An archaeological assessment report following an archaeological evaluation and subsequent topsoil strip, map and sample excavation on the former site of Blacksole Farm, now the Altira Business Retail Park, on land lying north of the A299 (The Thanet Way), near Beltinge, Herne Bay, Kent

Site Codes:
BSF-WB-15, BSF-EX-15, BSMS(S)-15, BF-SWALE-SMS-15

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Contents

1) Introduction

i) Project initiation, planning background and archaeological procedure (evaluation, assessment and agreed strategy)

In early 2007 the Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP) was commissioned by the Terrace Hill Group (Herne Bay) Ltd, 1 Portland Place, London W1B 1PN to undertake a programme of archaeological assessment, evaluation and, where required, mitigation works prior to large, composite development on former agricultural land lying just north of the Thanet Way (A 299), in Belting, near Herne Bay in Kent. The initial archaeological work took place as a requirement of an archaeological specification (Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer 29th June 2000) and comprised an evaluation to ascertain the overall archaeological potential of the site (see **Figs. 1** & **2** for location). This work was followed by further, more focused, investigation, including further evaluation.

The archaeological evaluation, assessment and proposed measures of appropriate mitigation preceding the excavation work discussed below took place in five phases (Britchfield 2012, 5), two of which comprised the excavation of a total of 187 evaluation trenches, the result of which raised clear implications for further work (Allen 2007 and Britchfield 2008). The ensuing archaeological work was undertaken according to a requirement for mitigation forming part of a condition of planning consent granted by Canterbury County Council (CA/98/0296/HBA). This work took place prior to and during the multiphase development of the site in those areas shown to be of high archaeological potential and to be at risk from the proposed groundworks. These area including plots designated to accommodate a retail outlet, industrial units, car parks and associated access and service roads, (see Part 1ii below).

The site subject to archaeological investigation prior to and during the construction of the Altira business park lies on land centred on NGR 19550 67350 formerly attached to Blacksole Farm, north of the Thanet Way (A299) and east of Margate Road **(Figs. 1 and 2, Plate 1)**. The archaeological mitigation work discussed in the present report was undertaken in five phases as follows:

1) Sample excavation following a watching brief maintained prior construction of the main access road (Site Code BSF-WB-15) **(Plan Fig. 7)**.

2) Work undertaken in the area of proposed linear water catchment features (Site Code BF Swale-SMS-15) **(Plan Fig. 8)**.

3) The monitored removal of topsoil and subsequent sample excavation of exposed archaeological features on the site of proposed industrial units (Site Code BSF-EX-15) **(Plan Fig. 4)**.

4) The same process on the larger area to the east, where it was thought probable that the construction of a large retail outlet and adjacent loading bay and car park would have a negative impact on any archaeological remains (Site Code BSMS(S)15) **(Plan Figs. 5 and 6)**. Here, it was considered that five out of six sub areas (1, 2, 3, 4 & 6) would suffer a possible negative impact on significant archaeological remains.

5) The fifth phase consisted of a watching brief maintained during the construction of a new petrol station and associated modifications (Section 38/Blacksole Bridge). This exposed only much-disturbed modern made ground with no surviving archaeology, and was not allocated a site code.

The site on which the work took place lies on flat land comprising part of the coastal levels once known as the Bogshole Levels, which extend northward from the largely wooded uplands of the Blean to the now relatively densely populated coastal margins of north-east Kent. The archaeological fieldwork overall took place between 29/06/2005 to 08/10/2015 across a total area of approximately 8.3 hectares (**Fig. 1 and 2**), with the archaeological mitigation work discussed here focusing on an area of approximately four hectares (**Fig. 4,5,6,7 and 8**).

The evidence retrieved during the two previous phases of evaluation indicated the widespread presence on the site of multiphase prehistoric and Roman-period features containing cultural remains and materials in the form of potsherds, flintwork, hearth-like or kiln-like structures and occupation layers, with the datable pottery pointing to intensive occupation and/or settlement activity in the Mid-to-Late Bronze Age, with evidence of less intensive Early Iron Age and the Early-to-Mid-Roman Period activity.

The results were assessed in consultation with the Archaeological Officer of Canterbury City Council in order to identify their significance and to establish proportionate measures of

mitigation prior to the commencement of all phases of groundwork associated with the development of the site (see Part 4 below for details of the archaeological schedule). This work took place following on from, and in compliance, with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) previously compiled by the Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (25th January 2007) in consultation with the Archaeological Officer as a requirement of the archaeological condition attached to the planning content:

'No development shall take place until the applicant or the developer, or their successor(s) in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation measures, including further archaeological work that may be required, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: *In order that the details of the programme of works for the archaeological mitigation are suitable with regard to the impacts of the proposed development and the nature and extent of archaeological remains on site.'*

Following the completion of the above-described process it was determined that the mitigation strategy would comprise the archaeological monitoring of the four principal phases of topsoil stripping in areas where significant archaeological remains had been identified during the evaluation followed by the planning and investigation of all archaeological features exposed during this process. Investigation took the form, subject to variation following advice from the Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer, of the sample excavation of exposed features by half-section or less, sufficient to retrieve any cultural materials (e.g. potsherds, flintwork, animal bone and metal artefacts) contained within them, and sufficient to identify each feature's type, approximate age and relationship to any adjacent features.

Mitigation measures were undertaken only in those areas where the groundworks for the proposed development were of sufficient depth to impact on archaeological remains. In line with established archaeological practice it was determined that total excavation would take place in the event of features of high archaeological significance or containing human remains being identified. This strategy was also employed along the routes of the access

roads and service trenches in areas previously identified as being of high archaeological potential and at risk from the preparatory groundworks.

ii) The archaeological potential of the site

The results of the two previously discussed evaluations undertaken on the development site were consistent with the results of investigations undertaken elsewhere on the levels. The business park is located on the unattractively named Bogshole Levels, which lie between the wooded upland of the Blean to the north, and the North Kent coast to the south. The levels were considered to be of minimal or low archaeological potential until relatively recently, largely because they are at present thinly settled, settlement taking the form of widely scattered villages and hamlets surrounded by generally poor, ill-drained agricultural land. As is discussed in more detail in Part 3ii below, archaeological and documentary evidence indicated that the levels had been even more thinly settled during the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, which, along with the paucity of Roman-period remains, led to a long-held assumption that the same conditions or a state of virtual depopulation prevailed during prehistory.

This assumption was first refuted by the results of archaeological work conducted in advance of the construction of a new pipe line in the eastern part of the levels (Parfitt and Hutcheson 1995; Parfitt 1996, 16-18), in advance of the New Thanet Way (A299), which runs approximately east-west across the levels (Parfitt and Allen 1990), and in advance of many overspill developments adjacent to Herne Bay, Swalecliffe and Whitstable (see Allen 2009 for details). This work exposed the remains of over thirty prehistoric settlements distributed widely across the levels. A small number dated to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, when settlement/occupation activity was negligible and probably transient, with greater numbers dated to the Middle Bronze Age, when scattered settlements were established on the levels. However, the great majority of settlement sites exposed during that period (before 2009) dated to the Mid-Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, by which time the levels were largely transformed from boggy woodland to farmland divided into ditch-enclosed fields, had become relatively densely populated and supported many settlements, some extensive in size, with ever-increasing trade with continental Europe clearly acting as a major stimulus to their economy (Allen 2012).

More recent large-scale investigation on a 30-hectare site centred on TR 614979 66485, some four kilometres east of the present site and between Molehill Road and the Old Thanet Way again provided evidence for small-scale Early Bronze Age colonisation of the area in terms of permanent occupation and settlement, probably commencing about 1700 BC (Allen and Cichy 2015). More surprising was the evidence for a progressive and dramatic increase in settlement activity and associated occupation and agricultural activity over the next 1200 years or so, from c.1550 BC until about 500 BC (throughout the Mid, Late and Early Iron Age), after which no evidence for prehistoric occupation and settlement activity was present. Interpreted alongside the evidence from other sites as discussed above, this phenomenon points to a drastic reduction in settlement activity on the levels following the widespread adoption of iron-based technology.

This evidence reinforced, refined and added to the archaeological evidence gathered elsewhere on the levels, which showed that, out of twenty-two Late Bronze/Early Iron Age settlements investigated before 2012, only six survived into the Middle Iron Age, the approximate date of abandonment of the other sixteen also being about 500 BC. It can now be proposed that a major socially disruptive event or series of events occurred at that time, which also saw a collapse in trade with mainland Europe.

Other dramatic changes in the settlement pattern on the levels occurred during the Late Iron Age (about 150-100 BC), which saw a return to intensive occupation and settlement that in general endured into the Roman period until about AD 100/150, often on previously occupied sites. Probably not coincidentally, the resumed activity was accompanied by a re-establishment of trade links with mainland Europe.

In the light of the results from previous work undertaken on the levels summarised above, the position and large area of the present site provided an important opportunity to further test, refine, add to or amend those results, which will, it is proposed, eventually provide detailed understanding of the first significant settlement to have occurred in an area previously considered to have been marginalised wasteland.

2) The results of the excavations

The Altira Business Park investigation revealed a widespread distribution of archaeological features, mostly in the form of pits, ditches gullies, post-holes, all much truncated by mechanical ploughing, and the great majority (90 percent) datable by their associated ceramic inclusions to the broad period *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC (the Mid Bronze Age). The features indicating that, in common with the majority of other sites on the levels discussed above, Late Prehistoric occupation and settlement activity occurred to various degrees of intensity on the site. More importantly, combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis of the 741 potsherd recovered and 247 archaeological contexts identified (see Part 4ii below) indicated that settlement and associated occupation activity took place principally during the period *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC, with 50 percent of potsherd-bearing contexts containing diagnostic pottery with that specific date-range and 40 percent of the less diagnostic material having the broader date-range of *c*. 1550-*c*.1150 BC. The main focus of settlement activity therefore took place between about 650 and 450 years earlier than similarly large-scale settlement and occupation activity so far identified elsewhere on the levels.

The investigation provided the more specific date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC for the remains of a roundhouse in the form of a curvilinear ‘eaves gully’ and associated post holes and central post pit. This structure, situated in the western a part of the site, was undoubtedly an outlier of a Bronze Age settlement previously investigated some 150m to the north (Allen, forthcoming). Two groups of predominantly rectangular pits, one group in the near vicinity of the roundhouse, one some 230m to the northwest, contained industrial waste material in the form of crushed calcined flints and crushed red-scorched daub. The waste material had been buried separately, some pits containing scorched daub fragments, others containing partly crushed calcined flint, all containing smaller but variable amounts of charcoal, in what was certainly a controlled and purposive burial process.

The reasons for this process cannot now be known but, given the pits' predominantly regular shape in plan and, in two examples, a complex, inverted bell-like composite shape in section, they may have been ritual in nature, a view perhaps supported by an absence of plausible alternative interpretations, although a dual, chronologically separated process of production can also be inferred. The industry that produced these materials was almost certainly pottery production, with the scorched daub fragments derived from demolished kilns and crushed calcined flint being used as a pottery tempering agent (crushed calcined flint was used virtually without exception to temper Bronze Age pottery fabrics).

Excepting the remains of the roundhouse, the two pit clusters discussed above and a variety of widely dispersed post holes, pits and amorphous features of broad Mid Bronze Age date, the most common and archaeologically significant remains of this period on this site were ditches, mostly concentrated in the western part of the site but present in all the exposed areas. Many were of considerable length, width and depth (despite the above-discussed truncation), with at least two phases of construction being evident, although most were clearly contemporaneous and had been re-cut in antiquity, some repeatedly, after they had silted up. In the western part of the site, many of the ditches intersected to create a complex arrangement, with two being connected to pits by narrow channels, the pits probably serving to conserve water.

The arrangement as a whole created an extensive, rectilinear, ditch-enclosed field system arranged on an approximate north-south/east-west alignment. However, in the proximity of, and east of the roundhouse, where it had been adapted to create a more complex arrangement, it appeared that a substantial ditched boundary was used to separate the settlement from the adjacent field system, but also to carry excess water away from the settlement and the adjacent fields, and to conserve water in times of scarcity. The overall picture is of a sophisticated scheme of combined water and land management.

The pottery retrieved from the ditch fills dated this complex system to the period *c.*1550-*c.*1350 BC, this being the predominant date-range of the potsherds from the ditches' basal (primary) fills. However, lesser amounts of the pottery recovered from higher-lying deposits was less period specific, having the broader date-range of *c.*1550-*c.*1150 BC, and a broader date-range may be consistent with long-term use, maintenance and extension of the ditch system, as suggested by the repeated re-cutting ('scouring') and multiphase nature of the ditches.

Prehistoric ditches are often dismissed, even by archaeologists, as of low or moderate archaeological significance; in fact the opposite is the case. Bronze implements were not used for the seemingly humble purpose of ditch digging during the Bronze Age because, in South-East Britain, for example, such implements were made using copper alloy from the Central Alps (Northover 1982, 45-72), tin from Cornwall (Parker Pearson 1993, 84; Harding 2000, 200-1) and, eventually, lead from North Wales (Harding 2000, 204-7). Any bronze artefact therefore represented a huge investment in transport, time, wealth and energy. Indeed, objects such as high-status tools, imported vessels (*situlae*), swords, palstaves, shields and helmets are considered to have been used exclusively by members of the controlling social elites (Coles and Harding 1979, 535). On this basis several inferences can be drawn.

Firstly, it can be assumed that complex and large-scale ditch systems such as that exposed on the present site were constructed during this period using tools of an older technology developed during the Neolithic period, these being flint picks and axes and spades made of animal shoulder blades (*scapulae*). Using these methods it can be assumed that a very large investment of manpower, time and resources was required to create and maintain a ditch system that covers an area in excess of 40,000m^2.

The structure of most of the ditches on the Altira site is consistent with this early method of construction because, as in many Neolithic examples, they were segmented, that is, dug out in the form of interconnecting elongated pits of variable width and depth rather than as a continuous channel. Such ditches not only drain excess water away to avoid flooding but also conserve water in the deeper parts of each segment during times of shortage.

Secondly, in the light of the above, it can also be assumed that a high degree of social cohesion and a powerful social elite prevailed, the latter with sufficient authority to determine how land would to be divided and managed, and the ability to command large-scale and

protracted groundworks. In addition, the episodic re-cutting of the ditches implies long-term social stability.

The establishment in Kent and South East England generally of 'major enclosures, field systems and other forms of land boundary' associated with 'a regime of highly organised mixed farming' (Yates 2004, 13) is well attested to in the Later Bronze Age (*c*.900-*c*.600 BC) and, as discussed in Part 1ii above and Part 3ii below, the Bogshole Levels are no exception. However, the present site, which clearly forms only part of an extensive settlement site, indicates that this phenomenon was initiated on the levels between 650 and 450 years earlier.

The settlement/occupation activity on the site appears to have diminished after some two or three hundred years, with only three context producing sherds with a specific date-range of *c*.1350-*c*.1150 BC (19 in all), this representing only 2.6 percent of the sherd total. In the light of the evidence presented in Part 1ii above, it is clear that significant settlement/occupation activity had moved elsewhere on the surrounding levels by that time, the levels by then being for the most a part cleared, increasingly densely populated and occupied by many settlements of various sizes (Allen 2009). However, as discussed above, the evidence recovered from the Altira site points to the earlier establishment of a sophisticated process of land and water management, an innovation that explains how the heavy, intractable and naturally ill-drained levels was eventually able to become sufficiently productive in terms of crops and livestock to support such an increase in population and settlement.

Archaeological evidence in sufficient quantities to indicate significant human settlement activity during later periods was not present on the site. Although four percent of the total pottery assemblage from thirteen features was ascribed a generic Later Prehistoric date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.600 BC, this material was only ascribed such a broad date-range because it lacked the diagnostic characteristics that allow more precise dating. In the context of its ubiquitous association with ceramic material with greater diagnostic potential, most if not all of it can probably be safely ascribed to the earlier quarter of that date-range.

Later material, for example, the 18 sherds (2.3 percent) dating to the Late Iron Age/Early-Mid Roman-period, the two sherds of thirteenth-century date and the four sherds of eighteenth-century date, points to very low-levels of occupation during those periods, and such evidence is not considered to be of high archaeological significance. Most of the potsherds of Late Iron Age and/or Early-Mid Roman were recovered from a single shallow ditch and the eighteenth-century material derived from another, deeper cut ditch, both

indicating, perhaps predictably, that the site was subject to some degree of agricultural activity during those periods.

3) Project Background

i) Geology and topography

The site is located on London Clay-dominated, slightly undulating levels known as the Bogshole Levels, which lie north of the largely wooded upland of the Blean and south of the North Kent coast. The site is located on flat land west of Bogshole Lane and immediately north of the junction of the Old Thanet Way (A2990) and the New Thanet Way (A299). London Clay is a Mid Tertiary Eocene deposit, laid down some 54 million years ago as marine/estuarine sediment. Little or nothing is known about the London Clay during the period of transition between the Tertiary (the last geological age) and the Quaternary (the present geological age), when it is assumed to have first become an exposed land surface. The great disparity in the height of the Blean (maximum height 128m OD) to the south and the adjacent Bogshole Levels to the north (average height approximately 15m OD) probably results from the intensive re-working of the surface of the London Clay and the overlying gravels when, during the later Quaternary, alternating glacial and interglacial climatic regimes prevailed to the north. During these periods, periglacial (tundra-like) conditions prevailed in south-east England and protracted fluvial and solifluctional (melt-water) erosion resulting from alternating freeze and thaw impacted on the London Clay. The unsorted gravels and other deposits (termed 'Head' in the Geological Survey), which occur commonly on the Blean and the Bogshole Levels, are thought to represent the remnants of earlier, high-energy Quaternary fluvial deposits subsequently re-worked in this way (Holmes 1981, 65-67).

The unattractively named Bogshole Levels refer to the levels lying to the north of Canterbury and south of Whitstable and Herne Bay, between the wooded uplands of the Blean and the densely-populated coastal margins of North-East Kent. Although seldom used nowadays, the name survives in the names of two roads, both called Bogshole Lane, one extending eastward from the main Canterbury/Whitstable Road between Clapham Hill and Pean Hill, the other extending south from Beltinge to Broomfield, running immediately east of the present development. The levels are for the most part now only thinly occupied, supporting a few scattered villages and hamlets such as Broomfield, West End, Hoath, Bullockstone, Herne and Chestfield. In recent years, however, Chestfield has grown to become in effect a suburb of Whitstable and the northern parts of the levels are increasingly subject to overspill development as Whitstable and Herne Bay grow in size.

ii) Archaeology

The London Clay-dominated land of the Bogshole Levels is low grade in agricultural terms and, as their name coincidently implies, the levels are often ill-drained and boggy. Little medieval or earlier documentary evidence exists for the levels themselves, probably because they were largely deserted during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Despite the boggy nature of the levels, the origin of the name 'Bogshole' almost certainly derives from the Anglo-Saxon word '*Bocholt*', the first use of which for the area appears in an Anglo-Saxon charter dated 791 and which means 'book-held', that is, 'wood held by royal charter' (Gelling 1993, 196, 267).

The archaeological potential of the area was considered low until recently, probably because of its desolate and thinly settled nature during recent and historical times. Indeed, archaeological and documentary evidence indicate that settlement on the levels was negligible and primitive even by medieval standards (Allen 2004, 117-135). These conditions continued into the post-medieval period, as this description of the parish of Herne, in the eastern part of the levels, makes clear:

> 'This parish is situated about six miles north-eastwards from Canterbury, in a wild and dreary country; there is a great deal of poor land in it, covered with broom...' (Hasted Vol. VIII, 1800, 84)

The poor state of preservation of many archaeological features in London Clay provides another reason why so few prehistoric remains were recognized in the area (Oswald *et al* 2001, 84-85). However, in recent years, much archaeological investigation has taken place prior to road building, pipeline installation, house building and other developments. For example, in 1995 an eight kilometre-long and twelve-metre wide swathe of land was stripped along the eastern margin of the Bogshole Levels in advance of the installation of a new wastewater pipe (Parfitt and Hutcheson 1995; Parfitt 1996, 16-18). This provided an opportunity to examine in a detailed and non-predictive way the prehistoric archaeology of the eastern part of the coastal levels in the study area. The results of much of the archaeological work previously undertaken in the area has been analysed in a synthetic study,

the result of which indicated that the area is of high archaeological potential, probably because so little development-related disturbance has taken place. The area is now recognized as being characterized by a complex process of settlement development and to have supported many later prehistoric settlements and/or occupation sites for more than a thousand years (Allen 2009, 189-207). Three such settlements, Bogshole Lane A, Bogshole Lane C and Willow Farm, lie either adjacent to or within 500m of the present site, and a further six, Beacon Hill, Underdown Lane, Bogshole Lane B, Hillborough Caravan Park, Hawthorn Corner (May Street) and Eddington, lie at distances less than two kilometres (see Sites 3, 5 and 31, and Sites 1, 4, 13, 11, 17 and 29 in Allen 2009, 190-198).

It is proposed that a major factor influencing the changes in settlement pattern in the area was the viability of trade routes with mainland Europe (Allen 2012, 1-19), although environmental factors such as large-scale land lost to the sea undoubtedly played a part. The changes in settlement and occupation activity on the Bogshole Levels can be summarized in general terms as follows: sporadic and transient activity on the levels prevailed from the Neolithic to the Early Mid Bronze Age, with extensive woodland clearance and more sustained settlement activity occurring during the Middle Bronze Age. This culminated during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age with a dramatic increase in settlement, and associated occupation activity, eventually followed by a marked and sustained decline in activity during the Middle Iron Age. The Late Iron Age in turn saw what appears to have been a relatively sudden to return to settlement levels, almost on a par with those of the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age, these being maintained into the first century or so of the Roman period, after which another sudden, dramatic and long-maintained reduction is evident.

4) Methodology

i) Excavation

The archaeological works overall took place according to the standard Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company procedures and according to the terms of a generic site-specific risk assessment and safety methodology All structures, deposits and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards and related accurately to the National Grid. The Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company as an archaeological contractor abides by all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to archaeological fieldwork, in particular the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Institute for Archaeologist, IFA's Code of Conduct and IFA's Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

The mechanical removal of topsoil was monitored and supervised at all times by an experienced archaeologist. All exposed remains were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and all excavations were undertaken by hand, with all archaeological features recorded photographically and drawn in plan and section. All archaeological features and the areas in which they occurred were surveyed using a Global Positioning System RTK Survey Device. Subsequently the hand drawn plans and sections were digitised and the resulting data combined with the survey results in AutoCAD.

All archaeological remains were delineated and underwent sample excavation, sampling and recording according to accepted archaeological procedures as stated above. The field operatives were: Tim Allen (project supervisor), (Jonny Madden and Peter Cichy, surveyors) and, as senior field archaeologists: Bartek Cichy, Neil Chaney, Steve Price, Dan Quinlan and Pavel Cichy, as archaeological site assistants, Matt Charlwood, Dan Loftus, James Quinlan, Chris Brewer, Scott Skinner, Gosia Czajka, Jude Johnson and Mark West. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson.

Where possible, excavated features were dated by their ceramic and non-ceramic content following assessment analysis of the ceramics by Nigel Macpherson-Grant (see Part 10i below). Further assessment of significant materials retrieved from the site is presently being undertaken by Nigel Macpherson-Grant (ceramics), Paul Hart (lithics), Lisa Grey (environmental soil samples) and Dr Angela Trentacoste (animal bone). When completed, the results of this work will be presented in Part 10 below.

ii) Analysis

The dating of the features and the consequent period-specific phasing of the occupation and settlement activity was typologically based using the ceramic material retrieved from the archaeological contexts (identifiably distinct and separate archaeological deposits, layers, interfaces between layers and deposits, and feature cuts), which material was subject to specialist analysis (see Appendix, Part 10i below). The 741 potsherds retrieved during the investigation derived from very limited sample excavation of the exposed archaeological features. On this basis and on the basis of the pottery-based dating evidence overall (effectively a combined process of date-based pottery and context-based analysis), it can be assumed that the site was the focus of widespread, and in part intensive, occupation and settlement activity during the Mid Bronze Age.

It should be noted here that varying quantities and concentrations of period-specific potsherds act as reliable indicators of levels of period-specific prehistoric occupation and/or settlement activity. This is because the easily breakable and easily replaceable nature of pottery vessels results in rates of potsherd discard/accumulation that are broadly commensurate with the intensity and duration of that activity.

iii) Reporting

It was not feasible to provide detailed written descriptions and discussions of the 247 archaeological contexts (identifiably distinct and separate archaeological deposits, layers and features) examined during the investigation. Only the most interpretively significant contexts are discussed in detail below (with representative examples of other features also discussed). Details of all archaeological features can be found in the Context List (see Part 10vii below) and are shown in plan and section.

5) The archaeological evidence

NB. References for plan and section drawing for all contexts cited in the text are provided in Part 10iv (List of Contexts) below

Early prehistory (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)

No evidence for any human activity predating the Neolithic (*c*. 4000 – *c*. 2000 BC) was identified on the site. It is likely that the area, undrained during that long period, was swampy and largely forested and subject to only transient, small-scale human occupation, none of sufficient duration or intensity to leave any discernible signs.

