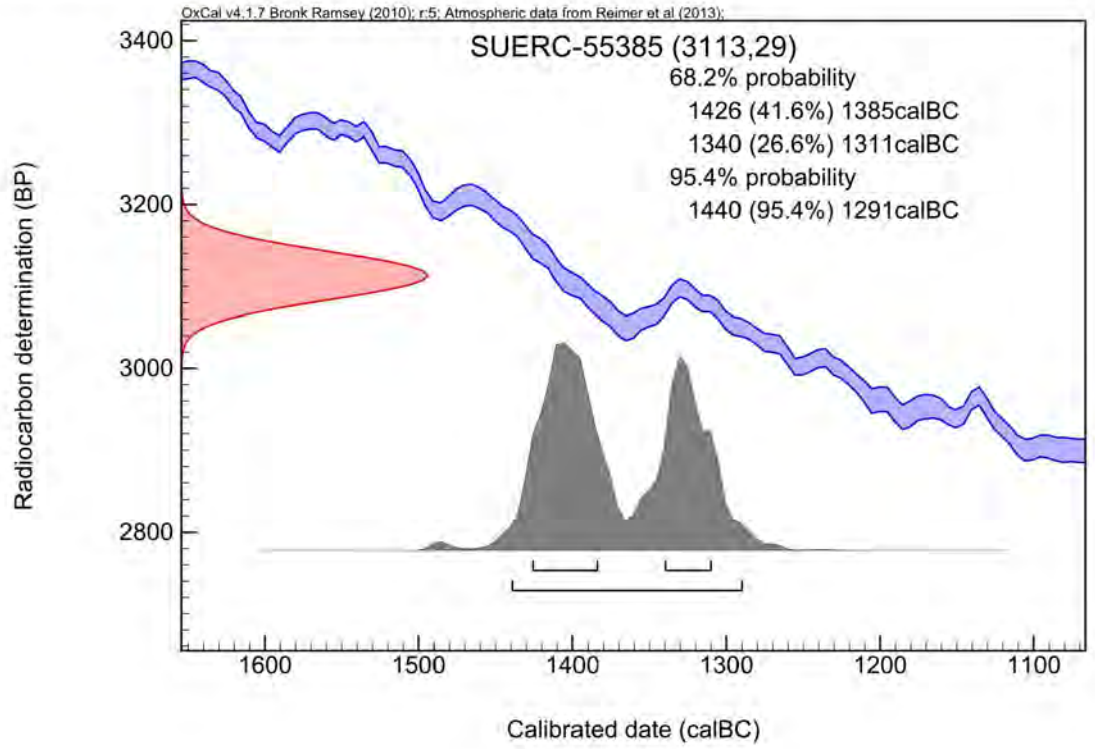
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 23/09/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 23/09/2014

University of Glasgow

The University of Edinburgh

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

23 September 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-55386 (GU35113)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	NKT047
Context Reference	597
Sample Reference	56
Material	Charred grain : unidentified
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-20.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3161 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 23/09/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 23/09/2014

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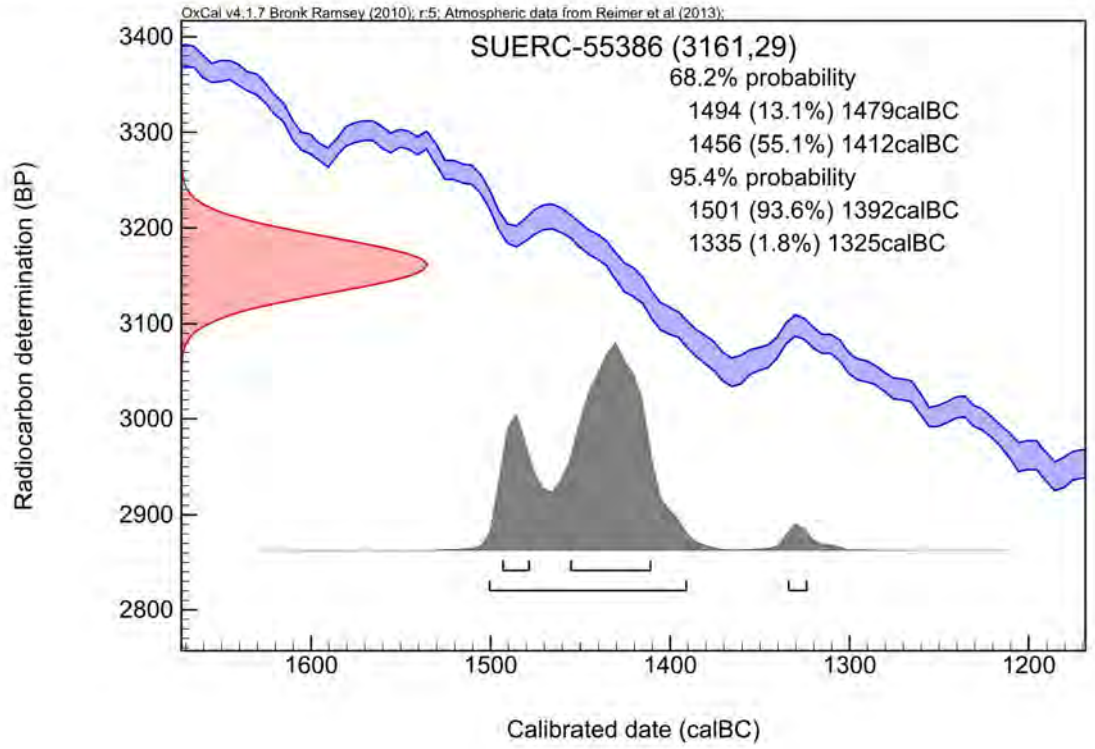
Calibration Plot



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Director: Professor R M Ellam
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Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

23 September 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-55390 (GU35114)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	NKT047
Context Reference	495
Sample Reference	50
Material	Charred grain : unidentified
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2881 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 23/09/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 23/09/2014

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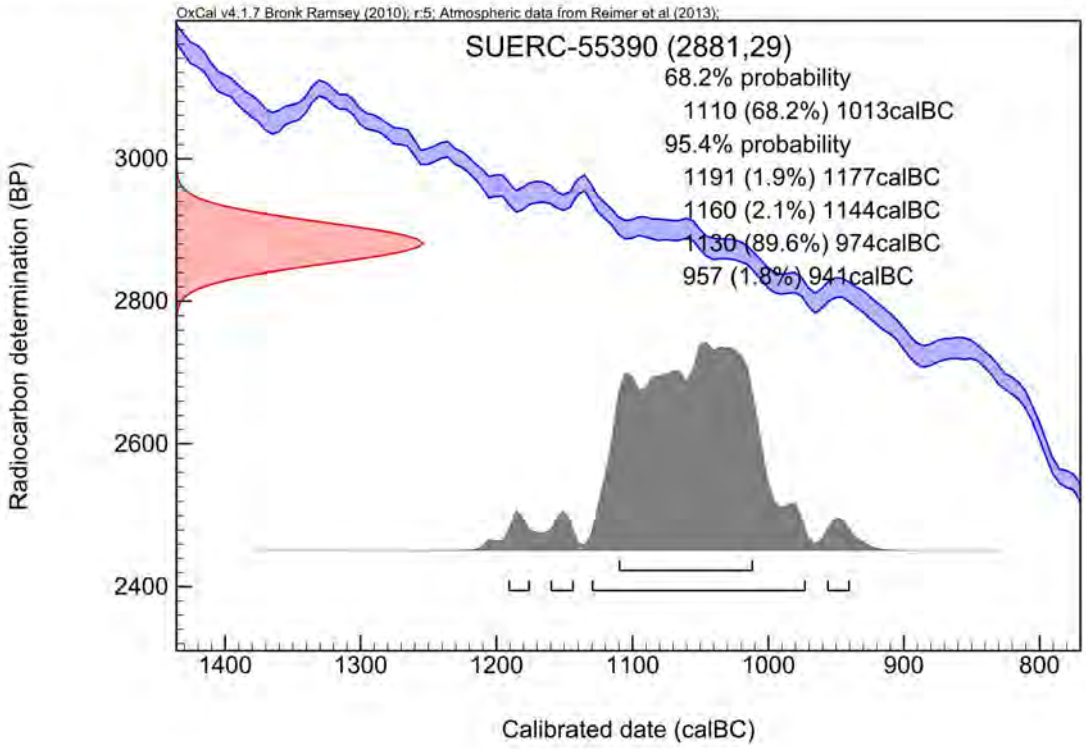
The University of Edinburgh

Calibration Plot



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Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

23 September 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-55392 (GU35116)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	NKT047
Context Reference	864
Sample Reference	67
Material	Charred grain : Triticum cf. dicoccum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3072 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 23/09/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 23/09/2014

