DigVentures

Earth Trust Visitor Centre:

Skills and Learning Building, Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

Little Wittenham, Oxfordshire

Assessment Report

Chris Casswell

Earth Trust Visitor Centre: Skills and Learning Building, Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

Archaeological Assessment Report

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as an Assessment Report for the Earth Trust and Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (OCAS). The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive account of the strip, map and sample excavation undertaken on the proposed site of the new Skills and Learning Building at the Earth Trust, with specialist assessment of finds and samples, and recommendations for further investigation and analysis. It is supported by an easily accessible online database of all written, drawn, photographic and digital data, and recommendations for further analysis.

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Project summary

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Executive summary

DigVentures was commissioned by the Earth Trust to undertake a strip, map and sample excavation on the proposed site of the new Skills and Learning Building as part of the first stage of Planning Phase 1 of the Earth Trust's Gateway Project.

Fieldwork took place between 8th and 29th October 2018 (DigVentures project code: WIT18). This stage of the project was designed to investigate suspected archaeological remains between the existing office building and the staff car park, where Iron Age and Roman remains had been recorded before.

This report presents results from the excavation, incorporating specialist assessment. The potential of these results to achieve the aims and objectives of the project are discussed in the final section of this report, followed by a detailed list of specialist recommendations for further analysis. As this work was undertaken as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works at the Earth Trust, it is intended that full analysis and reporting will be undertaken once all stages of investigative work have been completed and assessed.

Results summary

Fieldwork was undertaken in October 2018 to address the extent of Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman activity ahead of building development at the Earth Trust Visitor Centre in Little Wittenham. The work was conducted in the area immediately east of the existing office building where a scout hut had previously stood.

This fieldwork follows a watching brief conducted in July 2018 during the demolition of the scout hut. The scout hut, along with several trees and shrubs were removed to make way for the development of the Skills and Learning Building. During the watching brief, no archaeological remains were disturbed.

In October 2018, the footprint of the former scout hut and nearby area was subject to an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation. Trench 1, roughly rectangular in shape and approximately 30m long and 15m wide, was machine-excavated down to the first archaeological horizon. The trench was then hand-excavated, with archaeological features clarified, excavated and recorded. All data was recorded by project archaeologists using a web accessible relational database. This is housed on the project microsite https://digventures.com/earth-trust and can be explored by following the links shown in green font throughout the report.

The earliest archaeological feature encountered was a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pit in the southeast part of the site. The majority of features investigated dated to the Early or Middle Iron Age with a noticeable lack of material dating to the Late Iron Age. Evidence for Roman activity on the site was particularly scarce and is only represented through a small

number of features and a limited number of artefacts. Similarly, the occurrence of medieval and post-medieval features was also limited.

Special deposits of pottery were found in three Iron Age pits. These pits contained very large assemblages of pottery in good condition, including near-complete vessels and a decorated bowl. Additionally, part of an Iron Age cremation was identified in the upper fills of one of the backfilled storage pits. Overall, the excavation suggests that the Iron Age settlement in the area may have been more comprehensive than originally believed. While the full extent is still unknown, it is likely that there are further storage pits to the east and north of the site.

Contents

Tables

Figures

Appendices

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 This report presents an assessment of an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on the site of the proposed Skills and Learning Building at the Earth Trust Visitor Centre, Little Wittenham (hereafter 'the site'). These works were undertaken on behalf of the Earth Trust (hereafter 'the client') in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Casswell and Noon 2018). The WSI was prepared in consultation with Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services (hereafter OCAS) (planning application reference P16/S3133/FUL).

1.1.2 The information contained in this report provides an account of the archaeological works undertaken during the excavation. This report is one of a number of archive and dissemination products generated by the project, including the digital archive and metadata, the paper archive and the artefact and environmental material recovered and recorded. All archive material is currently held by DigVentures and will, when the project is complete, be deposited with the County Archive Facility and freely disseminated through Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Archaeological Data Service (ADS), OASIS portal and the project microsite https://digventures.com/earth-trust/.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The site is located at the Earth Trust Centre (NGR SU 56290 92570), which is situated to the south of the Wittenham Clumps, on Little Wittenham Road southeast of Little Wittenham, Oxfordshire (Figure 1). The proposed development comprises the area of the Earth Trust Centre immediately to the east of the existing office building, approximately 32m x 15m.

1.2.2 The Earth Trust Centre occupies the west end of a gently shelving plateau south of the more westerly of the Clumps at around 90m AOD, and the ground drops away more steeply to the west and south. The area of the site has been cultivated for a long period of time (Rhodes 1948). Historic mapping and aerial photography of the area around the Earth Trust Centre indicate that cultivation extends back before the 19th century, possibly into the medieval period (Allen *et al.* 2010).

1.2.3 The geology is shown as Upper Greensand – sandstone and siltstone (BGS 2018). Streams rise 200-300m to the south of the proposed development, and drain south-eastwards towards Brightwell. The land at the south end of the proposed development is often wet, and was shown as 'liable to flooding' on early OS maps before drainage was improved.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Research context

2.1.1 The site lies some 700m west of Castle Hill, which is encircled by the ramparts of an Iron Age hillfort, and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Oxfordshire SAM No. 208).

Buried within the hillfort is a Late Bronze Age hilltop enclosure, together with features of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date (Allen et al. 2010). A number of archaeological find spots are known in and around the hillfort (information from the Oxfordshire HER). These include Anglo Saxon Pottery (SMR Number: 9001) and a Roman Bracelet (SMR Number: 11605) found immediately within the hillfort and Iron Age pottery (SMR Number: 27616), A Roman Bracelet (SMR Number: 3163) and Roman Awl (SMR Number: 3164) found immediately outside it.

2.1.2 The area surrounding the hillfort and including the proposed development site has been the subject of a series of archaeological investigations, beginning with work by Rhodes (1948), who found a Roman building (SMR Number: 3161) some 200m east of the Earth Trust Centre. Fieldwalking was carried out in advance of the construction of one of the gas pipelines that crosses the proposed road (Brooks 1992), and this suggested the presence of a later prehistoric and Roman settlement (SMR Number: 17392) immediately south and east of the Earth Trust Centre, the prehistoric activity continuing further to the east (SMR Number: 3160). This also included a scatter of worked flint dating from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age (SMR Number: 26095). Further fieldwalking was organised by the Northmoor Trust (now the Earth Trust) east of Earth Trust Centre in 1999, which gave a similar picture. A geophysical survey of 2 ha. east and south-east of the Earth Trust Centre in 1995 revealed what was interpreted as a north- south boundary cut by a triple-ditched enclosure (SMR Number: 16818), with internal pits (Price 1995). Further geophysical survey along the line of the gas pipeline did not reveal any significant anomalies (Lingard and Wilson 1995, 2).

2.1.3 A programme of archaeological investigation, comprising fieldwalking, geophysical survey of a much larger area and limited area excavation was carried out between 2002 and 2005 by Oxford Archaeology during the conversion of the redundant Hill Farm (SMR Number: 26376) into the Earth Trust Centre. A complete account of the results is deposited in the Oxfordshire HER (Allen *et al*. 2006), and the work directly related to Castle Hill and the adjacent settlement (including the area of the Earth Trust Centre) was published (Allen et al. 2010). The publication includes reference to all of the previous work on the site, and a summary of the most relevant information is given below. One further archaeological feature was found in the vicinity of hill farm during a watching brief of a new Dipping Pond. This consisted or a dark linear feature running SSW-NNE which appeared to have been cut at least twice and then filled during the Roman Period (SMR Number: 26223)

2.1.4 Fieldwalking carried out in the fields immediately to the southwest and south of the Earth Trust Centre in 2002-3 recovered a widespread scatter of worked flint. Earlier fieldwalking in this area (Eeles pers. comm.) had apparently also recovered worked flints. This suggests a focus of earlier prehistoric activity west of the Earth Trust Centre. An Early Neolithic pit was excavated at the western edge of the present Visitor's Car Park, confirming activity here (Allen et al. 2010, 109). The 2002-3 fieldwalking also confirmed the presence of later prehistoric and Roman pottery close to the Earth Trust Centre on the south and east, but also included a concentration of Roman ceramic building material south-east of the Earth Trust Staff Car Park (SMR Number: 26223). It was thought that this might represent the remains of a Roman building or other structure.

2.1.5 A number of incomplete cropmarks (SMR Numbers: 15360, 15361, 15362) are recorded south of the Earth Trust Centre in the HER, and these and the marks recorded by Price's geophysical survey have now been confirmed and expanded by the more recent geophysical surveys (Allen *et al*. 2010, figures 5.2 and 5.4). Aerial photographs taken by Stuart Ainsworth of Time Team during 2003 also showed further cropmarks correlating with the geophysical survey results (ibid., plate 5.2). The more recent geophysical surveys covered the area around the Earth Trust Centre for a radius of 200m, and so include all of the proposed development immediately adjacent to it. Geophysical survey data indicates a number of small circular, sub-rectangular and trapezoidal enclosures (SMR Number: 28679), the first characteristic of Iron Age roundhouse enclosures, together with a dense spread of pits. It is possible that the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman Pottery found by Dr H. Watts in 1937 from a near ploughed out rampart (SMR Number: 3154) relate to these features. West of the Earth Trust, Saxon and Roman remains including an iron lamp stand, brass key and large cut stones were identified in late 19th and early 20th century excavations while excavating for the foundations of a barn (SMR Number: 3158).

2.2 Summary of previous work

2.2.1 Geotechnical test pits were dug along the line of a proposed new road to the south in 2015 and an archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out later on that year by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2015). The southern limit of the dense archaeological activity suggested by the geophysical survey was broadly confirmed by the evaluation trenches. A single pit of Roman date was found in south of a Roman trackway, but no other definite archaeological features south of that until the southernmost field bordering Sires Hill, where a boundary ditch of early post-medieval date was found. The evaluation trenches in the area of dense geophysical anomalies interpreted as archaeological features successfully located most of these. Confidence in the geophysical survey interpretation has been strengthened by the evaluation.

2.2.2 The evaluation trenches also demonstrated the presence of small pits and postholes, too small to be located by normal geophysical survey. The postholes were concentrated within circular or penannular ditches indicated by the geophysical survey and support the interpretation of these being ditches surrounding Iron Age roundhouses and other structures. No trace of a Roman masonry building was found south-east of the Earth Trust Centre where fieldwalking had indicated a concentration of Roman tile. Either this was a wooden building roofed with tile, a smaller structure such as a corndrier that was not located by the evaluation trench, or it simply represents an area of disposal of ceramic building materials.

2.2.3 Roman activity appeared to be concentrated in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, as suggested by the previous fieldwalking and limited excavations. Some 1st and 4th century activity was also indicated. Two extended Roman inhumation burials were found. Combined with a later Roman burial found west of the Earth Trust Centre in 2005, they suggest a pattern of peripheral scattered burials in this period, a common phenomenon on rural Roman settlements.

3 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Archaeological aims

3.1.1 The areas of highest archaeological potential are concentrated around the periphery of the development area, and include known areas of Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman activity. While some elements of the archaeological resource will be more extensively covered than others, the area investigated provide the opportunity to extend previous investigations, allowing for clarification of the true distribution, extent and nature of archaeological resources.

3.1.2 The list below takes into account the aims and objectives for the Iron Age and Roman periods set out in the Regional Research Framework for the Solent-Thames Region (Hey and Hind 2014):

- To establish whether remains of any periods other than those already confirmed in the dense area of archaeological activity around the Earth Trust Centre are present in the areas to be investigated archaeologically, and if so, to date and characterise the exposed remains, and if possible to provide an indication of the environment, contacts, status and significance of activity in these periods.
- For periods already known to be present, to establish whether their extent is greater than presently known from previous survey and excavation.
- If further Neolithic features are found, to investigate whether the occupation was of short or long duration, the types and range of activities being carried out at the site, whether further information on the environment can be obtained, and to place the site within the context of other Neolithic activity in the area.
- To investigate the character of settlement activity within the areas to be investigated archaeologically in the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, and if and how it changed over time.
- To investigate whether there was any difference in the types of activities carried out across the development area within each phase of the Iron Age.
- To investigate the range of 'special deposits' suggestive of ritual activity found in Iron Age pits and ditches in the areas to be investigate archaeologically, and what light this might shed on Iron Age beliefs.
- Should long sequences of intercutting Iron Age features rich in artefacts occur, to recover good assemblages of pottery to assist in refining artefact chronologies.
- The excavation aims to recover evidence to assist in clarifying the extent of late Iron Age and early Roman activity within the proposed development area, to distinguish to which of the two periods belong, and whether changes in the character of activity occur between them.
- To clarify the layout of the Roman settlement within the proposed area of development area, and in particular, the relationship between the trackway and north-south ditches visible on the geophysical survey.
- The excavations aim to clarify the character, complexity, status and duration of Roman settlement within the proposed development area, and the relationship of this to the probably villa enclosure 200m to the north-east.
- To investigate whether inhumations are the only type of human burial evidence of the Roman period within the proposed development area, and to gather further

information of the distribution and date of inhumation burials here in the Roman period.

3.2 Public engagement

3.2.1 The project offered a range of opportunities for local community members, school children and visitors to the area to get involved and learn more about the archaeology of Wittenham Clumps. The engagement and participation programme was designed to:

- involve volunteers in supervised finds handling and processing sessions during the excavation, learning how archaeological materials are recovered and managed from professional staff
- engage with local school children
- host a series of open-days where visitors will enjoy a guided tour of the site
- reach thousands through digital engagement with project microsite
- provide full access to the archaeological results via the project microsite as the trenches, finds and feature are recorded
- disseminate results of the excavations via media, broadcast, print and popular publications

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Monitoring of archaeological works

4.1.1 All work was completed to CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (2014) and was undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the WSI (Noon & Casswell 2018).

4.1.2 All areas were stripped of overburden deposits with a mechanical excavator under continuous archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision using a toothless bucket, and included visually scanning spoil for artefacts. The area was then assessed by a professional archaeologist to establish the extent of survival and preservation of archaeological remains. Stripping continued in this manner, removing material in successive spits until significant archaeological remains are encountered or, should buried archaeology be absent, the natural horizon is reached. Spoil was removed in a systematic order, with overburden and topsoil kept separate from subsoil.

4.1.3 Where archaeological remains were encountered a sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit will be examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains, encompassing the following percentage interventions:

- 50% of linear features associated with structures E.g. roundhouse, gullies;
- 10% of non-structural linear features, including all intersections, terminals and at least one 'clean' intersection to minimise the risk of intrusive and/or residual finds;

- 50% of non-structural pits were half-sectioned;
- Sufficient non-structural post- and stake-holes were half-sectioned to clarify their character, relationships and chronology.

4.1.4 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and a full list of all records is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are recorded with curved brackets (4001), whilst the cut of the feature is shown [4002]. Each context is prefixed with the relevant Trench number (ie Trench 6, 6001+, Trench 7, 7001+). Features have been specified in a similar manner, pre-fixed with the letter F (ie Trench 6, F601+, Trench 7, F701+).

4.1.5 Full written, drawn and photographic records were made of each excavated section, even where no archaeological remains are identified. A plan at an appropriate scale was prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features, and the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale. Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film. Digital photography was used for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

4.2 Finds and environmental samples

4.2.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014), and the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014), excepting where they were superseded by statements made below. Archaeological material will be handled and sorted following advice in Watkinson and Neal (1998).

4.2.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were washed, counted, weighed and identified. Finds recovered were assessed by appropriately qualified specialists, who examined the finds to provide an identification, date and provenance of the material, and to also evaluate the significance of the assemblage.

4.2.3 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macrofossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate sealed and dateable archaeological contexts (each context will normally be sampled). Samples of between 40-60 litres were taken or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples were not taken from the intersection of features. Bulk environmental soil samples were processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but were not fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions were recorded and retained with the project archive. A statement on the environmental potential of excavated deposits were included to the evaluation report. Environmental finds will be treated in accordance with relevant guidance, in particular the Historic England guidance documents;

- 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)
- 2014 Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice

- 2015 Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record.

4.3 Health and safety

4.3.1 All work was carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, and The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (1996), and DigVentures Health and Safety Policy.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Chris Casswell

With specialist contributions by Robert Hedge (pottery, daub and ceramic building material), Hannah Russ (animal bone), Josh Hogue (lithics) and Rosalind McKenna (environmental)

All digital context and feature records have been archived on the Digital Dig Team system and can be reviewed here at https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/browser.php and by clicking on the links in green in the text.

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in July 2018 during demolition of a scout hut in the northern part of the site and removal of trees and shrubs to the south. No archaeological remains were found during this work because the building foundations were negligible. In October 2018 the footprint of the proposed Skills and Learning Building at the Earth Trust Centre was subject to an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation. The excavation area was roughly rectangular shape in plan, 30m long and 15m wide, extending to the southeast from the existing office building towards the staff car park.

5.1.2 Figure 2 shows the final post-excavation plan of the site with all excavated sections overlying an orthographic image derived from a rendered 3D model. Figure 3 shows the phased plan of the site based on dating evidence retrieved during excavation and discussed below. Figures 4 – 7 provide section drawings of individual features referenced. Detailed descriptions of every context are included in Appendix A.

5.1.3 Dating of finds from each context was used as the basis for grouping of features by phase, as were the stratigraphic relationships between features. The phases mentioned here represent a *terminus post quem* (earliest possible date) for the infilling of each feature. A feature listed as 'Early Iron Age' contains material that was produced around that date. It is possible, therefore, that a feature listed as 'Early Iron Age' may have been infilled in the Middle Iron Age or even later. Calendar date ranges for prehistoric pottery follow the date ranges assigned by Edwards (in Allen *et al*, 2010):

- Late Bronze Age: 1200 – 800 BC
- Early Iron Age: 800 – 300 BC
- Middle Iron Age: 300 – 100 BC

5.1.4 The development of the site is likely to have been ever-evolving and should be viewed as a process rather than strict classification within these fixed dates.