Features of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (c. 4000 – c. 1550 BC)

The results of combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis

A total of 37 multi-period potsherds were recovered from the interface of Layer 7 and 8 (see below) and from a composite horizontally deposited clay and colluvial clay-silt layer (recorded variously as Context Recording Numbers 7, 8 and 9). This composite layer represented part of an early, now-buried ground surface or a near-ground surface deposit into which cultural materials have been embedded as a result of human and/or animal tread activity, by natural disturbance such as earth-worm action or by a combination of processes. In any event, the dates of the ceramic material, where ascertainable, provide a rough guide to period-specific human occupation and/or settlement on the site.

Of the 37 potsherds recovered from the interface this composite layer, eighteen dated to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods, with four identified as derived from grog-tempered urns dated *c*. 2800-2000/1500 BC); six identified from Beaker ware dated *c*. 2300/2000-*c*.1700 BC and eight similarly Beaker-period sherds dated to *c*.2300/2000-*c*.1700 BC (see Part 10i below for a more detailed technical discussion of the subject). These represent the only potsherds from these periods recovered from the site, excepting a single sherd, clearly residual, recovered from a ditch fill (BSF-EX-15, CRN 1202) within a ditch system dated securely to the period *c*.1550-*c*.1350BB.

The archaeological features

BSMS(S)-15, eastern area

(Plan Fig.6)

NCRs 7/8

Thirty-three potsherds with a general Mid/Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date-range (*c*.2800-*c*.1500 BC) were recovered from the surface of a mixed natural clay and clay-silt layer (Context Recording Number 8), sealed by a layer of colluvial clay-silt (CRN 7). The sherds occurred in discrete groups, with two sherds from a group of four derived from a single vessel, the group as a whole with a date-range of *c*.2800/2000-*c*.1500 BC. Another group consisted of six sherds, all from the same flint and grog-tempered Beaker-ware vessel dated *c*.2300-*c*.1700 BC. The last group comprised eight sherds, two from the same vessel, the group as a whole dated as above.

Potsherds from other periods (thirteen from the Mid Bronze Age, one of Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period date and one very worn and probably intrusive medieval sherd) were recovered from the same interface context, suggesting that it was intermittently exposed and/or subject to episodic disturbance.

The presence of the Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age pottery between horizontal deposits on a possibly intermittently exposed land surface subject to general occupation activity, rather than with structural, down-cutting features such as post holes, post pits or ditches, points to low-level occupation and, possibly, similarly low levels of settlement activity of insufficient intensively to leave any ground disturbance. Human activity on the site can clearly be assumed during this period, particularly given the presence in the same location of eight vessels from the same vessel, but it can be judged to have been minimal to the degree it was of very limited discernible impact.

Features of the Mid Bronze Age (*c*. 1550 – *c*. 1350 BC)

The results of combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis

A total of 21 contexts produced 366 potsherds with a date-range of c.1550-c.1350 BC, this being 24 percent of the all contexts (total 247) and 50 percent of the total sherd count (total 741). This material does not necessarily provide a reliable date for any individual feature in which it occurred because a high degree of intrusion, residuality and re-deposition can be

assumed in a London Clay-dominated environment. However, the ubiquity on the site of the material with this date-range recovered from the limited amount of archaeological sampling undertaken provides strong proof of high levels of settlement and occupation activity during the Mid Bronze Age (see Part 4ii above).

Despite the interpretive problems attendant on the tractable and unstable nature of London Clay, a total of fourteen features, nine ditches (CRNs 86, 90, 94, 119, 121, 156, 181, 187 and 1205), a ditch intersection (CRN 246), two industrial pits (CRNs 1215 and 1217), a small pit containing a near-complete pot (CRN 25) and a post-pit (CRN 1229) forming part of the roundhouse remains could be dated unambiguously to the period *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC.

It should be noted here that some of these features also contained fills with more generic Bronze Age pottery (date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC), for example, Fill 180 in Ditch 181, which contained 14 sherds of the broader rate-range. However, pottery with diagnostic traits specifically indicative of the later part of that period (c.1350-c.1150 BC) were largely noticeable by their absence, with only 21 such sherds (from CRN 105, the uppermost fill in re-cut Ditch [95]/[109]) being present. It is probably therefore safe to attribute most of the more broadly dated Bronze Age pottery to the earlier period (*c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC).

The archaeological features

BSF-EX-15 (western industrial unit area)

(Plan Fig.4)

The remains of the roundhouse

(Plan Fig. 10 sections Figs. 34 and 35) (Plate 2)

A curvilinear gully with an average width of 0.16m and a depth of 0.1m created a discontinuous near-circular structure with an approximate diameter of 8m. The structure was recorded variously as 1225, 1227, 1263, 1265, 1292 & 1296, its fills as 1224, 1226, 1262, 1264, 1291 & 1295 according to excavated sections. The fills consisted largely of mid grey colluvial clay-silt but Fill 1226 contained fourteen potsherds with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC, this considered to provide a reliable date for the structure as a whole. In addition, two fills (1224 & 1228) consisted of concentrations of charcoal containing burnt bone and burnt flint fragments, interpreted as dumped patches of domestic detritus.

Two lobate terminals (1225 & 1227) represented the western limit of the curvilinear gully,

where part four pits (1229, 1294, 1298 & 1300) cut in a slightly irregular north-south alignment lay between the two terminals. Interpreted with confidence as post-holes and post pits, these feature varied in diameter between 0.32m and 0.42m and between 0.1m and 0.18m in depth. Their fills (1228, 1293, 1297 & 1299) consisted of mid grey clay silt with frequent charcoal inclusions, but Fill 1228 contained concentrated charcoal with burnt bone fragments, along with three potsherds with a date-range of *c*. 1550-*c*.1150 BC.

A large oval pit (1302), exposed in the centre of the curvilinear gully, measured 1.94m north-south, 1.38m east-west and 0.34m deep. Its fill (1301) of light grey silty clay contained small amounts of charcoal, struck flint fragments and burnt daub, and produced five generic Later Bronze/Early Iron Age sherds with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.600 BC. Given its size, the pit's function was difficult to ascertain but, given its position, may have been the setting for the roundhouse's central support.

The curvilinear gully, the associated post-holes and the central pit were interpreted with confidence, on the basis of many other similar examples (see Parker Pearson 1993, 103), as the truncated remains of an eaves gully, also known as a drip gully, this being a circular drainage channel designed cut to carry the water falling from the turf or thatched roof of a roundhouse. The line of post-holes on the western side almost certainly the remains of the entrance. As previously discussed, the dating of this structure can be established with some certainly to the period *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC, this being the date-range attributed to the fourteen most diagnostic potsherds retrieved from the eaves gully.

The feature group as a whole was similar in form, size and arrangement to the remains of three others previously investigated some 150m to the north (Allen, forthcoming), and, like those, was interpreted with confidence as the remains of a Mid Bronze Age settlement, the present example seemingly being an isolated outlier. However, the fragmentary remains of another curved gully terminal (1215) exposed in severely truncated ground some 50m to the west may indicate the presence of others. Twenty-five potsherds with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC recovered from its colluvial fill (1214) support this view, as they represented the remains of three or four vessels and are indicative of concentrated settlement/occupation activity.

BSMS(S)-15, eastern area

(Plan Fig.6)

The ditches (Plan Figs.19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25)

Approximately 150m east of the roundhouse remains a narrow ditch (66/68, see below) containing eight potsherds with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC ditch intersected a 1.79m-wide, 0.66m-deep ditch (90), its recut (80), and a smaller parallel ditch (82) probably dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The eastern extension of these features was not discernible as they were covered with a thick layer of colluvium (Ditch 82 is of probable Late Iron Age/Early Roman period date and is discussed below). The single colluvial fill (89) of the original ditch (90) produced 35 sherds representing three or four vessels with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC, dating it securely to the Mid Bronze Age, with the fill of the recut (79) producing seven sherds of date-range c.1550-*c*.1150 BC. However, the recut was itself cut by a later ditch (66/68), the fill of which produced eight sherds dating to the same broad period, suggesting that the recut was also of probable Mid Bronze Age date.

As discussed below, Ditch 90 and its recut were undoubtedly parts of the same recut segmented ditch exposed some 60m to the west-north-west, where it was recorded variously as 92/recut 109, 78/recut 95, 119/recut 248, 126/recut 121, 148 and 141 (the latter numbers denoting where the recut diverged slightly from the ditch's original course).

Pit 25 (Plan Fig.27)

A total of ten post holes or post hole-like features, along with two pits, were exposed in this area. With one exception, these features contained no datable material, or produced only potsherds allocated the broader date-range (see below), and are discussed in that section. However, the fill (24) of one small, 50mm-deep oval pit (25), which measured 0.43m east-west and 0.27m north-south, consisted almost exclusively of potsherds, 89 in all, these probably derived from two vessels and dated to the period *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC. The evidence here is suggestive of the deliberate burial of vessels for whatever reason, with ritual deposition seeming the most likely explanation in the absence of a plausible alternative.

BSMS(S)-15, western area

(Plan Fig.5)

The ditches

(Plan Figs.13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 sections Figs.51-67)

A 0.5m-wide, 0.15m-deep curving ditch or gully (88) was exposed in the northwest corner of this area, where it was cut by Ditch 86/163/181 (see below). Its fill (86) of colluvial clay-silt contained occasional burnt flint fragments and charcoal flecks but produced no potsherds. Also cut by Ditch 86/163/181 was a complex and in part indecipherable group of intercutting linear and pit-like features (recorded as 94, 158, 187, 189, and 192). Three sets of features were identified within the group, a shallow north-south aligned ditch (184) running parallel to Ditch 86/163/181, an irregularly cut discontinuous east-west aligned gully or channel (189/192) and the rectangular junction of two linear features (94 & 156). The mainly homogenous fills (93, 157, 182, 183, 186, 188 & 191) of the above-described feature sets consisted of colluvial clay-silt containing varying quantities of granular charcoal, burnt flint and small scorched daub fragments and producing a total of twenty potsherds, fourteen with a date-range of *c.*1550-*c.*1350 BC and six less diagnostic examples with a date-range of *c.*1550-*c.*1150 BC, the early date-range probably being valid for the group as a whole.

In respect of linear features 94 & 156, Cut 94 was a discontinuous east-west ditch terminating some five metres to the east. It was of some interpretive interest, as its lobate termination was bowl-like and 0.51m deep, considerably deeper than its westward extension into Ditch 163/184, which was 0.31m deep. Such an arrangement suggested an attempt to both to conserve water and to allow the excess to drain away. Cut 156 was a ditch, effectively forming a south-western extension of Ditch 86/163/181, although predating it, and part of a rectilinear ditch arrangement a ditches comprising Ditches 156 and 226 (discontinuous Ditch 94 may also have been part of this arrangement). The uppermost of six clay-silt colluvial fills in Ditch 156 produced seventeen sherds with a date-range of *c.*1550-*c.*1350 BC, this probably supplying a reliable date for the rectilinear arrangement as a whole.

The ditch which cut the above described features was continuous, slightly curved and recorded as 86, 163 & 181 and followed an approximate north-south alignment, skirting the western edge of the excavated area and lying 70m east of the roundhouse remains. In common with other archaeological features on the site, it had been subject to much

truncation, presumably from ploughing, but despite this, its great variability in width (from between 0.63m to 3.32m) and depth (from 0.31m to 0.66m) indicted that it was segmented (constructed in the form of interconnecting, very elongated oval pits). It appeared to turn north-westward at an approximate right angle in the southern part of the site and to have been part of a ditch that was repeatedly scoured, as it cut an earlier ditch on the same line (Ditch 200, fills 137, 138, 199 & 215) and had been cut by a later ditch (Ditch 117, fill 116). The former produced four potsherds with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*1150 BC, the latter twenty sherds with the same date-range.

These apart, the mostly colluvial fills of Ditch 86/163/181, recorded as 83, 84, 85, 110, 111 (a 50mm-thick very charcoal-rich secondary fill), 118, 147, 176, 177, 178, 179 & 180, produced a total of 45 sherds, 22 with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC and 23 with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150. The presence of nearly half of these sherds displaying characteristics specific to the earlier period probably indicates that the less diagnostic material also shares that date-range.

As discussed above in respect of the eastern area, the partly exposed recut ditch (80/90) in the eastern area almost certainly, if not definitely, represented part of a similarly recut ditch with similar dimensions exposed on the same alignment about 60m to the west-north-west (the intervening area was not subject to archaeological investigation). It was recorded in the western area variously as 92/recut 109, 78/recut 95, 131 (not recut), 119/recut 248 and 126/recut 95/121, and cuts 141 and 148, the latter two representing where the recut appeared to have diverged briefly from the original ditch to create two narrower channels adjacent near the eastern margin of the excavated area. The ditch, which, like previously discussed examples, was segmented, extended on the same alignment as far as the excavated area's western edge, a distance of 38m, although, given its exposure as 80/90 in the eastern area, an extent was in excess of 110m can be assumed.

The original ditch, which, like all other exposed archaeological features, was much truncated, with its width varying between 0.8m and 2.3m, this reflecting varying degrees of truncated and its segmented construction. Its depth was similarly varied, from between 0.24m and 0.5m, partly a result of differential truncation, partly a result of its segmented construction but probably also as a result of the subsequent recut (because it was not possible in some cases to distinguish the basal cut of the original ditch from that of the recut). The colluvial fills of the original ditch, recorded variously as 77, 96, 97, 98, 99, 106, 107, 108, 126, 127,

128, 129, 132, 133, 135 & 136 all contained moderate quantities or frequent flecks and granules of charcoal and occasional burnt flints and context 135 produced eight sherds, three from the same vessel and all allocated to the date-range *c*.1150-*c*.1350 BC or slightly later.

The ditch recut (95/109/121) varied in depth varied between 0.32m to 45m and in width between only between 1.5m and 1.6m, suggesting it was cut continuously, not following the earlier segmented model. The colluvial fills of the ditch recut were recorded as 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 122, 123, 124 & 125, and again contained moderate quantities or frequent flecks and granules of charcoal and occasional burnt flints but also produced a total of 54 potsherds, three from a vessel with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC, 50 with a broader date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC and a single example of generic late prehistoric type. The presence of a vessel dating specifically to the period *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC probably provides the most likely date-range for the less diagnostic material.

Features with a broader Mid Bronze Age date-range (*c*. 1550 – *c*. 1150 BC)

The results of combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis

As discussed above, the broader Mid Bronze Age date-range ascribed to this group of potsherds derives from its lower diagnostic potential. On the basis of association, much of it is therefore almost certainly datable to the narrower and earlier date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC. However, it cannot be assumed that this applies to the material as a whole, particularly as the stratigraphic evidence discussed above suggests continuity of settlement activity probably exceeding a duration of 200 years. In order to distinguish between those features that probably dated to the later part of the period (*c*.1350-*c*.1150 BC) from those from the earlier period (*c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC), those features containing contexts with potsherds of a specific date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC were excluded.

Using this method, a total of thirty-three features identified on the basis of thirty-eight potsherd-producing contexts, predominantly ditch fills, was attributable to the later period. Again, an anomalous relationship was apparent with those features dated by the same method to the period c.1550-c.1350 BC, thirteen of which contained 49.4 percent of the entire pottery assemblage, as opposed to thirty-three dated provisionally to the period c.1350-c.1150 containing 39 percent of the pottery.

The anomaly is partly explicable in terms of negative evidence in the form of a near absence of ceramic material with diagnostic characteristics specific to the period c.1350-c.1150 BC

(see below). Although material that could be dated (but not specifically) to this period was present in 41 contexts, only one context (BSMS(S)-15, CRN 105) is definitively attributed to it in the pottery-based context dating index (see Part 10ii below), this on the basis of eight of the 21 sherds from the same Mid-to-Late Bronze Age vessel. The date of most, if not all, of the other material attributed to this period should be considered in the light of the following remarks by the ceramics specialist (see Part 10i below):

'Since both the MBA and MBA-LBA periods tend to produce superficially similar coarsely tempered material, a broader dual-period date bracket has had to be applied. It is quite likely that some of the above material is of MBA date'.

The archaeological features

BFS-WB-15 (the access road)

(Plan Fig.7)

Two groups of archaeologically significant features were exposed in this area. The first comprised two ditches, one (115), occupying a north-west/south-east alignment, joining a north-west/south-east alignment ditch (117) to form a 'T' junction. Their shared homogenous fills (114 & 116) and structural arrangement indicated contemporaneity, with three sherds recovered from Fill 114 providing a date-range to *c*.1550-*c*.1150.

The second group consisted of two pits (106 & 109) and four ditches (119, 127/129 & 123, and a segmented ditch recorded variously according to segment as 121, 125 & 131 (because it had been excavated in the form of interconnecting elongated oval pits). The ditches were all approximately north-east/south-west aligned, with two (119 & 127/129) following the same line but separated by an entrance-like gap of some two metres. The segmented ditch ran roughly parallel to and south-east of it at a distance of between two and five metres and its colluvial fills (124, 126 & 128), contained occasional small charcoal fragments and flecks of orange-red scorched daub). A narrower ditch (123, fill122) terminated 0.3m west of the segmented ditch, this proximity suggesting contemporaneity.

Pits 106 and 109, which lay some five metres to the south-east, were both roughly circular and contained charcoal flecks in their respective fills. Pit 108's single fill (107) was colluvial in nature, and neither this nor its size (about 0.22m diameter and 0.18m deep) gave any clue to its function. However, Pit 106 contained two fills, its primary fill (105) consisting of large fragments of red-orange fired clay, probably the remains of kiln furniture, and an upper,

colluvial fill (104), also containing much fired clay along with frequent charcoal inclusions.

The fills of these features produced eight potsherds, three from primary pit fill 105 with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*. 600 BC, two with the same date-range from segmented ditch fill 126 and three from segmented ditch fill 128 with a narrower date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC.

The features in the access road area indicated that the ditch system exposed during all other phases of the investigation extended into this area. The sections of ditch exposed in the area all occupied north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west alignments, suggesting a regular, rectilinear field system, in which the ditches probably acted primarily for drainage but also acted to divide the land into rectangular plots. The date-range of the associated pottery is consistent with the ceramic material retrieved elsewhere on the site, and it can be proposed on the basis of the results of the above-discussed date-based pottery and context-based analysis that the field system was contemporary with and attached to the Mid Bronze Age settlement investigated some 275m to the south west.

BSF-EX-15 (western industrial unit area)

(Plan Fig.4)

The industrial pit cluster

(Plan Fig.12 sections Figs.38 and 39)

This feature group, attributed to the broader Mid Bronze Age period on typological rather than ceramic-base dating, consisted of three large pits (1306, 1308, & 1310), all roughly oval in plan, and was located some 40m north of the roundhouse remains. The group was of interpretive significance as the pits contained different, and apparently deliberately separated industrial waste materials.

Pit 1306 was oval, measured 1.4m on an east-west axis, 0.85m wide and 0.21m deep. Its clay-silt fill (1305) contained very frequent charcoal and calcined (burnt) flint fragments, with very infrequent quantities of scorched daub. Pit 1308 was similarly oval and on the same alignment, being 1.38m long, 0.68m wide and 0.26m deep. Its clay-silt fill (1307) contained large amounts of fragmented red-orange scorched daub and frequent fragments of charcoal. Pit 1310, also oval and east-west aligned, was 1.38m long, 0.75m wide and 0.31m deep. Its mid grey, red-orange mottled clay-silt fill (1309) had inclusions of frequent red-orange scorched daub fragments and charcoal flecks and granules.

Of note was the fact that the sides and bases of the pit showed no sign of scorching, indicating that the scorched materials had been deposit in the pits rather than being burnt *in situ*. Secondly, there was no burnt flint in two of the pits (1308 and 1310), the fills of which consisted predominantly of small, medium and large burnt daub fragments, and in the other (1306), the fill was predominantly of burnt flint fragments, with very little scorched daub being present. Charcoal in large quantities was common in all three.

It was clear that the scorched materials present in the pits resulted from a heat-based industrial process, in which fragmented burnt flint and fired clay formed part. On the balance of probability it was surmised that the process was dual-phased and centred on pottery production, with the scorched daub fragments, some of which were large, deriving from demolished pottery kilns and the calcined flint deriving from the preparation of the flint to manufacture the granular calcined flint used to temper pottery during this period. The disposal of the calcined flint in a separate pit from the two used for the disposal of the fragmented daub suggests a chronological and/or technical separation of the two events, and points to a multi-phased process of production. It should be noted that a similar group of pits, with similarly separate industrial fills was investigated some 230m to the south-east, suggesting large-scale pottery production on the site.

The pits and post holes

(Plan Fig.9 sections Figs.36 and 37)

A total of 23 features in the form of pits and possible post holes (17 pits and six post holes) were identified in this area. The pits (1213, 1219, 1235, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1267, 1275, 1277, 1279 & 1290) all contained mid grey clay-silt fills with frequent charcoal flecks, the former certainly colluvial in nature, the latter the result of large-scale and/or protracted burning in the adjacent area. The pits, which were distributed in a dispersed group mostly between 15m and 30m east of the roundhouse, were of unknown function, some possibly being post pits, some larger post holes, others the result of clay extraction, but the paucity of domestic detritus in their fills indicated that they were not rubbish pits.

The pits varied in size and depth, most being roughly circular or oval in plan, with average approximate diameters of 1.3m and depths of between 0.1m and 0.2, their relative shallowness almost certainly being a result of truncation. Five of the pits (1251, 1253, 1259, 1275 and the top fill (1288) of 1290) produced a total of twelve potsherds: six with a date-

range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150 (one from 1259, five from 1275), three with a date-range of *c*. 1550-*c*.600 (two from 1251, one from 1253), and three (from 1290) with a date-range of *c*. 1150-*c*.500 BC. The latter, discussed in more detail below, provided part of the very small amount of evidence for later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement activity (*c*.1150-*c*. 600 BC).

Six possible post holes (1237, 1241, 1247, 1249, 1271 & 1273) were exposed in the same general area as the pits discussed above. They ranged in diameter from 0.16m to 0.36m and in depth from 80mm to 0.12m, their relative shallowness again indicating that severe truncation had taken place on the site. They were placed in no discernible arrangement and none produced any datable material, their inclusion in the broader Mid Bronze Age date-range of *c*. 1550 – *c*. 1150 BC being based wholly on their close proximity to features containing pottery of that period.

The ditches

(Plan Fig.9 sections. Figs 35 and 36)

A rectilinear arrangement comprising five interconnected, contemporaneous ditches (recorded as 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209 & 1223) was exposed in the south west part of the industrial unit area. Five slots cut into this arrangement produced sixteen potsherds, with one (from 1205) having a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350, seven (from 1207) having a date-range of c.1350-*c*.1150 BC, four (from 1203 & 1209) with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC and four (from 1213) with a date-range of c.1550-c.600 BC. The seven sherds from 1207 provided part of the limited body of evidence for settlement activity continuing into the later Bronze Age.

The surviving parts of two parallel, discontinuous ditches were exposed a short distance east of the roundhouse and recorded as 1283 & 1285 and 1287, the latter two denoting slots through a terminating ditch. Although they produced no datable material, their shared alignment with the north-south aligned ditches in the arrangement described above suggested they originally formed part of the same system. Another surviving section of ditch (1217) exposed near the north-west edge of the excavated area produced ten potsherd with a date-range of *c*. 1550-*c*.1350. The evidence overall indicated the presence of the much-truncated remains of a rectilinear, approximately north-south/east-west aligned field system that adjoined and was contemporary with the remains of the roundhouse, and which was constructed by and served the needs of the roundhouse's inhabitants.

BSMS(S)-15, eastern area (Plan Fig.6)

The industrial pit cluster

(Plan Figs. 23 and 24 sections Figs. 48 and 49)

A group of pits (33, 35, 37, 39, 41 & 43) exposed near the southern edge of the site contained industrial waste materials in the form, in varying combinations, of crushed calcined flint, red-orange daub fragments and charcoal flecks and granules. The pit group was clustered and contained the same materials as those encountered in a similar group of three pits (1306, 1308, & 1310) exposed 230m to the west-north-west in the western industrial unit area (see above under BSF-EX-15) **(Plan Fig.4)**.

The structure of two of the pits (35/55 and 37) was complex and composite, consisting of a lower, chamber-like, flat-bottomed pit that, in the case of Pit 37, was undercut, that is, extended outward beneath the undisturbed ground. In both cases, the lower pit underlay a larger oval pit (in the instance of Pit 35/55 it was at first thought that an earlier pit had been cut by a later).

The fill (34) within the lower chamber (35) beneath upper Pit 55 consisted of large amounts of orange-red scorched daub fragments and small quantities of charcoal flecks within mid-brown silty soil. The overlying fill (54) in the upper pit (55) consisted almost exclusively of orange-red scorched daub fragments and frequent charcoal fragments, again in brown silty soil. The lower chamber was roughly circular, with a diameter of 0.58, and extended downward for 0.16m below the bottom of the upper pit, which was oval in plan (1.21m east-west, 0.76m north-south) and 0.34m deep.