University of Glasgow

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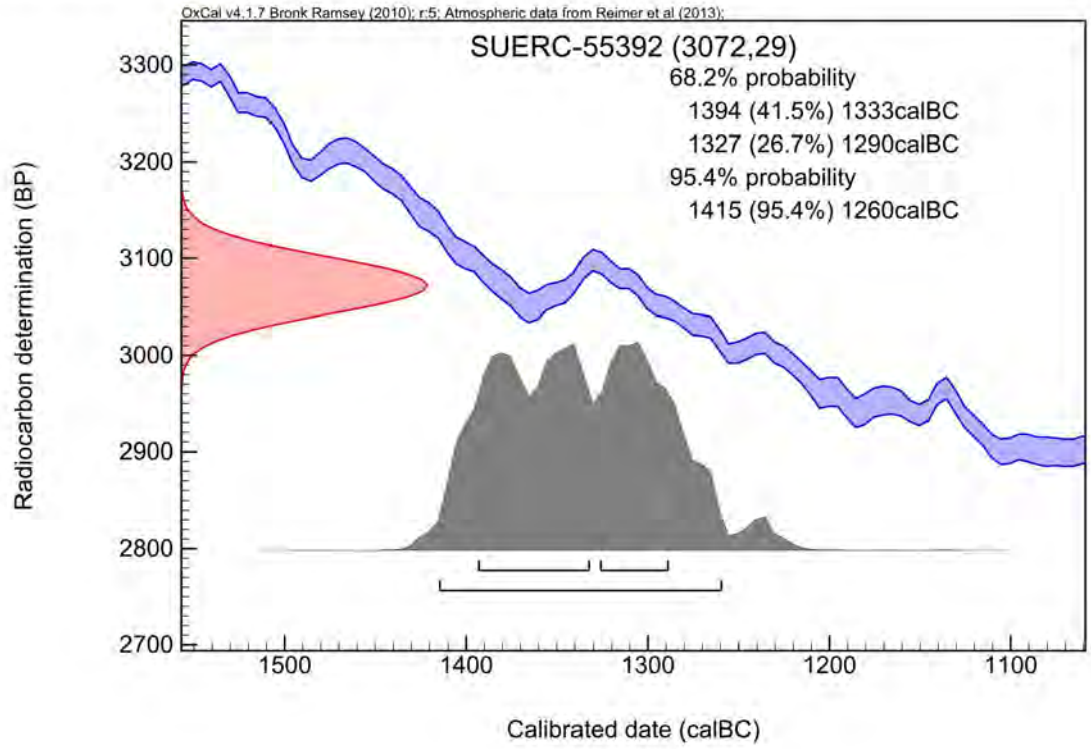
Calibration Plot



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APPENDIX H. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Specification for Archaeological Excavation

Site Name: Fordham Road, Newmarket
Site Code: NKT 047
County (Grid Ref): TL 6320 6720

Project No: 15231
Planning App. No. F/2012/0655/FUL
Client: Countryside Renewables
Date: January 2013
Author: James Drummond-Murray

General Background

Circumstances of the Project

This specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) has been prepared on behalf of Countryside Renewables in response to an Archaeological Brief issued by Suffolk CC. This specification conforms to the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance docments Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, specifically the Morphe Project Manager's Guide (2006) and PPN3 (*Project Planning Note 3): Archaeological Excavation.*

The site is located in the north of Newmarket parish (TL6320 6720), between the villages of Landwade, Snailwell and Exning. It lies to the west of Fordham Road on agricultural land

The Geology of the Site

The site lies on Lower Chalk with a capping of 1st and 2nd Terrace Deposits (river gravels) towards the west and south of the site.

The Proposed Development

The development entails the construction of a Solar Farm on current agricultural land.

Archaeological Background

Background Study

A suitable level of documentary research has been undertaken in order to determine the expected archaeological character of the site. This took the form of a DBA (Phillips 2012). Existing information from historical sources and previous

archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity have been collated and presented in the final report. The following is a summary:

The site is situated within a landscape rich in archaeological remains. Within a 2.5km radius of the site there is evidence of early prehistoric occupation, Bronze Age and possibly Neolithic burial mounds, Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements and a high status Late Iron Age cremation burial. The Icknield Way and another prehistoric route, Street Way, run to the south of the site. In the Roman period there are two villas locally as well as settlement as close as 0.5km to the south. The most significant Anglo-Saxon sites are a cemetery on Windmill Hill in Exning and a Late Saxon settlement further to the south. All medieval and post-medieval sites and buildings are concentrated within the villages of Exning, Landwade and Snailwell. Cartographic sources show that the site has been undeveloped agricultural land since at least the late 18th century.

In addition a geophysical survey took place on the site (Barlett 2012) which identified enclosures of probable prehistoric date to the south of the site.

A subsequent archaeological evaluation confirmed this interpretation and revealed a Bronze Age enclosure system with evidence for domestic occupation.

Aims and Objectives

The main aim of the project will be to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

Prehistoric

The evaluation revealed both early and Middle bronze Age features. The excavation will aim to produce a chronology of the site and understand the relationship of the phases of occupation

Timetable

It is estimated that the fieldwork will take approximately 3 working weeks to complete. These figures do not allow for delays caused by bad weather or any additional works beyond the current agreed limits of the excavation area. Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a approximately 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis. A summary statement of results, however, can be produced more quickly if required.

Staffing and Support

The following named staff will form the project team:

1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site) (James Drummond-Murray)
1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full time) (Gareth Rees)
6 x Site Assistant (part time, as required)
1 x Finds Assistant (part time, as required)
1 x Illustrator for post-excavation work (part time)

The Project Manager and Project Officer/Supervisor will be core staff of OA East. Names, qualifications and experience of key project personnel will be communicated to the relevant County Archaeological Planning Advice team before the commencement of fieldwork. All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. The Contractor will not employ volunteer amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to fulfil any of the above tasks except as an addition to the stated team

Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary. The following individuals will be consulted based on the evaluation results. Bronze Age Pottery will be examined by Mark Knight. Faunal remains will be examined by Chris Faine. Small Finds will be examined by Nina Crummy. Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff in consultation with Val Fryer and the results will be conveyed to the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor. Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums. Should unexpected remains be encountered, a list of other specialists who may be consulted is given in Appendix 1.

Methods

2 open areas will be opened using a 360˚ excavator with a toothless ditching bucket , exposing a total of c1 ha. All mechanical excavation will take place under supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

All excavation areas will be cleaned as necessary to facilitate the identification of archaeological features and buried soils. All features will be mapped onto a base plan either by hand (1:50 or 1:100) or using a Total Station Theodolite, as appropriate. The survey data will be made available in digital format for transfer to the Heritage Environment Record (HER) GIS system. A plan showing all significant features will be located on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

Established excavation and recording methodology will be used as has been generally employed on rural sites in Eastern England, a system closely based upon the DUA manuals of London Museum, and utilising single-context recording

where appropriate. A Project Manager will monitor the work of the site director (Project Officer/Supervisor). A Supervisor and experienced excavators will be used to ensure accuracy of excavation and recording. Regular communication between PM/PO will ensure that the work programme and research direction is kept to, and that the recording strategy develops in the light of excavation results and input from finds, environmental and other specialists. On-site records checking and matrix creation will be kept up to date and will be carried out by key site personnel. Photographic records and hand-drawn sections will be completed to recognised standards.

A minimum 50% of each discrete feature will be excavated unless it is unsafe to do so. Where linear features are not directly related to settlement they will be excavated sufficient to provide evidence for an informed interpretation of their date and function. Where linear features are directly related to settlement, a minimum of 25% of each feature will be excavated.

Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets and hand drawn in section and plan at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

Spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

Monochrome and colour photographs supplemented by colour slides will form the photographic archive.

Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor (Helen Chappell) and the projects environmental specialists (Rachel Fosberry) where practicable, to test for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators. If buried soils are encountered a soil micromorphology specialist will be consulted. The results of any analysis will be included in the excavation report.

If **Human remains** are encountered, the relevant County Archaeological Advice Team, the Coroner and the client will be informed. Removal of these remains will be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained.

Any additional methods eg fieldwalking.

Public Presentation: The results of the evaluation phase of this project suggest that the subject site is not suitable for direct presentation through the provision of a public open day. The results of this work will be disseminated during lectures and presentations to the public and archaeological societies upon request, as part of the growing body of work being conducted within the local area by OA East.

Post-excavation, Publication and Archive

If required a post-excavation assessment report and updated research design will be completed within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork Post-excavation and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (2009).*

Following on from the updated project design a full archive report will be produced within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork. The archive report will incorporate the results of the archaeological evaluation.

An Oasis report will be submitted on completion of report.

A hard copy of the approved report will be produced for the HER and the County Archaeological Advisor. In addition a digital copy of the report will also be made available.

If appropriate a report will be published in an appropriate journal as approved by the County Archaeological Advisor.

A security copy of the archive will be made.

All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. All archives will comply in format with PPN3 recommendations.

The project archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2007*).* The archive will be deposited within an approved county store. Costs associated with the deposition of the archive will be met by the client.

Further Considerations

Backfilling/Reinstatement

Backfilling/reinstatement of the excavation areas will not be undertaken by the Archaeological Field unit

Monitoring

Suffolk County Council Archaeological advice team will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

Health and Safety

A risk assessment covering all activities carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared prior to project commencement and updated throughout the life of the project. This draws on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature and conforms with CDM requirements.

All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

Insurance

OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Allianz Cornhill Insurance plc, policy number SZ/14939479/06. Details of the policy can be seen at the OA East office.

Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders within the subject site or on its boundaries

Site Security

Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

Access

The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be OA East's

responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

Site Preparation

The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

Appendix I. OASIS Report Form

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-368540		
Project Name	Evaluation and Excavation at Fordham Road, Newmarket, Suffolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	21-01-2013	Finish	15-02-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	NKT047	Planning App. No.	F/2012/0655/FUL
HER No.	NKT047	Related HER/OASIS No.	NKT046

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☒ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Enclosures	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Cu alloy object	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Pits	Early Prehistoric -500k to -4k	ceramic	Early Prehistoric -500k to -4k
Post-built strucutre	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	ceramic	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	Fordham Road Exning Newmarket
District	Forest Heath		
Parish	Exning		
HER	Suffolk		
Study Area	0.7ha	National Grid Reference	TL 632 672

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Rachel Abraham
Project Design Originator	James Drummond Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond Murray
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
SCCAS	SCCAS	SCCAS
NKT047	NKT047	NKT047

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☒	☒	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☒ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☒ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☒ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

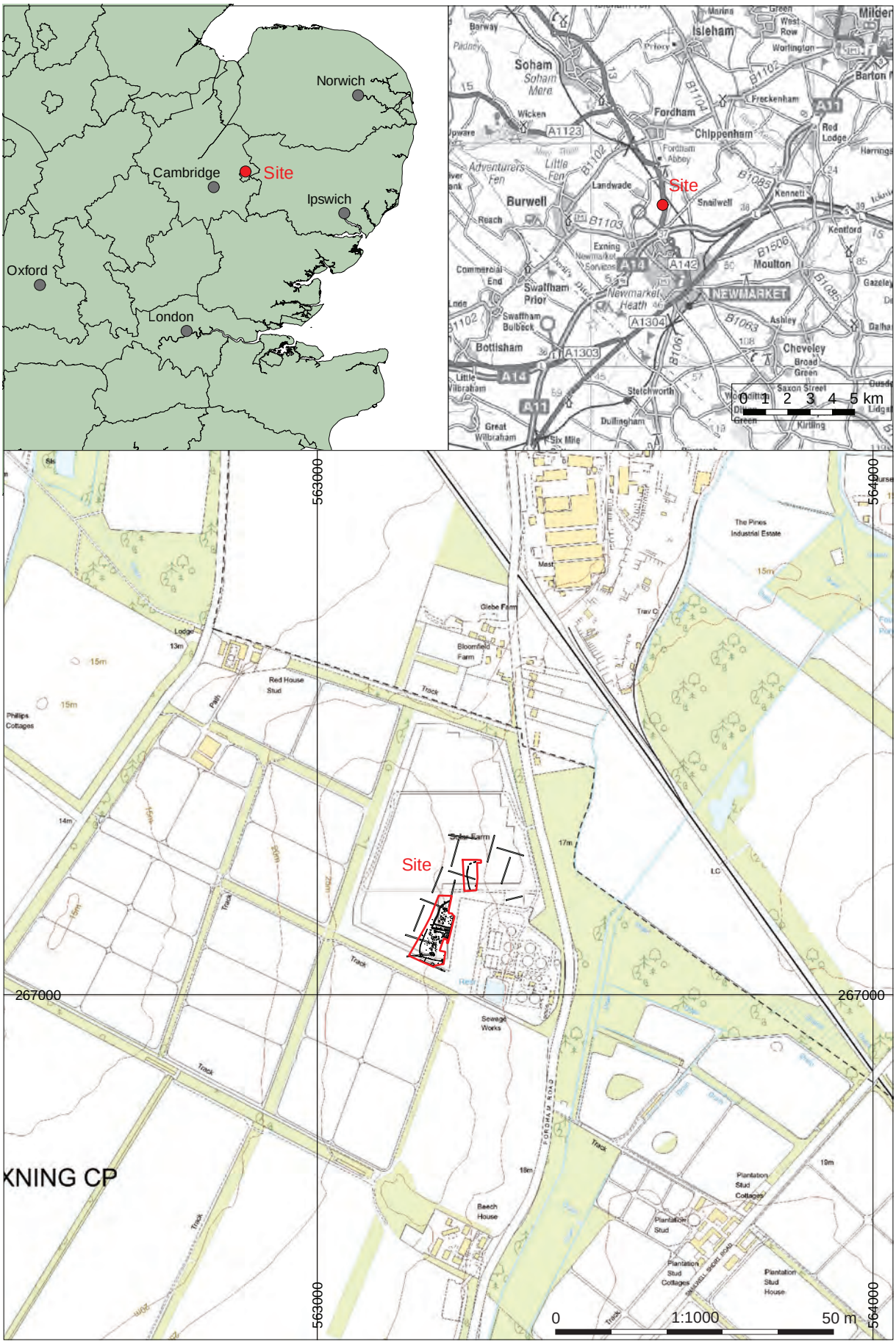


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) and excavation areas (red). Scale 1:10000

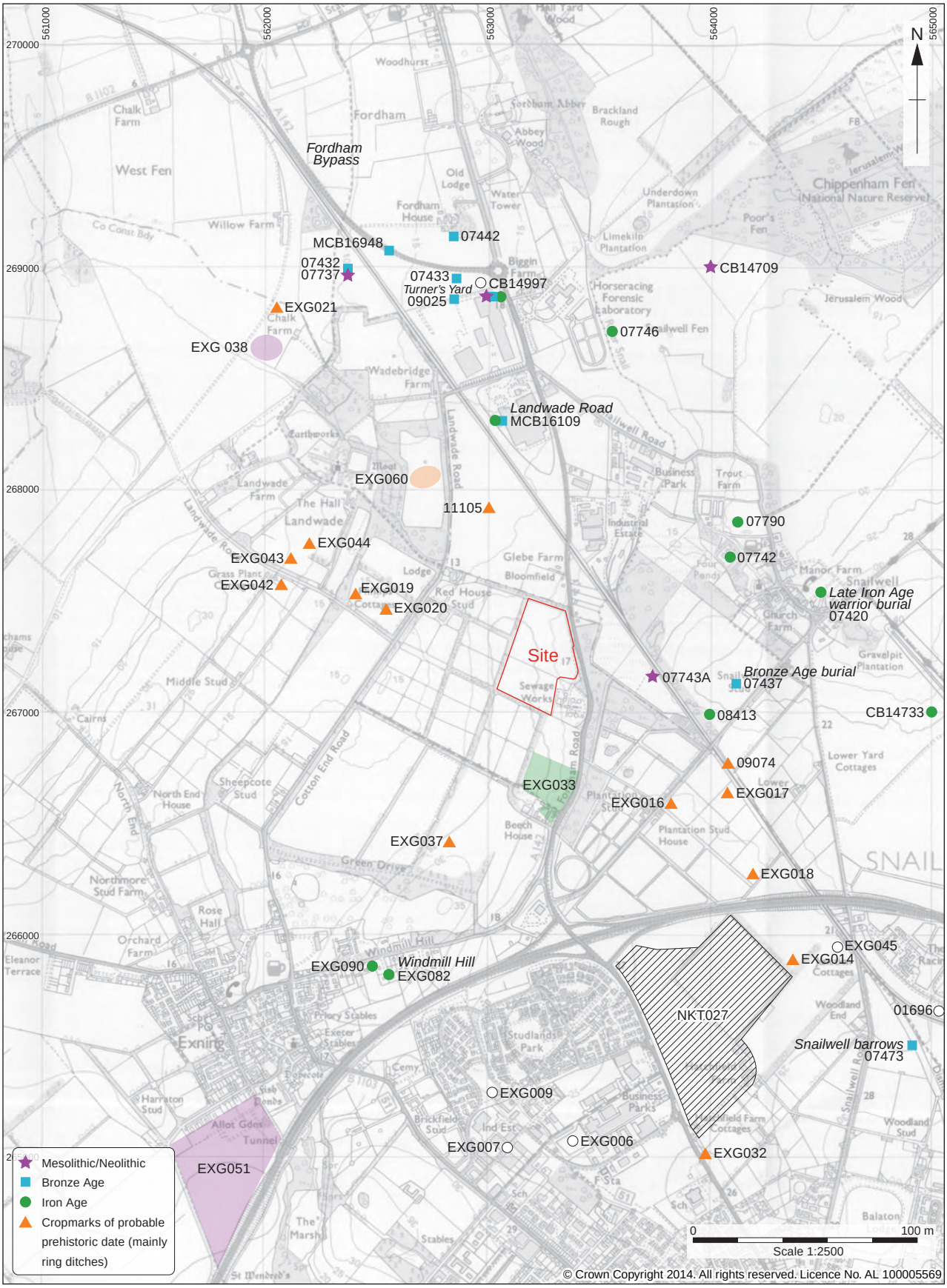


Figure 2: HER entries (prehistoric)