5.2 Phase 1 – Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

5.2.1 The earliest feature found during excavation was a circular-shaped pit F112 in the southwest part of the site, truncated on its northwest side by an Early Iron Age pit. The pit measured 1.2m in diameter and was 0.35m deep with steep, near-vertical sides down to a flat base. Seven sherds of pottery were recovered from the basal fill, dating it to the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, along with a piece of pig bone.

5.3 Phase 2 – Early Iron Age

5.3.1 In total, four pits and three postholes were found to date to the Early Iron Age phase of activity at the site. Three of these pits were located close to each other in the eastern corner of the excavation, while the other features were spread across the site with no apparent spatial relationship between them.

5.3.2 The largest pit was found next to the northern edge of the excavation F103, was oval-shaped in plan and measured 1.83m long, 1.64m wide and 0.78m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by three distinct deposits. The lower two fills comprised mixed material with frequent stone inclusions, indicating they likely represent backfill. The upper fill consisted of a darker, more organic-rich soil, suggesting the material had derived from settlement-related activity. All 14 sherds of the pottery recovered came from the later backfill, as did 15 pieces of cattle bone, a heavily fragmented pig skull and a piece worked flint. Three more pieces of cattle bone and 17 of sheep/goat were found in the basal fill. Some evidence for rodent and canid gnawing was found on some of the pieces of animal bone found within the pit.

5.3.3 In the southwest part of the site was another large pit F111. It was also oval-shaped with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 2.05m long, 1.53m wide and 0.40m deep. Three sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered, as were three small fragments of daub, indicating the likely presence of structure nearby when the pit filled in. Horse, cattle, sheep/goat and other large to medium-sized mammals were also represented in the finds assemblage, as was a piece of struck flint. Evidence for canid gnawing was found on one of the pieces of cattle bone.

5.3.4 Three smaller pits were found in the eastern corner of the site, all cut by later Iron Age pits. The largest, most complete pit of the group F149 produced no datable material and has been assigned to the Early Iron Age because it was cut to the south by an Early to Middle Iron Age pit. It did however yield a small assemblage of cattle bones and a piece of worked flint. To the northwest of this was a pit F138 extending beyond the edge of the excavation area, also dated through its stratigraphic relationship with an Early to Middle Iron Age feature. Roughly 3.5m from both these pits was another pit F141. This was the smallest of the group but did contain within it two sherds of diagnostic pottery.

5.3.5 Two postholes were investigated in the eastern half of the site F124 and F137, both exhibiting the same characteristics. They were circular in plan with vertical sides and measured between 0.3m and 0.4m in diameter with a depth of up to 0.24m. These features were dated from the pottery recovered from them. Cattle and horse bone were also found within them. The other small feature F127 was just 0.07m deep, produced no finds and bore no stratigraphic relationship to any other features. It has been attributed to this phase is done so because of its similar shape and size in plan to the other postholes.

5.4 Phase 3 – Early to Middle Iron Age

5.4.1 The majority of features excavated can be phased to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Seventeen pits and two ditches were found across the area with a noticeable concentration of pits in the eastern corner. In general, the features to the east had survived to a greater depth than those in the west.

5.4.2 A 27.3m long, east to west aligned, ditch F123 was found crossing the southern part of the site. It was 1m wide and 0.38m deep with moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base along its entire length. At its eastern end it cut through the southern edge of two pits; all other prehistoric features found during the excavation were located to the north of this ditch. In contained a single fill that produced a pottery assemblage including three sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and 11 dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Small groups of animal bones were recovered in all excavated sections, with sheep and cattle represented throughout. The fragment of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) found on the top of the ditch should be considered intrusive and the piece of worked flint residual.

5.4.3 In the northern part of the site was a 6m long ditch F110, oriented northwest to southeast with a curve to the south at its end. At its greatest it measured 0.35m wide and 0.18m deep, displaying a rounded profile. Both ends were excavated to establish whether these represent true terminations. The shallow depth and gentle sloping sides likely indicate that the ditch originally extended further in both directions and that the parts found during excavation represent the deepest parts of it. No finds were recovered from the ditch and the feature has been dated because of its stratigraphic relationship with the earliest cutting feature and through similarities with Early to Middle Iron Age ditches found during excavation of the Visitor's Car Park excavation (Allen *et al* 2010, 132; Group 80).

5.4.4 In the western half of the site the pits can be separated into two groups that share similar characteristics. One group comprised three pits F101, F104 and F108. Each one was oval-shaped in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base, and measured just over 1m in diameter and between 0.2m and 0.28m deep. Small groups of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery and animal bones were recovered from them all. The other two circular pits F113 and F118 were smaller, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.35m deep, and 0.55m in diameter and 0.09m deep respectively. Two pieces of animal bone were found in the upper fill of the larger pit and a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blade from the basal fill. It is likely that this isolated piece of worked flint is residual and that both these features date to either the Early or Middle Iron Age.

5.4.5 In the middle of the trench was a large, shallow feature F120 measuring 2.62m long, 1.85m wide and 0.07m deep. Its shape in plan initially suggested it was two intercutting pits, however upon excavation it turned into one long shallow feature, dated by two sherds of pottery. Despite its depth the pit produced a range of animal bones, including cattle, sheep/goat and an as yet undetermined small mammal.

5.4.6 The rest of the pits can be broadly split into three groups: two large pits with a diameter greater than 1.5m, seven with a diameter between 1m and 1.5m, and two smaller than 1m. The two larger pits were positioned 3.5m apart approximately 2m north of the southern ditch, both with flat bases and steep, near-vertical, sides. The larger of the two F136 was 0.97m deep and had been filled by eight distinct deposits. The pit appears to have been filled gradually at first, evidenced by the fine silty fills void of large stones. At a later stage there is a noticeable change in the fills to mixed stony deposits, interpreted as deliberate backfills. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was found towards the bottom of the pit, followed by six sherds in the later backfill – including one piece from a red-coated bowl – that date the feature to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Cattle, sheep and other medium- and large-sized mammals were represented in the animal bone assemblage throughout. Four pieces of worked flint were also recovered: one undiagnostic flake, one Neolithic to Early Bronze Age invasively-retouched knife, and a core and scraper dating from the Late Neolithic to Iron Age. It is conceivable, based on the formation of deposits within the feature, that the pit was initially constructed in the Early Iron Age then recut and backfilled at a later stage. Similarities in fills can be made between this feature and the Middle Iron Age pit F139 5m to the northeast.

5.4.7 The other large pit F154 was found to the east. It had a slightly smaller diameter, was 0.72m deep and contained two fills. Both fills consisted of a mixed stony deposit, suggesting deliberate backfill. Two sherds of red-coloured Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery were found in the basal fill, and two sherds of an Early to Middle Iron Age bowl from the upper fill. Horse, cattle, pig and sheep/goat bones were found in the upper fill and at least two cattle bones from the lower one. One of the cattle bones from the upper fill displayed signs of canid gnawing. The basal fill also produced three residual pieces of worked flint: two flake fragments and a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age combination tool (scraper, notch and piercer).

5.4.8 Seven pits F128, F129, F140, F146, F148, F151 and F152 were found, measuring between 1m and 1.5m in diameter, and ranging in depth from 0.22m to 0.58m. Of these, six shared the same characteristics – flat bases and very steep sides – while one F128 had a more rounded base. None of them contained more than two fills and all exhibited signs that they had been deliberately backfilled. The most northerly pit of this group F140 contained two sherds of pottery, one of which was burnished, and the pit 4m southwest of this F129 produced four sherds of pottery, cattle and sheep/goat bones, and four large chunks of daub with post impressions and traces of possible lime wash. From the pit southwest of this F128 18 sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery were found alongside fragments of cattle bone. Three of the pits F148, F151 and F152 were found against the eastern edge of the excavation, each one truncated to some extent by later Iron Age pitting or ditch construction. Small quantities of pottery were recovered from each, as were fragments of cattle bone. Two more pits

F142 and F144 have been assigned to this phase based on stratigraphic relationships and similarities between their construction and fills.

5.4.9 Daub found within one of the features suggests that a wattle and daub structure may have been positioned close-by when they were filled in, although no structural remains were encountered. The steep sided pits with flat bases strongly suggest these were used as storage pits that, once they had served their purpose, were rapidly backfilled before another phase of pit construction was undertaken in the Middle Iron Age.

5.5 Phase 4 – Middle Iron Age

5.5.1 The Middle Iron Age phase at the site is characterised by further pit construction. Nine pits were identified in the eastern half of the excavation, one pit was found in the southwest corner, and a small length of ditch in the north. Finds recovered include a group of well-preserved pottery seemingly placed within distinctive pit feature F106.

5.5.2 The pit in the southwest corner of the site F106 was noticeably different from others investigated. It was roughly circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base that measured 0.98m in diameter and was 0.42m deep. It contained two very dark, organic-rich fills, both of which produced large, diagnostically Middle Iron Age pottery in good condition. In total, 90 sherds weighing 4.19kg were recovered, including near-complete large storage jars of cooking vessels SF1 and SF2, representing the largest, most complete assemblage recovered from the site. A small group of mixed animal bones was found in both fills and a fragment of daub came from the upper fill. Overall, the composition of the pottery assemblage suggests that the feature was primarily used to place these 'special' deposits in soon after they were broken.

5.5.3 In the eastern half of the site two more features F114 and F125 produced large groups of pottery. The largest pit F114 was 1.6m long, 1.4m wide and 0.8m deep, had near-vertical sides and a flat base, and contained five fills. They were substantially darker than the fills of the surrounding backfilled pits and contained fewer stone inclusions, suggesting the pit had accumulated with settlement debris after use. This was attested by the large assemblage of 74 sherds of pottery (weighing 2.41kg), which included a Late Bronze Age sherd towards the base of the pit and a number of sherds from Middle Iron Age bowls; one showed signs of some looping decoration. However, like the pit in the southwest corner, only a small collection of cattle and sheep bones was recovered – just 16 pieces, the majority of which were found in the upper fill. The smaller pit F125 to the east also contained dark, organic-rich fills that were almost all void of animal remains. It measured 1.09m long, 0.5 wide and was 0.31m deep, and had very steep sides and a flat base. In total, 22 sherds of pottery weighing 343g were recovered, including several conjoining fragments of a decorated and burnished bowl.

5.5.4 A large pit F135 1.44m in diameter and 0.68m deep was found in the middle of the eastern half of the trench. It had very steep sides, had a slightly rounded base and was filled by three mixed, stony backfill deposits. Thirty small sherds of pottery were recovered from the basal and upper fills, including one with a dot decoration on the shoulder of a Middle Iron Age angular bowl. Directly below the upper fill was a 0.05m thick, dark charcoal-rich fill that produced a small quantity of cremated human bone. The bone had been very well burnt and weighed 141.6g, which is 8.7% the weight expected from a complete cremation. The largest portion of identifiable fragments

belonged to the upper limb and included recognisable fragments of ulna, humerus, scapula, clavicle, metacarpals and phalanges (fingers). Skull fragments were the second most frequently identified skeletal element. None of the criteria normally used for age determination were represented, so age determination was based on less reliable criteria. The bone robusticity suggested that the individual was at least sixteen years old but may have been considerably older. While the cremated bone assemblage did not contain any diagnostic skeletal elements of sex, a tentative assessment of the skeletal elements based on the size and robusticity of the bone suggested that the individual may have been male. No other artefacts were found directly associated with this deposit, which appears to have been made between episodes of pit backfilling. Four worked pieces of flint were found in the upper fill of the pit, including a flake core that may date to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

5.5.5 Half a large pit F145 was found inside the excavation area to the north. It had a projected diameter of 1.75m and was 0.7m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Two dark silty deposits at the base indicated that the feature had been open for a short time before more substantial backfill deposits were placed in it. The final fill consisted entirely of packed stones possibly in an attempt to level and consolidate the ground afterwards. Diagnostic Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from two of the lower fills. Three small worked flint flakes and a small group of animal bones were also collected; found to include cattle and horse remains. Southwest of this pit was another F139 that shared a similar profile and had been backfilled deliberately. It had a diameter of roughly 1.4m, was 0.62m deep to its base and produced a total of 42 sherds of pottery (weighing 277g) from its basal and upper fills. Although the assemblage dates the pit to the Middle Iron Age, a number of residual sherds of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the earliest fill. This pit also produced a large assemblage of animal bone, including identifiable pieces from horse, cattle and sheep/goat.

5.5.6 Two large pits were found in the pit cluster to the east: one against the northern edge of the excavation F143, the other F153 cut by the Early to Middle Iron Age ditch 5m to the south. They both measured 1.5m in diameter, had steep sloping sides with flat bases and contained mixed stony fills probably derived from deliberate backfilling events. Small groups of pottery and animal bones were recovered from each. To the east of these, against the limit of excavation, was another, smaller pit F147 with 1.2m diameter that shared the same shape in plan and section. Seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery several animal bones were recovered from the fills of the pit, including one signs of canid gnawing. In-between the two larger pits was a smaller feature F155, measuring 0.9m long, 0.7m wide and just 0.08m deep. No artefacts were found within the fill of this probable pit and no stratigraphic relationship was identified with the surrounding features.

5.6 Phase 5 – Roman

5.6.1 Evidence for Roman activity on the site was particularly scarce. Just four sherds of Roman pottery and 11 small fragments of probable Roman CBM were recovered from the excavation. Over half the CBM was identified as intrusive into earlier features.

5.6.2 The most significant features attributed to the Roman period were two ditches that formed the corner of a possible recti-linear enclosure. The north to south aligned ditch F102 extended 15m from the middle of the northern edge of excavation and was on average 1.2m wide and 0.29m deep. It had moderately steep sloping straight sides and a flat base, and contained one fill throughout. One fragment of Roman CBM and ten sherds of pottery were recorded from the ditch – nine of which were Early to Middle Iron Age and one was Roman. However, these early pieces were small and abraded and should be considered residual. In addition to this the ditch had been truncated by an Iron Age ditch at its southern end and its alignment did not respect that of the earlier one it cut. Cattle and horse were represented in the small animal bone assemblage recovered from the fill. The southern end of the ditch had been heavily disturbed by later activity and does not represent a true termination. It aligned well with the western end of a 16m long ditch F133 running at a right-angle to it. Had the site not undergone such disturbance it is expected that these two ditches would have joined. This southern ditch was as wide as the northern one, 0.08m deep, and a posthole F134 that was found in its base. No pottery or animal bone was found, but four small pieces of Roman or medieval CBM were recovered from both features.

5.6.3 Two more features were phased to the Roman period. A shallow elongated pit F126 was located 7m northeast of the enclosure corner. It contained no datable finds and was assigned to this phase because of its stratigraphic relationship with an earlier Iron Age pit. However, it is possible that this feature may have been active at any point following the filling of this feature. To the east a circular pit F150 measuring 0.9m long, 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep was found. A single piece of large mammal bone and a fragment of Roman CBM were the only artefacts to have been found during excavation.

5.7 Phase 6 – Medieval/post-medieval

5.7.1 Two features were dated to the medieval/post-medieval period. A large ditch crossed F107 crossed the northern part of the site roughly from east to west. It was 23m long, 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep, and filled by a silty grey deposit that is likely to have accumulated gradually over time. Two sherds of pottery and five fragments of CBM – dating to AD 1200-1800 – were recovered from it, along with two small unidentified animal bones. One more feature dates to this period, an irregularly-shaped elongated pit F122 to the south. It was shallow and the fill comprised mostly light grey clay, similar to the fills of many of the 'natural' deposits found on site interpreted as tree holes. Four small fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM and two pieces of probable Early to Middle Iron Age daub were collected.

5.8 Phase 7 – Post-medieval

5.8.1 One ditch F105 can be dated to the post-medieval period. It extended roughly southwest for 7.5m from the northern edge of the excavation, at which point the feature petered out. It is not thought that this represents a true termination of the ditch. Where excavated it was 1.05m wide and 0.13m deep, with significant root disturbance recorded throughout its fill. One sherd of residual Iron Age pottery and one glazed post-medieval sherd were recovered from its fill, along with 2 fragments of post-medieval CBM.

5.9 Phase 8 – Modern

5.9.1 A number of small, discrete features were identified across the excavation area. They include a group of three postholes in the north F115, F116 and F117, a small pit-like feature F109 to the southwest of them, and two shallow linear features F131 and F132 forming a right angle to the east. A small post/stakehole F130 had been cut into the corner of this arrangement, indicating this had been the corner of a temporary structure of some sort.

5.9.2 Modern pottery and CBM was found in the group of postholes in the north, which correspond well to the location of the scout hut that had previously occupied this part of the site, and modern cement mortar was recovered from the small pit. Each of the linear features produced a sherd of Roman pottery; however, they also contained sherds of a post-medieval date.

6 ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The recovery of finds from the excavations at Elmswell Farm has provided an insight into the chronological framework represented, as well as providing a better understanding of the site's archaeological conditions. The condition and preservation of finds across the site was generally good, although some finds groups were not represented (such as metalwork). The excavations at the Earth Trust in 2018 yielded an assemblage of 440 sherds of pottery (Appendix C), 34 fragments of CBM, 15 fragments of daub, 783 pieces of animal bone (Appendix D), 141.6g of cremated bone representing one individual (Appendix E), 33 lithics (Appendix F) and eight environmental samples (Appendix G). Nine small finds were recorded during the excavation (Appendix B). The finds assemblage has been assessed by the appropriate specialists, and the results are discussed below.