Industrial pit 37 was considerably more complex in structure and contents. The lower chamber was oval, extended down from the upper pit by 0.1m and measured 0.9m north-south and 0.62m east-west. It extended to the east and west by up to 0.14m beneath natural clay and contained a single fill (62) of colluvial clay-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. This underlay a layer of crushed burnt flint, charcoal and occasional scorched daub fragments, which extended down from the upper eastern edge of the pit and had fallen or been pushed in from that side, possibly having been part of an adjacent surface accumulation. An overlying, 0.13m-thick layer of clay-silt (60) with infrequent charcoal inclusions probably represented the combined result of side collapse and colluvial in-wash, and was covered by a thick 0.2m-deposit (59) of clay-silt with occasional burnt flint and charcoal fleck inclusions.

The overlying and uppermost fill (36) consisted of clay-silt containing large amounts of burnt flint, lesser amounts of scorched daub and very occasional fragments of haematite.

The original purpose of these pits is not known but both were clearly used, in the latter case intermittently, for the disposal of industrial waste, in the case of 34/55 almost exclusively for scorched daub fragments, in the case of 37 predominantly for crushed calcined flint.

Pit 33, which lay some five metres north of Pit 35/55, was oval in plan (1.32m north-south, 0.42m east-west) and was 0.13m deep. Its single fill (32) consisted of silty clay with large amounts of red-orange scorched daub fragments, occasional struck flints and a single potsherd (date-range *c.* 1550-*c.*1150 BC). Pit 39, some five metres to the west, was oval (1.2m north-south, 0.84m east-west) and was 0.18m deep. It contained two fills, a 90mm-thick primary deposit (53) of mid orange-brown colluvium with occasional charcoal inclusions underlying a compacted layer of red-orange scorched daub fragments with common charcoal inclusions. Nearby Pit 41 was similarly oval and also similar in size. It measured 1.28m north-south by 0.79m east-west and was 0.21m deep. Its single fill (40) consisted almost exclusively of compacted red-orange scorched daub. Pit 43 was similarly oval (1.49m east-west, one metre north-south) and was 0.49m deep and contained three fills, a 0.23m-thick basal deposit (57) of crushed calcined flint with frequent charcoal inclusions, a 70mm-thick band of colluvial clay-silt (56), and a 0.31m-thick top fill (42) of crushed calcined flint with frequent charcoal inclusions, this deposit identical in appearance to the primary fill.

This group of pits produced only one potsherd with the broader date-range and has been included in this category largely on the basis of association, as nearly all other features in the vicinity contained potsherds with that date-range. The 0.15m-thick fill (30) of a smaller, outlying pit (31), located about 120m to the north of the group described above, consisted of clay-silt with occasional red-orange scorched daub fragments, frequent charcoal flecks and some flint debitage. It contained a single potsherd with a date-range of *c.*1550-*c.*1150 BC. This feature also appeared to be associated with the industrial production in some way.

The group as a whole had clearly been used deliberately for the disposal of waste material and was of interpretive significance as the pits contained apparently deliberately separated industrial waste, crushed calcined flint being placed in some, scorched daub fragments in others, varying amounts of charcoal being common to both. This could have been the result of a multi-phase industrial process in which two phases (the disposal of excess calcined flint

and the disposal of scorched daub fragments) were either chronologically separated, ritually separated, or both. Of particular interest was Pit 37, the composite shape of which (belling out at the base to create a low basal chamber) would have been very difficult to construct and probably precluded an original use as a clay-extraction pit. The industrial process involved was almost certainly pottery production, for which crushed calcined flint was a requisite as a tempering agent for Mid Brown Age ceramic fabrics, while scorched daub comprised the main constituent of prehistoric pottery kilns.

The ditches

(Plan Figs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 sections Figs.47 -50)

Parts of six ditches (19, 23, 29, 66/67, 76, 80 and 82) were exposed in the eastern half of this area. To the east, three ditches with varying alignments (23, cutting 19, and 29) were narrow and shallow, almost certainly as a result of historic ploughshare erosion. Ditch 19 may have been the more deeply cut surviving part of a segmented ditch, as it was only approximately 7.5m long, ending with two lobate terminals. Three slots cut through its colluvial fill (18) produced two potsherds with a date-range of c.1550-c.1150 BC (Ditch 23 is of probable Late Iron Age/Early Roman period date and is discussed below). A narrow, curiously serpentine discontinuous ditch (29) of uncertain function was exposed in the southern part of this area. Eight slots cut through it colluvial fill (28) produced two sherds of generic Late Prehistoric type. A straight, north-north-east/south-south-west aligned ditch (66/68), similarly narrow and shallow as a result of truncation, was exposed some 60m west of the serpentine ditch. To the south it joined a contemporaneous ditch (76) at a right angle to form a near 'T' junction. A total of seventeen slots were cut through their colluvial fill (65/67/75), which produced eight potsherds of date-range *c.*1550-*c.*1150 BC.

This ditch intersected a wider and deeper ditch (90) and its recut (80), along with a parallel and immediately adjacent narrower ditch (82), the eastern extensions of all of which were not discernible as they were covered with a thick layer of colluvium (Ditch 82 is of probable Late Iron Age/Early Roman period date and is discussed below). The colluvial fill (89) of the original ditch produced 35 sherds representing three or four vessels with a date-range of *c.*1550-*c.*1350 BC, with the fill of the recut (79) producing seven sherds of date-range c.1550-*c.*1150 BC. Ditch 90 and its recut were undoubtedly parts of the same recut segmented ditch exposed some 70m to the west, where it was recorded variously as 92/recut 109, 78/recut 95, 126/recut 121, 148 and 141 (the latter numbers denoting where the recut

diverged slightly from the ditch's original course).

The pits and post holes and post hole-like features

(Plan Figs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29 sections Figs. 47-50)

Excepting Pit 25, which could be securely allocated to the earlier Mid Bronze Age, a total of two pits (4 & 21), nine post holes or post hole-like features (11, 13, 15, 52, 64, 70, 72 & 74) and an area of miscellaneous anthropic disturbance (6) were widely dispersed across the eastern part of the area. Pit 4 was 0.11m deep, and was of amorphous shape, measuring 0.73m by 0.41m and was of uncertain function. Its clay-silt fill (3) produced three sherds allocated the broader date-range, along with some burnt flint fragments and flint debitage. Pit 21 was severely truncated, being 0.13m deep and with a diameter of 0.82m. Its primary fill (50) consisted of 80mm-thick clay-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions, the secondary fill also containing fragments of scorched daub and greater quantities of charcoal. The area of anthropic disturbance (6) produced thirteen sherds from a vessel dating to between *c*.1550 and *c*.1350 BC, but earlier and later ceramic material was also present.

The post holes or post hole-like features measured between 0.13m and 0.43 in diameter and between 70mm and 0.2m in depth (although two, 11 & 64, were more nearly oval). All contained clay-silt with varying concentrations of charcoal but the fill (69) of one (70) consisted almost entirely of potsherds, of which 40 were recovered. These derived from a single vessel, a hemispheric bowl, made sometime between *c*.1550 and *c*.1150 BC, and almost certainly represent proof of ritual deposition.

BSMS(S)-15, western area

(Plan Fig.5)

Ditch 114

(Plan Figs. 14, 15 and 16 sections Figs.54 and 55)

A narrow ditch (114) with an average width of 0.8m and an average depth of 0.32m was exposed 13m south of, and running exactly parallel to recut ditch (95/109/121), and like that ditch, it cut the curved, north-south ditch to the west (see above in 'Ditches' in 'Features of the Mid Bronze Age (*c*. 1550 – *c*. 1350 BC)'.

Six slots were cut through the two clay-silt colluvial fills of Ditch 114 (basal fill 115, top fill 113) and produced 34 sherds, 26 with a date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC, and five, from the top fill, with a date-range of *c*.AD 50-*c*.100. Given the five sherds' position in the top fill, their proportionately small number, and the ditch's exact parallel position relative to the Mid Bronze Age ditch to the north, the later sherds can be considered intrusive in this context. This ditch can therefore be assumed to be part of the Mid Bronze Age rectilinear ditch system. The same is probably true of a similarly narrow ditch (235) and which terminated some 2.5m north of recut Ditch 95/109/121 and extended north-east-northward at a right angle from it. The fill (234) of this ditch produced only a single sherd (date-range *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC).

A group of ditches (216/220/222, 218 &213) containing potsherds predominantly with the date-range *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC was exposed and investigated in the south eastern corner of this area. Although all were discontinuous and characterised by lobate terminations, this probably the combined result of their original segmented construction and the severe truncation to which the site had been subject. The evidence indicates that, during the latter process, the shallower ditch segments were destroyed, with only the more deeply dug segments surviving, and it is highly likely that the sections of ditch exposed in the area's south-east corner originally formed part of the interconnected ditch system exposed elsewhere, in which, for example, Ditch 216/220/222 probably joined linear features 94 or 189, which terminated some 20m to the northwest.

Ditch 216/220/220 was curved, approximately 15m long, varied in width from 1.11m to 0.22m and in depth from 0.38m to 0.55m, the variation being consequence of its segmented structure. Its colluvial fills (215, 221, 223 & 224) produced six potsherds with a date-range of

*c.*1550-*c.*1150 BC. It joined at a near right angle with another discontinuous ditch (213), which extended south-westward beyond the limit of excavation and terminated about six metres north-east of its junction with Ditch 216/220/222, with which it appeared to be contemporary. It was 0.42m wide, between 0.12m and 0.15m deep and its single colluvial fill (212) produced no potsherds. Another section of ditch (218) was identical in width, depth and the appearance of its fill and also occupied the same alignment but was separated from Ditch 216/220/222 by a gap of 3.5m, either as a result of the intervening part having been removed by truncation or, less likely, because the gap represented an entrance.

Pit 202

(Plan Fig 15 Section Fig. 62)

This pit was located less than a metre west of Ditch 85/117 and some four metres south of Ditch 119, near the western margin of the excavated area. It was oval in plan, measuring 2.18m east-west, 1.4m north-south and was 0.67m deep, with a single, homogenous colluvial fill (201) containing frequent burnt flint fragments and charcoal flecks. It produced 14 sherds from at least two vessels, the date-range being *c.*11500-*c.*1150 BC. The function of this pit was of interest, situated as it was next to two (non-contemporaneous) ditches, and, given the severely truncated condition of all archaeological features in the area, its considerable size and depth, the latter clearly originally considerably greater than that recorded. It was postulated that it was designed to conserve water against a period of shortage.

Post holes, pits and post hole-like pits

(Plan Figs. 13, 14, 15 and 17 sections Figs. 51, 55, 58 and 59)

A total of eleven features (142, 145, 169, 171, 173, 175, 194, 196, 204 & 206) falling within this category were identified and investigated in the western area, within which they were widely distributed, with no evident structural relationship. Oval Pit 194 measured 1.4m north-west/south-east and 0.72m north-east/south-west and was 0.33m deep. Its clay-silt colluvial fill (193) contained occasional charcoal flecks but no cultural materials. Pit 196 was almost identical in shape, depth, fill type and alignment and also contained no cultural material.

The remaining small pits and/or post holes varied in diameter between 0.28m and 0.47m and in depth between 90mm and 0.35m. Their fills were all made up of charcoal-flecked colluvial clay-silts with occasional small flint inclusions excepting the shallowest (206), in which 37 potsherds comprised a high proportion of that fill. The potsherds, which derived from two

vessels and were indicative of purposive, probably ritual placement, had a date-range of *c.*1550-*c.*1150 BC, as did five sherds from the fill (144) of a probably post hole (145).

Features of the Mid-to-Late Bronze Age (*c.* 1350 – *c.* 1150 BC)

As discussed above, there was a notable scarcity of ceramic material with this specific date-range, with only three contexts (CRNs 105 (BSMS(S)-15), 128 (BSF-WB-15) and 205 ((BSMS(S)-15) producing a total of nineteen sherds with the mixed flint-and-grog tempered which is definitively characteristic of this period. However, amongst these were eight sherds from a sub-fineware jar base (CRN 205), with the great majority of the other sherds in the context being 'rather ambiguous, mostly small simple-rimmed sherds that could equally well belong in either period' (Part 10i below).

The nineteen sherds allocated this date-range represent 2.6 percent of the total, and their small number can be interpreted with confidence as the result of dramatically diminished occupation and/or settlement activity on the site. Furthermore, with the exception of a single probably intrusive sherd in Context 128, the contexts in which they occurred (CRNs 83/89 (see ref in Part 10ii below), 105, and 124) were all either top fills or upper fills of ditches, suggestive of late deposition, when the ditches were falling or had fallen out of use.

The archaeological features

Features of the Mid Bronze to Early Iron Age (*c.* 1550 – *c.* 600 BC)

The results of combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis

The initial analysis here revealed that a total of thirteen contexts (15 percent of the total) produced 29 potsherds (four percent of the total). However, the very broad date attributed to this group is again indicative of its general lack of diagnostic features. The great majority, if not all, can be safely attributed to the period *c.*1550-*c.*1150 BC on the basis of their consistent association with diagnostically earlier material and the total absence of the material specifically identifiable to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age. Similarly, on the basis of common association, a date-range of *c.*1550-*c.*1350 BC is likely for most of this material, as pottery of that date-range is the most commonly occurring on the site.

The remains of the roundhouse and the nearby ditches and pits investigated in the western part of the site provide a good example of a feature group and its associated datable ceramics

that can be productively subject to combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis. Eighteen of the overall total of 29 potsherds ascribed to the broader date-range came from this feature group, but another eighteen were sufficiently diagnostic to be ascribed the narrower date-range *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC. Probably more significantly, a further fifty potsherds displayed sufficient diagnostic characteristics to be ascribed the more specific date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1350. Fourteen of those sherds were recovered from the roundhouse's circular eaves gully, suggesting that the roundhouse was built and occupied within this date-range and that most, if not all, of the associated pottery also dated to this period.

The archaeological features

BF-SWALE-SMS-15 (the swale area)

(Plan Fig. 8 and Figs.32 and 33 sections Figs.45 and 46)

Two linear features were exposed in this area, and neither produced any datable material.
Their inclusion in the generic Mid-Bronze to Early-Iron Age feature group (date-range *c*. 1550 – *c*. 600 BC) is based on their alignment (both north-east/south-west), which was consistent with the extensive north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east of the field system, part of which was exposed in the access road area, some 120m to the south.
One feature, a segmented ditch, was composite, as the segments, again in the form of interconnecting elongated oval pits, were recorded separately as 136, 138, 140, 142 and 144. The structure of this ditch, and its alignment, were identical to those characteristics of the segmented ditch (121, 125 & 131) investigated in the access road area (it is possible that they were both part of the same ditch).

Like those in the access road area, the colluvial fills of the segmented ditch in the swale area (135, 139, 141 and 143) contained occasional charcoal flecks and infrequent flecks of orange-red scorched daub. Occasional burnt flints were also present.

Some 75m to the west, a 5.5m-wide linear feature, again north-east/south-west aligned, was exposed. Its base was irregular in depth, ranging from 0.19m to 0.28m, its irregularity derived its form as a series of parallel linear gullies, interpreted as wheel ruts. The only cultural object recovered from its fill was the fragment from the cutting edge of a polished flint axe head of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The evidence overall suggested that this feature was a prehistoric hollow way leading from the settlement to the south west to the coast and

coastal flats to the north. Its alignment, which it shared with that of the segmented ditches exposed to the east and south, again suggested that the land had been divided schematically over a large area.

Two small pits or post-holes (150 & 152) were also exposed in the area. Neither of their colluvial fills (149 & 151 respectively) contained any cultural material. Their shallowness (0.11m and 0.16m) suggested they had been severely truncated, and they can only be associated tenuously with the Bronze Age occupation activity on the basis of their proximity to the hollow way.

Features of the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age (*c*. 1150 – *c*. 600 BC)

The results of combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis

Only a single potsherd (from 1252) specifically dated to this period was recovered, and was not considered to be statistically/interpretively significant.

The archaeological features

BSF-EX-15 (western industrial unit area)

(Plan Fig. 4 and Fig.9 for [Pit 1253] section Fig.34)

Three sherds, including the one discussed, were recovered from 1252, the fill of a large pit (1253), the others being more generically dated to the earlier Middle Bronze Age.

Features of the Late Iron Age and Roman-British period (*c*. 50 BC – *c*. AD 200)

The results of combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis

Very little ceramic material with this date-range was recovered during the investigation, with seventeen sherds representing only 2.3 of the sherd total. Most of the sherds were intrusive in Mid Bronze Age contexts, with only two Mid Roman-period sherds probably being contemporary with the features in which they occurred (CRN 240, a large rectilinear pit, and CRN 1304, an elongated oval pit). Of the remainder, four dated to the Late Iron Age (*c*.50 BC-*c*.AD 25) and eleven dated to the Roman Conquest period (*c*. AD 25-75).

In the context of the large amount of archaeological features and ceramic material from the site dating to between *c*. 1550 and *c*. 1350 BC, some 1400 years earlier, the paucity of the Late Iron Age and Roman-period material is indicative of very low-level occupation activity

on the site during this period. This contrasts markedly with many other settlement sites on the levels, where previously occupied Late Bronze/Early Iron Age settlement sites were often reoccupied in the Late Iron Age, many surviving into the Early Roman period.

The archaeological features

BSF-EX-15 (western industrial unit area)

(Plan Fig. 4)

Pit 1304 **(Plan Fig.12 section Fig. 39)** was oval in plan, 1.31m long on an approximate north-south axis, 0.73m wide and 0.35m deep. Its fill (1303) consisted of mid grey, red-tinged clay silt, the red tinge being derived from degradation of the very large amount of burnt daub inclusions. It lay in close proximity to three similar pits (1306, 1308 & 1310) containing industrial waste materials and of a type identifying them as of Mid-Bronze Age type (see 'the industrial pit cluster' above). However, along with a single generic Mid-Bronze Age sherd, the oval pit contained two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman Period manufacture (*c*. AD 25-*c*.175), and the additional presence of iron hammer scale (the product of iron smithing), identifying this feature as chronologically separated from the adjacent features, and probably indicative of small-scale (and short-lived) industrial activity on the site.

BSMS(S)-15, eastern area

(Plan Fig. 6)

In the eastern part of this area a relatively straight, narrow, shallow, north-south aligned ditch (23) was exposed **(Plan Figs 23, 24 and 25)**. Six slots were cut through its colluvial fill (22), from which two potsherds with a date-range of *c*.50 BC-*c*. AD 50 were recovered. Some 800m to the west, part of a 0.79-wide, 0.51m-deep ditch (82) was exposed running immediately adjacent and parallel to a recut Bronze Age ditch (90/80). Its colluvial fill produced four potsherds, three of Late Iron Age/Early Roman period date, the date of the latest being *c*.AD100-*c*.150

BSMS(S)-15, western area

(Plan Fig. 5)

One rather enigmatic feature, an approximately 17.5m-long, 2.45m-wide and 0.47m deep pit (241) was exposed in the northern part of this area, where in cut a Bronze Age ditch (235). Its homogenous fill of clay-silt produced occasional fragments of animal bone and a single potsherd, possibly intrusive dating to the mid Roman period (*c*.AD 125/150-175). The dating of this feature was therefore problematic, as was its function, and it can only be provisionally allocated to this period.

Features of the medieval period (*c.* 1225 – *c.* 1275)

The results of combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis

As with the previously discussed group, the paucity of medieval potsherds was notable, as only five (less than one percent of the total) being recovered. None were considered to be contemporary with the features in which they occurred, and all fell within the relatively narrow date-range of *c*. 1225-*c*.1275, pointing to extremely low levels of occupation activity.

The archaeological features

No features dating to this period were identified on the site.

Post-medieval period

BSMS(S)-15, western area (Plan Fig. 5)

The results of combined date-based pottery and context-based analysis

The small amount of pottery recovered from a deep and extensive ditch (see below) was indicative of low levels of occupation activity on the site, which, even if frequent, was transient and not related to close-proximity settlement.

The archaeological features

One large, approximately east-west, then north-south aligned ditch (237) **(Plan Fig.18)** was clearly part of a rectangular ditch arrangement, probably with the dual purpose of drainage and as a boundary marker, was investigated near the northern edge of this area. It was on average 1.32m wide and was 0.69m deep, with a colluvial clay-silt fill (236), from which four potsherds with a date-range of 1700-1750 were retrieved. Again, a low level of agriculturally related occupation activity was evident, in this case related to land management in terms of delineation and drainage.

6) Conclusions

Initial appraisal of the archaeological remains exposed during the removal of top and subsoil indicated that they had been much truncated by previous agricultural activity, presumably mechanical ploughing undertaken during the last hundred years or so, meaning that only the more deeply buried archaeological features had survived. Consequently the investigation focussed on what were necessarily basal remains.

It was noted during subsequent specialist analysis that the largest group (50%) of diagnostic potsherd recovered from those remains were dated to the Middle Bronze Age date (*c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC), with the next largest groups being made up of less diagnostic material with the broader date-range of *c*.1550-*c*.1150 BC (40%) and *c*.1550-*c*.600 BC (4%). In addition, only vanishingly small amounts of diagnostic sherds (actually only one sherd) could be dated with certainly to the period *c*.1150-*c*.600 BC, the ceramic evidence overall suggesting that the great majority of the undiagnostic pot dated to the earlier period of *c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC.

The archaeological evidence accumulated during the four productive phases of investigation therefore indicated that, along with the site as a whole, the western part of the development site was subject to intensive settlement activity during that period. Here, the remains of a circular hut and associated post holes, pits and ditches provided evidence that a Bronze Age settlement of the same date-range previously exposed between 50m and 150 to the north extended this far south, and was therefore of considerable size.

Two groups of pits, separated by a distance of 230m, contained industrial waste materials, almost certainly derived from pottery production, which had clearly been deliberately disposed of separately (burnt flint and charcoal in some pits, scorched daub and charcoal in others). The reasons for this, which can only be guessed at over at this distance of time, were surmised to indicate either a dual and chronologically separated production process or a ritual procedure or possibly both.

The scattered presence of pits of varying sizes in the area east and north of the circular hut attested to the widespread nature of Middle Bronze Age occupation activity, especially as six contained fragments from either one, two or three complete or near-complete vessels that had apparently been deliberately buried, with the remains of other near-complete vessels occurring in many of the ditch fills.

The widespread, complex and multiphase nature of the Middle Bronze Age ditch system was

perhaps the most impressive feature on the site. The ditches were in nearly all cases excavated in the form of very elongated intercutting segments, which varied in width and depth. Parts of such ditches, which were cut in a predominantly north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east rectilinear arrangement were exposed in all areas subject to investigation, indicating that a ditch enclosed field system had been established over an area in excess of four hectares. A section of a rutted hollow way exposed on the norther margin of the site was also north-east to south-west aligned and probably provided access to the coast and coastal flats for the settlement's inhabitants.

The ditches were more numerous in the area adjacent to the remains of the circular hut, where many of the ditches converged and had been subjects to much modification in the form of scouring (re-cutting), extension and replacement, this seemingly taking place over a period of some two hundred years. The presence of pits connected to ditches by shallower gullies, along with the ditches' segmented structure, able to drain water away to avoid flooding and to conserve it in times of drought, pointed to a sophisticated system of water and land management.

It is proposed that the great extent and formal, predominantly rectilinear arrangement of this system, along with the long-term maintenance and modification that it required, represented a massive investment of time, energy, resources and organisational ability for the inhabitants of the Middle Bronze Age settlement. Of particular note was the date-range of the remains (*c*.1550-*c*.1350 BC), which, to the knowledge of the present writer, identifies them as the earliest known examples of a major innovation in land management in the immediate area, and which eventually led to much larger-scale colonisation and expanded agricultural and/or grazing activity on what had been boggy and unworkable land. Indeed, this date-range is early for this phenomenon in southern England generally, although a very few earlier examples are known on the lighter and more easily worked soils of Thanet, some seven kilometres to the east, where a field system dating to *c*.1900 BC to *c*.1680 BC has been identified (Barclay, Stevens and Wyles 2007, 2-3).

The period during which these measures were undertaken preceded by a rapid climatic deterioration, when cereal cultivation became less reliable as the population continued to increase, and as much low-lying, resource-rich land to the north was progressively lost to marine encroachment (Darvill 1987, 127-8, Coles 1998, 45-81). Against this background it

can be proposed that this innovation in land management allowed formerly marginal land to become productive and for the later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age population to continue to increase in the face of this challenge.

7) Environmental potential

No anaerobically preserved environmental samples were recovered from the site, but a total of fourteen charcoal-rich deposits were sampled; it is recommended that they are assessed them for the potential of any carbonised or semi-carbonised organic remains within them. The samples are as follows:

BSF-WB-15

Sample 1 Context 104 in Pit 106, 1 bag

Sample 2 Context 107 in Pit 108, 1 bag

BSF-15-EX

Sample 1 Context 1228, 2 bags

Sample 2 Context 1224, 3 bags

Sample 3 Context 1293, 1 bag

Sample 4 Context 1303, 1 bag

Sample 5 Context 1305, 1 bag

Sample 6 Context 1307, 2 bags

Sample 7 Context 1309, 1 bag

BSMS (15)-EX

Sample 1 Context 43 in Pit 42, 2 bags

Sample 2 Context 38 in Pit 39, 2 bags

Sample 3 Context 34 in Pit 35, 2 bags

Sample 4 Context 36 in Pit 37, 2 bags

Sample 5 Context 143 in Pit 145, 1 bag

8) Recommendations

There are no recommendations for further work excepting the recommendations made above regarding the environmental samples and those regarding the pottery made below.