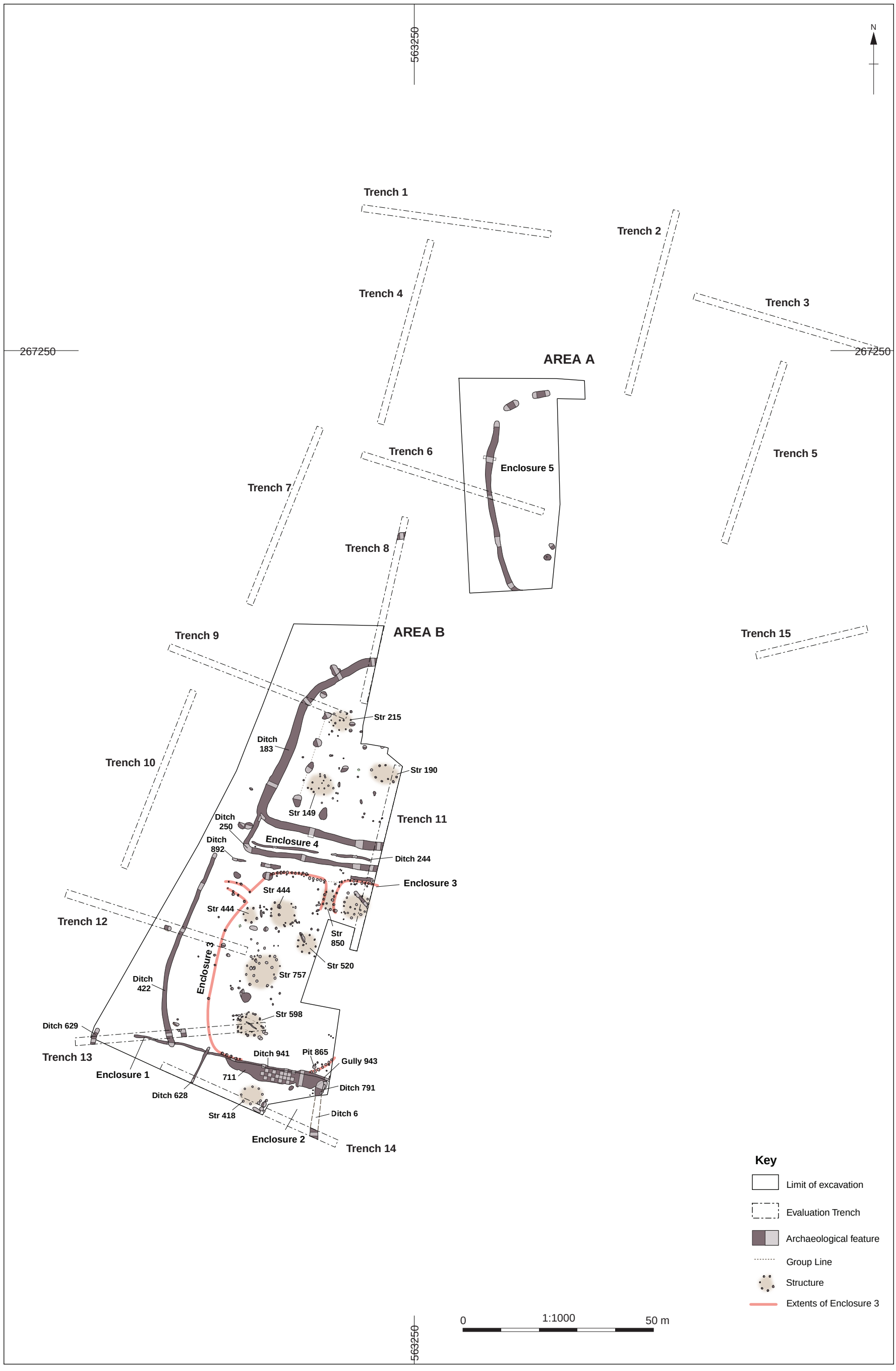


Figure 3: All features plan (Area A, Areaa B and Evaluation trenches)