6.2 Pottery, CBM and daub

Robert Hedge

6.2.1 Pottery, daub, and ceramic building material from 65 contexts, largely of Iron Age date, were identified, quantified and dated (Table 3). A small quantity of late Bronze Age pottery was present across the site. The majority of the finds were, however, Iron Age; they spanned the Early (800 - 300BC) and Middle (300 - 100BC) Iron Age. Most were found within pits, having been deposited in a wide range of different ways; some pits contained small quantities of abraded domestic debris, but within three of the pits, large pieces of freshly-broken Middle Iron Age pottery had been intentionally placed. There was no trace of Late Iron Age activity; a gap of several hundred years, therefore, separates the Iron Age and Roman elements of the assemblage. Small amounts of Roman pottery and ceramic building material were present, along with a scatter of medieval, post-medieval, and modern pottery.

6.2.2 Pottery of Late Bronze Age date was mostly in a distinctive fabric tempered with angular quartzite. Whilst much was residual, some relatively fresh sherds suggest

activity in the near vicinity. Early Iron Age material – such as characteristically angular bowls and storage jars in shell-tempered fabrics (fabric group 20/21) was widespread though less abundant than Middle Iron Age material. Diagnostic forms included angular bowls (C2A, C2C) and large slack-shouldered jars (B1). Although no diagnostic rim forms were recovered, much of the shelly (fabric group 20/21) material is thought to be from large T-shaped rim jars (form A3). Many undiagnostic sherds may belong to either the Early or Middle Iron Age.

6.2.3 Diagnostically Middle Iron Age pottery included a large number of globular jars (form B2), and possibly small numbers of small barrel jars (form B3). Also present were rounded bowls (form D1), many burnished, and some (such as the vessel from F125) with decoration. The 'special' deposits in pits F106, F114, and F125 all contained diagnostically Middle Iron Age pottery. It seems likely, given the Middle Iron Age date associated with the structures to the west of the site, that the daub is also Middle Iron Age in date.

6.2.4 Small quantities of Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age material were found in quartzite-tempered (Group 16) and shelly (Groups 20 and 21) fabrics, including a characteristically angular Early Iron Age bowl in fabric Group 20. Some Early Iron Age material contained significant quantities of chalk/limestone (Group 10). The most common fabrics were, however, largely sandy and probably locally-derived, belonging to (fabric) Groups 1 and 2. These were common throughout the Early and Middle Iron Age.

6.2.5 Only four sherds of Roman pottery, with a mean sherd weight of just 2.5g, were recovered. Some highly abraded ceramic building material could also be assigned to this period. Activity of this date appears to be sparse. Although identification was difficult due to condition, it appeared to be consistent with the 2nd – 3rd century date assigned to the artefacts from previous phases of work (Booth in Allen *et al*, 2010). No diagnostically early Roman material was present. A few small, abraded sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, consistent with background noise pertaining to agricultural activity, were encountered. Much of the building material is likely to belong to this date, although the extremely poor condition precluded identification. A small quantity of modern pottery and cement mortar pertaining to the occupation of Hill Farm in the 19th and 20th centuries was present.

6.2.6 Observed forms were comparable to those recorded by Edwards (2010) from the Castle Hill environs, but with a more limited range reflecting the smaller size of this assemblage. Early Iron Age forms included angular bowls (C2C, C2A), slack-shouldered jars (B1) in sandy fabrics, and large, probably T-shaped jars (A3) in a shelly fabric. In the Middle Iron Age, globular jars (B2) dominate, though small numbers of B1 and barrel-shaped (B3) jars appear to be present. Bowls are mostly wide, rounded (D1) vessels.

6.2.7 Various different types of surface treatment were observed. Red-coated sherds belonging to Early Iron Age fine bowls appear to have been coated with haematite. The Early Iron Age jars largely lacked surface treatment. Some fine Early Iron Age bowls were burnished; burnishing was also common on Middle Iron Age rounded bowls. Many of the Middle Iron Age globular jars and barrel jars had been smoothed

or roughly burnished, but others were left untreated. Finger impressions were observed on the shoulders of several Late Bronze Age sherds. Among the Early Iron Age material, occasional examples of incised line decoration were noted. A few Middle Iron Age fine vessels were decorated with dots or grooved patterns.

6.2.8 Sherd size and condition varied widely across the site. Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age material occurring in later features was in small, abraded fragments, with abraded surfaces, rounded breaks, and a small sherd size. This is typical of potsherds that have been exposed to the elements for some time, suggesting it was part of background debris within the soils of the Middle Iron Age settlement. Some of this material may have originally been deposited in middens: an extensive midden originating in the Late Bronze Age and continuing in use into the Early Iron Age was encountered in trenches 200m to the east-south-east (Allen et al 2010, 111), and there may have been others in the area.

6.2.9 One pit F139, for example, contained fresh sherds of a Middle Iron Age globular jar in the lower fill, but amongst abraded material in the upper fill were a red-coated sherd and a piece with incised line decoration typical of the early Iron Age C2C angular bowls. This suggests variation within the infilling activities, with deliberate deposition of fresh sherds taking place first, followed later by the addition of heavily-mixed debris including much earlier material.

6.2.10 Iron Age material within the later ditches was small and generally in poor condition. Intriguingly, there was a lot of variation in the condition of pottery within the Iron Age pits. Some contained very few artefacts, and many contained none at all. The pottery from pits in which artefacts were scarce also tended to be in poor condition. By contrast, a few pits contained very large assemblages of pottery in good condition: most notably, the near-complete vessels from F106 (Figure 12), the large quantity of pottery from F114, and the decorated bowl in F125 (Figure 12). Conjoining fragments and "fresh"-looking breaks indicate that in these finds-rich pits, pottery was deposited very soon after breakage.

6.2.11 There are notably no fine vessels from F114, and likewise the vast majority of sherds from F106 are from large storage jars of cooking vessels, with no smaller vessels noted. This contrasts with the material from other pits, in which fine vessels and larger jars were intermingled. These finds-rich pits are similar in composition to special deposits excavated in the adjoining area to the west: Middle Iron Age jars were deposited in pit 625 and gully terminus 617 (Edwards, in Allen *et al* 2010, 161). There is little correlation between the sizes of pits and the contents, nor is there a clear spatial pattern, although it may be significant that these special deposits were made in proximity to Structure 546. Although the pits with the most pottery were Middle Iron Age in date, one feature likely to be of Early Iron Age date also contained large, fresh sherds.

6.2.12 Burnt clay was recovered from a number of features, with the largest quantity and most diagnostic coming from pit F129, which contained one large section containing two indentations (>16mm and >21mm) which are likely to be from vertical wattle sails (Figure 12). A preserved area of surface showed slight curvature and retained small patches of a buff-coloured coating which reacted slightly to acid: this may be traces

of a limewash. Fired clay oven wall has been recovered from previous excavations in the vicinity (Poole, in Allen et al 2010, 165), but the large size and irregular pattern of burning on the fragments suggest that it may be a burnt section of wall from a larger structure, perhaps a building. The 34 pieces of CBM (mean weight 6.4g) exhibited no diagnostic features. One hand-made piece of tile, in a soft bright red fabric with sparse quartz inclusions, is likely to be Roman. The remainder is probably later medieval and post-medieval.

6.2.13 The presence of Iron Age artefacts in backfilled pits is not random: that anything survives is remarkable, and that finds survive in such different quantities and conditions within the same site cannot be due to chance. Finds end up in pits because people place them there. Whilst ordinary domestic rubbish disposal may account for some of the abraded sherds incorporated from middens, high volumes of freshly-broken pottery - though not all of the sherds from any individual vessel - indicate special treatment.

6.2.14 Hill (1995, 69) notes that the distribution of decorated pottery is significant: "at any one time throughout the Middle Iron Age… certain types of deposits were associated with decorated pottery, others with plain wares." Within the Wessex pit deposits, it is clear that "decoration was not simply a stylistic convention… Decorated pottery appeared to have been deposited at spatial and conceptual boundaries" (ibid, 109).

6.2.15 The pottery assemblage, therefore, has significant potential to address the following research aims:

- To investigate the character of settlement activity within the areas to be investigated archaeologically in the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, and if and how it changed over time.
- To investigate whether there was any difference in the types of activities carried out across the development area within each phase of the Iron Age.
- To investigate the range of 'special deposits' suggestive of ritual activity found in Iron Age pits and ditches in the areas to be investigated archaeologically, and what light this might shed on Iron Age beliefs.

6.2.16 In addition, pottery is highlighted in the Solent-Thames regional research agenda (Lambrick in Hey and Hind 2014, 152) as a key focus of future material culture studies:

- "10.8.3 Detailed study of assemblages from large numbers of excavated sites would allow exploration of the distributions of pottery fabrics, changing fashions in fabrics, forms and decoration, the definition of sub-regional styles of pottery and their links to social groups."

6.3 Animal bone

Hannah Russ

6.3.1 A small assemblage of animal remains was recovered during the excavation. This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage, identification at species level where possible, and an assessment of significance.

6.3.2 With the exception of two long bone shaft fragments from an unidentified bird from context (1093), all of the remains were consistent with mammal bone. In total 782 fragments from 60 contexts were recovered. Of the 780 mammal bone and mammal bone fragments 323 (41.3% by count) could be identified to genus level or lower, Table 5. The remaining material was identified at family or class level and grouped by size where possible, Table 6.

6.3.3 The remains of equids (horse/donkey/mule) were recovered from six contexts. In total 15 fragments represented 6 elements including three teeth, an astragalus, radius and scarum (Table 7). Sitewide, the remains represent no more than one equid, though their recovery from separate contexts may suggest that multiple equids are present. None of the remains provided evidence for the presence of juveniles, though no specific ageing could be undertaken. None of the equid remains showed any evidence for animal activity, butchery or burning.

6.3.4 Cattle were the most frequently occurring species in the animal bone assemblage, with 166 bones and teeth representing 61 elements (Table 9). When fragmentation is considered, sitewide, a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of three can be calculated based on mandible and radius presence. Element representation shows the presence of complete skeletons, but with a higher proportion of cranial and forelimb elements than other body parts. Some contexts contained only bones from high meat value elements. Tooth eruption and epiphyseal fusion indicate that adult and juvenile animals were present. Chop-marks were observed on a mandible and a calcanium, with cut-marks present on a 4th tarsal. Five cattle bones, each from different contexts (1008, 1011, 1014, 1131 and 1139) showed evidence for canid gnawing. None of the cattle remains were burnt.

In total, 78 fragments could be attributed to pig (*Sus* sp.)(

6.3.5 Table 8); however, this number was inflated by the extremely fragmentary remains of a single pig skull in context (1008) (69 bone fragments and one tooth). Sitewide, the remains represent a minimum of one young pig. Cranial and hind limb elements were present. No cut- or chop-marks, evidence for animal activity or burning was recorded on any of the pig remains.

6.3.6 Sixty fragments of bone and teeth identified as sheep/goat represented 32 elements (Table 10), and, sitewide, at least three animals based on mandible presence, and age variation noted in these. Element representation shows that most parts of the skeleton were present at the site, though some individual deposits contain only bone from high meat value elements. Based on both tooth eruption and epiphyseal fusion, both adult and juvenile animals were present. Cut-marks were noted on two sheep/goat humeri (1067) and (1160); these were consistent with marks that would be expected resulting from removal of meat from the bone. Rodent gnawing was observed around the proximal epiphysis of a sheep/goat metacarpal from context (1011), but none bore evidence for canid activity. A distal tibia displayed pathological bone growth and loss that would have caused the animal to limp. Only the distal portion of the tibia was present; the mid-shaft break was extremely smooth, suggesting that the piece had been used as some form of tool, or perhaps curated for some reason. None of the sheep/goat remains provided evidence for exposure to high temperatures.

6.3.7 Four fragments from the right side of a single fox maxilla were identified including p4 and M1 teeth. The remains did not display any cut- or chop-marks, evidence for animal activity or burning.

6.3.8 All of the species identified in the animal bone assemblage are consistent with those recovered from sites in the UK dating from the Neolithic onwards, and represent the main economic domesticates associated with diet and transportation; equid, cattle, pig and sheep/goat. Butchery evidence indicates that beef and lamb/mutton were being consumed, and it is likely that the young pig remains are also the result of meat (pork) consumption. The absence of butchery marks on the equid remains is consistent with the use of these animals for transportation or traction rather than meat, though meat may have been a secondary resource exploited after an equid had ceased to serve its primary role. At least some of the bones of cattle, pig and sheep/goat provide evidence for consumption of high meat value cuts but that butchery waste was also been disposed of in pit features.

6.4 Human bone

Malin Holst

6.4.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from two backfill deposits within a pit F135, dated to the Middle Iron Age, and did not appear to form part of a primary burial deposit. The assemblage represented 8.7% of the amount expected from a modern cremation (Table 11). Specific deposition techniques were, in general, not apparent when the bone from the different deposits were analysed.

6.4.2 The cremated bone assemblage survived in very good condition. The cremation techniques practiced allowed for the complete calcination of the majority of bone. The remains do not appear to represent a primary deposition of a complete individual,

however, it is not clear whether the token burial was part of a structured, intentional, deposition sequence or the result of accidental inclusion in the pit. Osteological analysis revealed that the cremated bone represented the remains belonged to a single adult. Age could not be assessed more accurately than to suggest that they were an adult aged over sixteen years but could have been considerably older when they died. A tentative assessment of sex suggested that the individual may have been male. No pathological lesions were observed in the remains.

6.5 Lithics

Josh Hogue

6.5.1 In total, 24 worked flints, 9 unworked burnt flints, and 25 naturally broken/unmodified flints were recovered from the excavation. The lithic assemblage comprised of residual material primarily dating from the Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, as well as, possibly the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A summary of the assemblage is given according to artefact type and feature number in Table 14 and a full archive catalogue of the worked material is given in Table 15. All burnt unworked flint and naturally broken/entirely unworked material is quantified by count and weight in Table 16 and Table 17.

6.5.2 The density of lithic artefacts was relatively low, with most features producing only individual, likely residual, worked flints. Nonetheless, a few of the lithic artefacts may have been *in situ*, including a poorly exploited multiplatform flake core and a re-fitting primary flake fragment recovered from the upper fill of a pit F135. Most of the lithic artefacts were only lightly damaged, suggesting that the assemblage had been subjected to relatively limited movement and re-arrangement. Although a few of the flints exhibited incipient cortication, none had worked surfaces that had subsequently developed a patina.

6.5.3 Most of the lithic artefacts were made on light yellowish-brown flint, with rolled, battered, cortex, likely derived from the gravels capping Castle Hill. A smaller number were made on good quality dark grey flint, with 'chalky' white, unweathered cortex, probably derived from the Berkshire Downs.

6.5.4 Burnt unworked material was collected from several features. A primary flake recovered from pit F149 and a couple of re-fitting flake fragments from pit F154 were the only worked flints with clear evidence of burning. No definitive Mesolithic flints were recovered. A blade excavated from the basal fill of pit F113 was likely manufactured during the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. A combination tool recovered from the basal fill of pit F154 and an invasively-flaked knife (SF9) recovered from pit F136 most probably dated from the early Neolithic or later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. A scraper on a thermal flake and a single-platform flake core were also recovered from the latter feature and likely dated to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age or potentially later (Butler 2005).

6.5.5 None of the other material was particularly diagnostic. A few of the flakes had clear evidence of having been manufactured using a hard-hammer technique (e.g. no lips,

pronounced bulbs), which is typically associated with the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and later Bronze Age, as well as probably, the Iron Age. A tested nodule (or poorly exploited core) recovered from pit F103 and multiplatform flake core from pit F135 were not intrinsically datable, although the general paucity and expediency of reduction was broadly consistent with later Bronze Age and Iron Age working (Humphrey and Young 1999).

6.5.6 A range of artefacts dating most likely from the early Neolithic and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, as well as, possibly the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age, were recovered from the excavation. Much of the material may survive as residual finds that were redeposited or reworked into later features, although it is possible that some of the features contained contemporary early Iron Age flintwork.

6.6 Environmental

Rosalind McKenna

6.6.1 Eight samples and two handpicked charcoal samples formed the basis of the environmental assessment. Charred plant macrofossils were present within all of the samples. The most abundant remain recorded within the samples was indeterminate cereal grains, and these were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains. This is indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as pits and ditches, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Where identifiable cereal grains were recorded, wheat was present in four of the samples. Emmer wheat was also recorded in the form of spikelet forks in a single sample. Chaff fragments in the form of spikelet forks and a glume base were also present in six of the samples. Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the remains of arable weeds that were found in seven of the samples. Grass seeds were also present in all of the samples.

6.6.2 The results of this analysis can be seen in Table 18. The samples produced small suites of plant macrofossils, both in terms of quantity and diversity. Due to this fact, other than to state their presence in the sample, nothing of further interpretable value can be gained. The presence of root / rootlet fragments within all of the samples indicates disturbance of the archaeological features, and it may be due to the nature of some features being relatively close to the surface, as well as deep root action from vegetation that covered the site. The presence of earthworm egg capsules, together with the remains of insect fragments and snails within some of the samples further confirms this.

6.6.3 Charcoal fragments were present within all of the samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in one of the samples, as well as one of the handpicked charcoal samples, and the results of this analysis can be seen in Table 19.

6.6.4 The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). These taxa belong to the groups of species represented in the native British flora. As seen in Table 19, hazel was the dominant species alongside a small amount of oak charcoal. In the handpicked charcoal samples, one contained material that was unidentifiable due to poor preservation, and the other contained a single piece of hazel charcoal. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species. The compositions of the samples are very similar, it is probable therefore that the assemblages of charcoal remains, reflect the deposition or build-up of domestic waste.

6.6.5 Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that affect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors, and various factors of taphonomy and conservation (Thiery-Parisot 2002). On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire making fuel from these resources.

6.6.6 The samples produced some environmental material of interpretable value, with the charred plant macrofossils from all eight of the samples, and the charcoal remains from one of the samples, and one of the handpicked charcoal samples. The deposits from which the samples derive, probably represent the deposition or build-up of domestic waste associated with fires. The charred remains recovered are small in numbers and tend to be of average to poor quality - charred material that was within the samples appears to have been subjected to high temperatures of combustion, as the material tended to be abraded and fragmented, possibly as a result of post depositional disturbance and taphanomic processes.