9) Acknowledgements

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10) Appendices

i) Pottery assemblage (by N. Macpherson-Grant)

Assessment

Introduction

Pottery was recovered from 3 separately-coded phases of work – BSF-WB-15 (75 sherds weighing 2kgs.243gms), BSF-EX-15 (91 sherds, 689gms) and BSMS(S)-15 (575 sherds, 5kgs.011gms). The overall assemblage (741 sherds, 7kgs.943gms) was multi-period in content with Early Prehistoric, Later Prehistoric and Historic Period pottery recorded. Of these, the Early Prehistoric (principally Early Bronze Age) is slimly represented but, in terms of a Beaker presence, confirms the likelihood signposted by the less obvious earlier 2007-8 Blacksole material. The Historic Period (Late Iron Age-Roman and post-Roman) component is equally slim – compared with the larger 2007-8 assemblage. Here, again as with the latter series of excavations, Later Prehistoric MBA-type material is predominant. Much of it is rather fragmentary, partly as a bi-product of MBA manufacturing trends, partly because of subsequent land-use attrition during the post-Prehistoric period. Despite this overall trend a number of MBA-dated contexts produced reasonably large individual sherds or restorable part-profiles.

Early Prehistoric period

Early Bronze Age (EBA) - c.2100-1500 BC

Only the multi-period mix from *Context Interface 7 and 8* categorically produced EBA pottery – with 6 fairly small sherds from the same comb-impressed Beaker, a further 8 small probable Beaker bodysherds and 4 sherds from the same probable Collared Urn. The Beaker material is made in mixed-temper grog and sparse flint fabrics, is fairly thin-walled and with dual-tone black internally, buff or orange-red externally, firing colours. The definite Beaker element is from the lower body of a zone-decorated vessel, its rather crudely applied decoration suggesting a ‘Middle’-style Beaker (Gibson 1986, 32-3) datable to between c.2100-1900 BC. The Urn fragments appear to be from a fairly large-diameter thick-walled vessel, are similarly dual-tone fired but with a fairly typical more coarsely grog tempered fabric. Although the Urn sherds are split and have suffered some unifacial abrasion, none of this material is radically worn. Since Urns begin to appear around c.2000 BC, the overall

condition of this material *could* suggest that it is all broadly contemporary. However, the clearly mixed range of ceramic from *Interface 7 and 8* (including Early Roman and Medieval) tends to undermine this possibility and a broader date for the Urn fragments, within their currency range of c.2000-1500 BC, has to be applied. The likely placement for the Beaker indicates an on-site presence early within the first quarter of the second millennium BC, the Urn perhaps arriving somewhat later.

Two other small and only slightly plain bodysherds *may* belong in this phase – a probable Beaker element from *Context 122* and a *probable* Urn fragment from *Context 1202*. The latter could also be Late Neolithic Grooved Ware but there is no other ceramic evidence to substantiate – and an EBA date is preferred initially.

Later Prehistoric period

This overall period is the main site activity-phase represented. A total of 660 sherds of flint-tempered pottery of this general date was recorded from 74 contexts – of which only 54 are likely to be either intrusive into Early Prehistoric horizons/features or, mostly, residual in Historic Period contexts. Most of these are single sherd entities derived from re-distributed background scatters. However, the larger clusters from *Interface 7 and 8* (13 sherds), *Contexts 113* (27) and *162* (6) represent more specific issues in the sense that the quantities from the first two, although either un-stratified or residual, do indicate derivation from specific features in the context's immediate locale and disturbed by later activity. Those from *Context 162*, together with elements from a few other contexts, have allocation problems which are discussed below.

Of the bulk, the majority is of MBA type, 628 sherds, variably thick-walled, frequently - but not always - crudely finished and mostly fairly profusely tempered with predominantly coarse but sometimes fine flint fillers. Based on available characteristics – 316 sherds have been allocated to the Middle Bronze Age and 312 rather more broadly to the Mid Bronze and Mid-Bronze-Late Bronze Age transition.

Middle Bronze Age (MBA) – c.1550-1350 BC

Material of this definite or probable date was recorded from –

Contexts 24, 83, 86, 105, 111, 121, 125, 135, 154, 155, 162, 177, 185, 210, 246, 1204, 1214, 1216 and *1226*.

Of these, *Contexts 24, 86, 121* and *1214* produced fairly large assemblages of between 25-89 sherds, with the remainder mostly less than 10 sherds each. Ten of these contexts contained examples of conjoining or same-vessel elements stemming from undisturbed contemporary discard deposits. Overall, there are 15 examples of diagnostic elements. Amongst these, coarsewares predominate – rims and part-profiles from large jars, mostly barrel-shaped but including 2 bucket forms and one with a long shallowly curving inward-sloping neck and flat top. Some are decorated with single horizontal rows of finger-tipping, mostly externally just below the rim or lower, on the shoulder panel. One has crude 'pie-crusting' of its rim top, others are plain. One has a post-firing hole pierced through its body wall, just below the rim. Several have applied finger-tip decorated horizontal cordons. Noteworthy amongst these – are a complete or near-complete barrel-jar profile from *Context 121*, another rather fragmentary example from *24* which appears to unusually have two overlapping rows of finger-tipping on its shoulder panel. Again unusually, a barrel jar rim from *246* has internal finger-tipping just inside the rim.

In addition, a number of small-diameter coarseware tubs – all apparently rather flaring-bodied, up from the base, with slightly inwardly curving rims – as with the complete profile from *Context 155.* There are also 3 examples of vessels with offset shoulders in classic Globular Urn style – one on a fineware and two on more coarsely tempered sub-fineware vessels. Most of the above are reasonably well-paralleled amongst vessels from the Kimpton, Hampshire MBA cemetery (Dacre and Ellison 1981), the smaller jar and tub forms to some degree from Channel Tunnel Rail Link assemblages (Morris 2006, Fig.3.3a) and from a number of other regional assemblages. Rather more interesting, and regionally unusual, is a cluster of same-vessel bodysherds from *Context 7 and 8*. These have random but frequently close-set finger-tip impressions externally – a motif that occurs fairly frequently on urns from the Ardleigh cemetery Essex (Brown 1999, eg. Figs. 68-9, 114, 118) – and the first personally recorded by this analyst from this county. The implication of cross-Estuary contact is obvious but, technically, might require greater confirmation.

Mid Bronze-Late Bronze Age transition (MBA-LBA) – c.1350-1150 BC

Material of this probable or near-definite date was recorded from:

Contexts 3, 7 and 9, 18, 32, 65, 70, 75, 79, 80, 83, 85, 89, 93, 100, 104, 105, 114, 115, 116, 118, 124, 128, 144, 151, 160, 164, 179, 180, 201, 205, 215, 221, 229, 234, 1206, 1208, 1228, 1252, 1258 and *1274*.

Of these, *Contexts 70, 89, 104, 116* and *205* contained relatively large assemblages of between 20-40 sherds. Despite this and a fair number of same-vessel equations from amongst these, very few produced diagnostic elements. In addition, the remaining contexts mostly contained only rather scrappy bodysherd material. As a result, and since both the MBA and MBA-LBA periods tend to produce superficially similar coarsely tempered material, a broader dual-period date bracket has had to be applied. It is quite likely that some of the above material is of MBA date – and an aspect that can be defined during future pre-publication analysis.

However, as with the previous 2007-8 work, a few contexts – *83, 89, 105, 124* and *128* - also contained mixed-temper fabrics with both flint and grog fillers. Recent work on assemblages from the Channel Tunnel Rail Link project indicated that a specific hallmark of MBA-LBA transition assemblages was the presence of mixed-temper fabrics (Morris *op.cit.***00**). Although the recovered sherd total is only 18, the latter point and, here per context, the accompanying contemporary-looking coarseware elements, does indicate the likelihood of a site-presence during this period. The associated formal elements are low – a sub-fineware jar base from *Context 105* and a part-profile of a finely gritted and produced bowl from *70*. A few other elements that may belong in this potential period are rather ambiguous – mostly small simple-rimmed sherds that could equally well belong in either period.

One of the key issues stemming from the adjacent 2007-8 excavations is that it produced clear evidence of two prehistoric enclosures both producing MBA-type pottery. Full-scale pre-publication analysis of the fairly large body of material from them has still to be undertaken. At the time, despite a useful range of formal material, there was insufficient to adequately confirm whether both were MBA or one was of Earliest Iron Age (EIA) date. The presence of it in the current work, albeit rather slimly, raises the same question again. Either the construction and use of these enclosures occurred as chronologically contiguous events or they were radically separate. For the time being, the combined evidence from the 2007-8 and 2015 Blacksole Farm archaeological work indicates three distinct ceramic trends – one characteristic of the MBA period normally allocated to between c.1550-1350 BC, one characteristic of the MBA/LBA transition influence, normally datable to between c.1350-1150 BC – and one of Earliest Iron Age date. In the current absence of any radiocarbon dates – and prior to further detailed inter-context analysis - both MBA-type trends are, initially, conceived of as being broadly contemporary and arguably dating to between **c.1450-1250 BC**.

Uncertainly allocated Later Prehistoric material

Five contexts - *126, 162, 176, 1222* and *1252* - produced formal elements with allocation problems, and a further 11 only small, mostly single-figure quantities whose available manufacturing characteristics were too multi-period to be more specific than to place them, mostly, somewhere between c.1500-600 BC. Many of these may well be of MBA-type date, including 2-3 rims scraps. However a few pieces from *Contexts 162* and *1252* are atypical - including a fragment from a thin-walled vessel with a curving everted rim. These could easily be placed into either the LBA or EIA. Allocation to the latter period would be in line with the definite EIA presence recorded from the 2007-8 work which, based on the presence of red-finished finewares is, broadly, datable to between **c.900-600 BC**.

Historic Period

Late Iron Age-Mid Roman – c.50 BC- AD 175

Specifically *late Iron Age*-type, pre-Conquest AD, 'Belgic'-style pottery is represented by 4 sherds, one each from *Contexts 22* and *28*, two from *Context 81*. Those from the first two are rim elements – one from a jar with a curving everted rim in a mixed grog and flint-tempered fabric, the other from a moderate-sized rather simple-rimmed purely grog-tempered jar. The latter (from *28*) may be intrusive into a Later Prehistoric context. The two small grog-tempered bodysherds from *81* are fairly heavily worn and residual in an Early Roman context. All are rather heavily worn and *may* all be derived from manuring scatters – or at least derived their condition from subsequent agricultural activity in the area. All can be broadly placed between **c.50 BC- AD 25**.

Transitional Conquest-period (c. AD 25-75) and Early Roman-period pottery was recovered from *Contexts Interface 7 and 8, 80-81, 113, 154, 1303* and *1816*. Most are single sherd recoveries except for 5 from *113*. Those from *80, 154* and *1216* are intrusive into Later Prehistoric contexts, the example from *1303* is residual in a probable Mid Roman context. Most of this material is heavily abraded except that from *113*, which *may* also be intrusive – but if not, the relevant feature is likely to date to between c. AD 50-100. The latest-dated sherd from *81* is small but near-fresh and from one of the few contexts which, together with *113*, are likely to represent contemporary *in situ* activity - arguably between c. AD 75-150. Overall the range of wares recovered is slim – mostly better-made Conquest-period grog-tempered wares, 1-2 broadly contemporary Canterbury-type fine sandy wares, the odd Romanising native grog-tempered and one Canterbury sandy ware element.

Only two *Mid Roman* sherds were recorded – one each from *Contexts 240* and *1303*. Both are fairly small bodysherds from jars - one in Canterbury grey sandy ware, the other in grog-tempered Native Coarse Ware with sparse flint inclusions. The former, from *240,* has a crisp fracture and is hard-fired and is almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. That from *1303* is fairly hard-fired and possibly lightly scorched. It is slightly worn and *may* stem from a similarly contemporary context. No Roman material later than **c. AD 175/200** was recorded.

Early Medieval-Post-Medieval – c.AD 1100-1750

An MBA-dated context, *154,* also contained two rather worn intrusive bodysherds from a vessel of probable *Early Medieval* date. It was made in a fairly sandy fabric containing sparse flint and traces of leached-out shell tempering that does not occur regularly among eastern Kentish Early Medieval-Medieval assemblages - and its allocation is a little uncertain. However, the general fabric type, its thinnish body wall and fairly hard-fired oxidised surfaces suggests a date within the twelfth century AD – possibly the second half. Their condition and size suggest inclusion in agricultural manure spreads.

Three contexts – *Interface 7 and 8, 236* and *1238* each produced a single sherd of *Medieval* pottery. All are Canterbury area products, the latter two in Tyler Hill sandy ware, the first in Canterbury-type shell-tempered ware. All are datable to the **mid-thirteenth century**. Those from *236* and *1238* are fairly small and heavily worn and – although that from *236* is residual in Post-Medieval context – both are the sort of material that could easily have received their condition via, again, inclusion in agricultural manuring spreads. The element from *7 and 8* however is larger, a moderate-sized rim sherd from a fairly large-diameter pan. Although rather chipped its generally fairly good condition and size suggests derivation from a specific feature rather than from a ploughsoil.

A single context, *236*, produced 3 sherds of *Post-Medieval* pottery. These include bodysherds from a Wealden-type plate or dish, another from a similar vessel in Kentish red earthenware and a small scrap from Nottingham-Derby iron-slipped stoneware mug or small tankard. None are seriously worn and may all derive from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. Their similar condition suggests a discard date between **c. AD 1700-1750**.

Recommendations

1. As with the Recommendations suggested for the 2007-8 work, most technically diagnostic pottery elements should be drawn for publication.

2. The overall 2007-8 and 2008 assemblages should be double-checked for mixed-temper MBA/LBA transition type fabrics – primarily to confirm (assuming no suitable C14 samples were taken from the relevant contexts) whether they come from the same enclosure phase or are un-related to the latter and are from another enclosure or features of later date.

3. It is strongly recommended that the material from all SWAT-associated Blacksole excavations be sent to Dr.Barbara McNee for analysis and subsequent production of a publication report.

ii) Index: context-based pottery quantification and dating catalogue

Primary quantification: 741 sherds (weight: 7943gms)

Period codes employed:

EP = Early Prehistoric

LN = Late Neolithic

EBA = Early Bronze Age

LP = Later Prehistoric

MBA = Middle Bronze Age

MBA>MBA/LBA= Mid>Mid-Late Bronze Age transition

EIA = Earliest Iron Age

LIA = Late Iron Age

ER = Early Roman

MR = Mid Roman

EM = Early Medieval

M = Medieval

PM = Post-Medieval

Pottery-based context dating:

Contexts marked 'BSF-WB-15'

Context: 105 - 3 sherds (weight : 26gms)
3 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range; **same vessel**)
Comment : Moderate-sized thin-walled coarseware jar bodysherds, near-fresh – from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 111 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)
1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)
Comment : Small slightly worn coarseware bodysherd – need not be residual

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 114 - 3 sherds (weight : 12gms)
3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **same vessel**)
Comment : Small near-fresh coarseware jar bodysherds – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 121 - 58 sherds (weight : 2132gms)
58 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **same vessel**)
Comment : Most are body and rim sherds forming very fragmented part-profile of very crudely-produced large cordoned barrel-shaped storage-jar. Sherd flakes and small-large sherds, slightly worn but very definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 122 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)
1 **probable** LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD range; **but could be EP**)
Comment : Small bodysherd, oxidised with a black core – could be Early Prehistoric but grog content des not automatically suggest Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Allocation tentative. Only slightly worn – need not be residual
Likely date : Uncertain – if not Early Prehistoric or MBA – pssibly between c.50 BC-75 AD

Context: 124 - 4 sherds (weight : 38gms)
1 MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)
3 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC range; **3 same vessel**)
Comment : Three small same-vessel coarseware bodysherds, one moderate-sized fineware class bodysherd, latter with some unifacial wear, otherwise all near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 126 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)
1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range; **same vessel**)
Comment : One rim sherd, one body, fineware class vessel, fairly worn.
Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 128 - 3 sherds (weight : 20gms)
2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **same vessel**)
1 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC range)
Comment : All small-fairly small bodysherds. Allocations on basis of temper type but all only slightly worn and should all be contemporary.
Likely date : Probably 1350-1150 BC

B. *Contexts marked 'BSF-EX-15'*

Context: 1202 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)
1 EP grog-tempered ware (LNGW or EBA Urn preferences; c.2800-2300 or 2000-1500 BC alternatives)

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1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA-EIA range, c.1550-600 BC)
Comment : First entry is fairly small, has a single incised groove and oxidised surfaces with a coarse hackly black core. It is only slightly worn, Second entry is a worn scrap and may well be intrusive.
Likely date : Uncertain – *possibly* c.2000-1500 BC or LN

Context: 1204 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)
1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC range)
Comment : Fairly small thick-walled coarseware bodysherd, fairly fresh – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1206 - 7 sherds (weight : 42gms)
7 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **2 x same vessels**)
Comment : Mostly small, one moderate-sized, bodysherds –chipped or only slightly worn. A thin-walled fineware and a thicker-walled coarseware represented. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1208 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)
2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Bodysherds, one flake, one small, fairly worn – should be residual.
Likely date : Residual

Context: 1214 - 25 sherds (weight : 309gms)
25 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC range; **3-4 x same vessels**)
Comment : Mostly fairly small, few moderate-fairly large sized, bodysherds – including conjoining elements from a coarseware jar with decorated cordon. One-two elements flaked or slightly worn, most relatively fresh and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1216 - 10 sherds (weight : 65gms)
9 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **2-3 same vessel**)
1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)
Comment : MBA material fragmentary but including at least 3 moderate-sized elements, one fairly worn and lightly re-fire, two near-fresh. Some small elements more worn and probably residual in-context, rest should be from a contemporary context. ER element small and highly worn and probably intrusive.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1218 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)
1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range)
Comment : Small fineware bodysherd, near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 1222 - 4 sherds (weight : 14gms)
4 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range; **2 same vessel**)

Comment : Small-fairly small sherds including one rim fragment, some wear but probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 1226 - 14 sherds (weight : 75gms)
14 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC range)
Comment : Worn flakes, small-moderate sized bodysherds from thick-walled jars. All rather worn but need not be residual.
Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1228 - 3 sherds (weight : 21gms)
3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **2 same vessel**)
Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherds, 1-2 chipped, otherwise only slightly worn – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1232 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)
1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range)
Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 1238 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)
Comment : Small bodysherd, moderate bifacial wear.
Likely date : Residual or intrusive

Context: 1251 - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)
2 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range)
Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherds.
Likely date : *Probably* residual

Context: 1252 - 3 sherds (weight : 32gms)
1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC)
1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range)
1 LBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1150-600 BC)
Comment : Difficult small assemblage. First entry is fairly small, a fineware rim, near-fresh and probably from a Globular Urn or MBA/LBA bowl. Second is a plain profusely gritted coarseware jar bodysherd, fairly thick-walled but moderately worn – and could easily be from any of the periods indicated. The last entry is a moderate-sized sherd from a thin-walled coarseware jar with a slightly everted rim. Its form is atypical of MBA-type coarsewares. .
Likely date : Uncertain – *possibly* between c.1150-600 BC

Context: 1258 - 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)
1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, some slight unifacial damage – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1274 - 5 sherds (weight : 25gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, all rather worn.
Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1288 - 1 sherd (weight : 14gms)
1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range)
Comment : Moderate-sized fineware class bodysherd, moderately worn but need not be residual.
Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 1301 - 5 sherds (weight : 29gms)
5 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC range)
Comment : Small-moderate sized coarseware and fineware bodysherds, all fairly thin-walled, one chipped, one with slight unifacial wear – otherwise near-fresh and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 1303 - 3 sherds (weight : 18gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA?LBA transition preference range, c.1550-1150/600 BC)
1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered sandy ware (c.25-50/75 AD *probably*)
1 MR grog-tempered sandy Native Coarse Ware (sub-sintered, c.125/150-175 AD)
Comment : First entry small and worn and residual in-context. Second – small and moderately worn and also probably residual in-context. MR element fairly small, only moderately worn – and *possibly* from an undisturbed *contemporary* deposit.
Likely date : *Probably* c.150-200 AD

A. *Contexts marked 'BSMS(S)-15'*

Context: 3 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)
1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small coarseware bodysherd, fairly worn but need not be residual
Likely date : If not residual - between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: Interface between 7 and 8 - 33 sherds (weight : 223gms)
4 LN or EBA-type grog-tempered ware (slight preference EBA Urn, c.2800/2000-1500 BC; **2 x same vessels**)
6 EBA flint and grog-tempered Beaker ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis; **same vessel**)
8 *probable* EBA flint and grog-tempered Beaker ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)
13 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **4 same vessel**)
1 ER *probable* Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300-1350/1375 AD emphasis)
Comment : Mixed inter-period assemblage, mostly small-moderate sized elements. The definite Beaker element consists of only moderately worn bodysherds from the near the base of a comb-decorated Beaker, the remaining Beaker elements are undecorated and scrappy but likely as Beaker, the EBA Urn elements include 2 same vessel elements that are split but only moderately worn their manufacturing trends suggesting EBA Urn rather than LN Grooved Ware. The MBA component is fragmentary but includes 4 sherds from the same vessel with,

probably, unusual multi-finger tip impressed decoration. The ER element is a viable possibility, the Medieval sherd chipped and only moderately worn.
Likely date : Range – c.2000 BC-1400 AD

Context: Interface between 7 and 9 - 4 sherds (weight : 8gms)
4 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **same vessel**)
Comment : Small worn bodysherd scraps.
Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 18 - 2 sherds (weight : 41gms)
2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **same vessel**)
Comment : Moderate-sized coarseware boodysherds, only slightly worn and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 22 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)
2 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog and flint-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25 AD; **same vessel**)
Comment : Small rim sherds, conjoining, moderate unifacial wear.
Likely date : If not intrusive, between c.50 BC-50 AD

Context: 24 - 89 sherds (weight : 1131gms)
89 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **? parts 2 vessels**)
Comment : Predominantly small-moderate sized elements, with a smaller quantity of fairly large sherds all from, probably, part of two rather fragmentary coarseware jars. Variable wear-pattern, many elements split, some with heavy unifacial damage, remainder less worn but frequently with chipped and burring edges. One jar decorated just below rim with finger-tipping, the other with atypical 2-row (forming a single band) finger-tipping on upper body/shoulder. Although from a contemporary discard deposit – condition suggests partial exposure – and possibly some secondary disturbance - before final seal
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 28 - 2 sherds (weight : 29gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA-plus preference, c.1550/1000-50 BC emphasis)
1 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware c.50-0BC/25 AD emphasis)
Comment : LP element moderate-sized and only slightly worn – LIA element again moderate-sized but fairly heavily worn oa. Latter *may* be intrusive.
Likely date : Probably LP

Context: 32 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)
1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Fairly small coarseware bdysherd, heavy unifacial wear but need not be residual.
Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 65 - 8 sherds (weight : 22gms)
8 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, only slightly worn and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 70 - 40 sherds + scraps (weight : 133gms)

40 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **same vessel**)
Comment : Predominantly scraps and small elements with a few obviously conjoining larger fairly small rim and body sherds from a small fine thin-walled hemispherical bowl with a *probably* reconstructable profile. All fairly fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 75 - 3 sherds (weight : 4gms)
3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small bodysherd scraps, all moderately worn – but need not be residual
Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 79 - 3 sherds (weight : 22gms)
3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Two small, one moderate-sized, bodysherds – all heavily abraded bifacially.
Likely date : Residual

Context: 80 - 4 sherds (weight : 33gms)
3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (slight MBA preference, c.1550-1350/1150 BC range)
1 LIA-ER fine sandy ware (c.25-50/75 AD *probably*; **intrusive**)
Comment : Small-fairly small MBA-type bodysherds, one thick-walled and fairly worn – edges and unifacially. However C1 AD bodysherd, although moderate-sized very heavily abraded overall – and should be intrusive.
Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 81 - 4 sherds (weight : 15gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)
2 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25/50 AD)
1 ER Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis)
Comment : All small bodysherds, wear-pattern distinctly chronology graded – latest element near-fresh.
Likely date : c.100-150 AD

Context: 83 - 14 sherds (weight : 479gms)
11 MBA-type flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **2 x same vessels**)
3 ? MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC; **same vessel - ? = Context 89**)
Comment : Few small, mostly moderate-large sized sherds – the MBA element including one pseudo off-set shoulder sherd – all near-fresh r nly slightly worn. MBA/LBA-type mixed-temper sherds are markedly more worn and, as with *Context 89*, quite possibly intrusive
Likely date : Uncertain – probably MBA (c.1550-1350 BC) with a potential MBA/LBA intrusion