Figure 4a: Area B: Phases 1 and 2 plan. Scale 1:500

Figure 4b: Area B: Phases 3.1 to 4.1 plan. Scale 1:500

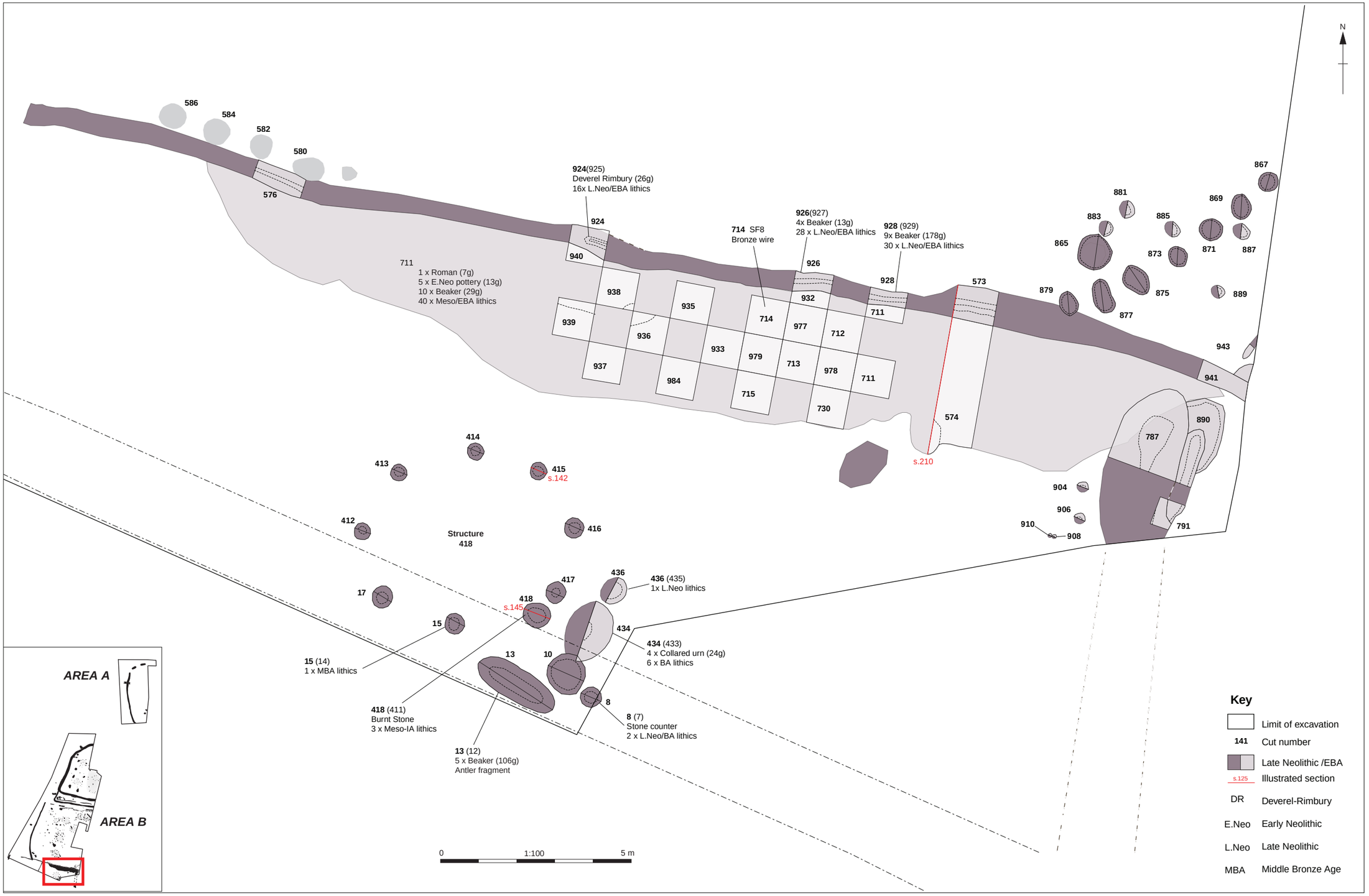


Figure 5: Detail of Early Bronze Age Structure 418 and deposit 711

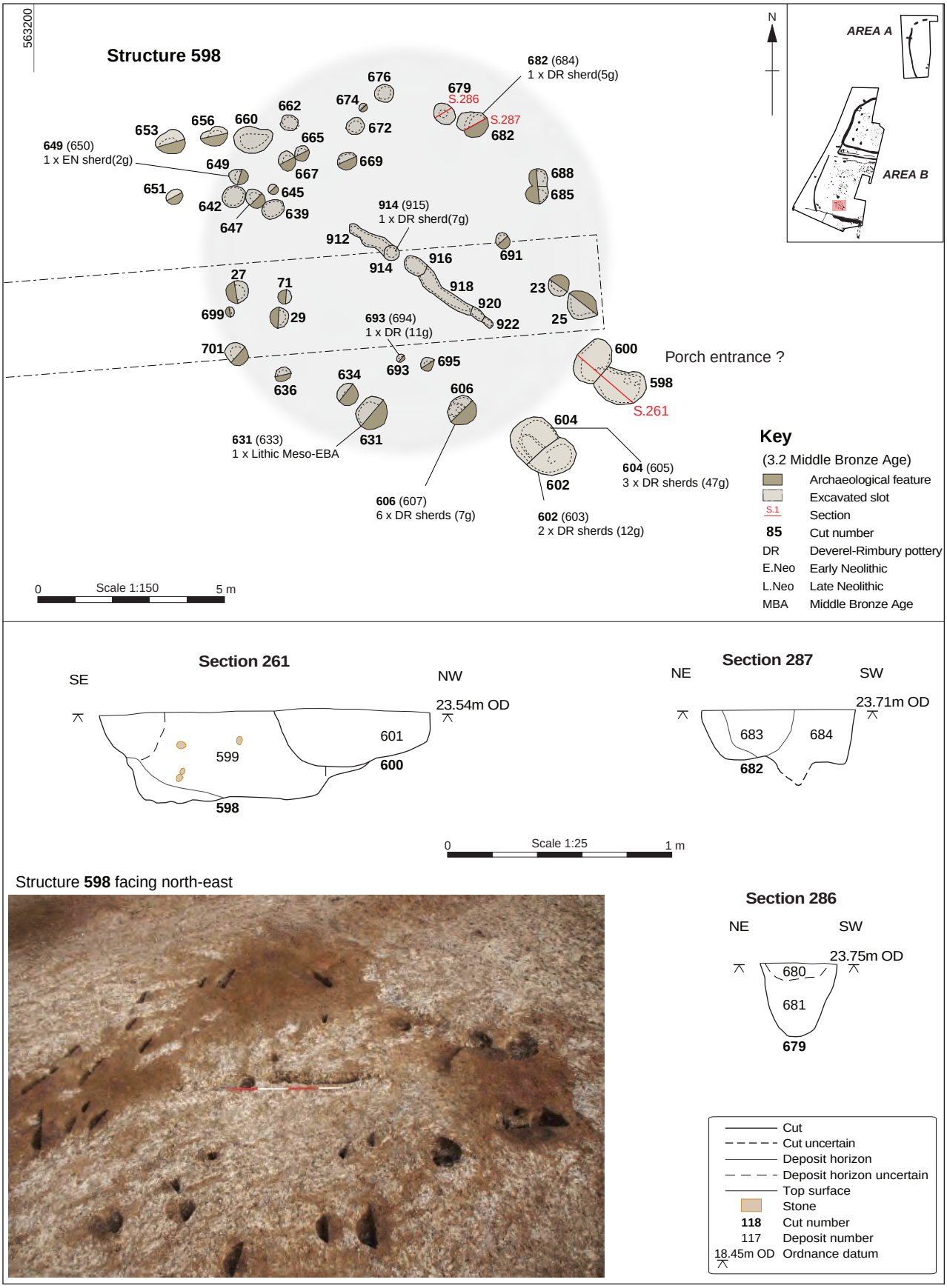