6.6.7 The remains of plant macrofossils recovered from the sample showed the utilisation of wheat alongside indeterminate cereal grains. Whist there were a small amount of cereal chaff present, it is unlikely to represent cereal processing due to such small amounts. There are no plant remains that may indicate some industrial use.

6.6.8 In terms of taphonomy, it is likely that the majority of the samples represent occupational build-up of domestic waste associated with the dwellings on the site. It is likely that the samples from features all represent secondary deposition of charred plant remains. This probably occurred through intentional dumping. The use of cereal processing waste as fuel is well attested (Hillman 1981; 1984) and disposal of spent fuel either into features such as pits or ditches/gullies or directly dumped onto the site seems a likely explanation for the arrival of this material on site. As the majority of the plant remains were found together with charcoal remains, it may suggest that crop processing chaff and other waste or spilt grain were put on the fire with other rubbish and a small fraction became charred without burning up, and joined the domestic ash on the rubbish heap. Intentional dumping of charred debris (such as spent fuel, charred debris from parched crops etc.) seems the most likely explanation for the formation of the majority of the deposits encountered here.

6.6.9 The charcoal remains showed the exploitation of several species native to Britain. Oak has good burning properties and would have made a fire suitable for most purposes

(Edlin 1949). Oak is a particularly useful fire fuel as well as being a commonly used structural/artefactual wood that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985). Dryland wood species indicates the presence of an oak-ash woodland close to the site. This would have consisted of oak, which would be the dominant large tree species (Gale and Cutler 2000, 120, 205). Hazel is recorded as a good fuel wood and was widely available within oak woodlands, particularly on the fringes of cleared areas (Grogan et al. 2007, 30).

7 PUBLIC IMPACT

7.1.1 DigVentures worked closely with the Earth Trust to deliver a programme of outreach, giving members of the local community, school children and visitors to the area an opportunity to get involved and learn more about the archaeology of Wittenham Clumps (see Figure 13). Six visits from local schools were made between 16th and 19th October, allowing 180 children to view the excavation, interact with the dig team and handle artefacts. A further 47 volunteers were involved in the supervised finds handling and processing sessions run between 23rd and 28th October, and 148 members of the local community received tours of the site by the Site Director between 16th and 28th October. A summary talk about the excavations was presented by Chris Casswell on Saturday 27th October, attended by 50 members of the public.

7.1.2 In addition to the site based engagement, our project microsite includes background information about the archaeology and the site records. The Digital Dig Team website has attracted 7,404 visits at the time of issuing this report. Across all social media platforms, 165,000 impressions were made on Facebook and 85,000 on Twitter.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The overall aim of the project was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of strip, map and sample excavation on the site of the proposed Skills and Learning Building. Specific aims and objectives for the Iron Age and Roman period are outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Solent-Thames Region (Section 3.1; Hey and Hind 2014) and are referenced, where appropriate, in the following discussion.

8.2 Chronology

8.2.1 The earliest evidence for activity on, or in the vicinity of, the site came in the presence of lithic finds. These range in date from the Early Neolithic through to as late as the Early Iron Age. However, much of this material may survive as residual finds that were redeposited or reworked into later features.

8.2.2 The earliest archaeological feature encountered was a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pit in the southeast part of the site. The vast majority of features investigated dated to the Early or Middle Iron Age – 41 in total – of which three were ditches, three were postholes, and the other 35 were pits. Many of these were intercutting and likely

represent a continuity in activity at the site throughout much of the 1st millennium BC. That being said, there was a noticeable lack of material dating to the Late Iron Age, indicating a hiatus in settlement in the centuries preceding the Roman conquest of Britain. The Roman period is evidenced through a small number of features, but the distinct lack of finds associated with them suggests they represent activity away from settlement perhaps formed part of the agricultural landscape. The medieval and post-medieval periods are represented by two shallow intercutting boundary ditches found on a similar alignment to those identified from the Roman period. A number of small, discrete modern features were also encountered.

8.2.3 This chronology of the site correlates well with that of the areas previously investigated at the Earth Trust. Previous work had found very limited evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, particularly in the area around the site. Almost all the features investigated from the previous Office and Staff Car Park trenches were of an Iron Age date. Those to the west included a ring ditch for a roundhouse and those to the southeast were larger enclosure ditches. There was also a Roman ditch found in both areas, which matches the alignment of the one from the southern part of the site. However, although the activity appears contemporary, there is a change in the use of the land across all three sites (Figure 8).

8.3 Settlement characterisation

8.3.1 Previous work immediately to the west and northwest of the site had found direct evidence for settlement in the form of roundhouse ditches, post-built structures and small enclosures, and to the southwest were larger enclosure ditches. This site contained none of that, instead were found numerous deep intercutting pits, many of which had been backfilled deliberately during the Iron Age.

8.3.2 The distinctive vertical sides and flat base suggests they were used as storage pits. No primary deposits were found in their bases, and together with the fact they had all been backfilled, indicates they had been emptied prior to filling. The depth of the pits was at its greatest in the middle of the site and, given the shallower depths found in the pit cluster to the east, it is possible that this area may have suffered from a degree of truncation. Equally, this may well explain why no smaller features such as postholes were found around these pits – assuming that the pits were originally covered by some kind of structure.

8.3.3 Storage pits such as these have typically been assumed to have as grain silos for the storage of excess grain, with post-structures (like those found during the Office excavation) acting as granaries (Cunliffe 1991). In order to keep grain from germinating the pits would have been hermetically sealed until used, suggesting they were used communally (Cunliffe 1992). Therefore, it is probable that much of the eastern part of the site would have acted as a grain storage facility that would have been used by groups within – or indeed, the whole – settlement. Their location away from the main focus of settlement would have presumably been to ensure that the grain was not spoilt or likely to have accidentally caught fire.

8.3.4 Activity in the western part of the site was somewhat different. This was much closer to the roundhouse and post-structures found during the Office excavation, and is reflected as such in the types of features encountered. The curving ditch in the north

shared many similarities with Early to Middle Iron Age ditches found during excavation of the Visitor's Car Park excavation, which are likely to have enclosed small areas around roundhouses within the settlement. Although this feature was not identified extending to the west, it may well relate to the space around the roundhouse found to the southwest of it.

8.4 Special deposits

8.4.1 Special deposits of pottery were found in three pits F106, F114 and F125, among the closest features to the structures identified to the west. These pits contained very large assemblages of pottery in good condition: most notably, the near-complete vessels from F106, the large quantity of pottery from F114, and the decorated bowl in F125 (Figure 12). Conjoining fragments and "fresh"-looking breaks indicate that in these finds-rich pits, pottery was deposited very soon after breakage. There are notably no fine vessels from F114, and likewise the vast majority of sherds from F106 are from large storage jars of cooking vessels, with no smaller vessels noted. This contrasts with the material from other pits, in which fine vessels and larger jars were intermingled.

8.4.2 These finds-rich pits are similar in composition to special deposits excavated in the adjoining area to the west: Middle Iron Age jars were deposited in pit 625 and gully terminus 617 (Allen *et al* 2010, 161). There is little correlation between the sizes of pits and the contents, nor is there a clear spatial pattern, although it may be significant that these special deposits were made in proximity to Structure 546.

8.4.3 Part of an Iron Age cremation was identified in the upper fills of one of the backfilled storage pits F135. Iron Age burials are relatively rare; the predominant burial rite during the period being inhumation, with the majority of cremation burials dating to this period found in southeast England. However, this bias may be due in part to a lack of AMS dating of cremation burials, which, due to lack of artefacts are simply thought to date to the Bronze Age.

8.4.4 Iron Age cremation burials have been recovered from excavations at Hinxton, Cambridgeshire (Hill *et al*. 1999). At Bar Pasture Farm near Thorney, Peterbrough, three burials were also located within a domestic setting, located in the proximity of an Iron Age Smithy. All three of the burials were unurned, two were found in the basal fill of small pits, while the third was recovered from the bottom fill of a ditch (Keefe and Holst 2013). All three burials were very well cremated and appeared to contain the remains of a single individual. Unurned Iron Age cremation burials have also been excavated at Stanground, Peterborough (Caffell and Holst 2012) and from the Thorpe Mandeville to Greatworth pipeline in Northamptonshire (Keefe and Holst 2010).

8.4.5 The human remains from this site does not appear to have been associated within a wider funerary landscape or monument, and were instead included within a settlement next to an area of domestic activity. While much of the cremated human bone from the assemblage was identifiable, the amount of bone recovered was significantly below the average bone weight expected from modern crematoria. This suggests that a large portion of the skeleton was missing. Wahl (1982, 25) found that archaeologically recovered remains of cremated adults tend to weigh less than the expected quantity of bone from modern cremations (between only 250g and 2,500g) as a result of the commonly practiced custom of selecting only some of the cremated

bone from the pyre for inclusion in the burial, thereby representing a symbolic, or token, interment. However, due to the presence of skeletal elements from the skull, axial skeleton and upper and lower limbs in the burial, it is likely that the most aspects of the body were represented (albeit in small quantities). The fact that largely fragments over 10mm were represented may suggest that these were deliberately picked from the pyre for inclusion in the pit.

8.4.6 Elsewhere, Iron Age cremated remains recovered from modern archaeological sites also appear to represent considerably less than the expected quantity of bone for an adult individual. A single Iron Age cremation burial formed part of a large multi-phased funerary landscape at Easington (Richardson *et al*. 2014). The burial contained only 15.8g of white to dark grey coloured bone belonging to an adult. Excavations along the Immingham A160/A180 Improvement Scheme, Lincolnshire recovered a possible Iron Age cremation. The cremation burial was unurned and was not accompanied by grave goods, and appeared to be an adolescent or adult, based on size of the bones (Holst 2016). The assemblage from Immingham also represented only a small proportion of the quantity of bone expected from a modern cremation and consisted largely of fragments 10mm or larger in size, similar to this burial.

8.5 Landscape setting

8.5.1 It has been suggested by Allen *et al* (2004) that the settlement spread out to the south and southwest of Castle Hill, with features of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date concentrated to the north of the present road; it is suggested to have spread further to the south through the Middle Iron Age. Within this site there certainly appears to be an increase in density of features filled with Middle Iron Age material, although the presence of fresh Early Iron Age material in some pits suggests that this area was also within the settled landscape at the time.

8.5.2 The results of this excavation indicate that the Iron Age settlement may have been more extensive and complex than previously thought. The full extent of it is still unknown but more storage pits can be expected to the east and north of the site. The fact that no pits were found to the south of the east to west aligned Iron Age ditch is significant as this probably demarcated the southern extend of this activity.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Future works

9.1.1 This work was undertaken as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works at the Earth Trust. Full analysis and reporting for all investigations will be undertaken once the additional stages of investigative work have been completed and assessed. The following section highlights additional research which the project specialists have suggested should be considered as part of the full analysis and publication of the site.

9.2 Pottery, CBM and daub

9.2.1 The following recommendations are made with regard to further work on the artefacts considered as part of this report.

- Comparison of fabric types and proportions to those from previous investigations
- Full tabulation of fabric and form types by phase.
- Catalogue of decorated pieces and surface treatment.
- Comparison of 'special' pit assemblages to animal bone recovered, and calculation of mean sherd weight for individual fills to characterise the deposition sequence.
- Spatial plotting of occurrence of decorated and substantially complete vessels, in relation to occupation-derived features in the vicinity.
- Testing and full analysis of the burnt daub.

9.3 Animal bone

9.3.1 The assemblage of animal remains is worthy of further analyses in order to more fully understand the nature and roles of animals at the site during the Iron Age. The assemblage should be analysed within the spatial and chronological framework of the site, and within the context of other Iron Age sites in the region, including Castle Hill hillfort.

9.3.2 Further work on the assemblage should include speciation of large mammal pelves in contexts (1005, 1008, 1034 and 1061), and the small mammal humerus in (1061). Distinction of sheep from goat should be undertaken for all *Ovis/Capra* specimens where this is possible, measurements on cattle and sheep/goat elements, and estimation of age at death based on tooth eruption and wear and epiphysis fusion to allow comment on animal husbandry regimes.

9.4 Human bone

9.4.1 Iron Age cremation burials are relatively scarce and therefore the potential of this burial is significant. There is potential for strontium isotope analysis, the ratios of which, unlike carbon and nitrogen, appear to be unaltered by the cremation process. Strontium isotope analysis could therefore provide an insight into the mobility patterns of the Iron Age population at Wittenham. However, this technique is new to cremated human remains and therefore not readily available (Snoeck *et al*. 2016)