Context: 85 - 7 sherds (weight : 38gms)
7 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range; **3 same vessel**)
Comment : Small-fairly small sherds, mostly carseware bodysherds biut cnjoining elements from sub-fineware simple-rimmed jar. Most near-fresh and all from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 86 - 35 sherds (weight : 273gms)
35 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **2 x same vessels**)
Comment : Mostly small but also some fairly large sherds – mostly body but also 3 rims including 6 conjoining elements from the same thick-walled storage-jar. Small quantity of smaller elements split and fragmentary but most sherds fairly fresh. From an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 89 - 35 sherds (weight : 252gms)
31 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (MBA preference c.1550-1350/1150 BC range; **2-3 x same vessels**)
4 ? MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC; **same vessel - ? = Context 83**) [probably derived from overcut into 83, from which sherds from same vessel were present].
Comment : Mostly fairly small-moderate-sized elements, 1-2 fairly large including one coarseware bodysherd with MBA-type off-set shoulder. Most flint-tempered elements fairly fresh. However the mixed-temper MBA/LBA-type sherds, all from the same vessel, are small, fairly heavily worn. The difference in wear degree is more than due to fabric type and these may be intrusive.
Likely date : Uncertain – probably MBA (c.1550-1350 BC) with a potential MBA/LBA intrusion

Context: 93 - 3 sherds (weight : 40gms)
3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (slight preference MBA, c.1550-1350/1150 BC emphasis)
Comment : All fairly small coarseware bodysherds, 2 thick-walled, all fairly worn.
Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 100 - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)
3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small bodysherds, includes one fineware element, split and one very worn rounding scrap.
Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 104 - 22 sherds (weight : 58gms)
22 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **2 x same vessels**)
Comment : Mostly small, a few moderate-sized, bodysherds. One-two rather more worn and probably residual in-context, rest near-fresh. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 105 - 21 sherds (weight : 106gms)
2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **same vessel**)
11 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC)
8 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC; **same vessel**)
Comment : MBA-type sherds are fairly small but from a thick-walled heavily flint-tempered storage-jar. Sherds are very worn compared with remainder of assemblage – and residual in-

context. Remainder of flint-tempered material contains a mix of small-moderate-sized bodysherds, some fairly worn, some near-fresh. The latter may well be contemporary with the MBA/LBA component – all moderate-sized fairly fresh elements from the same vessel. All from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1350-1150 BC or inter-period overlap

Context: 113 - 32 sherds (weight : 161gms)
27 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA transition preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)
4 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25-50/75 AD; **3 same vessel**)
1 LIA-ER fine sandy ware (c.25/50-75 AD probably)
Comment : All fairly small bodysherds – the prehistoric component generally more worn than Historic Period material. Five f the flint-tempered material are more bviusly coarsely tempered and of probable MBA type – remainder could be within the span indicated. Conquest-period AD sherds are moderately worn.
Likely date : If not intrusive – possibly c.50-100 AD

Context: 115 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)
2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small bodysherds, one fineware, one coarseware – both with moderate unifacial wear. Need not be residual.
Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 116 - 20 sherds (weight : 116gms)
20 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **3 same vessel**)
Comment : A few small, mostly fairly small-moderate-sized bodysherds – both coarseware and fineware elements. A few more worn suggesting residual in-context, remainder only slightly worn r near-fresh – latter includes conjoining fineware vessel elements. From an undisturbed contemporary deposit.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 118 - 6 sherds (weight : 178gms)
6 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (MBA preference, c.1550-1350/1150 BC emphasis; **3 same vessel**)
Comment : Two small scraps, 4 fairly large including conjoining same-vessel elements from a large-diameter fineware jar. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary cntext.
Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC or slightly later

Context: 123 - 3 sherds (weight : 2gms)
3 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-50 BC range)
Comment : Worn scraps.
Likely date : Residual

Context: 125 - 4 sherds (weight : 42gms)
4 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **3 same vessel**)
Comment : Fairly small-moderate sized bodysherds, some unifacial wear but probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC or slightly later

Context: 135 - 8 sherds (weight : 178gms)
5 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **3 same vessel**)

Comment : Most small and variably fragmentary bodysherds but including one large near-fresh jar rim sherd. From an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC or slightly later

Context: 144 - 5 sherds (weight : 32gms)
5 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **3-4 same vessel**)
Comment : Small body and rim scraps, fairly fresh – from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 151 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)
1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small coarseware bodysherd, bifacially worn.
Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 154 - 7 sherds (weight : 56gms)
4 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)
1 LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.25-50/75 AD)
2 probable ? Kentish EM coarse sandy ware with sparse flint (c.1100/1150-1200 AD emphasis *probably*; **same vessel**)
Comment : MBA elements are fairly small-moderate-sized, only moderately worn. Later-dated material fairly small and fairly highly worn – and probably intrusive.
Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 155 - 17 sherds (weight : 148gms)
17 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **9 same vessel**)
Comment : Rather fragmentary assemblage – mostly small sherds but same-vessel elements include 2 large conjoining sherds and base scraps forming complete profile small coarseware tub.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC or slightly later

Context: 158 - 6 sherds (weight : 25gms)
6 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **3 same vessel**)
Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, some splitting but only slightly worn or near-fresh. From an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 160 - 3 sherds (weight : 38gms)
3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : One small, two moderate-sized bdysherds – near-fresh – from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 162 - 9 sherds (weight : 92gms)
1 MBA-type flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)
6 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)
Comment : Mostly small elements but with 1-2 moderate-sized sherds, two decorated, one a rim. **An ambiguous assemblage**. Only one more worn small bodysherd looks MBA-type – and could be residual in-context, the remainder are near-fresh. Of the decorated and rim elements – two could be either an atypical MBA>MBA/LBA type or, possibly, Earliest Iron

Age. However one decorated element – in a similar fairly fresh condition as the majority has a thin narrow rib or cordon – which is more in keeping with MBA>MBA/LBA type assemblages.
Likely date : Uncertain – *possibly* between c.1350-1150 BC but could be later

Context: 164 - 4 sherds (weight : 41gms)
4 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **3 same vessel**)
Comment : Mostly small but also 1 moderate-sized bodysherds – unifacially worn, other face near-fresh. From an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 176 - 2 sherds (weight : 8gms)
1 LP flint-tempered (c.1550-1150 BC range)
1 LP flint-tempered (c.1350-600 BC range)
Comment : 1 worn small bodysherd, one near-fresh small rim sherd – both flint-tempered but with rather ambiguous manufacturing characteristics..
Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 177 - 2 sherds (weight : 22gms)
2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)
Comment : One small bdysherd, one moderate-sized decorated coarseware jar rim. Moderately worn but need not be residual.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 179 - 2 sherds (weight : 15gms)
2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Fairly small fragmenting coarseware bodysherds – but need not be residual
Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 180 - 14 sherds (weight : 30gms)
14 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **most same vessel**)
Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, fragmentary but fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary cntext.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 185 - 11 sherds (weight : 77gms)
11 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; **2 x same vessels**)
Comment : Small-moderate sized sherds, most body but including 2 tub-form rims and conjoining elements from an off-set shouldered jar. All near-fresh and from a contemporary discard deposit.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 201 - 14 sherds (weight : 67gms)
14 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **2 x same vessels**)
Comment : Small-fairly small elements including 1 re-fired and several fairly worn and residual in-context. Remainder fairly fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 205 - 37 sherds (weight : 368gms)
37 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; **2 x same vessels**)
Comment : Some small, mostly moderate-sized body and a few base elements, a few sherds with heavy unifacial damage, most only moderately worn. From a contemporary discard deposit.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 210 - 2 sherds (weight : 223gms)
2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)
Comment : One large base sherd, one moderate-sized decorated bodysherd. First fairly worn and *possibly* slightly residual in-context, other near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.
Likely date : c1550-1350 BC

Context: 215 - 4 sherds (weight : 14gms)
4 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small slightly worn bodysherds – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 221 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)
2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small slightly worn bodysherds – need not be residual
Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 229 - 4 sherds (weight : 19gms)
4 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small slightly worn bodysherds – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.
Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 234 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)
1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)
Comment : Small worn bodysherd.
Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 236 - 4 sherds (weight : 35gms)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)
1 PM ? Wealden-type fine pink-buff earthenware (c.1550/1600-1675 AD emphasis)
1 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1675/1700-1750 AD emphasis)
1 PM Notts/Derby stoneware, grey with iron slip (c.1670/1700-1780 AD emphasis)
Comment : Small-moderate sized elements – the Medieval sherd highly abraded and worn and residual in-context. The remaining PM elements are all slightly chipped but otherwise near-fresh and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context. Dating accmodates similar condition.
Likely date : Probably c.1700-1750 AD

Context: 240 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)
1 MR Canterbury grey sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small little worn bodysherd, possibly from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : If not intrusive/residual – c.150-200 AD

Context: 246 - 12 sherds (weight : 72gms)
12 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)
Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds, mostly body but including 1 rim from a coarseware jar with inner rim decorated – atypically - with finger-tipping. One bodysherd element is very seriously abraded overall and is either residual in-context or intrusive. Remaining elements fairly fresh and from a broadly contemporary discard depsit.
Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant 11.2015

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ii) Lithics

iii) Animal bone

iv) List of contexts

Context number *BSF-WB-15*	Context Type, plus sheet no. and drawing no.	Area	Description	Interpretation/ Function
100	Layer	BSF-WB-15	Mid-light brown	Top/plough soil.
101	Layer	"	Mid-light clay-silt	Subsoil
102	Nat deposit	"	Light yellow	Loess
103	Nat deposit	"	Orange-brown	Brickearth
104	Pit fill of [106], 1/1, 1/2	"	Primary	Charcoal-rich waste
105	Pit fill of [106], 1/1, 1/2	"	Secondary and top	Fired clay-rich waste 5 sherds, same vessel, c. 1550-600BC
106	Cut of pit, 1/1, 1/2	"	Circular	Rubbish pit
107	Fill of [108], 1/3, 1/4	"		Post hole
108	P'hole cut, 1/3, 1/4	"	Circular	Post hole
109	Fill of linear intersection, 3/18, 3/19, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22	"		Colluvial fill
110	Cut as above, 3/18, 3/19, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22	"		Ditch cut
111	Fill of linear intersection [113], 3/18, 3/19, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22	"	Top fill	Colluvial? 1 sherd, c. 1550-1350BC
112	Fill of linear intersection, 3/18, 3/19, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22 [113]	"	Lower fill	Colluvial

113	Cut of linear intersection, 3/18, 3/19, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22	"		Intersecting ditch cut
114	Fill of linear [115], 3/11, 3/12, 3/13	"	Single fill	Colluvial ditch fill 3 sherds, same vessel, c.1550-1150
115	Linear cut, 3/11, 3/12, 3/13, 3/18	"		Ditch
116	Linear fill of [117], 2/8, 2/9, 2/10	"	Single fill	Ditch/gully fill
117	Linear cut, 2/8, 2/9, 2/10, 3/18, 3/19, 3/20, 3/21, 3/22	"		Ditch/gully cut
118	Linear terminus fill of [119], 3/23, 3/24	"	Single fill	Ditch/gully terminus colluvial fill
119	Linear cut, 3/23, 3/24	"		Ditch/gully terminus cut
120	Linear fill of [121], 2/5, 2/6, 2/7, 4/33, 4/34, 5/35	"	Single fill	Ditch/gully colluvial fill, 58 sherds, same vessel, c. 1550-1350BC
121	Linear cut, 2/5, 2/6, 2/7, 4/33, 4/34, 5/35	"		Segmented ditch/gully cut, part of [125]/[131] ditch
122	Narrow linear fill [123], 1/14, 1/15, 1/17	"	Single fill	Gully colluvial fill, 1 sherds, resid, c.50BC-AD50
123	Cut of linear 1/14, 1/15, 1/17	"		Gully cut
124	Linear fill [125], 1/16, 1/17	"	Single fill	Gully colluvial fill, 4 sherds, 3 same vessel, c. 1350-1150
125	Linear cut, 1/16, 1/17, 5/35	"		Segmented ditch/gully cut, part

				of [121]/[131] ditch
126	Linear fill [127], 4/27, 4/28, 4/29	"	Single	Ditch/gully colluvial fill, 2 sherds, same vessel, c1550-600BC
127	Linear cut, 4/27, 4/28, 4/29	"		Gully/ditch cut
128	Terminus fill [129], 3/25, 3/26	"	Single	Ditch/gully terminus colluvial fill, 3 sherds, 2 same vessel, c.1350-1150BC
129	Terminus cut, 3/25, 3/26	"		Ditch/gully terminus cut
130	Linear fill [131]	"	Single	Colluvial fill of ditch/gully
131	Linear cut, 4/30, 4/31, 4/34, 5/35	"		Segmented ditch, part of [121]/[125] ditch
BSF-EX-15	BSF-EX-15	BSF-EX-15	BSF-EX-15	BSF-EX-15
1200	Layer	"	Mid-light brown	Top/plough soil = BSR-WB-15 CRN 100
1201	Layer	"	Mid-light clay-silt	Subsoil = BSR-WB-15 CRN 101
1202	Linear fill [1203], 1/23, 1/24	"	Single	Colluvial ditch fill, 2 sherds, 1 c. 2800 – 2300BC or c.2000-1550BC, 1 c.1550-600BC
1203	Linear cut, 2/22, 2/23, 2/24	"	Part of rectilinear ditch arrangement [1205], [1207], [1209], [1211], [1221], [1223]	Ditch/gully cut
1204	Fill of linear intersection [1205]	"	Single	Colluvial ditch fill, 1 sherds, c. 1550-1350BC, cut by [1221]
1205	Linear intersection cut,	"		Meets [1221] at 90 degrees

	3/37, 3/38			
1206	Fill of linear [1207]	"	Single	Colluvial ditch/gully fill, 7 sherds, 2 same vessel, c. 1550-1150BC
1207	Cut of linear, 1/25, 1/26, 1/27	"		Ditch cut
1208	Fill of linear [1209]	"	Single	Colluvial fill of ditch, 2 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
1209	Cut of linear, 3/39, 3/40, 3/41	"		Ditch cut
1210	Linear intersection fill	"	Single, cut by [1223]	Cut by [1223]at right angle
1211	Linear cut, 3/42, 3/43	"		Ditch cut
1212	Pit fill [1213]	"	Single	Unknown function
1213	Pit cut, 3/44, 3/45	"		Pit cut, unknown function
1214	Pit fill [1215]	"	Single	Prob rubbish pit? 25 sherds, 3 or 4 same vessel, c.1550-1350BC
1215	Pit cut, 1/28, 1/29	"		Cut for the above
1216	Pit fill [1217]	"	Single	Prob collvial rubbish pit fill, 10 sherds, 2-3 same vessel. C.1550-1350BC
1217	Pit cut, 2/30, 3/31, 2/32	"		Prob rubbish pit cut
1218	Pit fill [1219]	"	Single	Prob colluvial rubbish pit fill, 1 sherd, c.1550-600BC, prob 1550-1150
1219	Pit cut, 3/46, 3/47	"		Prob rubbish pit cut
1220	Linear fill [1221]	"	Single	Colluvial ditch fill

1221	Linear cut, 3/37, 3/38	"		Ditch cut, cuts 1204
1222	Linear fill [1223]	"	Single	Colluvial ditch fill, 4 sherds, 2 same vessel, c.1550-600BC
1223	Linear cut, 3/42, 3/43	"		Ditch cut, cuts [1210]
1224	Linear terminus fill [1225]	"	Single	Colluvial ditch terminus fill
1225	Linear terminus cut, 3/48, 3/49	"		Lobate terminus cut of round house eaves gully (assoc cut nos: 1263, 1265, 1296, 1292, 1227, post holes 1229, 1298, 1294, 1300, central pit 1302
1226	Fill of lobate terminus [1227]	"	Single	Colluvial fill of eaves gully, 14 sherds, c.1550-1350BC
1227	Cut of lobate terminus	"		Cut of roundhouse eaves gully
1228	Small pit fill [1229]	"	Single	Poss cremation pit fill, as contains burnt bone and charcoal, part of eaves gully, 3 sherds, 2 same vessel, c.1550-1150BC
1229	Cut off small pit	"		More probably re-used post holes, part of roundhouse structure
1230	Not excavated	"		Continuation of 1208/[1209] (linear) but waterlogged
1231	As above	"		As above
1232	Pit fill [1233]	"	Single, part of group [1235], [1237], [1251]	Rubbish pit fill, 1 sherd, c.1550-600BC
1233	Pit cut, 1/1, 1/2	"		Oval, shallow pit cut

1234	Pit/post-hole fill [1235]	"	Single, part of group as above	Small rubbish pit or post hole,
1235	Pit cut, 1/3, 1/4	"		Small oval pit/post hole cut
1236	Small pit or post hole fill [1237]	"	Single, part of group as above	Post hole fill
1237	Small pit/post-hole cut, 1/5, 1/6	"		Oval cut
1238	Pit fill [1239]	"	Single	Prob rubbish pit, 1 sherd, c.AD 1225-1275 (def residual)
1239	Pit cut, 2/33, 2/34	"		Large shallow oval pit (prob v. truncated)
1240	Post-hole fill [1241]	"	Single	Post-hole
1241	Post-hole cut, 2/35, 2/36	"	Cuts 1222	Circ post-hole cut
1242	Pit fill [1243]	"	Single	Colluvial fill of pit
1243	Pit cut, 3/50, 3/51	"		Rubbish? Pit cut, oval
1244	Pit fill [1245]	"	Single	Deep colluvial pit fill
1245	Pit cut, 3/52, 3/53	"		Sub-rect. Cut in plan Near 'V'-shape in section'
1246	Post-hole fill [1247]	"	Single	Post hole fill
1247	Post-hole cut, 4/54, 4/55	"		Circ., shallow post hole cut
1248	Post-hole fill [1249]	"	Single	Post-hole fill
1249	Post-hole cut, 4/56, 4/57	"		Circ., shaalow post-hole cut
1250	Pit fill [1251]	"	Single	Prob partly colluvial rubbish pit, 2 sherds, c.1550-600BC

1251	Pit cut, 4/58, 4/59	"		Sub rect., rubbish? pit cut
1252	Pit/disturbed area fill [1253]	"	Single	Prob. Rubbish pit fill, 3 sherds, c.1150-600BC
1253	Cut for the above, 1/7, 1/8	"	Near Pit [1233], Post-holes [1237], 1235]	Very irregular cut, amorphous shape
1254	Post pit fill [1255]	"	Single	With possible pipe, colluvial fill
1255	Post pit cut, 4/60, 4/61	"		Circ. Post-pit cut with indented base indicative of post impression
1256	Pit fill [1257]	"	Single	Colluvial fill
1257	Pit cut, 4/62, 4/63	"		Irreg oval in plan, poss clay extraction pit
1258	Pit fill [1259]	"	Single	Colluvial fill, 1 sherd, c.15550-1150BC
1259	Pit cut, 4/64, 4/65	"		Sub rect., shallow, poss. Clay extraction pit
1260	Post-pit fill [1261]	"	Single	V. thin, with charc and daub
1261	Post-pit cut, 4/66, 4/67	"		Indentation in base suggests pointed post base
1262	Eaves gully fill [1263]	"	Single	One of eaves gully sections, see equivalent fills
1263	Eaves gully cut, 2/13, 2/14	"	= [1292], [1227], [1296], 1265], [1225]	Cut of eaves gully
1264	Eaves gully fill [1265]	"	Single	Fill of eaves gully, see equivalent fills
1265	Eaves gully cut, 2/15, 2/16	"	= [1292], [1227], [1296], [1263], [1225]	Cut of eaves gully
1266	Post pit fill [1267]	"	Single	Post pit fill, truncated

1267	Post-pit cut, 4/68, 4.69	“		Circ. post pit cut
1268	Post-pit fill [1269]	“	Single	Post-pit fill, truncated
1269	Post- pit cut, 4/70, 4/71	“		Circ. post-pit cut
1270	Post-pit fill [1271]	“	Single	Post-pit fill, truncated
1271	Post-pit cut, 4/72, 4/73	“		Circ. post-hole cut
1272	Post-pit fill [1273]	“	Single	Post-pit fill, truncated
1273	Post-pit cut, 4/74, 4/75	“		Circ. post-pit cut
1274	Pit fill [1275]	“	Single	Colluvial fill, 5 sherds, c.1550-1150
1275	Pit cut, 4/76, 4/77	“		Sub rect. Pit cut, poss clay extraction pit
1276	Post-pit fill [1277], 4/78, 4/9	“	Single	Colluvial fill, truncated
1277	Post-pit cut, 4/78, 4/79	“		Circ. Post pit cut
1278	Rect pit fill [1279]	“	Single	Colluvial fill
1279	Rect pit cut, 5/80, 5/81	“		Very regular rectangle in plan, shallow, prob clay extraction pit
1280	Not used	“		
1281	Not used	“		
1282	Fill of linear [1283]	“	Single	Colluvial ditch fill
1283	Cut of linear, 5/82, 5/83, 5/84	“		Ditch cut
1284	Linear terminus fill [1285]	“	Single, = 1284	Ditch terminus colluvial fill

1285	Linear terminus cut, 1/9, 1/10	"		Ditch lobate end cut
1286	Fill of linear [1287]	"	Single, = 1284	Colluvial ditch fill
1287	Linear cut, 1/11, 1/12	"	= [1285]	Ditch cut
1288	Pit fill [1290]	"	Upper fill, over 1289	Colluvial upper fill of large pit, 1 sherd, c.1550-600BC
1289	Pit fill [1290]	"	Primary fill, under 1288	Colluvial fill of large pit
1290	Large pit cut, 6/97, 6/98	"		Prob clay extraction pit
1291	Linear fill [1292]	"	Single	Colluvial ditch/gully fill
1292	Linear cut, 1/17, 1/18	"		Ditch cut
1293	Pit fill [1294]	"	Single	Colluvial fill
1294	Pit cut, 5/85, 5/86	"		V. shallow (truncated) pit cut, oval in plan, clay extraction
1295	Linear fill [1296]	"	Single	Colluvial fill of ditch or gully
1296	Linear cut, 2/19, 2/20, 2/21	"		Ditch cut
1297	Post-pit fill [1298]	"	Single	Colluvial fill, thin, much truncated
1298	Post-pit cut, 5/87, 5/88	"		Part of roundhouse structure, post prob part of entrance structure
1299	Post-pit fill [1300]	"	Single	Colluvial fill, 0.17m thick but still much truncated as above (1297)
1300	Post-pit cut, 5/89, 5/90	"		Part of roundhouse structure, post prob part of entrance

				structure
1301	Large pit fill [1302]	"	Single	Colluvial fill of pit in middle of roundhouse, 5 sherds, c.1550-600
1302	Large pit cut, 5/91, 5/92	"		Oval pit cut, central position in roundhouse suggests it accommodated the central supporting post (0.4m depth suggests truncation)
1303	Pit fill [1304]	"	Single	Elongated oval rubbish pit fill, 3 sherds, 1 MBA/EIA, 2 intrusive Belgic and Early Roman
1304	Pit cut, 5/93, 5/94	"		Prob industrial use as much burnt clay in fill
1305	Pit fill [1306]	"	Single	Daub, charcoal and much burnt flint rich fill suggests industrial waste (no in-situ burning)
1306	Pit cut, 6/99, 6/100	"		Oval pit cut, contents of which suggest industrial waste pit
1307	Pit fill [1308]	"	Single	harcoal and burnt daub-rich fill, no in-situ burning, suggests industrial waste
1308	Pit cut, 6/101, 6/102	"		Oval pit, possibly clay extraction pit, de re-used to dispose of industrial waste
1309	Pit fill [1310]	"	Single	V. charcoal and burnt daub-rich fill suggests burial of industrial waste (no burnt flint here!)
1310	Pit cut, 6/95,	"		Oval pit, poss clay extraction pit re-used

	6/96			for industrial waste disposal
	BSMS(S)15	BSMS(S)15		
1		"	= BSF-WB-15, CRN 100 & BSF-EX-I5, CRN 1200	Top/plough soil
2		"	= BSF-WB-15, CRN 101 & BSF-EX-15, CRN 1201	
3	Pit fill [4]	"	Single	Colluvial fill of shallow (truncated) pit, 1 sherd, c.1550-1150BC
4	Pit cut, 1/4, 1/5	"		Pit of unknown function.
5	Pit fill [6]	"	Single	Colluvial fill, burnt flint rich
6	Pit cut, 1/1	"		Unknown function, v. shallow
7/8/9	Layer, 3/40, 4a/48	"	Single horizontal mixed subsoil and clay layer exposed following topsoil and subsoil strip	Mixed yellow-brown subsoil and clay, poss re-worked occupation layers, 37 sherds, 4 Neo/EBA, 6, EBA, 17, c.1550-1350BC, 4 same vessel, 1 Early Roman, 1 med
10	Post-hole fill [11]	"	Single	Colluvial fill
11	Post-hole cut, 1/2, 1/3	"		Circ post-hole cut
12	Post-hole fill [13]	"	Single	Colluvial fill
13	Post-hole cut, 1/6, 1/7	"		Circ post hole cut
14	Post-hole fill [15]	"	Single	Colluvial fill
15	Post-hole cut, 1/8, 1/9	"		Circ post-hole cut
16	Post-hole fill [17]	"	Single	Modern post-hole fill