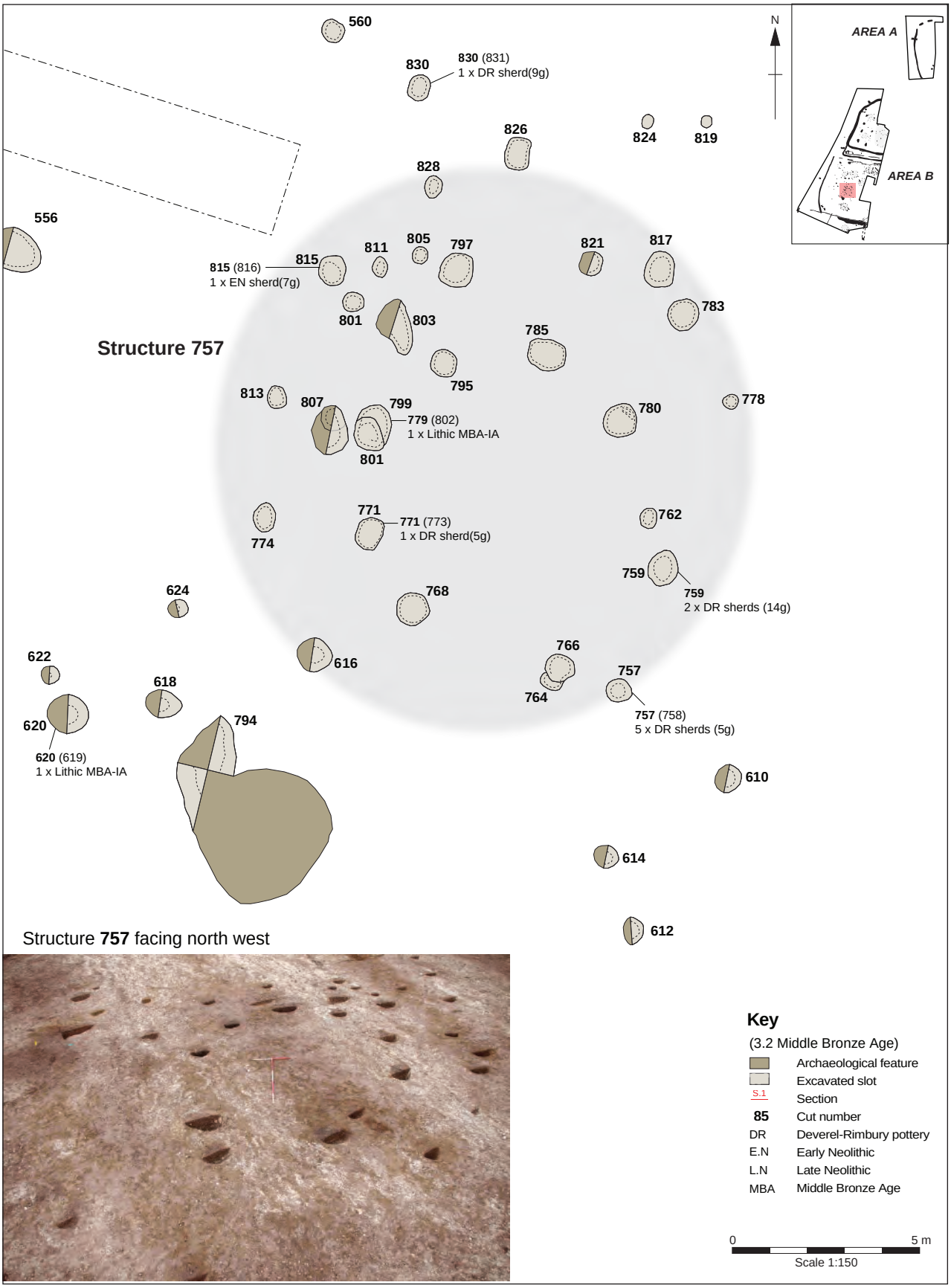


Figure 6: Phase 3.2: Middle Bronze Age Structure 598



Structure **757** facing north west

Figure 7: Phase 3.2: Middle Bronze Age Structure 757

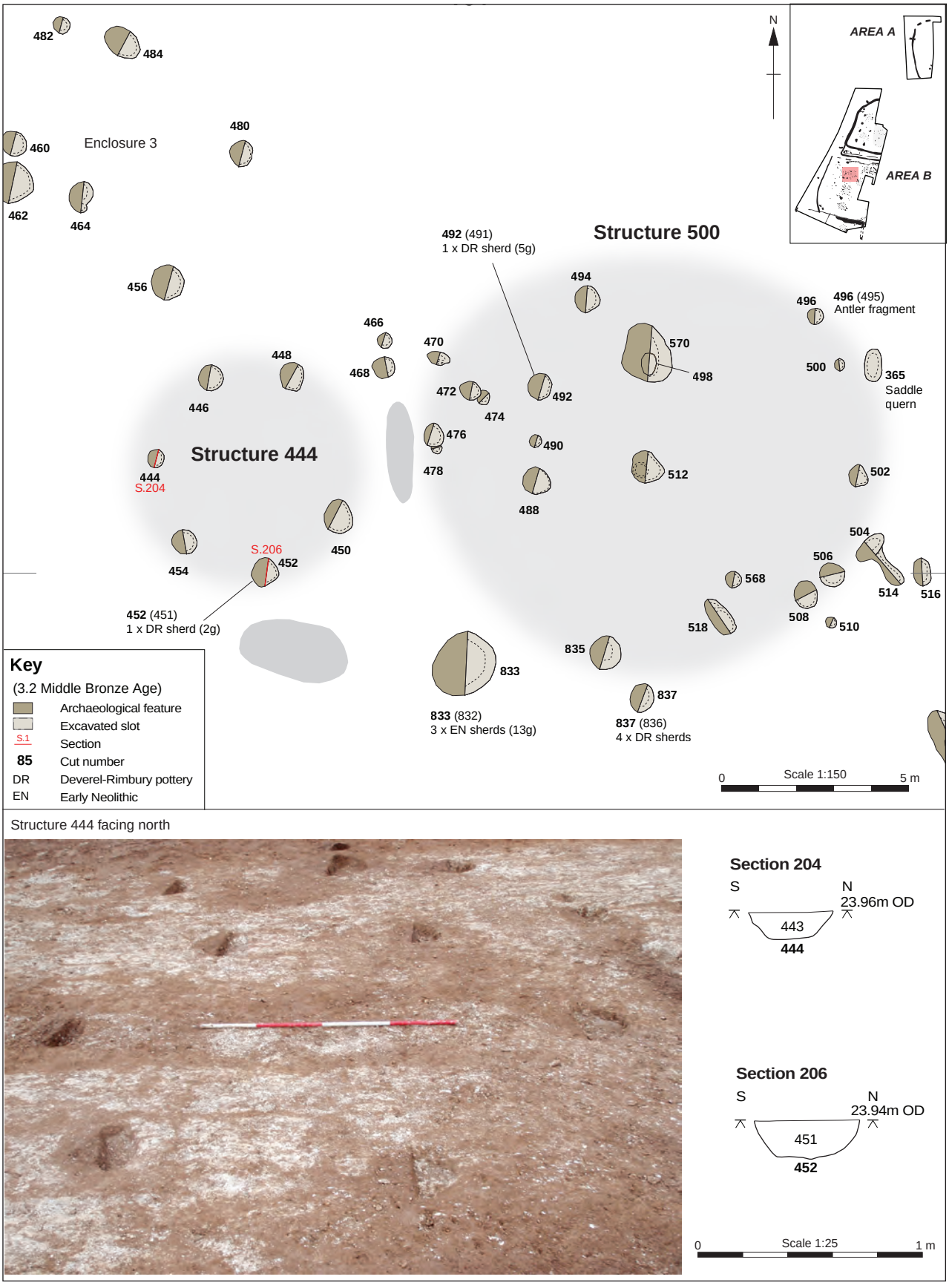
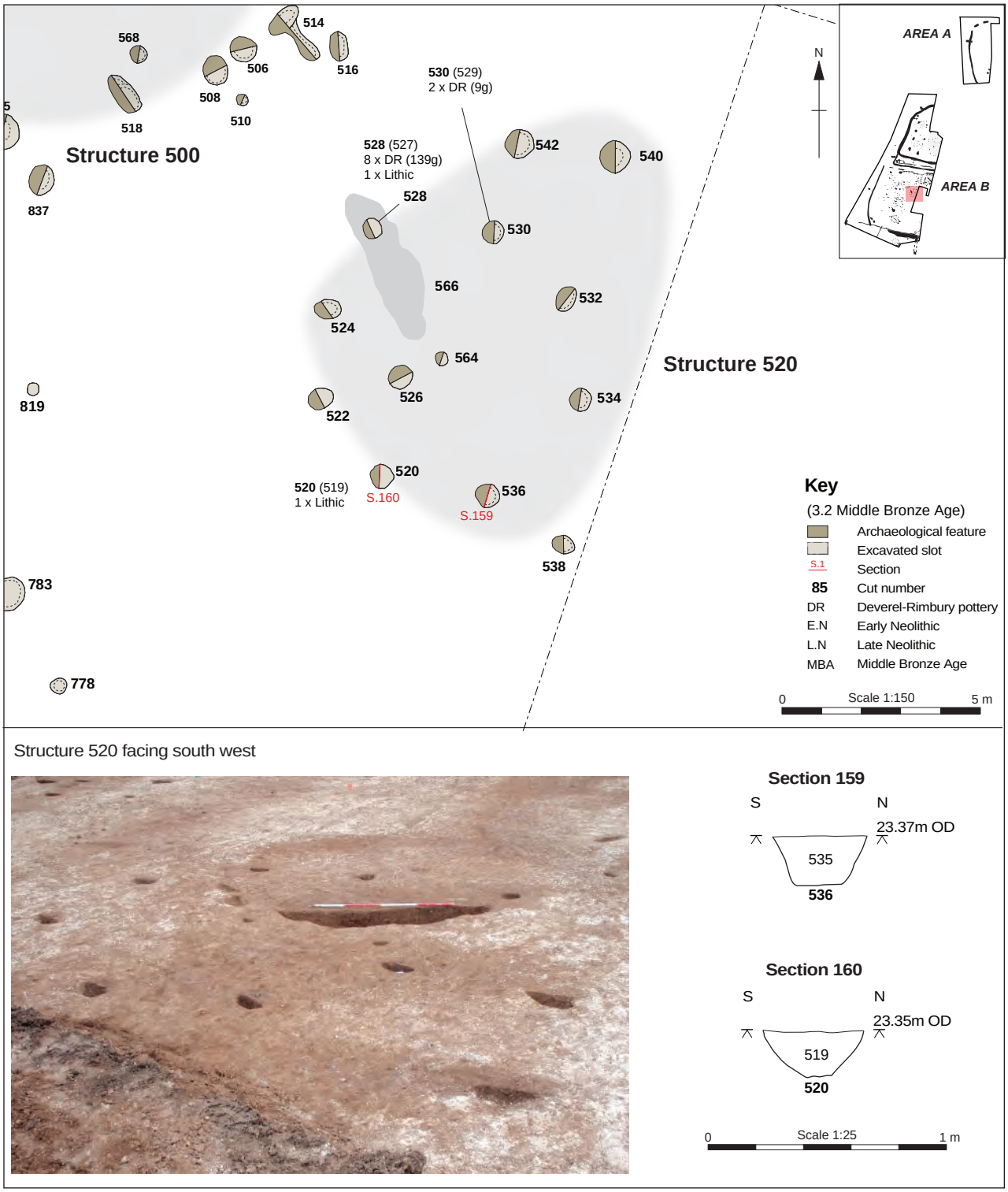