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DigVentures

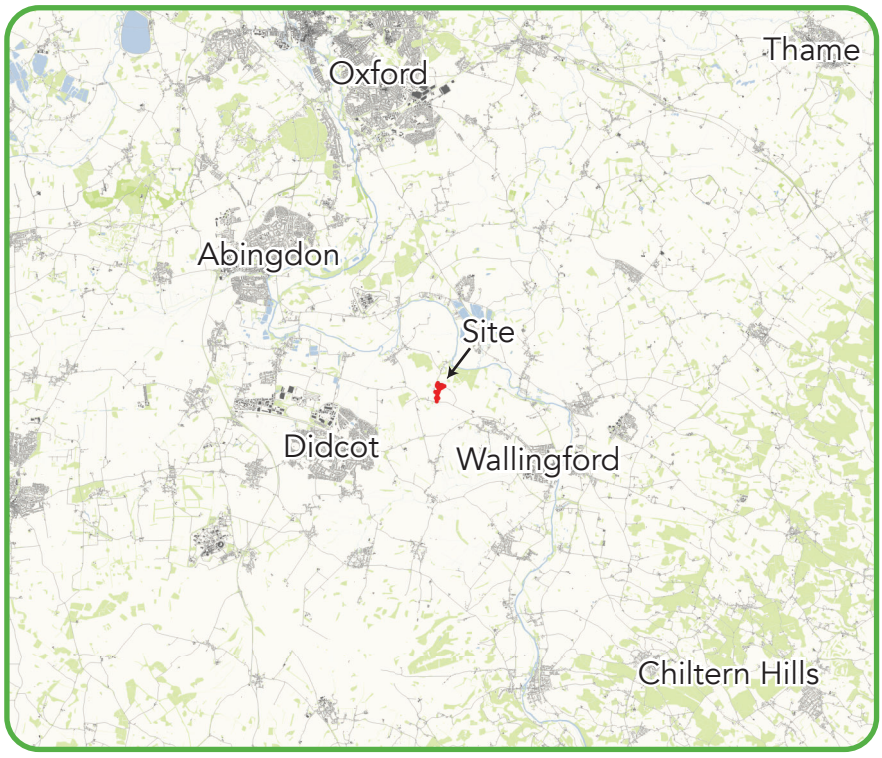


Figure 1 - Site location

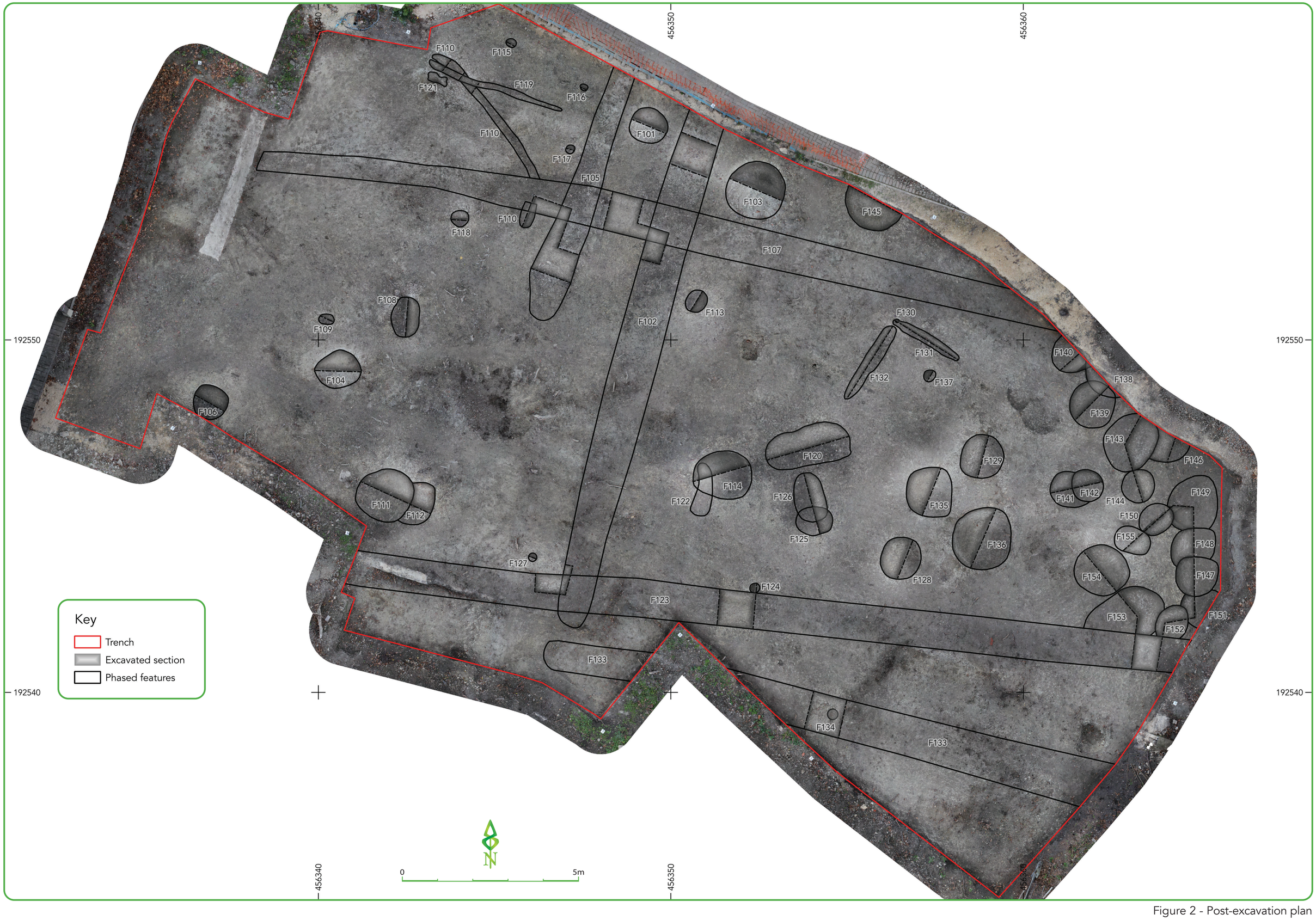


Figure 2 - Post-excavation plan

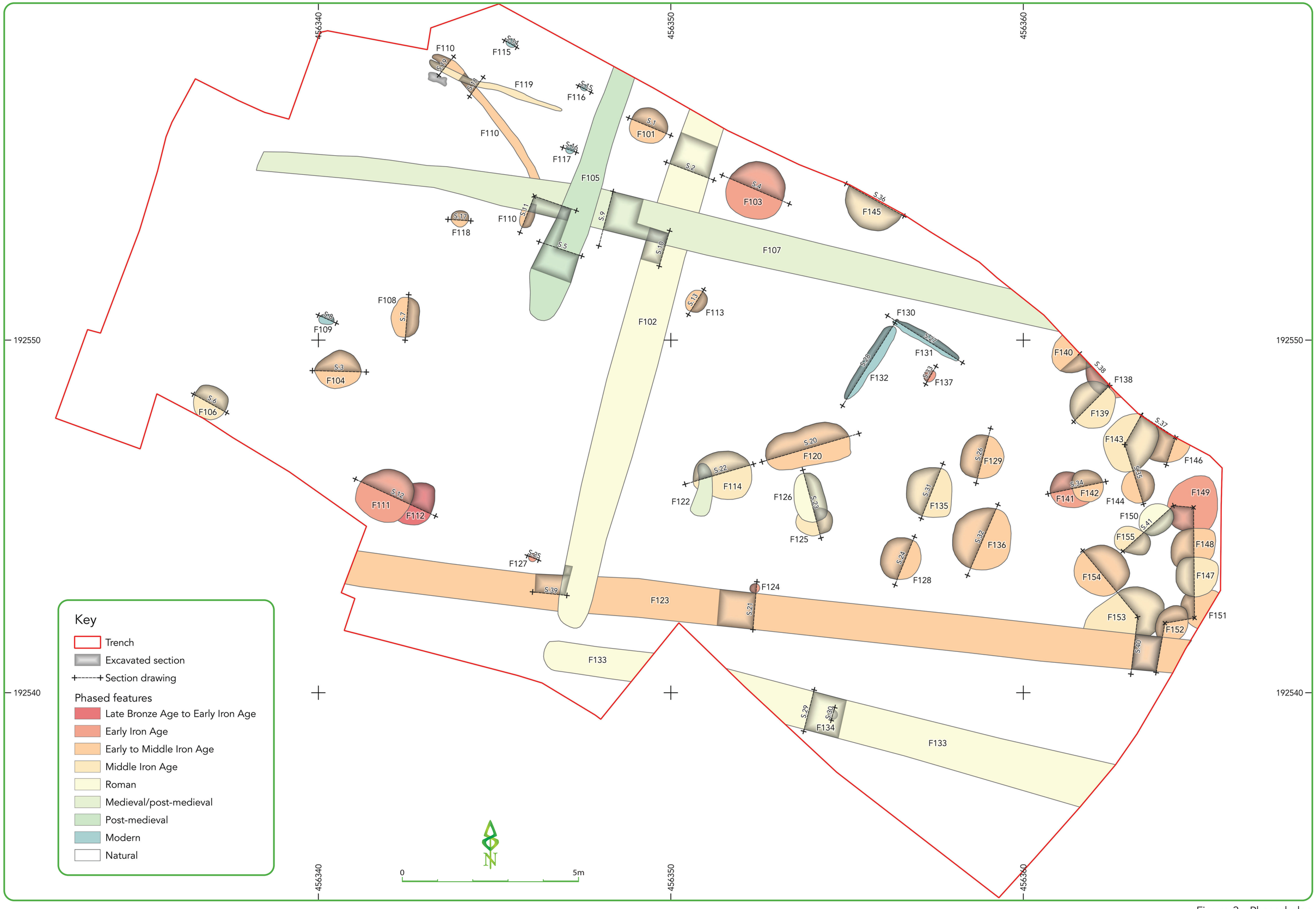


Figure 3 - Phased plan

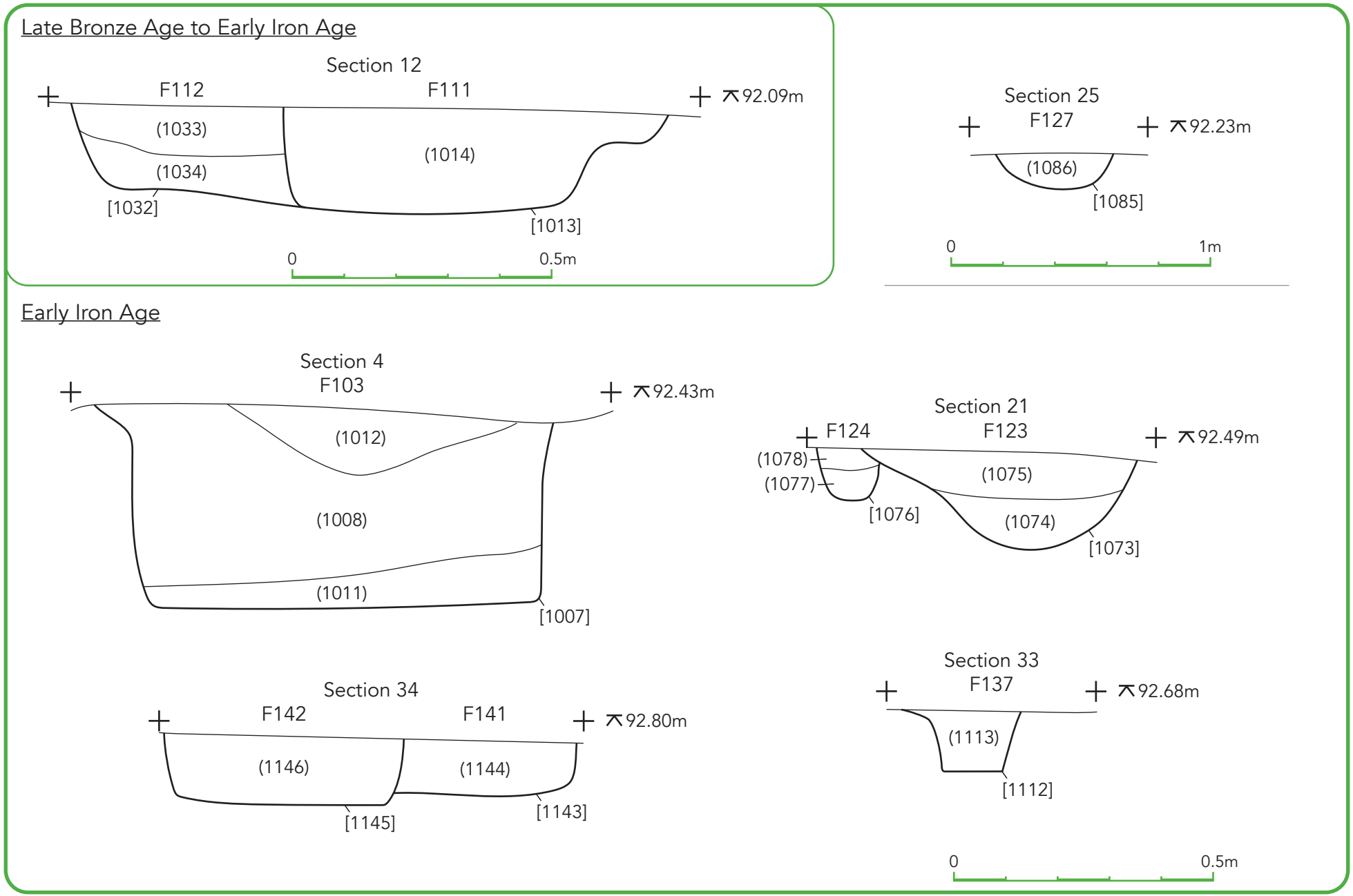
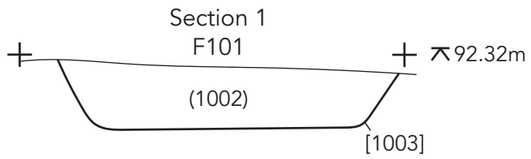
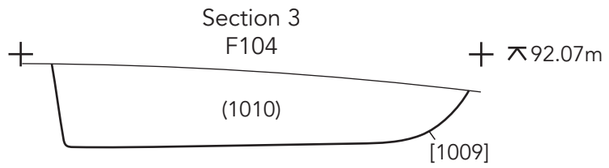
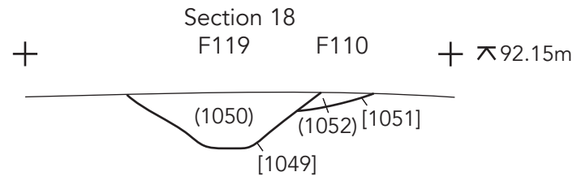