17	Modern post-hole cut, 1/10, 1/11	"		Modern post hole cut
18	Linear terminus fill [19]	"	Single, two slots	Colluvial fill, 2 sherds, same vessel, c.1550-1150BC
19	Linear terminus cut, 1/12, 1/13	"		Ditch cut
20	Pit fill [21]	"	Upper fill, over 50	Colluvial top fill
21	Pit cut, 1/18, 1/19	"		Truncated waste pit cut
22	Linear fill [23]	"	Single, 5 slots	Colluvial fill of ditch, 2 sherds, Belgic, c.50BC-AD25
23	Linear cut, 5 slots, 0.55m wide, between 40mm and 100mm deep	"	Thin straight ditch, very flattened 'U'-shape in profile	Truncated drainage ditch
24	Pit fill [25]	"	Single	Delib backfill of small pit composed primarily of 89 sherds from 2 vessels, c.1550-1350BC
25	Pit cut, 1/16, 1/17	"		Shallow, concave-based pit with purposive pot burial
26	Modern post-pit fill [27]	"	Single	Modern feature
27	Modern post hole cut, not drawn	"		As above
28	Linear fill [29]	"	Single, 8 slots	Colluvial fill of ditch, 2 sherds, 1 c.1550-1000-50BC (generic later prehistoric), 1 c.50 BC-AD25
29	Linear cut, 8 slots, av. width 0.55m, depth	"	Flattened, 'u'-shape in profile	Serpentine ditch, probably cut for drainage

	0.9m			
30	Pit fill [31]	"	Single	Waste fill of truncated pit, scorched orange-brown fill with charcoal flecks, daub frags and flint flakes
31	Pit cut, 15cms deep, diam. 0.74m	"		Circ. pit
32	Pit fill [33]	"	Single	Nearly all burnt daub, Industrial waste, 1 sherd, c.1550-1150BC
33	Pit cut, 1/24, 1/25	"		Oval cut, vertical sides, flat base, deliberately cut pit to accommodate daub?
34	Pit fill [35]	"	Single, but identical to fill of Pit 55 (may be part of same composite feature	Fill made up of crushed burnt daub, burnt daub fragments and occ. charcoal in brown silty soil,
35	Pit cut, 2/28, 2/29	"		Near vertical sides, flat base suggest this was dug with a specific purpose in mind, perhaps for purpose disposal of industrial waste
36	Pit fill [37], 2/37	"	Upper fill, over 59	Top fill of compacted calcined flints and occ. Charcoal flecks/frags, deliberate fill
37	Pit cut, 2/37	"	Has 5 fills, from top: 36, 59, 60, 61, 62	Inverted flask-shaped pit with wide lower chamber. Clearly created with difficulty for a specific purpose, probably for the

				purposive (ritual?) disposal of industrial waste
38	Pit fill [39]	"	Top fill, over 53	Burnt daub-rich deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions.
39	Pit cut, 2/20, 2/21	"	Has 2 fills, 39 over 53	Waste pit cut
40	Pit fill [41]	"	Single but graduating from very daub-rich to less so	Oval waste pit cut, re-used as quite big and much truncated
41	Pit cut, 2/26, 2/27	"		Oval, 45 degree sloping sides, clay extraction pit?
42	Pit fill [43], 2/36	"	Top fill over 56	V. compact crushed calcined flint with lesser amounts of burnt daub , frequent charcoal inclusions
43	Pit cut, 2/22, 2/33	"	Has 4 fills, from top: 43, 56, 57, 58	Circ. in plan, near vertical sides, concave base, purposively deposited calcined flint in prob clay-extraction pit
44	Pit fill [45]	"	Single	Colluvial fill
45	Pit cut, 2/31, 2/32	"		Oval pit, prob clay-extraction pit
46	Modern pit fill [47]	"	Single	Modern humic fill
47	Modern pit cut, not drawn	"		Modern pit cut
48	Post pit/hole fill [49]	"	Single	Charcoal-rich, in-situ burnt post?
49	Post pit/hole cut, 15cms deep, 0.2m diam, not drawn	"		As above

50	Pit fill [21], 1/18	"	Secondary and primary fill, under 20	Truncated clay extraction pit colluvial fill
51	Post-hole fill [52]	"	Single	Charcoal-rich re-worked colluvial fill, remains of post?
52	Post-hole cut, 0.05m deep, 0.9cm diam, not drawn	"		Truncated post-hole cut
53	Pit fill [39]	"	Basal, under top fill 38	Colluvial accumulation
54	Pit fill [55]+[35]?	"	Basal fill under 34 or cut by [35]	Deliberate ritual deposit of compacted burnt daub frags
55	Pit cut, 2/28, 2/30	"	May be same composite pit as [35]	Probably deliberately dug composite pit for purposive burial
56	Pit fill [43], 2/36	"	Tertiary fill over 57, under top fill 42	Colluvial fill, prob hiatus between periods of delib deposition
57	Pit fill [43], 2/36	"	Secondary fill	Prob purposive deposition of compacted calcined flint fragments
58	Pit fill [43], 2/36	"	Primary fill of [43]	Colluvial accumulation as base but charcoal frags indicate nearby human activity
59	Pit fill [37], 2/37	"	Second down fill in pit 37, one of five fills (36, 59, 60, 61, 62)	Prob colluvial fill making hiatus in purposive deposition in pit
60	Pit fill [37], 2/37	"	See above	Contains charcoal and small amounts of calcined flints, colluvial deposit?
61	Pit fill [37], 2/37	"	See above	Compact layer of

				calcined flints, plus charcoal frags and haematite frags, purposive deposit
62	Pit fill [37], 2/37	"	See above	Primary deposit of calcined flint-rich clay-silt, probable purposive deposit in odd, belling out chamber at base of pit
63	Post-hole fill [64]	"	Single	Truncated fill, daub in fill
64	Post-hole cut, 2/38, 2/39	"		Oval
65 = 76	Linear fill [66], 3/43, 3/44	"	Single (17 slots)	Truncated boundary/drainage ditch fill, 8 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
66	Linear cut, 3/43, 3/44, 3/45,	"		Cut for ditch, intersects Ditch 82, cut by Ditch 80, south of which it is recorded as 67/[68] and where it makes 'T' junction (south of Ditch 80)
67	See above	"		
68	See above	"		
69	Poss. crem. fill [70]	"	Single	Truncated remains of crem? Vessel (but no surviving bone frags), 40 sherds, c.1550-1350BC
70	Cut for poss cream burial,	"		If not crem burial, then certainly a purposively buried single pot
71	Post-pit fill [72]	"	Single	Charcoal frags present
72	Post-pit cut,	"		Oval in plan, steep

	2/40, 2/41			edges, much truncated
73	Post-hole fill [74]	"	Single	Colluvial fill
74	Post-hole cut	"		Circ, steep sides, truncated
75	Linear fill [76], 3/42, 3/45	"	Single	Colluvial fill of western continuation of Ditch 66 beyond its near 'T' junction to the south, 3 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
76 = 65	Linear cut, 3/40	"		Cut as above
77=99	Linear fill [78], 5a/1, 5a/2, 5a/3, 5a/4	"	= 99, Upper fill over 97, over 96 & 107	Colluvial upper fill of re-cut ditch
78	Linear cut, 5a/1, 5a/2	"	= [95] = [92]	Outer and prob later re-cut of Ditch [109]
79	Upper fill of linear [80], re-cut of linear 90, 3/40, 4a/46, 4a/48	"	Uppermost of 2 fills, over fill 89 in previous ditch cut [90]	Colluvial fill, 3 (+ 4 recorded as [80]) sherds, c.1550-1150BC
80	Linear cut, 3/40, 4a/46, 4a/47, 4a/48	"	Ditch extends for a long way to west/north-west, where recorded as similarly re-cut ditch [78], [92], [95] [109]	Re-cut of Ditch [90]?
81	Linear fill, 4a/48	"	Single	Fill of ditch/gully (truncated) running parallel and immediately north of Ditch [80]/[90], 4 sherds, 1 MBA/EIA, 2 Belgic (c.50BC-50AD), 1 Early Roman period
82	Linear cut, 3/40, 4a/48	"	Cuts Layer 91, next to Ditch [80]/[90]	Prob LIA/ERP ditch
83	Linear fill [86], 4b/1, 4b/2, 4b/3,	"	Uppermost of six fills (83 over 84 over 85	Colluvial fill cut by Ditch [119], 14

	4b/4		over 110 over 111 over 112 in [86], exposed variously in 4 slots	sherds, 2 from same vessel, c.1550-1350
84	Linear fill [86], 4b/1, 4b/2, 4b/3, 4b/4, 4b/4	"		Part of Mid Bronze Age ditched water management system
85	Linear fill [86], 4b/1, 4b/2, 4b/3, 4b/4, 16b/5	"	Under 83	Colluvial fill, 7 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
86	Linear cut, 4b/2, 4b/3, 4b/4, 4b/6, 4b/7, 10.7, 16b/5	"	Contains fills 83, 84, 85, 110, 111, 112, 4 slots through approx. east-west aligned ditch	35 sherds (6 from same vessel) recorded with this number, c.1550-1350BC
87	Linear fill [88], 4b/1	"	Cut by [86]	Colluvial fill
88	Linear cut, 4b/1	"		Narrow curvilinear gully pre-dating Ditch [86]
89	Linear fill [90], 3/40, 4a/48	"	Cut by [80] in re-cut ditch sequence	Colluvial fill under 79, 35 sherds, c.1550-1350BC
90	Linear cut, 4a/48	"	= [92] = [78] to west. Primary cut of ditch before re-cut [80]	Part of long-lived MBA ditch-based water management scheme
91	Layer, 3/40, 4a/46, 4a/48	"	Cut by ditches [80], [90], [82]	Prob mixed occupation, surface colluvium and bioturbation
92	Linear cut, 5a/3, 5a/4, 11/8, 11.9	"	= [78]	Ditch re-cut by [109], part of massive MBA ditch system
93	Linear terminus fill [94], 7/5, 7/6, 16a/5, 16a/6	"	Single	Colluvial fill, 3 sherds, c.1550-1350BC
94	Linear terminus cut, 7/5, 7/6, 16a/5, 16a/6, 18/3	"		Part of MBA ditch system

95	Linear re-cut of Ditch [78] = [92], 5a/1, 5a/2	"		As above
96	Linear fill [78]/[92], 5a/1	"	Basal, under 97	Colluvial/erosion fill
97	Linear fill [78]/[92], 5a/1	"	Secondary fill, under 77	Colluvial fill
98	Linear fill [78]/[92]	"	Tertiary fill, under 99	Colluvial fill
99=77	Linear fill [78]/[92], 5a/2, 5a/3, 5a/4	"	Fourth fill up, cut by [95]/[109]	Colluvial fill
100	Linear fill [95]/[109], 5a/1, 5a/3, 11.9	"	Basal in re-cut, under 101	Colluvial fill, 3 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
101	Linear fill [95]/[109], 5a/1, 5a/3	"	Secondary in re-cut, under 102	Colluvial fill
102	Linear fill [95]/[109], 5a/1	"	Tertiary fill in re-cut, under 103	Colluvial fill
103	Linear fill [95]/[109], 5a/1	"	Fourth fill up in re-cut	Colluvial fill
104	Linear fill [95]/[109], 5a/1, 5a/3, 11.9	"	Fifth fill up in re-cut	Colluvial fill, 22 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
105	Linear fill [95]/[109], 5a/1, 5a/2, 5a/3, 5a/4, 11/9	"	Uppermost fill in re-cut	Colluvial fill, 21 sherds, 2 same vessel, c.1550-1350BC, 8 same vessel, c.1350-1150BC, rest c.1550-1350BC
106	Linear fill [78]/[92], 5a/3, 11.9	"	= 108 basal in primary cut, under 107	Colluvial fill
107	Linear fill [78]/[92], 5a/3, 11.9	"	= 108, secondary fill in primary cut, under 77	Colluvial fill
108	Linear fill	"	= 106, basal in primary cut, under	Colluvial fill

	[78]/[92], 5a/3		108	
109	Linear cut [78]/[92], 5a/3, 5a/4, 11/8, 11.9	"	Re-cut of Ditch [92]	Re-cut ditch
110	Linear fill [86], 4b/1, 4b/2, 4b/3	"	Tertiary fill over 111, under 85	Colluvial fill
111	Linear fill [86], 4b/3	"	Secondary fill over 112, under 110	Colluvial fill
112	Linear fill [86], 4b/3	"	Primary fill under 111	Colluvial fill
113	Linear fill [114], 6/5, 6.4, 6/5, 8/1, 8/2, 8/3, 8.4	"	Upper fill over 115	Colluvial fill, 32 sherds, 27 c.1550-1150BC, 4 c. 25/50BC-AD50/75; 1 c.25/50BC-AD75 (later sherds certainly intrusive)
114	Linear cut, 6.4, 6/5, 7/1, 7/2, 7/3, 7/4, 7/7, 7/8, 7/9, 7/10, 8/1, 8/2, 8/3, 8.4	"	Contains 2 fills, 115 (basal) and 113, 6 slots, cuts 116	Cuts ditch 119, long straight ditch, approx.. E-W aligned
115	Linear fill [114], 8/1, 8/3	"	Basal fill, under 113	Colluvial fill, 2 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
116	Linear fill [117], 4b/6, 6/4, 7/11, 7/12	"	Single, cut by [114]	Colluvial fill, 20 sherds, c.1550-1150BC, 3 same vessel
117	Linear cut, 4b/6, 4b/7, 6/4, 6/5, 7/11, 7/12	"	Single fill 116. Cuts Ditch terminus [86], cut by Ditch [114]	Part of MBA ditch system
118	Linear fill [248], 6/1, 6/2, 6.3	"	Primary fill in recut of 119, under 134	Colluvial, 6 sherds, 3 same large vessel, c.1550-1350BC
119	Linear cut, 6/1, 6/2, 6.3, 10.7, 16b/5	"	2 fills, from top: 135, 136, cut by 248	Part of MBA ditch system
120	Ditch fill [121], 5b/5, 5b/6, 5b/7	"	Single	Colluvial fill

121	Linear cut [126], 2/5, 2/6, 2/7, 4/33, 4/34, 9/2	"	= [95] & [109], see above, filled by 123, over 124 (top fill in re-cut)	Re-cut at partial terminus of [95]/[109], 58 sherds, same vessel, c.1550-1350BC recorded with this cut number
122	Linear terminus fill [121]=[95]/[109], 9/2	"	Basal fill of re-cut, under 123	Colluvial fill
123	Linear fill as in the above, 9/2	"	Secondary in re-cut, under 124	Colluvial fill, 3 sherds, generic late prehistoric (c.1550-50BC)
124	Linear fill as in the above, 9/2	"	Tertiary in re-cut, over 123, under 125	Colluvial fill
125	Linear fill as in the above, 9/2, 9/3	"	Top and fourth fill up, over 124	Colluvial fill, 4 sherds, c.1550-1350BC
126	Linear cut, 9/2, 9/3	"	= [78] = [92] = ?[131], 3 fills, 127 strat = with 128, both under 129	Ditch re-cut by [121]/[95]/[109]
127	Linear fill [126], 9/2, 9/3	"	Basal under 129	Colluvial fill
128	Linear fill [126], 9/2	"	As above, basal under 129	Colluvial fill
129	Linear fill [126], 9/2, 9/3	"	Top fill of original ditch [126], cut by [121]/[95]/[109]	Colluvial fill
130	Not used	"		
131	Linear cut, 9/1, 9/3	"	NW-SE extension of [126] as lobate segment	Shows ditches dug as interconnected segments
132	Linear fill [131], 9/1, 9/3	"	Primary fill under 133	Colluvial fill
133	Linear fill [131], 9/1, 9/3	"	Secondary fill over 132, possibly cut by [126]	Colluvial fill

134	Linear fill [248], 6/1, 6.2, 6.3	"	Top fill of recut of 119, over 118	Colluvial fill
135	Linear fill [119], 6/1, 6.2	"	Top fill, over 136, cut by 248	Colluvial fill, 8 sherds, 3 same vessel, c.1550-1350BC
136	Linear fill [119], 6.1, 6/2	"	Primary fill under 135, cut by 248	Primary colluvial fill
137	Stake-hole fill [138], 6/1	"	Single	Colluvial fill
138	Stake-hole cut, 6.1	"		Prob modern
139	Pit fill [140], 4b/6, 4b/7	"	Single, cut by [86]	Colluvial fill
140	Pit cut, 4b/6, 4b/7, 10/6, 10.7	"		Predates ditch [86]
141	Post-hole fill [142], 4b/5, 10/6, 10/7	"	Single	Colluvial fill
142	Post-hole cut, 4b/5	"		Truncated
143	Pit fill [145], 4b/8	"	Top fill over 144	Burnt material
144	Pit fill [145], 4b/8	"	Primary, under 143	Colluvial fill, 5 sherds, 3 same vessel, c1550-1350BC.
145	Pit cut, 4b/8	"		In plan shaped like 2 conjoined pits but not
146	Linear terminus fill [94], 7/5	"	Side deposit sealed by 93	Colluvial fill
147	Linear fill [86], 4b/4, 11.8	"	Basal, under 85	Side erosion fill
148	Linear cut, 9/4, 9/5, 11/1, 11.8	"	Segmented ditch with fills 150 & 151 & running parallel to Ditch [149] (which cuts it, poss re-cut)	Part of complex MBA ditch system
149	Linear cut, 9/4,	"	Segmented ditch running parallel and	As above

	9/5, 11/1, 11/8		cutting Ditch [148], contains fills 152, 153, 154	
150	Linear fill [148], 9/4, 11/1, 11/1	"	Primary under 151	Colluvial fill
151	Linear fill [148], 9/4, 11/1	"	Top & secondary fill over 150, cut by [166] & [149]	Colluvial fill, 1 sherd, c.1550-1150BC
152	Linear fill [149], 9/4	"	Primary, under 153	Colluvial fill
153	Linear fill [149], 9/4, 11/1	"	Secondary, over 152, under 154	Colluvial fill
154	Linear fill [149], 9/4, 11/1	"	Top and tertiary fill, over 153	Colluvial fill, 7 sherds, c.1550-1350BC, 1 intrusive (c.AD25-50/75)
155	Linear fill [156], 8.13, 12/5, 12/6, 16a/3, 16a/4, 18/3	"	Single	Colluvial fill, 17 sherds, 9 same vessel, c.1550-1350BC
156	Linear cut, 8.13, 16a/3, 16a/4, 17/7, 17/8, 17/10, 18/3, 18/4, 18/5	"	Joins linear [94=189], 6 fills, relationship with [94] uncertain, contains fills 233, basal, 232, 209, 231, 208, 155	Part of MBA ditch system
157	Linear fill [158], 8/9, 11/1	"	Basal, under 164	Colluvial fill, 6 sherds, 3 same vessel, c.1550-1150, (recorded as 158)
158	Linear cut, 8/9	"	2 fills, 157 & 164, cuts 161 and prob 159 in [163]	Part of complex MBA ditch system
159	Linear fill [163], 8/9	"	Top fill, over 161, probably cut by [159]	Colluvial
160	Linear fill [163], 8/9, 15/5	"	Tertiary fill (one of four), under 159, over 161	Colluvial fill, 3 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
161	Linear fill [163], 8/9, 15/5	"	Secondary fill of 4, under 160, over 162,	Colluvial fill

			cut by [159]	
162	Linear fill [163], 8/9, 15/5	"	Basal fill, under 161	Colluvial fill, 9 sherds, c.1350-1150BC
163	Linear cut, 8/9, 15/5,15/6	"	4 fills, from top, 159, 160, 161, 162	Ditch cut, part of MBA ditch complex
164	Linear fill [158], 8/9, 15/5, 15/6	"	Top fill, over 157	Colluvial fill, 4 sherds, 3 same vessel, c.1550-1150BC
165	Layer, 9/4, 11/1	"	Cut by [149]	Poss natural (no cult inclusions)
166	Pit cut, 9/5, 11/1	"		Uncertain function, poss tree throw
167	Pit fill [166], 11/1	"	Single	See above, no cult inclusions
168	Post-hole fill [169], 8/5, 8/6	"	Single	Colluvial
169	Post-hole cut, 8/5, 8/6	"		Truncated, circ.
170	Post-hole fill [171], 8/7, 8/8	"	Single	Colluvial.
171	Post-hole cut, 8/7, 8/8	"		Truncated, circ.
172	Post-hole fill [173], 8/11, 8.12	"	Single	Colluvial
173	Post-hole cut, 8.11, 8.12	"		Truncated, circ.
174	Post-hole fill [175], 12/1, 12/2	"	Single	Colluvial
175	Post-hole cut	"		Truncated, oval.
176	Linear fill [181], 13/1, 13/2	"	Top fill, over 177, one of 5 in re-cut [181] of [200]	Colluvial, 2 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
177	Linear fill [181], 11.9, 13/1, 13/2	"	Under 176, over 178, fourth fill up	Colluvial fill, 2 sherds, c.1550-1360BC
178	Linear fill [181], 13/1, 13/2	"	Under 177, over 179, third up	Colluvial fill

179	Linear fill [181], 13/1, 13/2	"	Under 178, over 180, secondary fill	Colluvial fill, 2 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
180	Linear fill [181], , 13/1, 13/2, 13/4	"	Basal fill under 179	Colluvial, side collapse and erosion, 14 sherds, most same vessel, c.1550-1150BC
181	Linear cut, 13/1, 13/2, 14/1	"		Ditch in intercutting ditch complex, cuts 190, 210, 185, 214, 196, 198
182	Linear fill [184], 13/1, 13/4	"	Top of 2 fills, over 183, cut by [187]	Colluvial fill
183	Linear fill [184], 13/1	"	Basal, under 182	Colluvial fill
184	Linear cut, 14/1	"		Ditch cut by Ditch [187]
185	Linear fill [187], 13/2, 13/3	"	Top fill of 2, over 186, cut by [181]	Colluvial fill, 11 sherds, 2 same vessel, c.1550-1350BC
186	Linear cut [187], 13/2, 13/3	"	Basal fill, under 185	Colluvial fill
187	Linear cut, 13/3, 13/2, 14/1	"		Ditch in ditch intersection, cut by [181], may be same as [181] but where it turns southward
188	Linear fill [189], 13/2, 13/5, 13/6, 14/1,16a/1, 16a/2, 16a/7, 16a/8	"	Single, cut by [192], [211]	Colluvial fill
189	Linear cut, 13/2, 13/5, 13/6, 16a/1, 16a/2, 16a/7, 16a/8, 18/3	"		Small ditch in intersecting ditch complex, cut by big ditch [192]and pit [211]
190	Linear fill [192], 13/2, 13/5, 14/1	"	Upper and secondary fill, over 191	Colluvial fill

191	Linear fill [192], 13/5	“	Primary, under 190	Colluvial fill
192	Linear cut, 13/2, 13/5, 14/1	“	Cuts 188 in [189]	Part of intercutting ditch complex
193	Pit fill [194], 11.2, 11.3	“	Single	Colluvial fill
194	Pit cut, 11.2, 11.3	“		Oval, truncated
195	Pit fill [196], not drawn	“	Single	Colluvial fill
196	Pit cut, not drawn	“		Elongated oval, truncated
197	Linear fill [200], 13/1, 13/2	“	= 198, top fill of original ditch cut by [181], over basal 199	Colluvial fill
198	Linear fill [200], 13/2 13/1	“	As above, but separated by cut [181], over 199	Colluvial fill
199	Linear fill [200], 13/1, 13/2	“	Basal fill under 197=198	Colluvial, side collapse
200	Linear cut, 13/1, 13/2, 14/1	“	Original ditch re-cut as [181]	Part of first- phase MBA ditch system
201	Pit fill [202], 15/7, 15/8	“	Single	Pit next to MBA ditch junction, prob orig for water conservation, 14 sherds, 2 feom same vessel, c.1550-1150BC
202	Pit cut, 15/7, 15/8	“		As above, truncated but still 0.6m deep, large pit
203	Post-hole fill [204], 11/4, 11.6	“	Single	Colluvial
204	Post-hole cut, 11.4, 11.6	“		Small
205	Pit fill [206], 12/3, 12/4	“	Single, poss crem burial but no bone	In situ contents of 37 sherds from 2 vessels, c.1550-