Figure 8: Phase 3.2: Middle Bronze Age Structure 444 and Structure 500



Structure 520 facing south west

Figure 9: Phase 3.2: Middle Bronze Age Structure 520

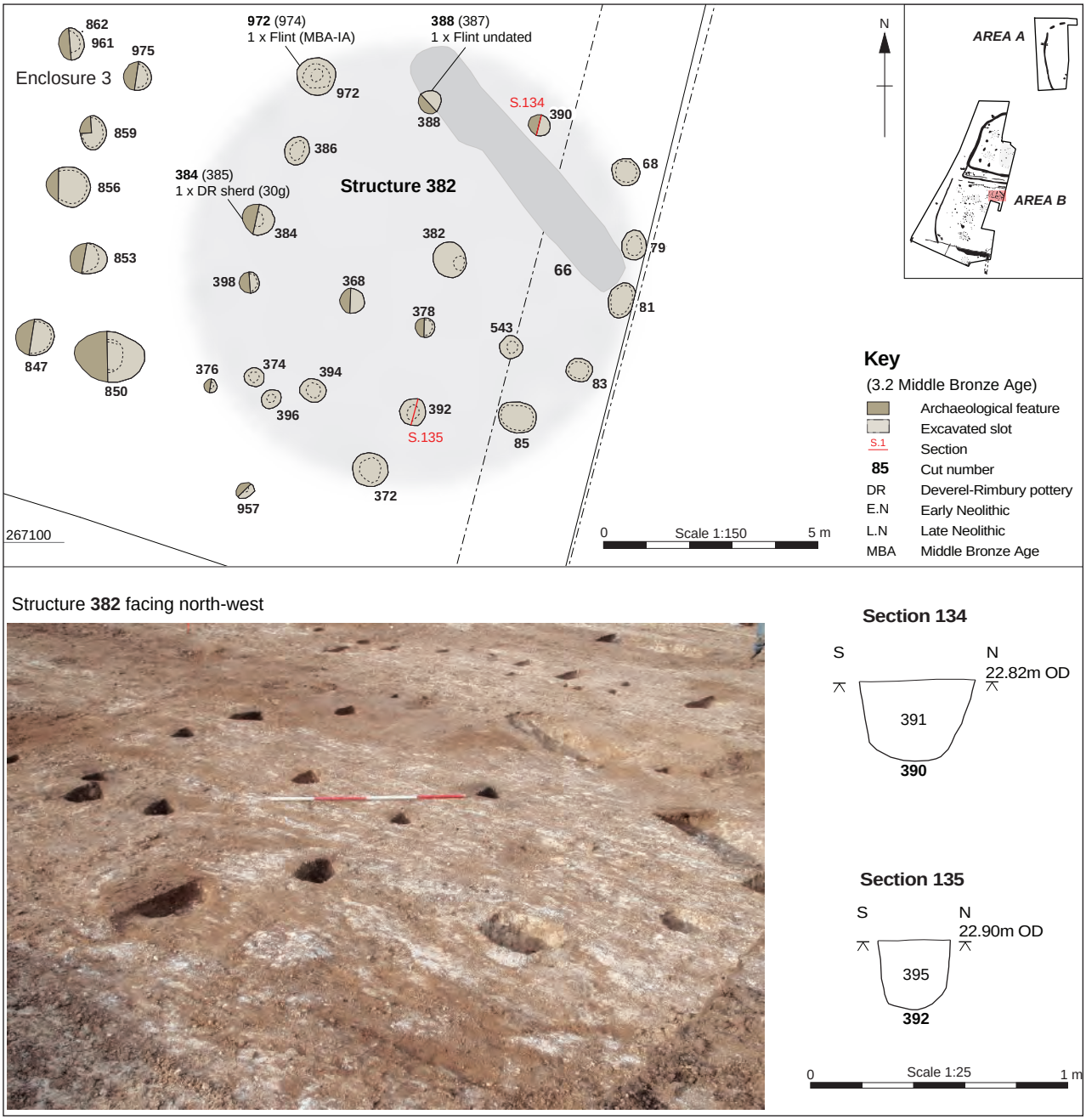
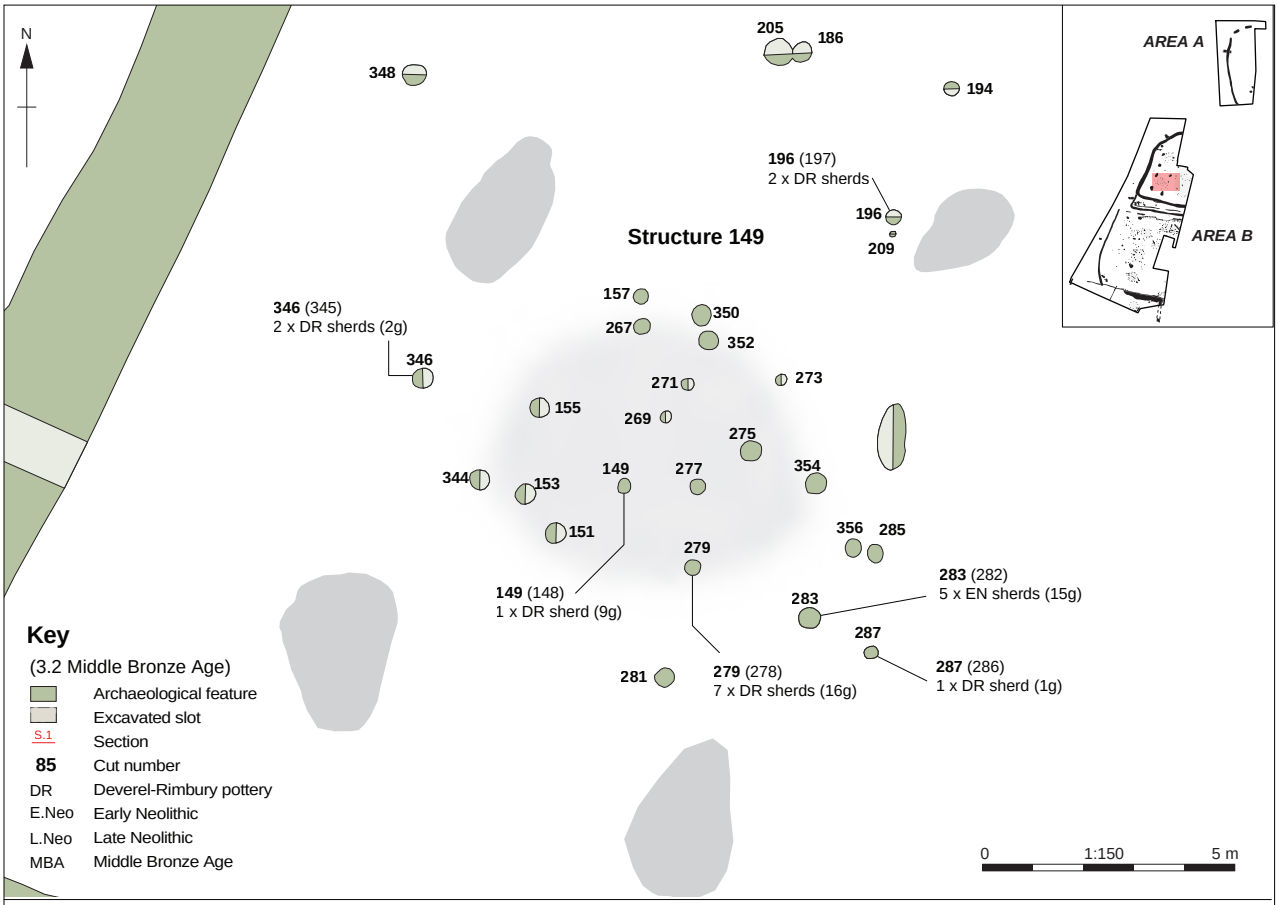
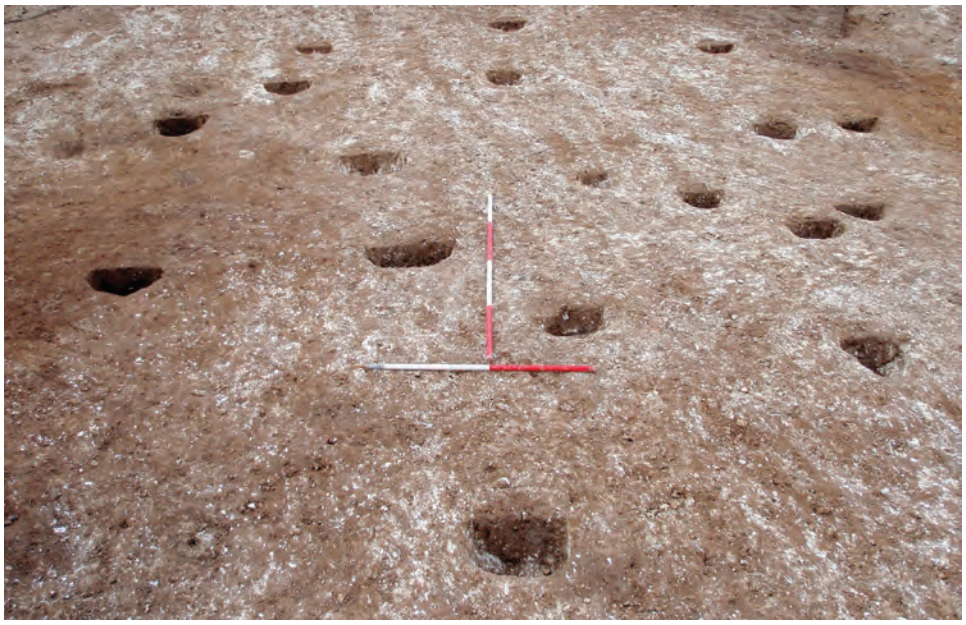