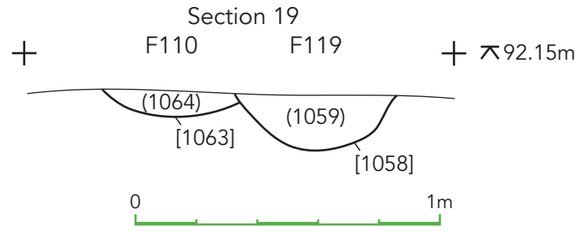
Figure 4 - Phase 1 and 2 sections

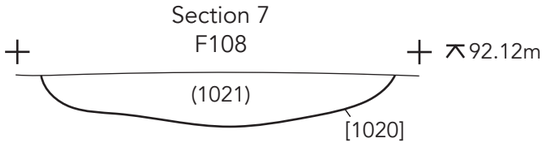
Early to Middle Iron Age

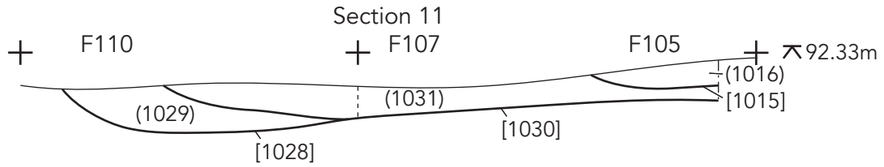


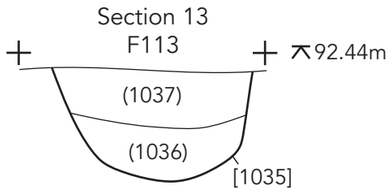


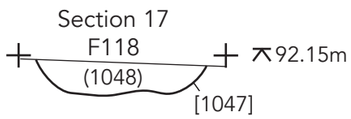


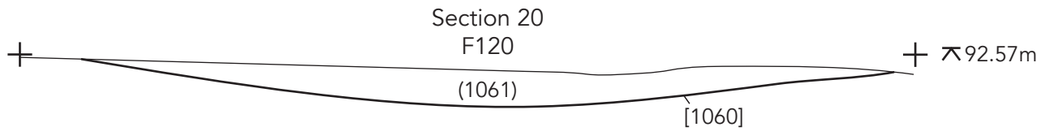


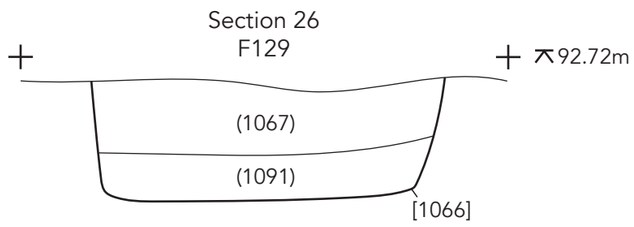


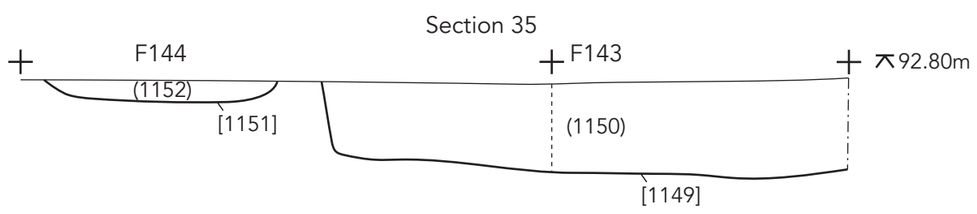


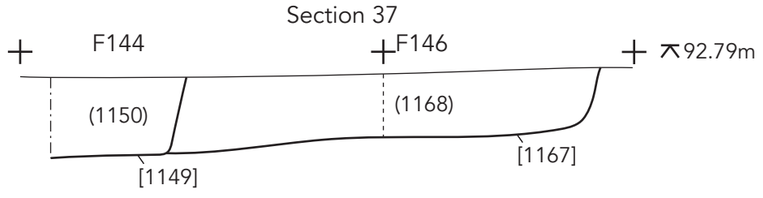


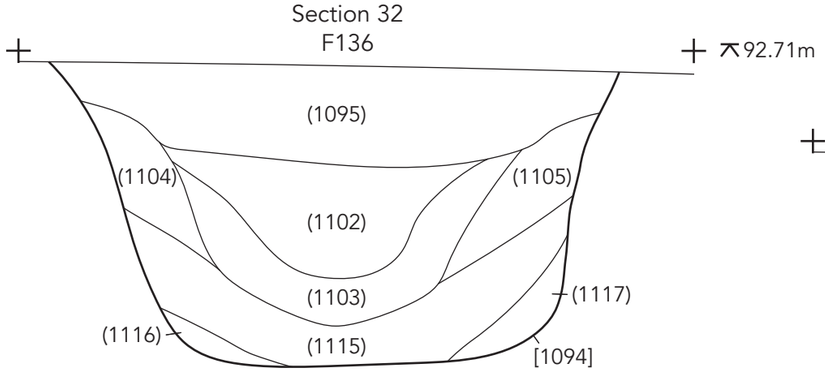












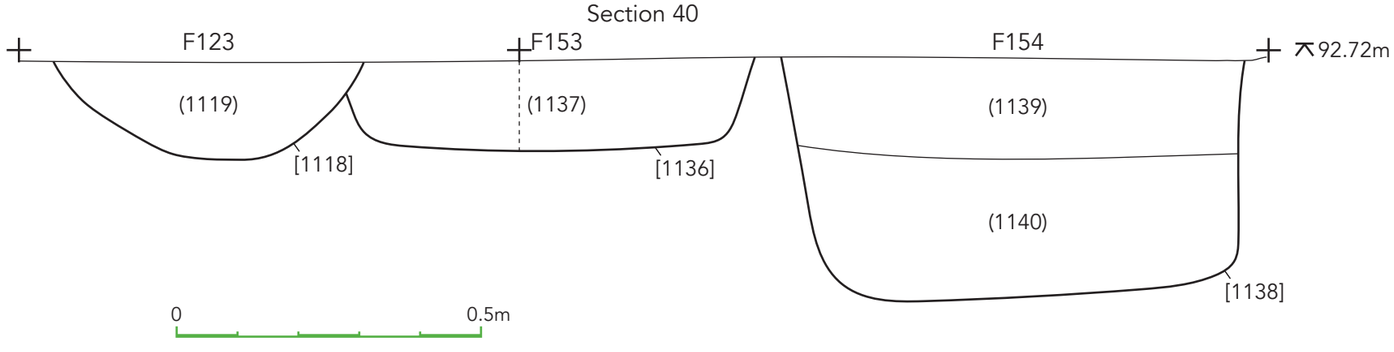


Figure 5 - Phase 3 sections

Middle Iron Age

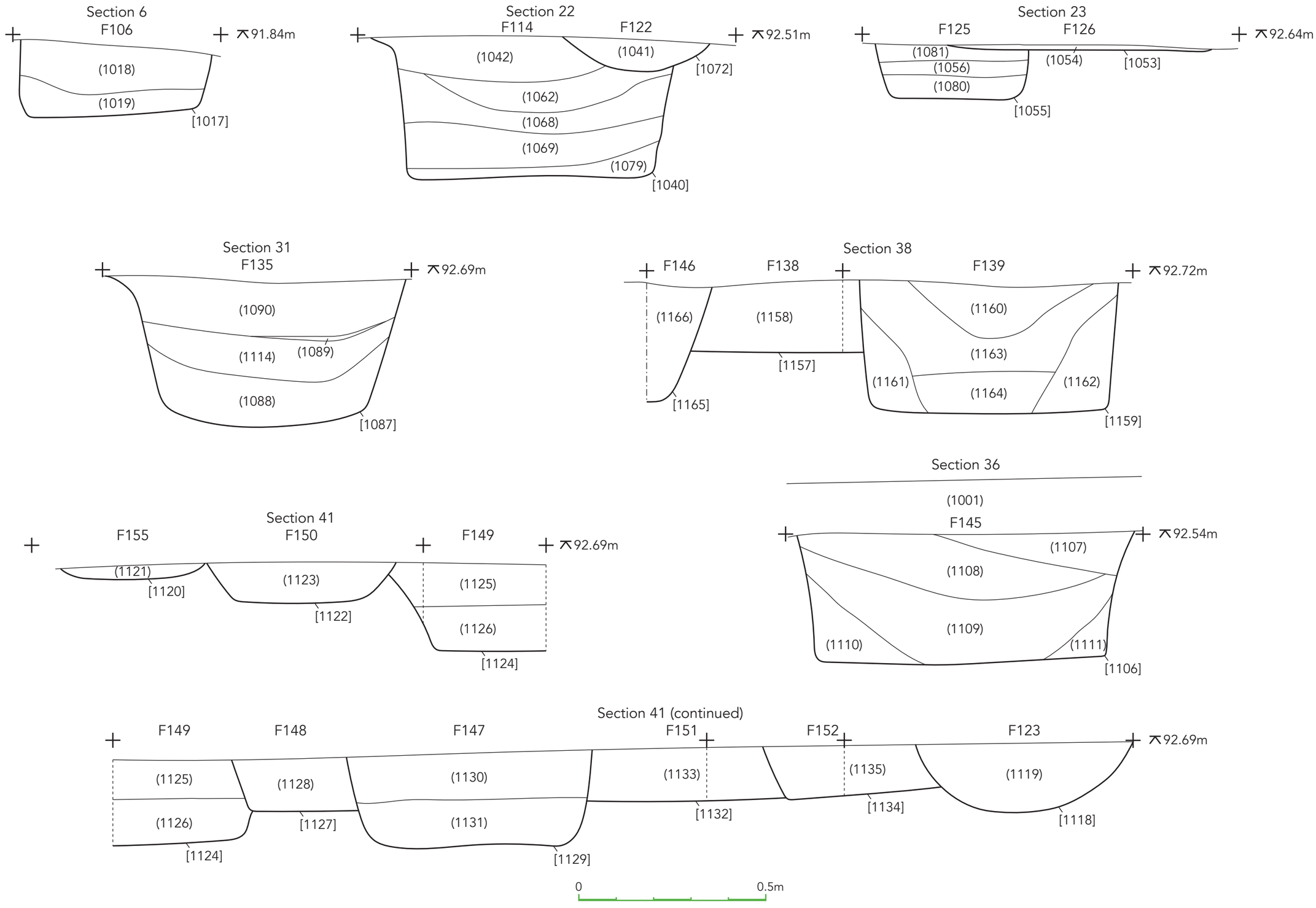
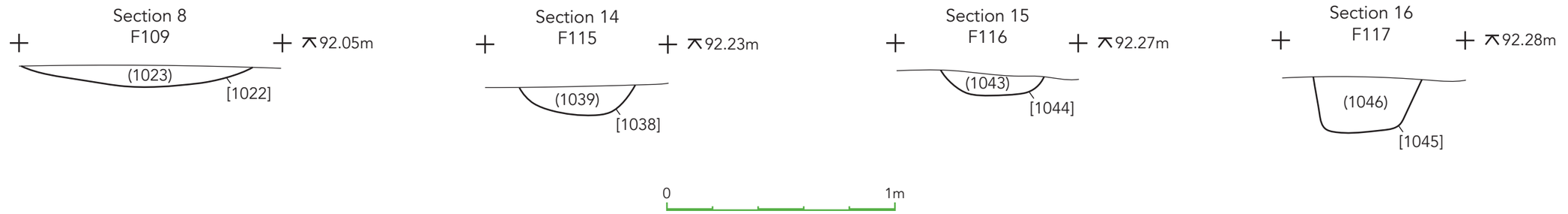
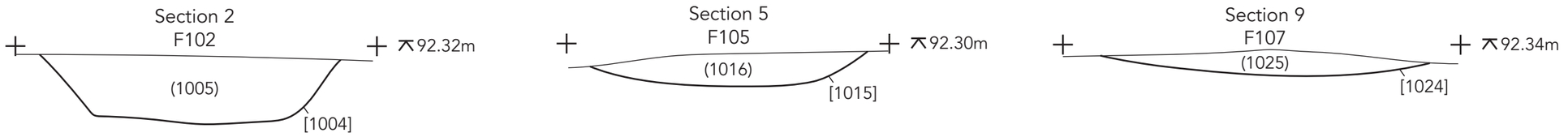


Figure 6 - Phase 4 sections

Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern





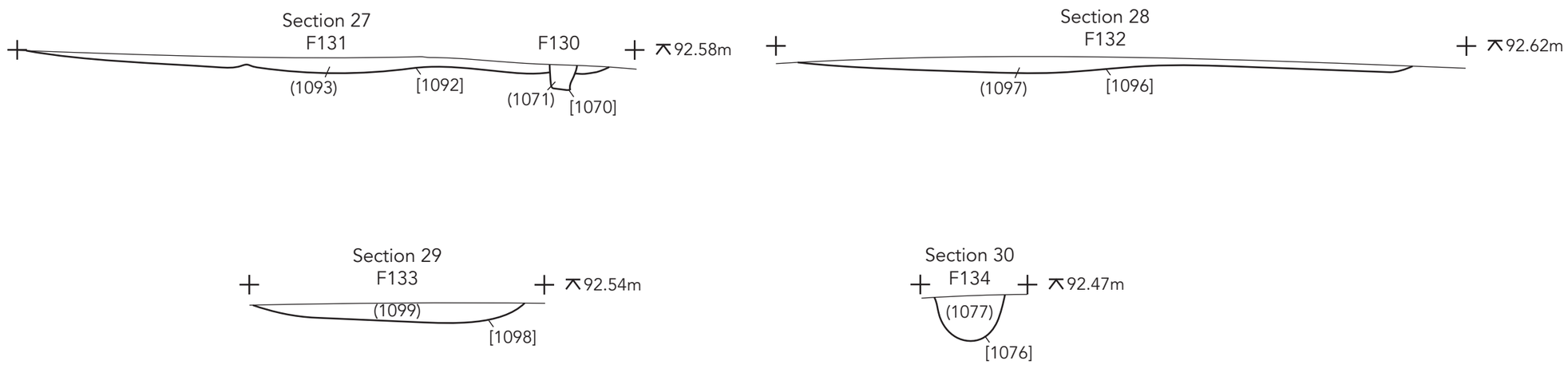


Figure 7 - Phase 5, 6, 7 and 8 sections

Figure 8 - Phased trench plan and adjacent areas

North facing section of pits F111 (right) and F112 (left), 2m and 0.3m scales

West facing section of posthole F124 and ditch F123, 1m and 0.3m scales

North facing section of storage pit F103, 1m and 0.3m scales

Northwest facing section of posthole, 0.3m scale

Figure 9 - Phase 1 and 2 photos

Northwest facing section of pit F113, 0.4m and 0.3m scales

Northwest facing section of pit F128, 1m and 0.4m scales

West facing section of pit F129, 1m and 0.4m scales

Northwest facing section of storage pit F136, 2m and 0.7m scales

Figure 10 - Phase 3 photos

North facing section of storage pit F114, 1m and 0.4m scales

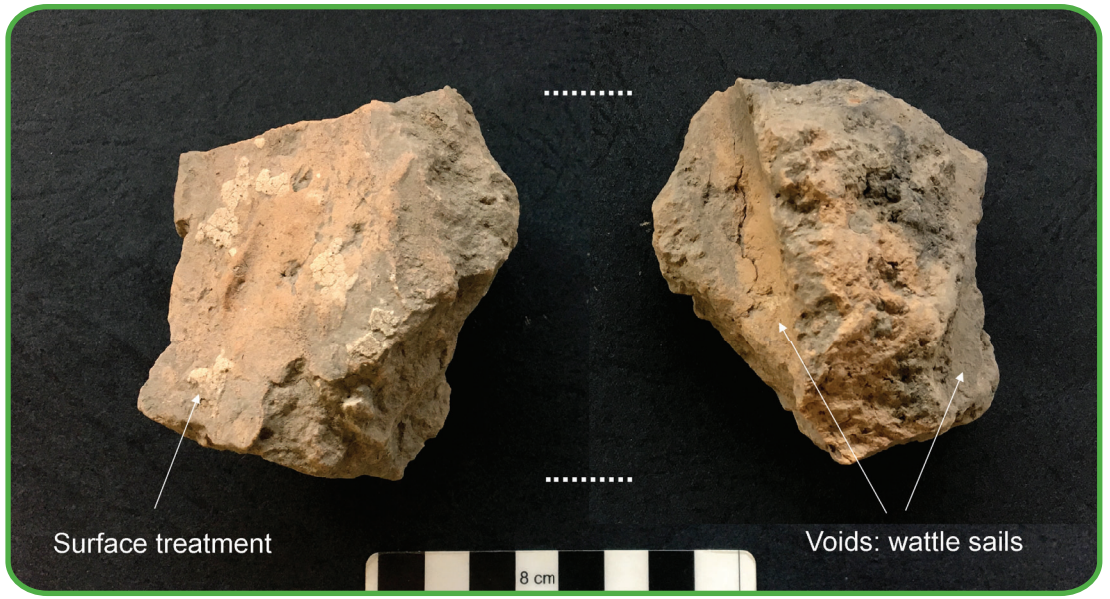
East facing section of pit F125 (left) cut by pit F126 (right), 1m and 0.3m scales

North facing section of pit F106, 0.4m and 0.3m scales

Northwest facing section of storage pit F139, 1m and 0.4m scales

Figure 11 - Phase 4 photos

Middle Iron Age D1 decorated bowl SF7 from pit F125



Daub SF8 with signs of surface treatment and voids for wattle sails, found in pit F129

Remains of placed pottery vessels SF1, SF2, SF3 and SF4 against northern edge of pit F106, 0.4m scale

Middle Iron Age B1 jar SF1 (left) and B2 globular jar SF2 (right) from pit F106

Figure 12 - Phase 4 finds photos

Figure 13 - Earth Trust: Public participation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Appendices

Appendix A: Trench and context descriptions

Table 1: Trench context descriptions

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1001	Topsoil	Topsoil (ploughed with modern interference)	Thickness	0.30	/
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1001				
1002	Fill of cut [1003] of pit at north of trench 1	Fill of pit	Thickness	0.20	101
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1002				
1003	Cut of pit at north of trench 1	Storage Pit	Length	0.98	101
			Width	1.10	
			Depth	0.20	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1003				
1004	North-south aligned ditch at north side of excavation	Boundary ditch demarcating area of heavy pitting to east and settlement to west	Length	1.00	102
			Width	1.15	
			Depth	0.28	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1004				
1005	Fill of ditch at north side of excavation	Naturally accumulated fill of boundary ditch	Thickness	0.28	102
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1005				
1006	Natural	Natural	Thickness	/	/
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1006				
1007	Cut of large pit at north of excavation	Storage Pit	Length	1.83	103
			Width	1.64	
			Depth	0.78	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1007				
1008	Fill of large pit [1007] at north of excavation	Upper fill of storage pit, large clasts	Thickness	0.72	103

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
		suggest intentional backfilling			
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1008				
1009	Pit in southwest area of trench	Storage Pit	Length	1.36	104
			Width	1.20	
			Depth	0.23	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1009				
1010	Fill of pit in southwest area of trench	Deliberate backfill of pit	Thickness	0.23	104
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1010				
1011	Fill of large pit [1007] at north of excavation	Basal fill of storage pit. High frequency of greenstone fragments may indicate trampling at bass/intentional filling/levelling up associated with original use	Thickness	0.22	103
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1011				
1012	Fill of large pit [1007] at north of excavation	Dark brown colour suggests relatively high quantity of organic material. Backfill or secondary use as refuse pit	Thickness	0.26	103
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1012				
1013	Cut of pit at south edge of trench	Storage pit	Length	2.05	111
			Width	1.53	
			Depth	0.40	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1013				
1014	Fill of pit [1013] at south edge of trench	Dark colour and composition	Thickness	0.40	111

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
		suggests use as refuse pit, possibly secondary to original function			
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1014				
1015	North-south aligned ditch on west side of ditch F102	Interpretation Post-medieval or modern boundary ditch	Length	0.80	102
			Width	1.05	
			Depth	0.13	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1015				
1016	Fill of north-south aligned ditch on west side of ditch F102	Fill of post-medieval boundary ditch	Thickness	0.13	102
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1016				
1017	Pit [1017] at southwest corner of excavation	Refuse pit	Length	0.98	106
			Width	0.98	
			Depth	0.42	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1017				
1018	Upper fill of pit [1017] at southwest corner of excavation	Refuse	Thickness	0.38	106
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1018				
1019	Lower fill of pit [1017] at southwest corner of excavation	Refuse	Thickness	0.22	106
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1019				
1020	Cut of pit in western half of trench	Cut of Iron Age pit	Length	1.20	108
			Width	0.90	
			Depth	0.28	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1020				
1021	Fill of [1020]	Fill of Iron Age pit	Thickness	0.28	108
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1021				
1022	Small pit or post hole in NW quadrant of trench 1	Small shallow pit	Length	0.49	109
			Width	0.37	
			Depth	0.05	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1022				

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1023	Fill of Small pit or post hole in NW quadrant of trench 1	Small shallow pit	Thickness	0.05	109
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1023				
1024	East-west ditch at northern end of trench	Fill of shallow boundary ditch	Length	1.80	107
			Width	1.40	
			Depth	0.15	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1024				
1025	Fill of east-west ditch at northern end of trench	Boundary ditch	Thickness	0.15	107
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1025				
1026	North-south aligned ditch in middle of trench	Ditch	Length	0.09	102
			Width	0.50	
			Depth	0.29	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1026				
1027	Fill of north-south aligned ditch in middle of trench	Ditch	Thickness	0.29	102
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1027				
1028	Terminus of curvilinear ditch [1028] at northwest of excavation	Enclosure/boundary ditch? Similar to excavated examples encircling round houses	Length	0.92	110
			Width	0.35	
			Depth	0.18	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1028				
1029	Fill of terminus of curvilinear ditch [1028] at northwest of excavation	Fine clast-size/matrix suggests gradually accumulating fill, likely fluvial and/or alluvial	Thickness	0.18	110
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1029				
1030	East-West ditch at Northern edge of excavation	Cut of shallow boundary ditch	Length	1.12	107
			Width	1.25	
			Depth	0.12	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1030				
1031	Fill of east-west ditch at northern edge of excavation	Fill of shallow boundary ditch	Thickness	0.29	107

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1031				
1032	Cut of pit truncated by [1013] at south edge of trench	Pit	Length	1.25	112
			Width	1.20	
			Depth	0.35	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1032				
1033	Fill of pit [1032] at south edge of trench	Fill of Pit	Thickness	0.20	112
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1033				
1034	Basal fill of pit [1032] at south edge of trench	Basal fill of Pit	Thickness	0.20	112
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1034				
1035	Cut of pit in centre of northern half of trench	Cut of pit, possibly Neolithic	Length	0.70	113
			Width	0.60	
			Depth	0.35	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1035				
1036	Lower fill of pit [1035]	Lower fill of possible Neolithic pit	Thickness	0.17	113
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1036				
1037	Upper fill of pit [1035]	Upper fill of possible Neolithic pit	Thickness	0.23	113
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1037				
1038	Post-hole at northwest of excavation	Modern or post-medieval post-hole	Length	0.26	115
			Width	0.26	
			Depth	0.08	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1038				
1039	Fill of post-hole at northwest of excavation	Fill of post-hole [1038]	Thickness	0.08	115
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1039				
1040	Cut of pit in middle of trench on east side of F102	Shape suggests it was initially used as a storage pit	Length	1.60	114
			Width	1.40	
			Depth	0.80	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1040				
1041	Fill of pit [1072]	Fill of Pit	Thickness	0.18	122

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1041				
1042	Upper fill of pit [1040]	The pits fills were very dark and silty and contained large quantities of pottery, indicating it was finally used as a refuse pit	Thickness	0.24	114
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1042				
1043	Post-hole at northwest of excavation	Modern post-hole	Length	0.22	116
			Width	0.22	
			Depth	0.05	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1043				
1044	Fill of post-hole at northwest of excavation	Modern post-hole	Thickness	0.05	116
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1044				
1045	Post-hole at northwest of excavation	Post-hole	Length	0.26	117
			Width	0.23	
			Depth	0.13	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1045				
1046	Fill of post-hole [1045] at northwest of excavation	Post-hole	Thickness	0.13	117
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1046				
1047	Cut of pit in north west corner of trench	Small shallow pit	Length	0.55	118
			Width	0.43	
			Depth	0.09	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1047				
1048	Fill of pit [1047] in northwest corner of trench	Small shallow pit	Thickness	0.09	118
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1048				
1049	East-west narrow ditch at northern edge of excavation	Drainage ditch?	Length	0.53	119
			Width	0.28	
			Depth	0.09	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1049				
1050	Fill of east-west narrow ditch at northern edge of excavation	Gradually accumulated fill of drainage ditch?	Thickness	0.09	119

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1050				
1051	Curvilinear ditch at northwest of excavation	Enclosure/boundary ditch? Similar to excavated examples encircling round houses	Length	0.52	110
			Width	0.23	
			Depth	0.08	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1051				
1052	Fill of curvilinear ditch at northwest of excavation	Gradually accumulated fill of narrow curvilinear ditch/gully	Thickness	0.08	110
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1052				
1053	Shallow sub circular feature in centre eastern half of trench	Shallow fill on top and extending past pit [1055]	Length	1.40	126
			Width	0.90	
			Depth	0.03	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1053				
1054	Fill of shallow sub circular feature in centre eastern half of trench	Shallow fill overlaying [1055]	Thickness	0.03	126
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1054				
1055	Pit in east/centre of trench	Pit	Length	1.09	125
			Width	0.75	
			Depth	0.31	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1055				
1056	Middle stony fill of pit in east/centre of trench	Stoney fill of pit [1055]	Thickness	0.09	125
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1056				
1058	Terminus of east-west narrow ditch at northern edge of excavation	Boundary/ drainage ditch	Length	0.52	119
			Width	0.24	
			Depth	0.10	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1058				
1059	Fill of terminus of east-west narrow ditch at northern edge of excavation	Fine matrix suggests gradual accumulation through alluvial and/or fluvial processes	Thickness	0.10	119