				1350BC
206	Pit cut	"		Truncated but for prob purposive burial
207	Linear fill [92], 11.9	"	One of several colluvial fills but only visible in Section 11.9. Cut by re-cut [109] and basal in this section	Colluvial fill
208	Linear fill [156], 12.5, 16a/3	"	Under top fill 155, over 231	Colluvial fill
209	Linear fill [156], 16a/3	"	Under 231, basal with 233 on other side	Colluvial fill
210	Pit or ditch fill [211], 13/2	"	Single = 185 in [187], cut by [181]	Colluvial, 2 sherds, c.1550-1350BC
211	Pit or ditch cut, 13/2, 14/1	"		Prob remnant of earlier ditch (with [187] cut away by [200] or [181]
212	Linear fill [213], 12/7, 12/8, 12/9, 12/10, 12/15, 12/16	"	Single	Colluvial fill
213	Linear cut, 12/7, 12/8, 12/9, 12/10, 12/15, 12/16	"	3 slots, 1 at intersection with Ditch [216]	Terminating ditch cut
214	Linear fill [200]	"	Fill of ditch = 197/198	Colluvial fill
215	Linear fill [216], 10/1, 10/2, 10/3, 12/13, 12/14, 12/15, 13/1, 15/1, 15/2	"	Single	Colluvial fill, 4 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
216	Linear cut, 10/1, 10/2, 10/3, 12/13, 12/14, 12/15, 12/16, 15/1, 15/2	"	5 slots, 1 at intersection with 213, 3 fills, from top: 215, 223, 224	Terminating ditch that intersects or joins Ditch [213]
217	Linear terminus fill [218], 12/11,	"	Single	Colluvial fill

	12/12			
218	Linear terminus cut, 12/11, 12/12	"		Ditch aligned with Ditch [213], gap between them may be entrance
219	Linear terminus fill [220], 10/4, 10/5	"	Single	Colluvial fill
220	Linear terminus cut, 10/4, 10.5	"		Part of MBA ditch complex
221	Pit or linear fill [222], 10/3	"	Single, but possibly part of Ditch [216]. If so same as 215	Southward bulge in Ditch [216], which may be cut or cutting feature but no strat. relationship ascertainable, 2 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
222	Pit or linear cut, 10/3	"		See above
223	Linear fill [216], 15/1	"	Secondary fill of 3, under 215, over 224	Colluvial fill
224	Linear fill [216], 15/1	"	Basal fill under 223	Colluvial fill
225	Linear fill [226], 15/3, 15/4	"	Singlel	Colluvial fill
226	Linear cut, 15/3, 15/4	"		Ditch cut
227	Post-hole cut, 15/9, 15/10	"	Single	Colluvial fill
228	Post-hole cut, 15/9, 15/10,	"		Truncated, circ.
229	Linear fill [239], 16b/5, 18/1, 18/1	"	Top fill in ditch re-cut [239], re-cut of Ditch [230]. Over 239, over 238	Colluvial fill, 4 sherds, c.1550-1150BC
230	Linear cut, 16b/5, 18/1, 18/2	"	Re-cut of Ditch [230]	Terminus

231	Linear fill [156], 16a/3	"	3rd fill up in Ditch [156], over 232 and 209, under 208	Colluvial fill
232	Linear fill [156], 16a/3	"	2nd fill up (with 209}, under 231, over 233	Colluvial fill
233	Linear fill [156], 16a/3	"	Basal, under 232	Colluvial fill
234	Linear fill [235], 11/5, 11/7, 17/1, 17/2, 17/3, 17/4, 17/11, 17/12, 19/3	"	Single	Colluvial fill, 1 sherd, c.1550-1150BC
235	Linear cut, 11/5, 11/7, 17/1, 17/2, 17/3, 17/4, 17/11, 17/12, 19/3	"	5 slots, including 1 at intersection with Pit 243, cuts Ditch [241]	Ditch, not prob part of MBA ditch complex, cuts Ditch [241]
236	Linear fill [237], 16a/9, 16a/10, 16b/1, 16b/2, 16b/3, 16b/4, 16b/6, 16b/7	"	Single	Colluvial fill, 4 sherds, c.1700-1750 (AD)
237	Linear cut, 16a/9,16a/10, 16b/1, 16b/2, 16b/3, 16b/4, 16b/6, 16b/7	"		Relatively modern ditch, see above
238	Linear fill [230], 18/1	"	Primary, under 239, under 229	Colluvial fill
239	Linear cut, fill 229, 18/1	"	Secondary, as it cuts 238	Colluvial fill in re-cut [239]
240	Fill of large rectangular feature (pit) [241], 16b/8, 16b/9, 17/5, 17/6, 19/1, 19/2, 19/3	"	Secondary, over 247	Colluvial fill, 1 sherd, cAD150-200, poss intrusive
241	Linear cut of large rect pit, 16b/8, 16b/9, 17/5, 17/6, 19/1,	"		Ditch, cut by Ditch [235]

	19/2, 19/3			
242	Pit fill [243]	"	Single	Colluvial fill
243	Pit cut	"		Truncated, oval
244	Linear terminus fill [245], 16b/6, 16b/7, 18/6, 18/7	"	Single	Colluvial fill
245	Linear terminus cut, 16b/6, 16b/7, 18/6, 18/7	"		Part of MBA ditch complex
246	Linear fill [86]/[119]/[230] intersection	"	Top fill	Colluvial fill, 12 sherds, c.1550-1350BC
247	Pit fill [241], 17/5	"	Primary, under 240	Colluvial fill

135	Linear fill [136], 1/1, 1/3	**BF-Swale-SMS-15**	Single	Colluvial fill
136	Linear cut, 1/1, 1/3	"	Part of segmented ditch [138], [140], [142], [144]	Segmented ditch cut
137	Linear fill [138]	"	Single	Colluvial fill (U/X)
138	Linear cut, 1/1	"	Part of segmented ditch [138], [140], [142], [144]	U/X
139	Linear fill [140], 1/1, 1/2	"	Single	Colluvial fill
140	Linear cut, 1/1, 1/2	"	Part of segmented ditch [138], [140], [142], [144]	
141	Linear fill [142], 1/1, 1/4, 1/5	"	Single	Colluvial fill
142	Linear cut, 1/1, 1/4, 1/5	"	Part of segmented ditch [138], [140], [142], [144]	

143	Linear fill [144], 1/4, 1/5	“	Single	Colluvial
144	Linear cut, 1/1, 1/4, 1/5	“	Part of segmented ditch [138], [140], [142], [144]	
145	Linear fill [146], 2/1, 2/2	“	Single	Colluvial fill
146	Linear cut Hollow way, 2/1, 2/2	“	Approx n-S aligned	
147=151	See 151	“		
148=148	See 148	“		
149	Post-hole fill [150], 1/6, 1/7	“	Single	Colluvial fill
150	Post-hole cut, 1/6, 1/7	“		
151	Pit fill [152], 1/8, 1/9	“	Single	Colluvial fill
152	Pit cut, 1/8, 1/9	“		Small pit

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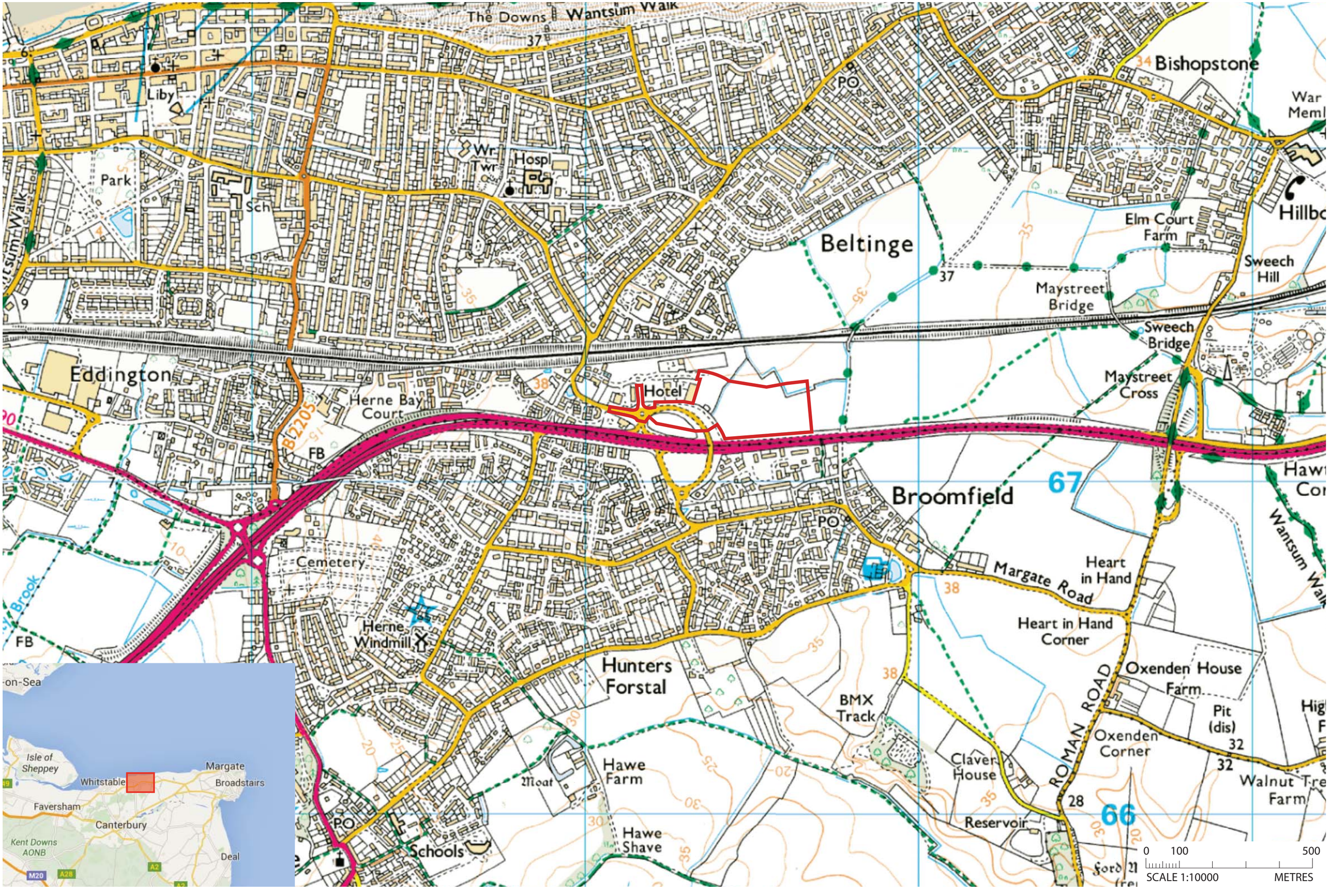


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000

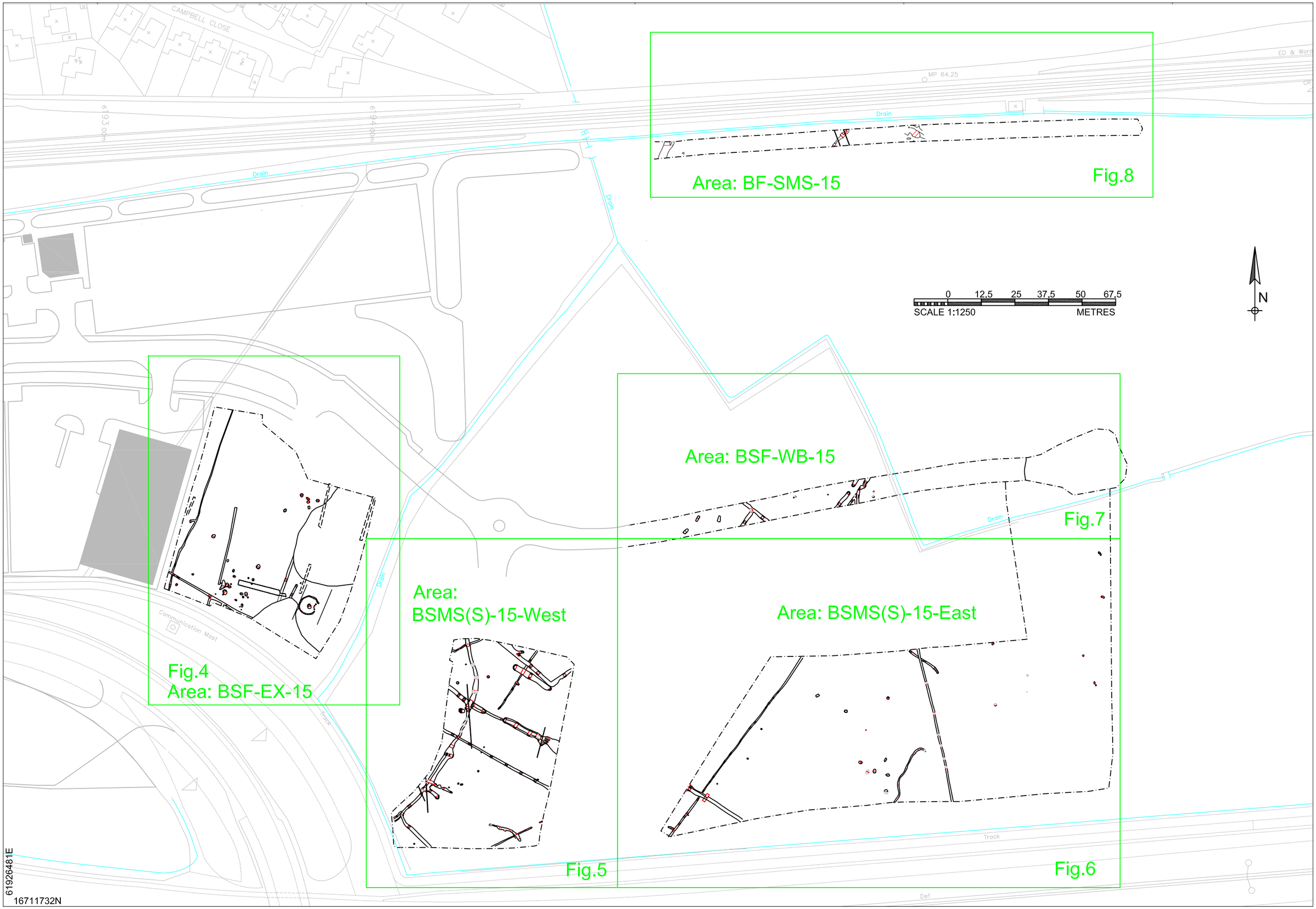


Figure 2: Site plan, scale 1:1250

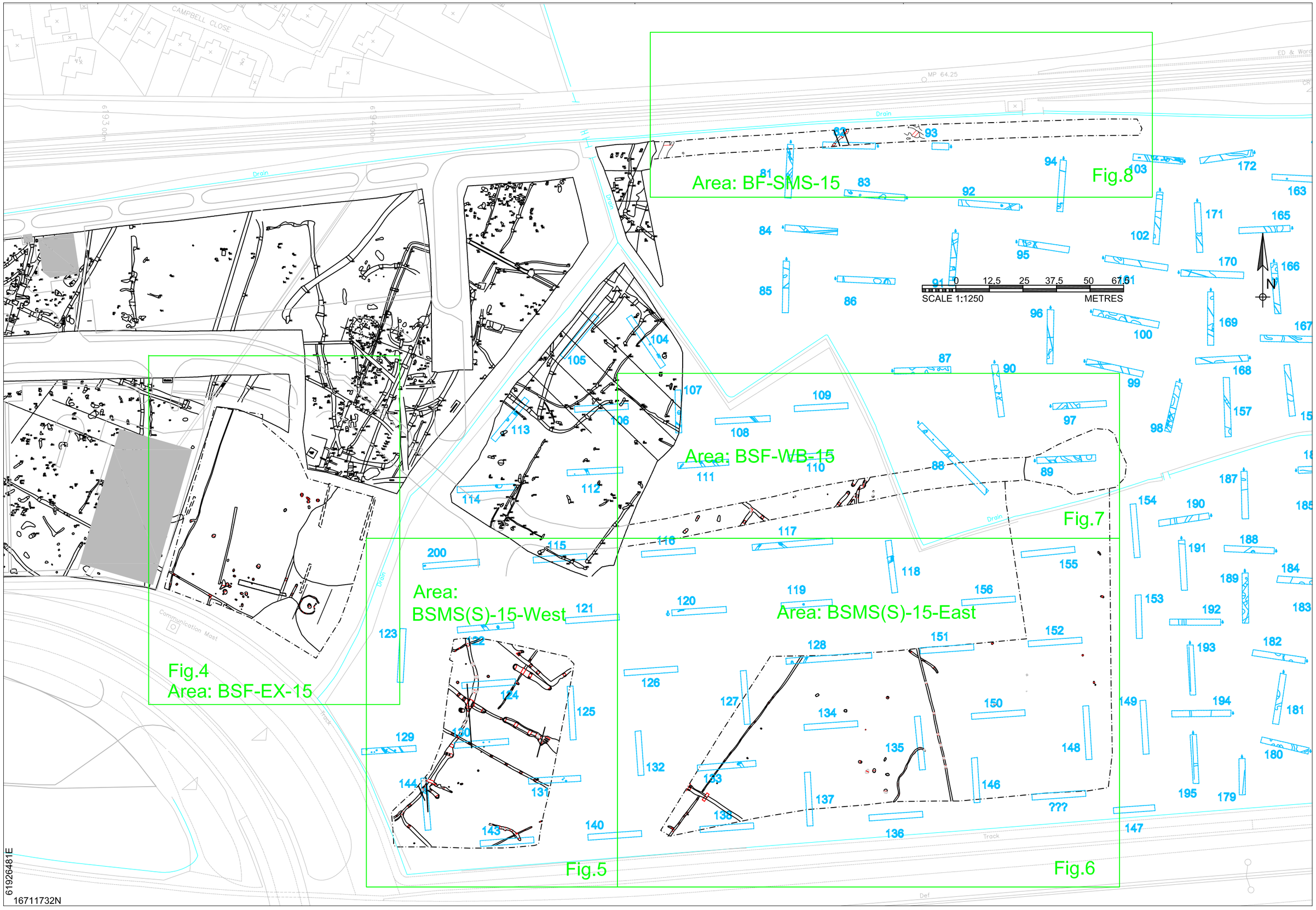


Figure 3: Site plan with evaluation trench layout and surrounding archaeological features, scale 1:1250