Figure 10: Phase 3.2: Middle Bronze Age Structure 382



Structure **149** facing west



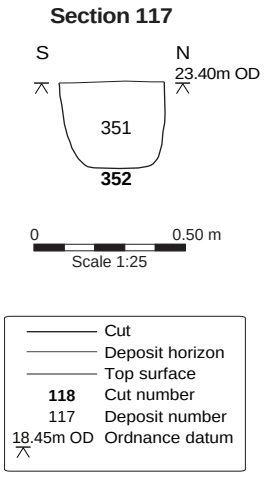


Figure 11: Phase 3.2: Middle Bronze Age Structure 149

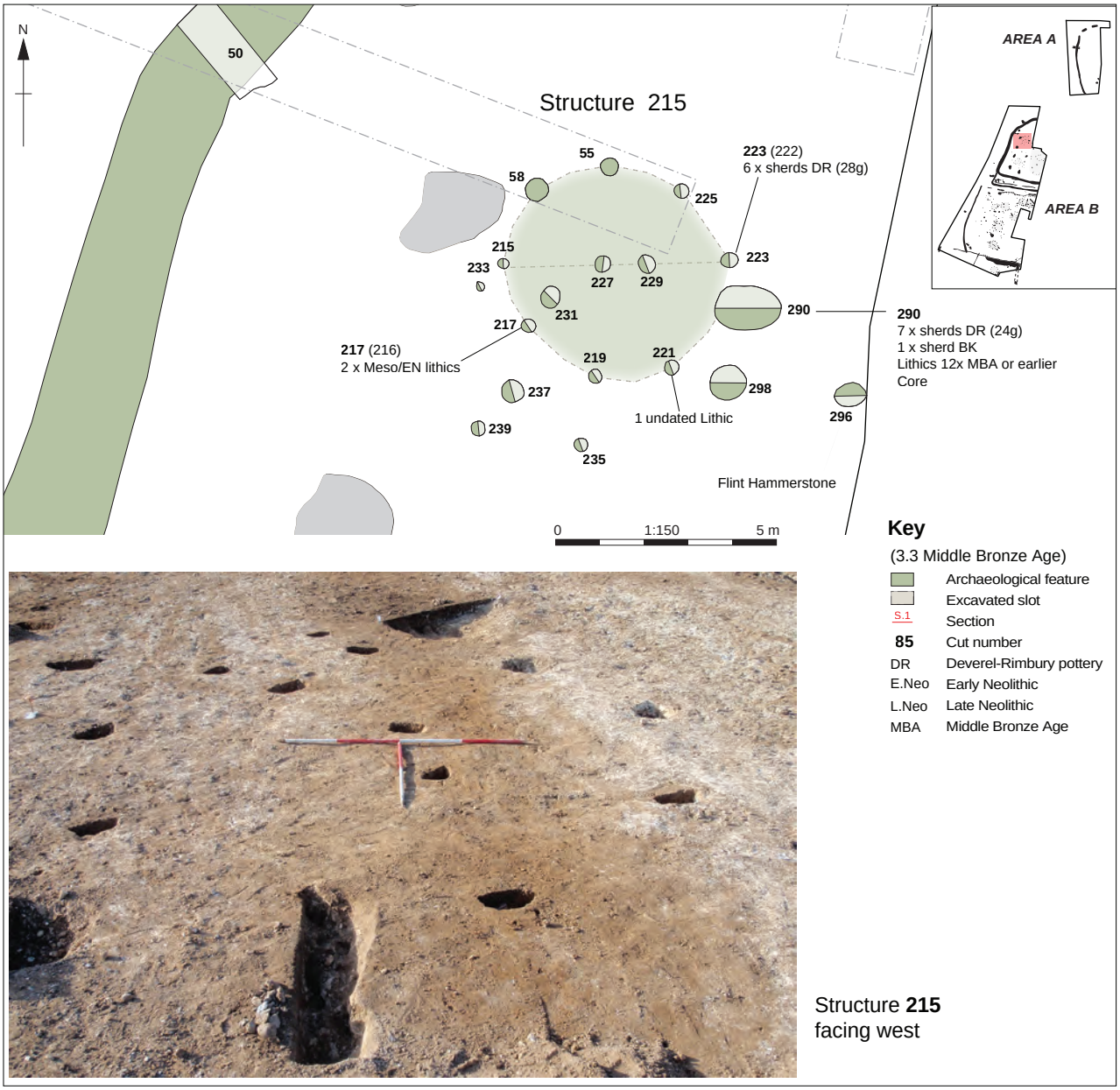


Figure 12: Phase 3.2: Middle Bronze Age Structure 215

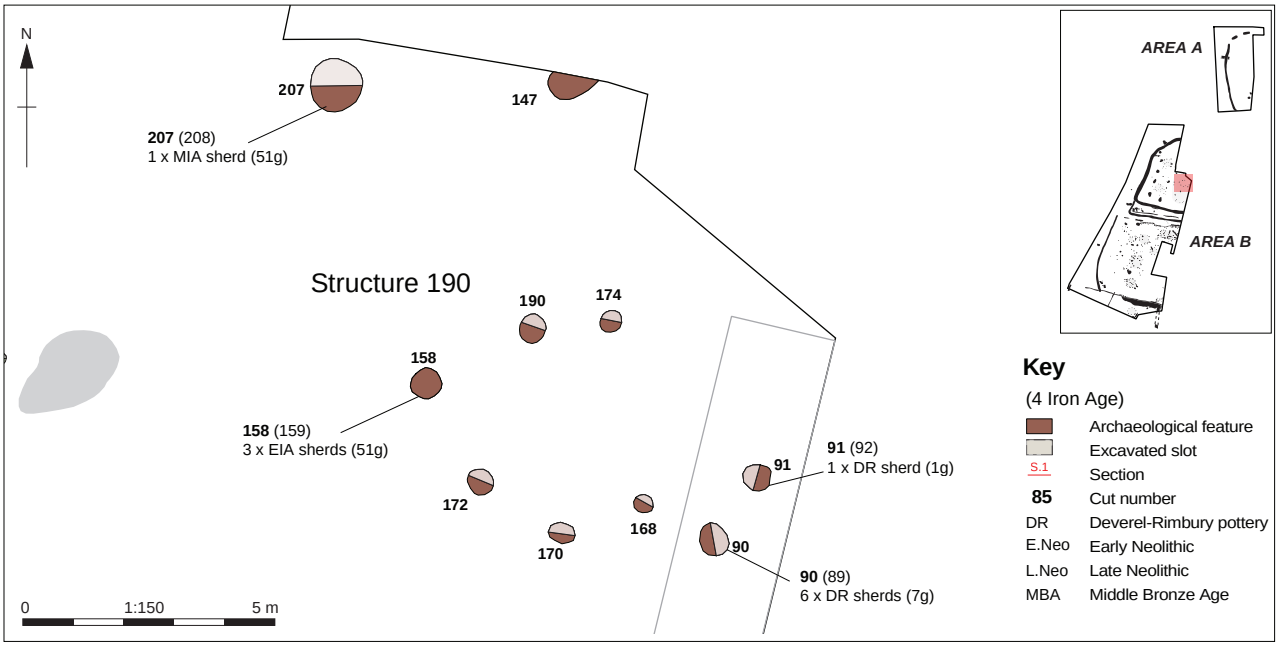


Figure 13: Phase 4: Iron Age Structure 190 and associated pits

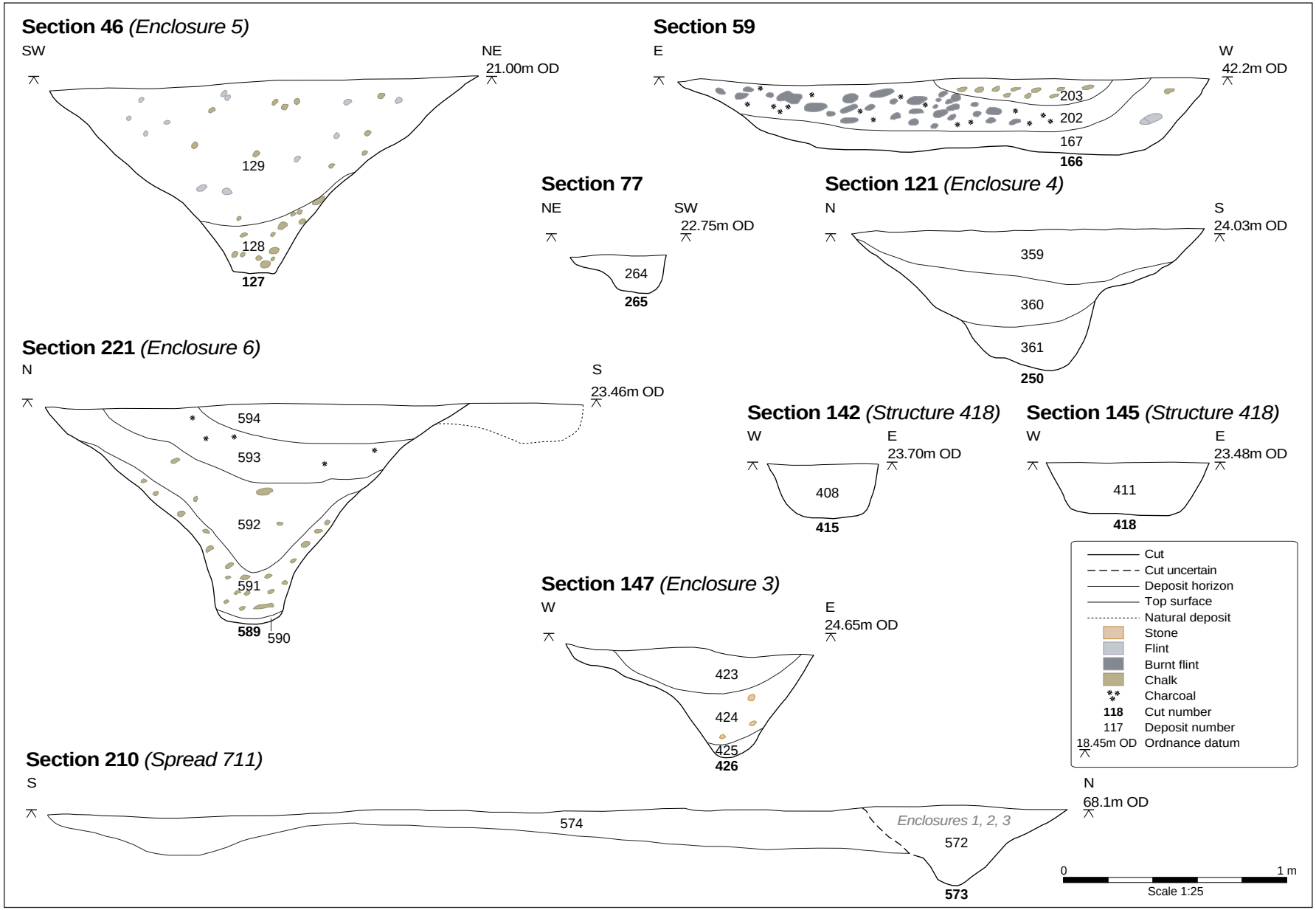


Figure 14: Sections

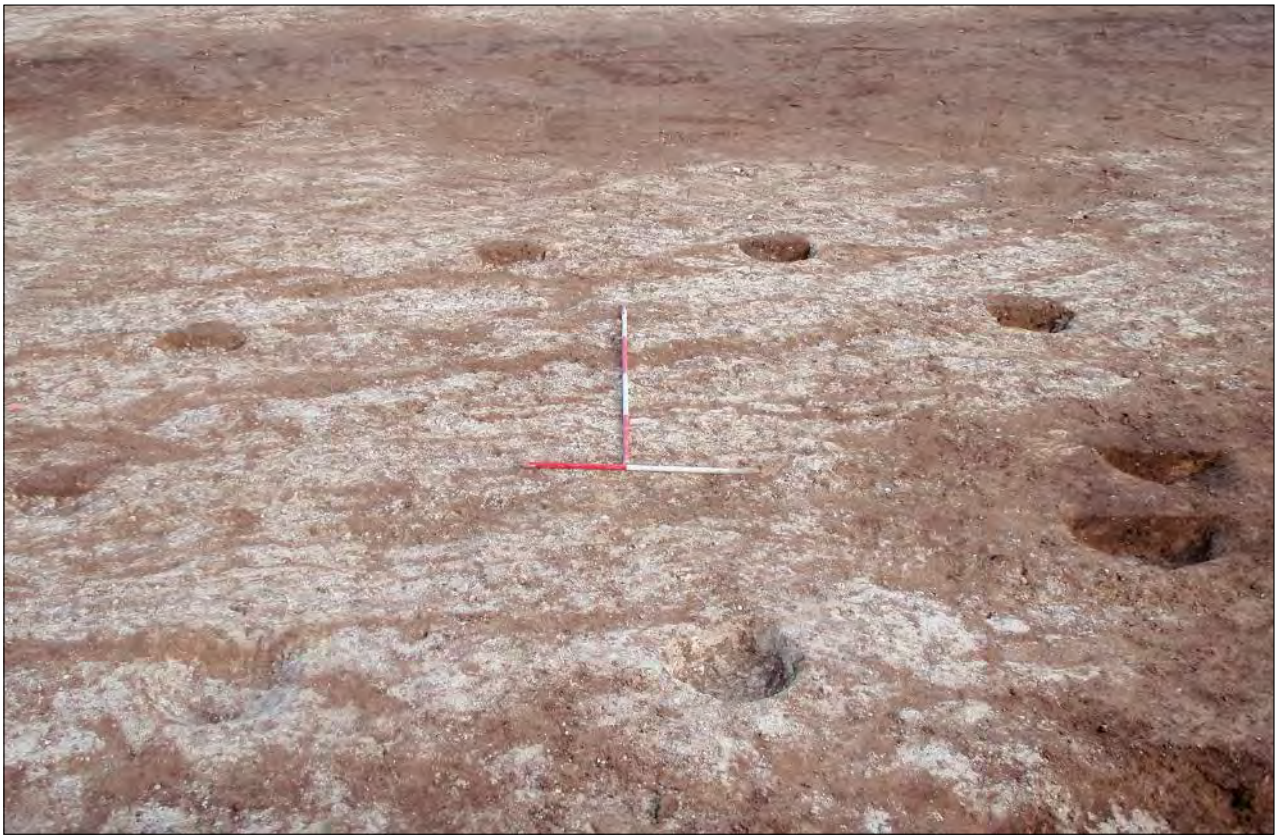


Plate 1: Structure 418, facing north

Plate 2: Layer 711, facing west-south-west

Plate 3: Enclosure 2: Ditch **6** and **787**, facing south

Plate 4: Goat burial in pit **595**, facing south

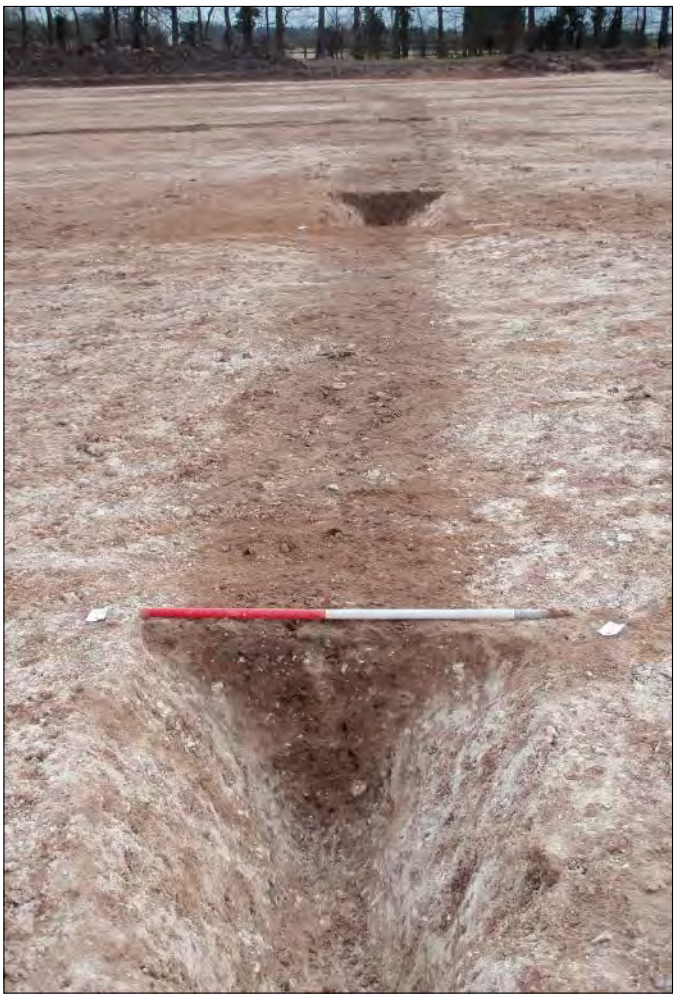


Plate 5: Enclosure 3: Ditch **422**, facing south

Plate 6: Enclosure 4: Ditch **250** (**404**), facing east

Plate 7: Enclosure 5: Area A, Ditch **108**, facing west

Plate 8: Enclosure 6: Ditch **183** (**330**), facing north

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com