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1059				
1060	Cut of pit in centre of eastern side of trench	Pit	Length	2.62	120
			Width	1.85	
			Depth	0.07	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1060				
1061	Fill of pit [1060] in centre of eastern side of trench	Fill of pit	Thickness	0.07	120
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1061				
1062	Fill of pit [1040] below fill (1042)	Layer of mixed backfill into pit	Thickness	0.16	114
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1062				
1063	Terminus of curvilinear ditch at northwest corner of excavation	Enclosure/boundary ditch? Similar to excavated examples encircling round houses	Length	0.56	110
			Width	0.24	
			Depth	0.05	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1063				
1064	Fill of terminus of curvilinear ditch at northwest corner of excavation	Fine matrix suggests gradual accumulation through alluvial and/or fluvial processes	Thickness	0.05	110
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1064				
1065	Animal burrow at northwest corner	Animal burrowing activity below Scout Hut	Length	2.40	122
			Width	0.80	
			Depth	0.28	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1065				
1066	Large pit at northeast of excavation	Storage Pit	Length	1.30	129
			Width	1.30	
			Depth	0.42	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1066				
1067	Upper fill of large pit at northeast of excavation	Dark brown colour suggests relatively high quantity of organic material. Backfill or	Thickness	0.17	129

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
		secondary use as refuse pit? Possibly, same as basal fill with differences between reflecting post-depositions size-sorting, weathering and rooting			
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1067				
1068	Very dark brown fill of pit [1040] below fill (1062)	Organic-rich deposit in pit, possibly related to settlement waste	Thickness	0.14	114
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1068				
1069	Mixed fill of pit [1040] below fill (1068)	Mixed deposit of organic-rich settlement waste	Thickness	0.25	114
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1069				
1070	Cut of post hole on north edge in eastern half of trench	Cut of a posthole, probably associated with the beam slot	Length	0.11	130
			Width	0.09	
			Depth	0.19	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1070				
1071	Fill of post hole [1070] on north edge in eastern half of trench	Backfill of a posthole	Thickness	0.19	130
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1071				
1072	Cut of shallow elongated pit truncating pit [1040]	Clayey fill unlike the fills of earlier features	Length	1.40	122
			Width	0.70	
			Depth	0.18	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1072				
1073	Cut of linear ditch running East-West in southern half of trench	Cut of east-west ditch in southern half of trench	Length	1.00	123
			Width	1.00	
			Depth	0.38	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1073				
1074	Lower fill of ditch [1073]	Lower fill of east west linear ditch [1073]	Thickness	0.18	123

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1074				
1075	Upper fill of ditch [1073]	Upper fill of east west linear ditch [1073]	Thickness	0.20	123
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1075				
1076	Cut of post hole	Post-hole	Length	0.30	124
			Width	0.30	
			Depth	0.22	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1076				
1077	Lower fill of post hole [1076]	Post-hole	Thickness	0.10	124
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1077				
1078	Upper fill of post hole [1076]	Post-hole	Thickness	0.12	124
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1078				
1079	Basal fill of pit [1040]	Deposit of settlement waste in base of pit	Thickness	0.10	114
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1079				
1080	Basal fill of pit [1055] in centre/east of trench 1	Basal fill of pit [1055]	Thickness	0.12	125
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1080				
1081	Upper fill of pit [1055] in centre/east of trench 1	Upper fill of pit [1055]	Thickness	0.10	125
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1081				
1082	Cut of pit in eastern part of trench, east of pit F125	Possible storage pit	Length	1.30	128
			Width	1.10	
			Depth	0.58	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1082				
1083	Upper fill of pit [1082]	Upper fill of pit, naturally accumulated	Thickness	0.28	128
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1083				
1084	Lower fill of pit [1082]	Basal fill of pit, probably	Thickness	0.30	128

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
		accumulated naturally			
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1084				
1085	Cut of small posthole or pit in SW of trench 1	Small pit or post hole	Length	0.24	127
			Width	0.25	
			Depth	0.07	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1085				
1086	Fill of small posthole or pit in SW of trench 1	Small pit or post hole	Thickness	0.07	127
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1086				
1087	Cut of storage pit	Cut of storage pit	Length	1.45	135
			Width	1.43	
			Depth	0.68	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1087				
1088	Basal fill of storage pit [1087]	Basal fill of storage pit [1087]	Thickness	0.18	135
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1088				
1089	Middle fill of stage pit [1087]	Middle fill full of burnt animal bone and charcoal	Thickness	0.05	135
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1089				
1090	Upper fill of storage pit [1087]	Upper fill of storage pit [1087]	Thickness	0.26	135
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1090				
1091	Lower fill of large pit at northeast of ditch excavation	Dark brown colour suggests relatively high quantity of organic material. Backfill or secondary use as refuse pit?	Thickness	0.25	129
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1091				
1092	Cut of beam slot running EW in the eastern half at north edge of trench	Cut of beam slot	Length	2.23	131
			Width	0.46	
			Depth	0.05	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1092				

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1093	Fill of beam slot [1092] running EW in the eastern half at north edge of trench	Back fill of beam slot	Thickness	0.05	131
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1093				
1094	Large pit at northeast of excavation	Storage pit	Length	1.85	136
			Width	1.72	
			Depth	0.97	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1094				
1095	Fill of large pit at northeast of excavation	Back fill	Thickness	0.30	136
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1095				
1096	Cut of beam slot running NS, perpendicular to beam slot [1092]	Cut of a beam slot that is perpendicular to beam slot F131 and lines up with post hole F130, it is probable that these three features were part of one structure	Length	2.55	132
			Width	0.62	
			Depth	0.05	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1096				
1097	Fill of beam slot [1096] perpendicular to beam slot [1092]	Gradual fill of the beam slot cut [1096]	Thickness	0.05	132
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1097				
1098	Cut of east -west ditch in south east corner of trench.	Linear east-west ditch. Cut of ditch truncates post hole F134, located in base of trench	Length	1.00	133
			Width	1.12	
			Depth	0.08	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1098				
1099	Fill of east-west ditch [1098]	Singular fill of shallow ditch	Thickness	0.08	133
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1099				
1100			Length	0.25	134

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
	Cut of post hole in ditch [1098]	Cut of post hole in ditch F133. Likely truncated by cut of ditch [1098]	Width	0.24	
			Depth	0.15	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1100				
1101	Fill of post hole in ditch [1098]	Fill of post hole [1101].	Thickness	0.15	134
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1101				
1102	Fill of large pit at northeast of excavation	Fill of large pit	Thickness	0.35	137
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1102				
1103	Fill of large pit at northeast of excavation	Fill of large pit	Thickness	0.18	137
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1103				
1104	Fill of large pit at northeast of excavation	Fill of large pit	Thickness	0.30	136
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1104				
1105	Fill of large pit at northeast of excavation	Fill of large pit	Thickness	0.30	136
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1105				
1106	Cut of pit against northern edge of excavation	Cut of storage pit	Length	1.75	145
			Width	0.90	
			Depth	0.70	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1106				
1107	Upper fill of pit [1106]	Upper fill of pit [1106]	Thickness	0.24	145
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1107				
1108	Compact stone fill of pit [1106] below (1107)	Fill of pit [1106]	Thickness	0.30	145
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1108				
1109	Mixed fill of pit [1106] below (1108)	Fill of pit [1106]	Thickness	0.34	145
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1109				

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1110	Basal fill of pit [1106] on west side	Basal fill of pit [1106] on west side	Thickness	0.46	145
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1110				
1111	Basal fill of pit [1106] on east side	Basal fill of pit [1106] on east side	Thickness	0.32	145
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1111				
1112	Pit/ post-hole in NE corner of trench	Pit / post-hole	Length	0.30	137
			Width	0.30	
			Depth	0.22	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1112				
1113	Fill of pit/ post hole [1112] in NE corner of trench	Fill of pit/ post hole	Thickness	0.22	137
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1113				
1114	Stoney fill of pit [1087]	Stoney fill of pit [1087]	Thickness	0.24	135
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1114				
1115	Fill of large pit [1094] at northeast of excavation	Fill of large pit [1094]	Thickness	0.20	136
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1115				
1116	Fill of large pit [1094] at northeast of excavation	Fill of large pit [1094]	Thickness	0.08	136
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1116				
1117	Fill of large pit [1094] at northeast of excavation	Fill of large pit [1094]	Thickness	0.16	136
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1117				
1118	East-west ditch F123 at east end of trench	Cut of ditch	Length	1.0	123
			Width	1.0	
			Depth	0.38	
	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1118				
1119	Fill of east-west ditch [1118] at east end of trench	Fill of ditch	Thickness	0.38	123
	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1119				

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1120	Cut of shallow pit	Shallow pit	Length	0.90	155
			Width	0.70	
			Depth	0.09	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1120				
1121	Fill of shallow pit [1120]	Fill of shallow pit	Thickness	0.08	155
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1121				
1122	Cut of pit	Cut of pit	Length	0.90	150
			Width	0.72	
			Depth	0.18	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1122				
1123	Fill of pit [1122]	Fill of pit	Thickness	0.18	150
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1123				
1124	Cut of pit	Cut of pit	Length	1.60	149
			Width	1.36	
			Depth	0.38	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1124				
1125	Upper fill of pit	Upper fill of pit	Thickness	0.20	149
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1125				
1126	Lower fill of pit	Lower fill of pit	Thickness	0.22	149
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1126				
1127	Cut of pit	Cut of pit	Length	1.40	148
			Width	1.19	
			Depth	0.26	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1127				
1128	Fill of pit [1127]	Fill of pit [1127]	Thickness	0.26m	148
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1128				
1129	Cut of pit	Cut of pit	Length	1.20	147
			Width	1.10	
			Depth	0.44	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1129				

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1130	Upper fill of pit	Upper fill of pit	Thickness	0.22	147
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1130				
1131	Lower fill of pit	Lower fill of pit	Thickness	0.22	147
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1131				
1132	Cut of pit	Cut of pit	Length	1.10	151
			Width	0.70	
			Depth	0.22	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1132				
1133	Fill of pit [1132]	Fill of pit [1132]	Thickness	0.22	151
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1133				
1134	Cut of pit	Cut of pit	Length	1.12	152
			Width	0.90	
			Depth	0.22	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1134				
1135	Fill of pit [1134]	Fill of pit [1134]	Thickness	0.22	152
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1135				
1136	Cut of pit	Cut of pit	Length	2.15	153
			Width	1.50	
			Depth	0.24	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1136				
1137	Fill of pit [1136]	Fill of pit [1136]	Thickness	0.22	153
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1137				
1138	Cut of pit	Cut of pit	Length	1.52	154
			Width	1.46	
			Depth	0.72	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1138				
1139	Upper fill of pit	Upper fill of pit	Thickness	0.30	154
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1139				

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1140	Lower fill of pit	Lower fill of pit	Thickness	0.42	154
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1140				
1143	Cut of pit in northeast area of trench, South of F142	Cut of pit	Length	1.10	141
			Width	0.70	
			Depth	0.26	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1143				
1144	Fill of pit [1143]	Fill of pit [1143]	Thickness	0.25	141
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1144				
1145	Cut of pit in northeast corner of trench, cuts pit [1143]	Cut of pit	Length	0.90	142
			Width	0.80	
			Depth	0.31	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1145				
1146	Fill of pit [1145]	Fill of pit [1145]	Thickness	0.31	142
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1146				
1149	Cut of pit near north edge of trench	Cut of pit	Length	1.60	143
			Width	1.50	
			Depth	0.36	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1149				
1150	Fill of pit [1149]	Fill of pit [1149]	Thickness	0.36	143
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1150				
1151	Cut of pit in north east corner of trench	Cut of pit	Length	0.90	144
			Width	0.80	
			Depth	0.04	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1151				
1152	Fill of pit [1151]	Fill of pit [1151]	Thickness	0.04	144
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1152				
1157	Cut of pit going under N section of trench	Cut of storage pit	Length	1.20	138
			Width	0.40	
			Depth	0.32	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1157				

Trench 1	Dimensions:				
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building				
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)		Feature
1158	Fill of pit [1057] going under N section of trench	Fill of pit	Thickness	0.32	138
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1158				
1159	Cut of pit at N edge of trench, truncates pit [1057]	Storage pit	Length	1.40	139
			Width	1.30	
			Depth	0.62	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1159				
1160	Upper stony fill of pit [1059] at N edge of trench	Fill of pit	Thickness	0.32	139
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1160				
1161	N fill of pit [1059]	Gradual fill of pit	Thickness	0.48	139
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1161				
1163	Fill of pit [1059] layer under (1060)	Intentional back fill of pit	Thickness	0.46	139
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1163				
1164	fill of pit [1059] layer under (1063)	Back fill of storage pit	Thickness	0.22	139
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1164				
1165	Cut of pit that goes under N section and truncates [1057]	Storage pit	Length	1.20	140
			Width	0.80	
			Depth	0.32	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1165				
1166	Fill of pit [1166] that goes under N section	Fill of storage pit	Thickness	0.32	140
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1166				
1167	Cut of pit F146 in northeast corner of trench, runs under northern edge of LOE	Cut of pit	Length	1.00	146
			Width	0.70	
			Depth	0.30	
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1167				
1168	Fill of cut [1167]	Fill of pit	Thickness	0.30	146

Trench 1	Dimensions:			
	Reason for Trench: Footprint of Skills and Learning Building			
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Dimensions (m)	Feature
Link	https://digventures.com/earth-trust/ddt/cxt/WIT_1168			

Appendix B: Small finds register

Table 2: Small finds register

Small find	Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	1018	Pottery	8	874
2	1018	Pottery	11	1127
3	1018	Pottery	8	277
4	1018	Pottery	6	155
5	1019	Pottery	3	983
6	1019	Pottery	11	281
7	1056	Pottery	6	217
8	1067	Daub	4	196
9	1095	Lithic	1	10

Appendix C: Pottery, CBM and daub catalogue

Table 3: Quantification of pottery, daub and CBM assemblage

Small Finds	Count	Weight (g)	Mean weight (g)
Prehistoric Pottery	53	3914	73.8
Daub	4	196	49.0
Totals	57	4110	
Bulk Finds			
Prehistoric Pottery	365	5097	14.0
Daub	11	113	10.3
Roman pottery	4	10	2.5
CBM/mortar	34	216	6.4
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	4	21	5.3
Modern pottery	14	91	6.5
Totals	432	5548	

Table 4: Pottery catalogue

Feature	Context	Material Type	SF	Quantity	Weight (g)	Key fabrics	Key forms	Finds TPQ Date range	Finds Phase TPQ	Feature TPQ
F112	1034	Pot		7	43	f14/15		1200 - 300 BC	LBA - EIA	Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age
F103	1008	Pot		14	62	f20, f1	A3	800 - 300 BC	EIA	Early Iron Age
F111	1014	Daub		3	15			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early Iron Age
	1014	Pot		3	295	f7	B1	800 - 300 BC	EIA	

Feature	Context	Material Type	SF	Quantity	Weight (g)	Key fabrics	Key forms	Finds TPQ Date range	Finds Phase TPQ	Feature TPQ
F124	1078	Pot		3	23	f20		800 - 300 BC	EIA	Early Iron Age
F137	1113	Pot		10	69			800 - 300 BC	EIA	Early Iron Age
F141	1144	Pot		2	28	f20	C2	800 - 300 BC	EIA	Early Iron Age
F104	1010	Pot		8	57	f1		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
F108	1021	Pot		3	47	f10	B?	800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
F120	1061	Pot		2	24	f2		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
F121	1065	Pot		4	29			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
F123	1075	Pot		3	14	f1, f16	C2A	800 - 300 BC	EIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
	1119	Pot		1	7	f2		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
	1148	CBM		1	12			AD 43 - 1800	Roman/medieval	
	1148	Pot		7	88	f1		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
	1154	Pot		2	21	f2		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
F128	1084	Pot		9	37	f1		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
	1083	Pot		9	81	f1, f16	B1	800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
F129	1091	Pot		3	8	f1	Bowl	800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
	1067	Daub	8	4	196			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
	1067	Pot		1	10			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
F136	1115	Pot		1	17	f16, f1		1200 - 800 BC	LBA	Early to Middle Iron Age
	1102	Pot		1	3		?C2A	800 - 300 BC	EIA	
	1095	Pot		5	47	f1		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	

Feature	Context	Material Type	SF	Quantity	Weight (g)	Key fabrics	Key forms	Finds TPQ Date range	Finds Phase TPQ	Feature TPQ
F140	1166	Pot		2	16	f1		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
F148	1128	Pot		2	42			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
F151	1133	Pot		3	25	f2	D1	800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
F152	1135	Pot		14	52	f1		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
F154	1140	Pot		2	26	f15		1200 - 300 BC	LBA - EIA	Early to Middle Iron Age
	1139	Pot		2	13	f1	Bowl	800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
F106	1019	Pot	5	3	983		B2	300 - 100 BC	MIA	Middle Iron Age
		Pot		7	67			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
		Pot	6	11	281			300 - 100 BC	MIA	
	1018	Daub		1	11			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
		Pot	1	8	874		B2	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
		Pot		23	236	f1	B1, B2	800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
		Pot		12	179			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
		Pot	2	11	1127		B2	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
		Pot	3	8	277			300 - 100 BC	MIA	
		Pot	4	6	155	f1	B2	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
F114	1079	Pot		2	15	f1, f16		1200 - 100 BC	LBA - MIA	Middle Iron Age
	1069	Pot		31	1058	f1	B2, B1/2, D1	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
	1068	Pot		18	900	f1	B2 x 3	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
	1062	Pot		5	155	f10		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	

Feature	Context	Material Type	SF	Quantity	Weight (g)	Key fabrics	Key forms	Finds TPQ Date range	Finds Phase TPQ	Feature TPQ
		Daub		3	17			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
	1042	Pot		13	206	f1, f10,		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
		Daub		2	62			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
F125	1056	Pot	7	6	217		D1	300 - 100 BC	MIA	Middle Iron Age
		Pot		16	126	f1	D1	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
F135	1088	Pot		5	38	f1		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Middle Iron Age
	1090	Pot		25	103	f1	C0	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
F139	1162	Pot		13	107	f1, ?f3	B2	300 - 100 BC	MIA	Middle Iron Age
	1160	Pot		29	170	f16, f1	C2C (residual)	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
F143	1150	Pot		1	27	f1	B2	300 - 100 BC	MIA	Middle Iron Age
F145	1111	Pot		2	41			300 - 100 BC	MIA	Middle Iron Age
	1109	Pot		8	179	f15, f1	B1, B3, B2	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
F147	1131	Pot		5	17	f1		300 - 100 BC	MIA	Middle Iron Age
	1130	Pot		2	27		B2	300 - 100 BC	MIA	
F153	1137	Pot		6	113	f10	D1	300 - 100 BC	MIA	Middle Iron Age
F102	1005	Pot		6	90	f1		800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	Roman
		Pot		1	3			AD 43 - 410	Roman	
	1027	Pot		3	10		f1	800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
F150	1123	CBM		1	11			AD 43 - 410	Roman	Roman
F101	1002	CBM		5	5			AD 43 - 1800	Roman/medieval	Roman/medieval
		Pot		7	21			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
F133	1099	CBM		2	6			AD 43 - 1800	Roman/medieval	Roman/medieval
F134	1101	CBM		2	5			AD 43 - 1800	Roman/medieval	Roman/medieval

Feature	Context	Material Type	SF	Quantity	Weight (g)	Key fabrics	Key forms	Finds TPQ Date range	Finds Phase TPQ	Feature TPQ
F107	1025	CBM		4	49			AD 1200 - 1800	Medieval/post-med	Medieval/post-medieval
	1025	Pot		2	14			AD 1200 - 1800	Medieval/post-med	
	1031	CBM		1	1			AD 1200 - 1800	Medieval/post-med	
F122	1041	CBM		4	12			AD 1200 - 1800	Medieval/post-med	Medieval/post-medieval
		Daub		2	8			800 - 100 BC	E - MIA	
F131	1093	CBM		8	85			AD 1200 - 1800	Medieval/post-med	Medieval/post-medieval
		Pot		3	3			AD1500 - 1700	Medieval/post-med	
F115	1038	CBM		2	2			AD 1200 - 1800	Medieval/post-med	Medieval/post-medieval
F105	1016	CBM		2	10			AD 1200 - 1800	Medieval/post-med	Post-medieval
		Pot		2	11			AD 1600 - 1800	Post-medieval	
F109	1023	Cement Mortar		1	17			AD 1850 - 2000	Modern	Modern
F116	1044	Pot		13	88			AD 1890 - 1950	Modern	Modern
F132	1097	CBM		1	1			AD 1200 - 1800	Medieval/post-med	Modern

Feature	Context	Material Type	SF	Quantity	Weight (g)	Key fabrics	Key forms	Finds TPQ Date range	Finds Phase TPQ	Feature TPQ
		Pot		2	8			AD1800 - 1900	Modern	
Topsoil	1001	Pot		2	23	f1, f22			Modern	Modern

Appendix D: Animal bone catalogue

Table 5: Summary of animal remains identified to genus level or lower

Context	*Equus*	*Bos*	*Sus*	*Ovis/Capra*	*Vulpes vulpes*	Total
1001		2	5	2		**9**
1005		2				**2**
1008		15	70			**85**
1011		3		17		**20**
1014	9	2		1		**12**
1027	2			1		**3**
1034			1			**1**
1041				1		**1**
1061		26		2		**28**
1067		1		9		**10**
1068				1		**1**
1074		2			4	**6**
1083		24				**24**
1090		1	1	2		**4**
1091		1		6		**7**
1095		1		1		**2**
1102		3		3		**6**
1103		17				**17**
1107		1				**1**
1109	1	1				**2**
1113	1					**1**
1119		6				**6**
1125		11				**11**
1126		3				**3**
1128		1				**1**
1130				1		**1**
1131		21				**21**
1133		1		1		**2**
1137		2				**2**
1139	1	13	1	1		**16**
1140		2		1		**3**
1146		1				**1**
1148				1		**1**
1160		2		7		**9**
1162	1	1		2		**4**
Total	**15**	**166**	**78**	**60**	**4**	**323**

Table 6: Summary of animal remains identified at family and class level

Context	Small ungulate	Large ungulate	Small mammal	Small/ medium mammal	Medium mammal	Medium /large mammal	Large mammal	Mammal	Bird	Total
1001	18				1		2			**21**
1002						3				**3**
1005	2				3		10	3		**18**
1008							4			**4**
1010					2	1				**3**
1011	1				4					**5**
1014					2	15	9	9		**35**
1018	2				4		1			**7**
1019	1				1					**2**
1021							4			**4**
1027		1			7					**8**
1031								2		**2**
1034	2						15			**17**
1037					2					**2**
1041							5			**5**
1042					2		5	2		**9**
1054	1	18					1			**20**
1056							2			**2**
1059							1			**1**
1061		18		4	25		22			**69**
1065						2				**2**
1067	3				1		3			**7**
1068				1			1			**2**
1069					1		1			**2**

Context	Small ungulate	Large ungulate	Small mammal	Small/ medium mammal	Medium mammal	Medium /large mammal	Large mammal	Mammal	Bird	Total
1074							1			**1**
1075				1	3					**4**
1078							1	1		**2**
1079					3					**3**
1083					7					**7**
1084	1									**1**
1088					2					**2**
1089								4		**4**
1090				1	9		4			**14**
1091	1				2					**3**
1093								2	2	**4**
1095					2		1			**3**
1102							1			**1**
1109	1				2			5		**8**
1111							1			**1**
1115					6	1				**7**
1123							1			**1**
1125					1			2		**3**
1126							2			**2**
1128							12	9		**21**
1130	3				6					**9**
1131					1					**1**
1133	1					1				**2**
1135					7					**7**
1137				2	4		7	1		**14**

Context	Small ungulate	Large ungulate	Small mammal	Small/ medium mammal	Medium mammal	Medium /large mammal	Large mammal	Mammal	Bird	Total
1139	2	1			1	2				**6**
1140						5				**5**
1146						3	2	1		**6**
1148	1				1	2	4	4		**12**
1150	8	2			2		3			**15**
1160	1		3	2	6	4	5	4		**25**
1162	4				8	2	1			**15**
Total	**53**	**40**	**3**	**11**	**128**	**41**	**132**	**49**	**2**	**459**

Table 7: Equid (horse/donkey/mule) remains by element, minimum number of elements (MNE)

	Teeth			Bones			
Context	Incisor	Canine	Molar	Astragalus	Radius	Sacrum	Total
1014						1	**1**
1027					1		**1**
1109				1			**1**
1113	1						**1**
1139			1				**1**
1162		1					**1**
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**6**

Table 8: Pig (Sus) remains by element, minimum number of elements (MNE)

Context	Skull	Incisor	Molar	Femur	Fibula	Pelvis	Phalanx	Total
1001				2	1			**3**
1008	1		1					**2**
1034						1		**1**
1090							1	**1**
1139		1						**1**
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**8**

Table 9: Cattle (Bos taurus) remains by element, minimum number of elements (MNE)

	Cranial elements								Forelimb				Hind limb				Axial skeleton		Feet		Total
Context	Skull	Horncore	Mandible	Incisor	Canine	Premolar	Molar	Tooth fragments	Scapula	Humerus	Radius	Metacarpal	Tibia	Calcanium	MTT	Tarsal 4	Sacrum	Vertebra	Phalanx 1	Phalanx 3	
1001							2														**2**
1005							1											1			**2**
1008			1				3	1			1								1		**7**
1011														1							**1**
1014							1				1						1				**3**
1027											1										**1**
1061			1									1	1	1	2						**6**
1067							1														**1**
1074									1												**1**
1083			1						1							1					**3**
1090							1														**1**

	Cranial elements								Forelimb				Hind limb				Axial skeleton		Feet		Total
Context	Skull	Horncore	Mandible	Incisor	Canine	Premolar	Molar	Tooth fragments	Scapula	Humerus	Radius	Metacarpal	Tibia	Calcanium	MTT	Tarsal 4	Sacrum	Vertebra	Phalanx 1	Phalanx 3	
1091							1														1
1095							1														1
1102			1			1															2
1103	1													1							2
1107							1														1
1109						1															1
1113				1																	1
1119			1				2														3
1125			1				1														2
1126									1		1										2
1128							1														1
1131										1											1
1133																				1	1
1137			2			1															3
1139							1		1		2								1		5
1140		1																			1
1146				1																	1
1160				1		1															2
1162					1		1														2
Total	**1**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**18**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**61**

Table 10: Sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra) remains by element, minimum number of elements (MNE)

	Cranial elements				Forelimb				Hind limb					
Context	Maxilla	Mandible	Molar	dp4	Scapula	Humerus	Radius	Metacarpal	Femur	Tibia	Metatarsal	Pelvis	Phalanx	Total
1001			1	1										**2**
1011	1				1			1						**3**
1014			1											**1**
1027		1												**1**
1041			1											**1**
1061			1							1				**2**
1067		1			1	1						1		**4**
1068							1							**1**
1090			2											**2**
1091							1		1		1			**3**
1095										1				**1**
1102	1													**1**
1130			1											**1**
1133										1				**1**
1139			1											**1**
1140			1											**1**
1148			1											**1**
1160		2				1								**3**
1162			1										1	**2**
Total	**2**	**4**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**32**

Appendix E: Human bone catalogue

Table 11: Summary of cremated bone assemblage

Context	Feature Type	Period	Bone Colour	Preservation	Weight (g)	Percentage of Expected Quantity of Bone
(1089)/(1090)	Storage Pit	Middle Iron Age	White, slightly blueish grey skull fragments	Good	141.6	8.7%

Table 12: Summary of cremated bone fragment size

Context	10mm (g)	10mm (%)	5mm (g)	5mm (%)	2mm (g)	2mm (%)	Residue	Weight (g)
(1089)/(1090)	121.8	86.0	19.2	13.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	141.6

Table 13: Summary of identifiable elements in the cremation burial

Context	Skull (g)	Skull (%)	Axial (g)	Axial (%)	UL (g)	UL (%)	LL (g)	LL (%)	UIL (g)	UIL (%)	Total ID (g)	Total ID (%)	Total UID (g)	Total UID (%)
(1089)/(1090)	45.7	32.3	10.6	7.5	50.5	35.7	28.2	19.9	5.9	4.2	140.9	99.5	0.7	0.5

Appendix F: Lithics catalogue

Table 14: The lithic assemblage summarised by trench and artefact type

	Feature																		
Artefact type	101	103	106	111	113	114	122	123	131	132	133	135	136	143	145	147	149	154	Total
Chunk							1												**1**
Primary removal	1		1	1				1				2					1	2	**6**
Flake					1							1	1	1	3				**7**
Blade					1														**1**
Invasively-retouched knife													1						**1**
Scraper on thermal flake													1						**1**
Combination																		1	**1**
Single-platform flake core													1						**1**
Tested/prepared nodule		1										1							**2**
Total	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	1	3	0	1	3	**24**
Unworked burnt			1			1						2	3			1	1		**9**
Naturally broken/unmodified				3	1			1	2	1	1	9	5		1			1	**25**

Table 15: Lithics archive catalogue

Context	Feature	SF	Type	Count	Weight	Complete	Burnt No.	Edge damage	Patinated	Period(s)	Description
1002	101		Primary removal	1	5.8	1	0	0	0		
1008	103		Tested/prepared nodule	1	47.2	1	0	0	0	LBA/IA?	It has three removals struck from a couple of poorly established striking platforms, one accompanied by incipient cones of percussion and crushing. It is made on a chunk of greyish-brown flint, with a heavily weather brown cortex. It measures 46.6 x 42.7 x 26.4 mm.
1018	106		Flake	1	0.7	0	0	0	0		It is a proximal fragment with abraded dihedral striking platform. It is certainly residual and was found within pot SF2.
1014	111		Primary removal	1	2.9	1	0	0	0		

Context	Feature	SF	Type	Count	Weight	Complete	Burnt No.	Edge damage	Patinated	Period(s)	Description
1036	113		Blade	1	1.2	1	0	1	0	Meso/E.Neo	
1036	113		Flake	1	2.5	1	0	1	0		
1041	122		Chunk	1	3.3	1	0	1	0		
1148	123		Primary removal	1	0.9	0	0	1	0		
1090	135		Primary removal	2	4.7	1	0	0	0		
1090	135		Flake	1	1.5	1	0	1	0		
1090	135		Multiplatform flake core	1	196.1	1	0	0	0	LBA/IA?	It is minimally reduced with only five removals, only two of which were struck from the same striking platform. It is made on a dark grey flint nodule retaining a 'chalky' cortex around the majority of its exterior. It may simply have been a tested nodule that was unsuitable for further working and discarded. It measures 83.9x 58.4 x 50.4 mm.
1095	136		Scraper on thermal flake	1	49.4	1	0	0	0	L.Neo/EBA-LBA/IA?	It is made on a thermal flake/chunk with semi-abrupt retouch forming a convex scraper edge along one margin. It was broken into four fragments during excavation, but is otherwise complete. It measured 62.6 x 46.0 x 15.7 mm.
1095	136		Single-platform flake core	1	147.8	1	0	0	0	L.Neo/EBA-EBA/IA	It is a pebble core. It has incipient cone of percussion on the striking platform. It is made on a yellowish-brown flint with speckled, light grey mottled inclusions, and internal fractures. It retains a rolled and battered pebble cortex. It measures 52.0 x 57.0 x 51.8 mm.
1095	136	9	Invasively-retouched knife	1	5.5	1	0	1	0	E.Neo-L.Neo/EBA	It is invasively flaked along both edges and at the distal end. It is missing the proximal end, which may have been intentionally removed. It has a large inverse unretouched notch at the left edge that occurred during excavation. It is greyish brown flint with speckled inclusions and mottling. It measures >40.7 x 22.1 x 10.0 mm.
1102	136		Flake	1	0.2	0	0	0	0		
1150	143		Flake	1	11.7	1	0	1	0		
1107	145		Flake	1	4.8	1	0	1	0		

Context	Feature	SF	Type	Count	Weight	Complete	Burnt No.	Edge damage	Patinated	Period(s)	Description
1109	145		Flake	2	8.9	2	0	2	0		
1125	149		Primary removal	1	19.4	1	1	1	0		
1140	154		Flake	2	4.3	0	2	1	0		Re-fitting fragments from the same flake.
1140	154		Combination tool	1	20.9	1	0	0	0	E.Neo-L.Neo/EBA	It is a combined scraper, notch, and piercer. It has abrupt retouch forming a convex side-scraper at the left edge, an inversely retouched notch at the right margin, and a cursorily made piercer at the distal end. It is made on dark grey flint with a thin 'chalky' cortex. It measures 55.8 x 31.8 x 16.2 mm.

Table 16: Quantification of burnt unworked material

Context	Feature	Count	Weight (g)
1019	106	1	21.4
1042	114	1	5.2
1088	135	1	6.4
1089	135	1	0.4
1095	136	1	17.1
1115	136	2	9.6
1125	149	1	29.6
1131	147	1	25
Total		9	114.7

Table 17: Quantification of naturally broken/unmodified material

Context	Feature	Count	Weight (g)
1037	113	1	6.6
1109	145	1	10
1093	131	2	4.4
1099	133	1	7.2
1102	136	5	34.7
1154	123	1	29.2
1014	111	3	127.7
1139	154	1	15.1
1097	132	1	0.6
1090	135	9	92.7
Total		25	328.2

Appendix G: Environmental catalogue

Table 18: Plant macrofossils

				Latin Binomal												
Sample	Context	Cut	Type	*Chenepodium / Atriplex*	*Polygonum* spp.	*Rumex* spp.	BRASSICACEAE	FABACEAE	*Galium* spp.	POACEAE	*Triticum* spp.	*Triticum diococcum* spikelet fork	Indeterminate Cereal	Indeterminate spikelet fork	Indeterminate glume base	Indeterminate
1	1115	1094	Pit	1		1	1			23	2	13	11	9		1
2	1119	1118	Ditch	2			1			6			26	2		
3	1019	1017	Pit				4			22	3		43	1		
4	1079	1040	Pit		1				1	4			25			
5	1115	1094	Pit		1				1	5	1		10		1	
6	1027	1026	Ditch							1	2		4			
7	1162	1059	Pit					3		7			15	3		
8	1125	1126	Pit						3	5			30	7		
				Goodefoot / Orache	Knotgrass	Dock	Cabbage family	Pea family	Bedstraws	Grass Family	Wheat	Emmer spikelet fork	Indeterminate Cereal	Indeterminate spikelet fork	Indeterminate glume base	Indeterminate
				Vernacular												

Table 19: Charcoal

						Latin		
Sample	Context	Cut	Type	No.	Max. size (mm)	*Corylu avellanas*	*Quercus*	Indeterminate
5	1115	1094	Pit	29	11	5	1	23
	1139		Pit	1	19	1		
						Hazel	**Oak**	**Indeterminate**
						Vernacular		

Table 20: Components of the samples

Sample	Context	Cut	Type	Charcoal	Earthworm egg capsules	Insect fragments	Plants macrofossils – modern contaminant	Plant macrofossils – charred	Root / rootlet fragments	Sand	Slag fragments	Snails
1	1115	1094	Pit	2	1	1		1	4	2		1
2	1119	1118	Ditch	1	2	1	1	1	3	4		2
3	1019	1017	Pit	1	1		1	1	4	2	2	2
4	1079	1040	Pit	1	1	1	1	1	4	2		2
5	1115	1094	Pit	1	1	1		1	4	2		1
6	1027	1026	Ditch	1	1		1	1	4	2		
7	1162	1059	Pit	2	1		1	1	4	2		2
8	1125	1126	Pit	2	1	1		1	4	3		2