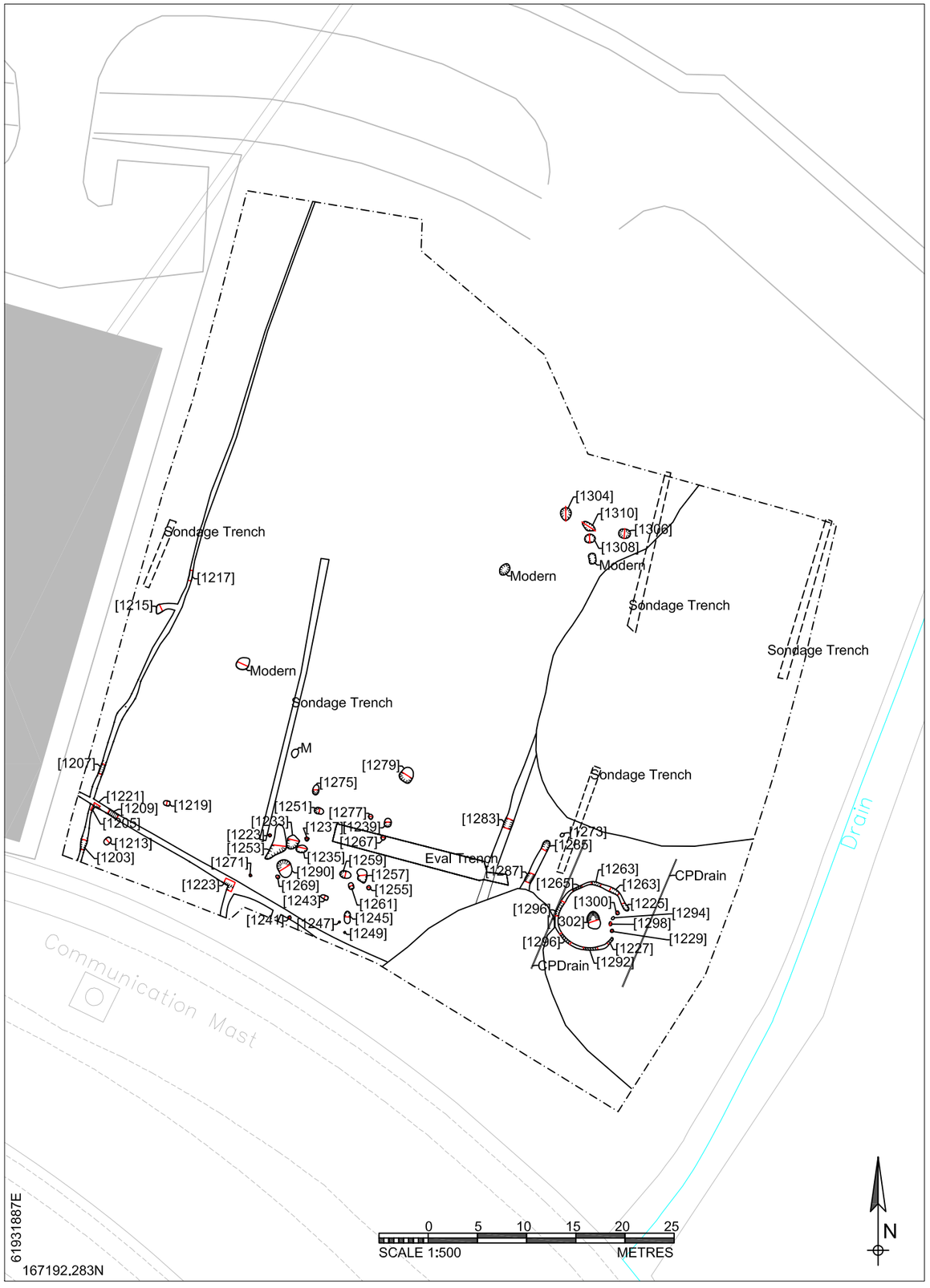


Figure 4: Site plan - Area: BSF-EX-15, scale 1:500

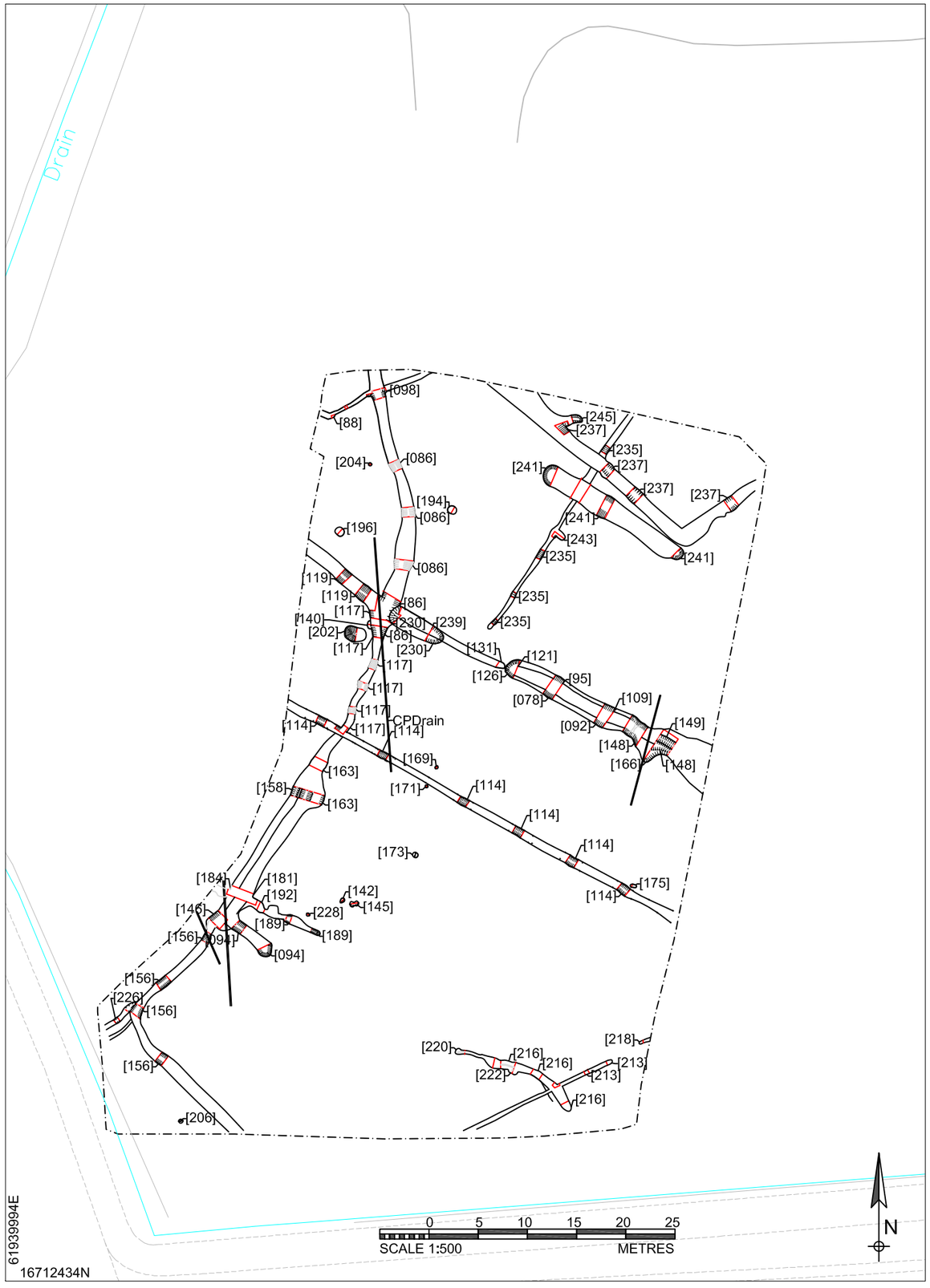


Figure 5: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-West, scale 1:500

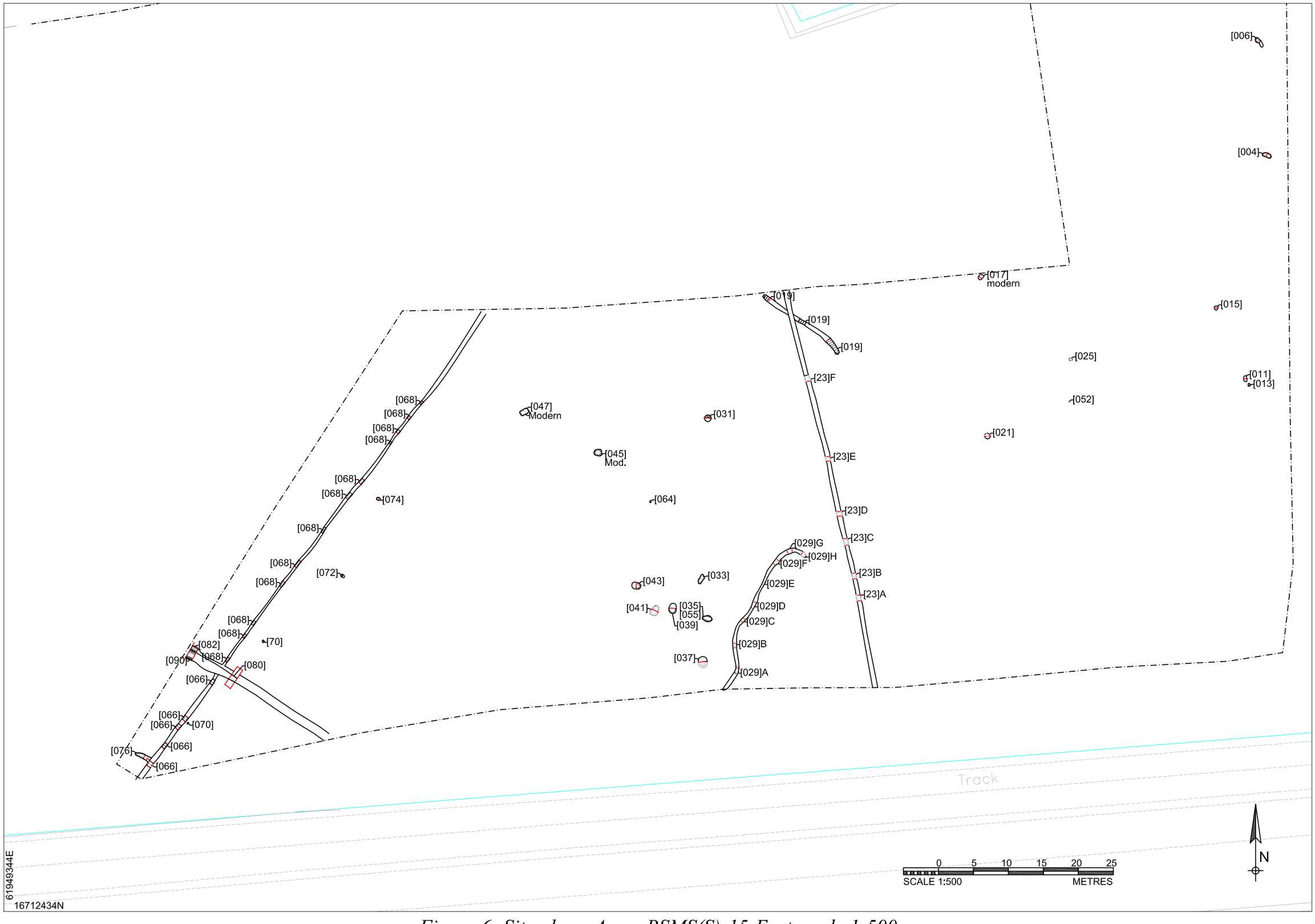


Figure 6: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:500

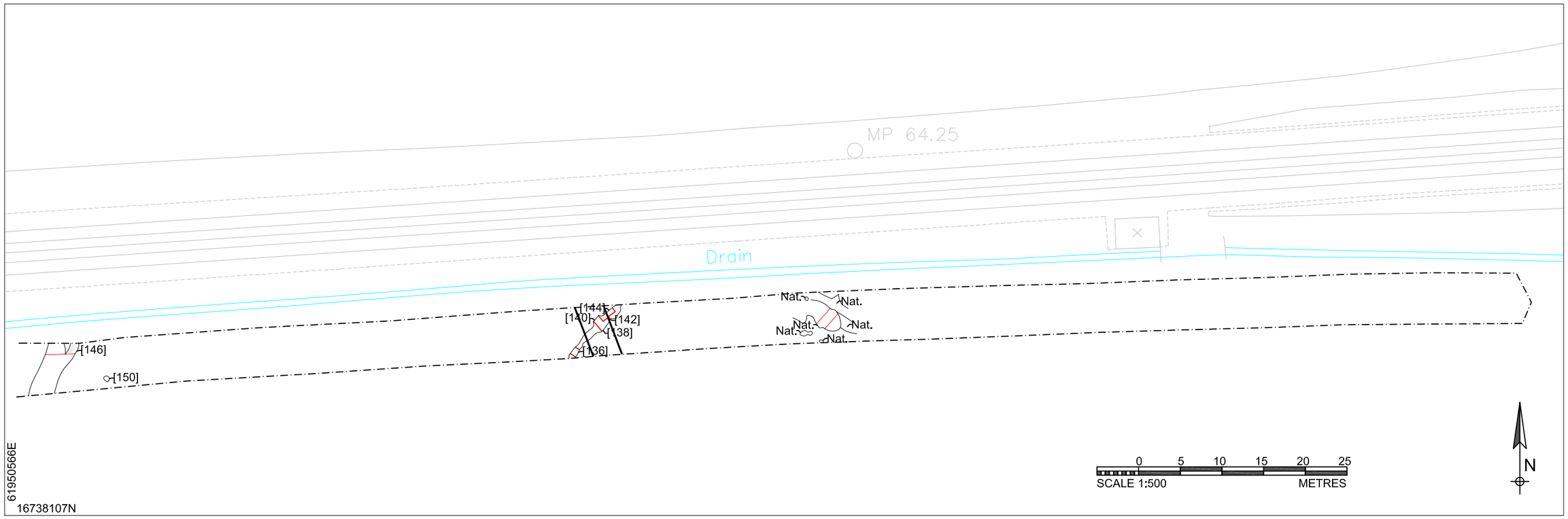


Figure 7: Site plan - Area: BF-SMS-15, scale 1:500

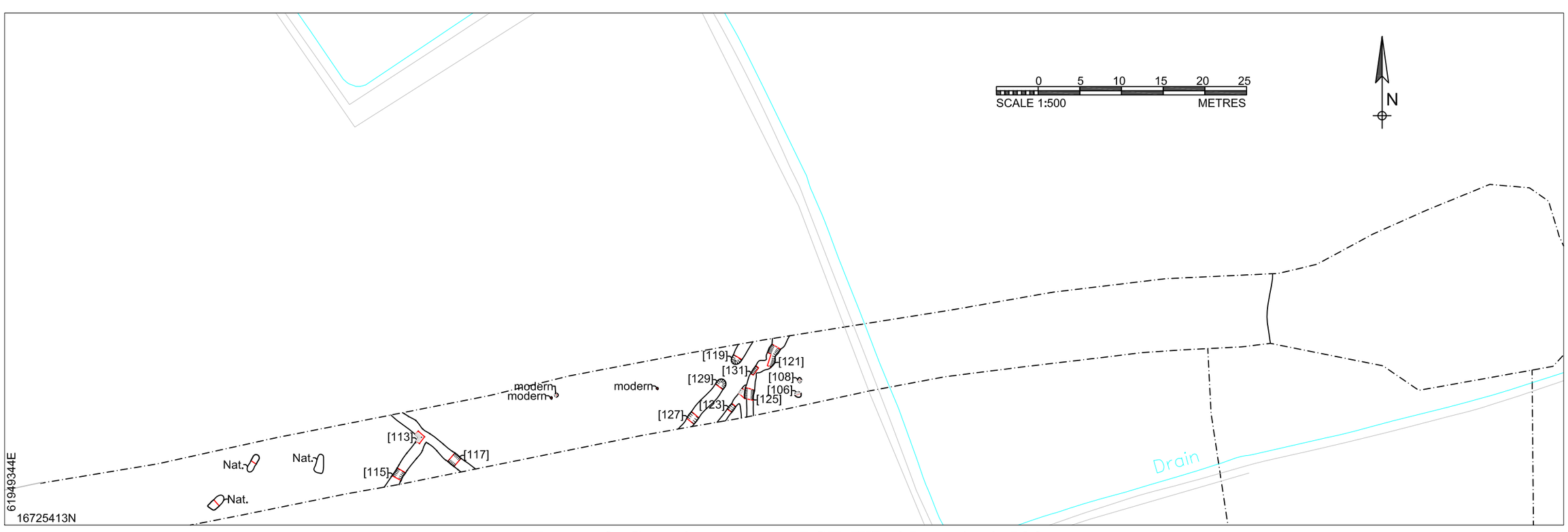


Figure 8: Site plan - Area: BSF-WB-15, scale 1:500

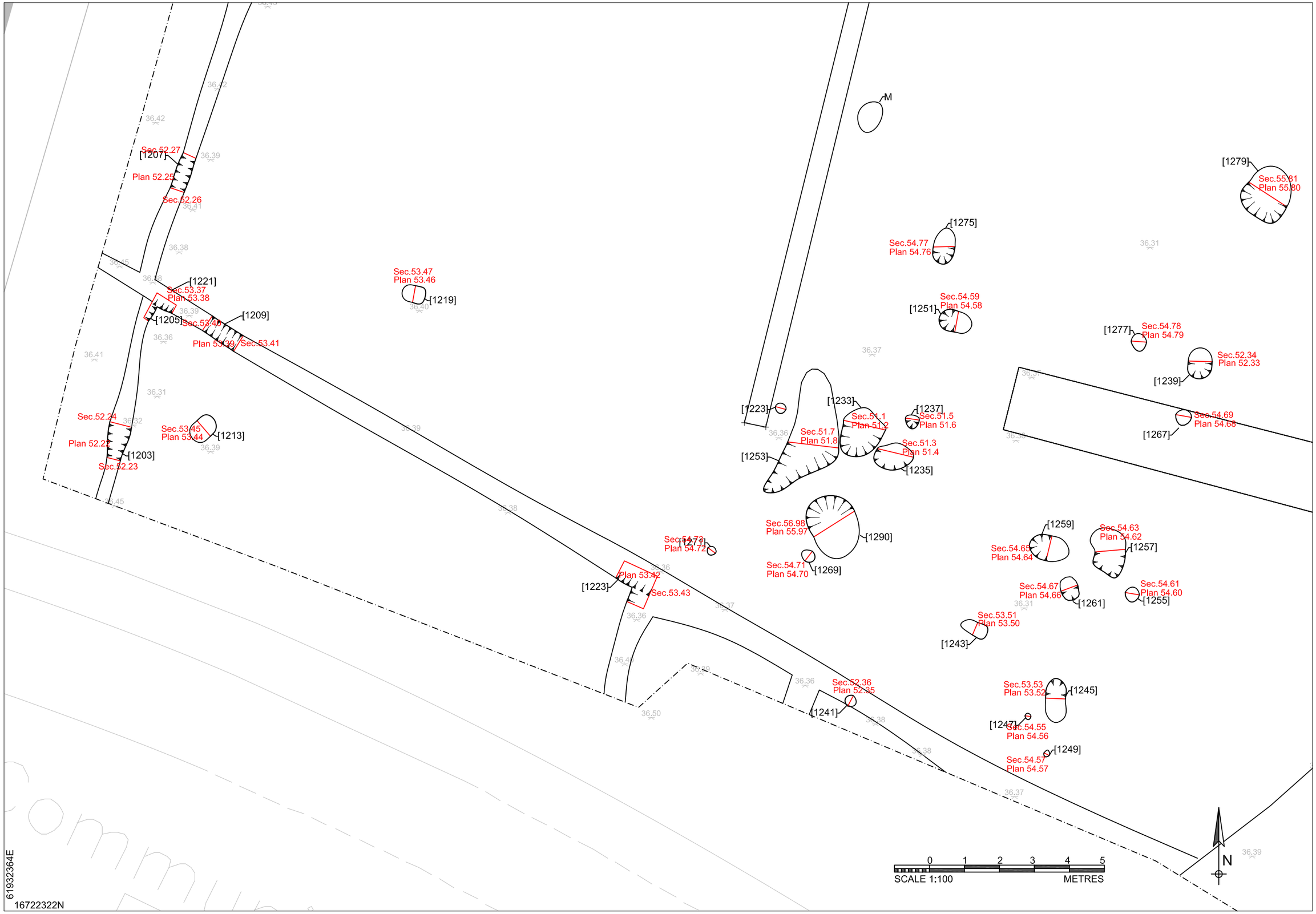


Figure 9: Site plan - Area: BSF-EX-15, scale 1:100

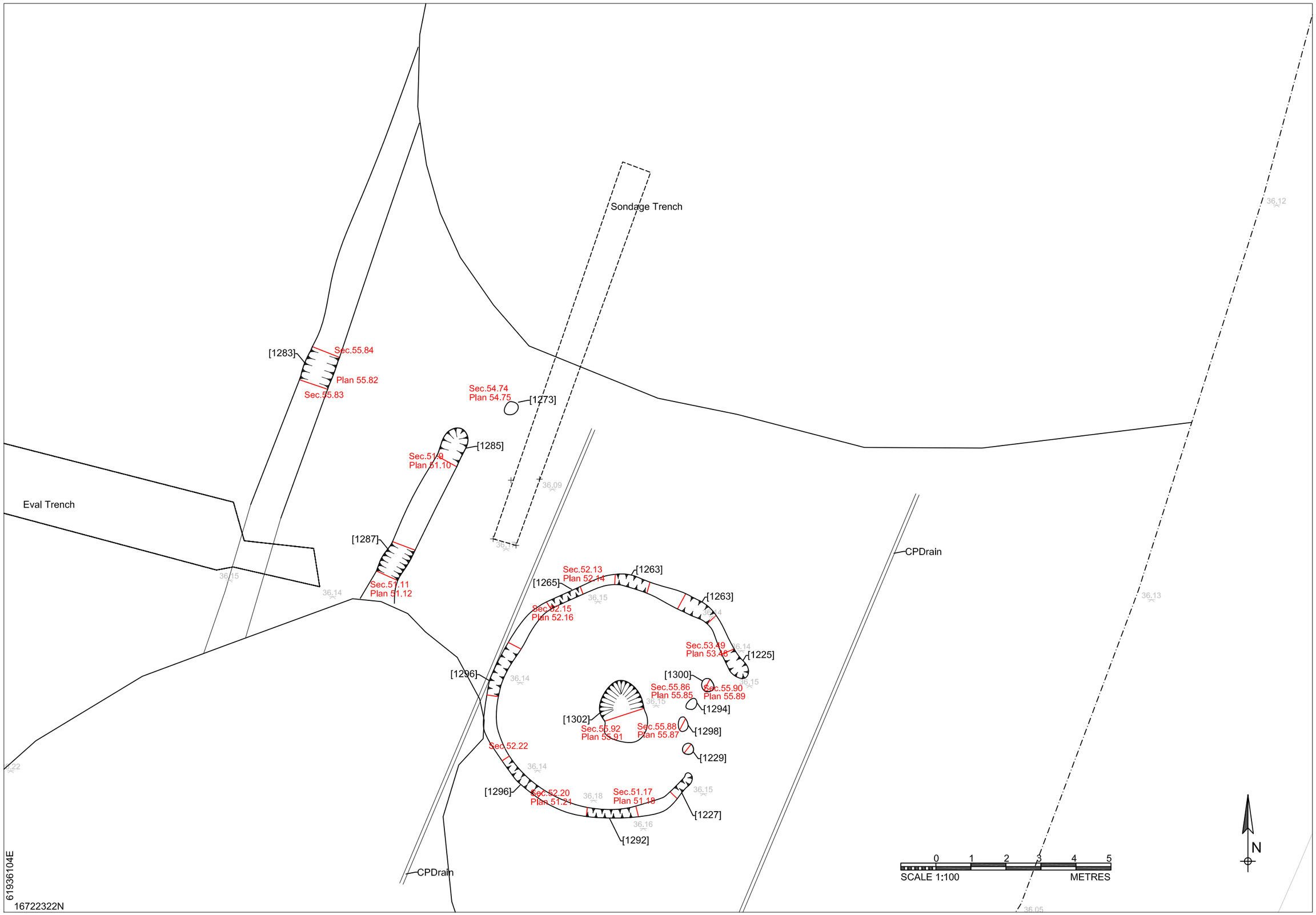


Figure 10: Site plan - Area BSF-EX-15, scale 1:100

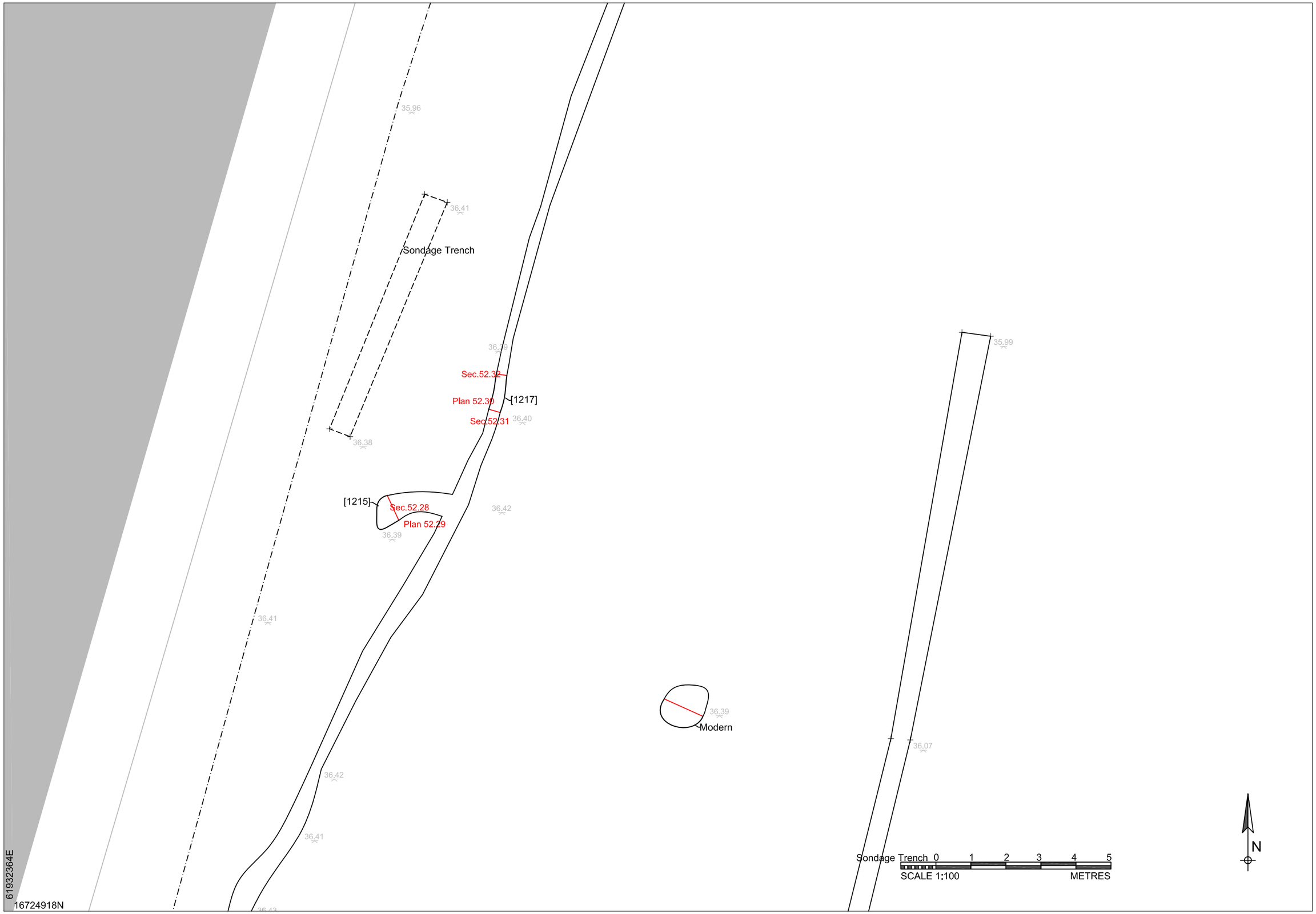


Figure 11: Site plan - Area: BSF-EX-15, scale 1:100

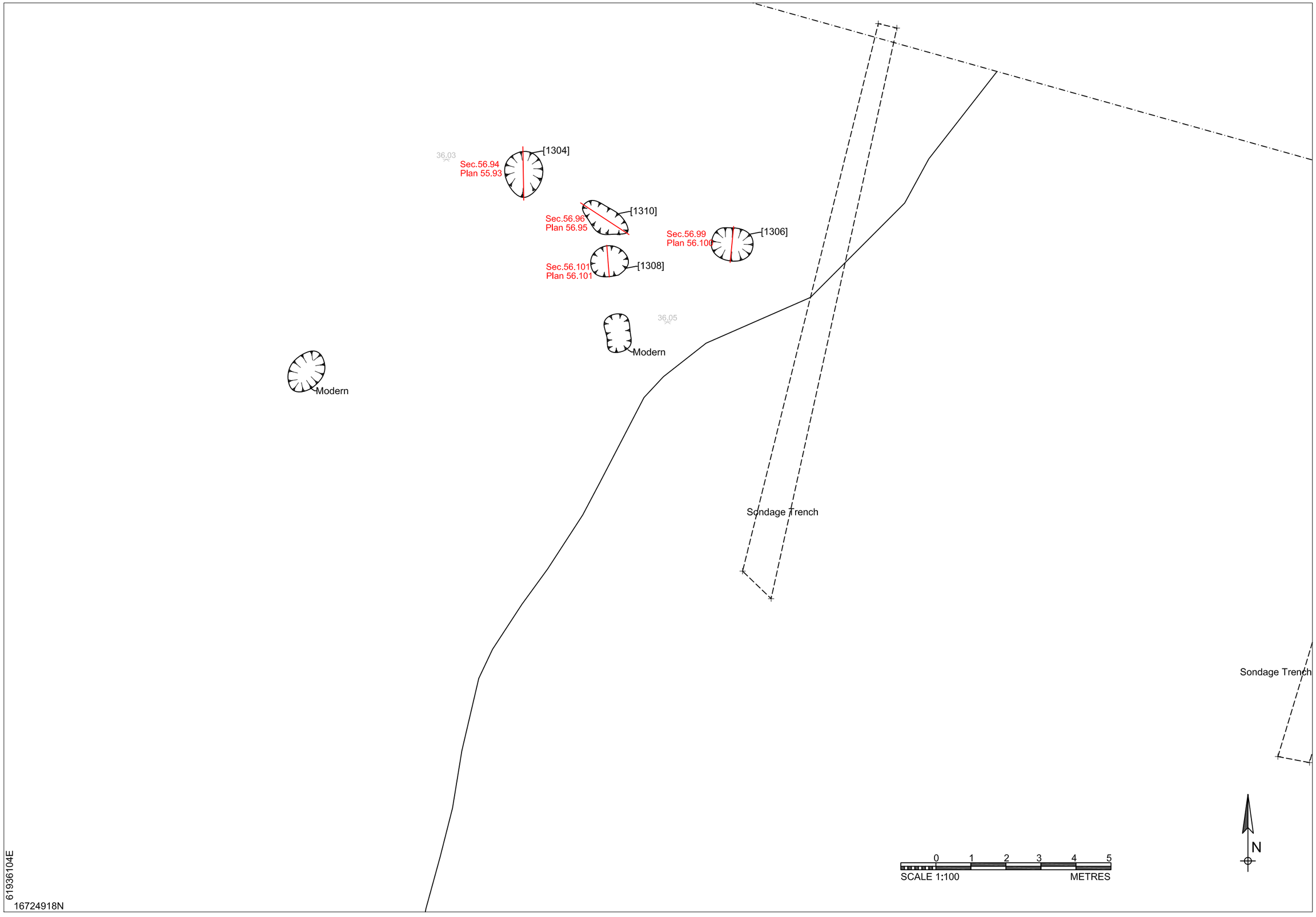


Figure 12: Site plan - Area: BSF-EX-15, scale 1:100

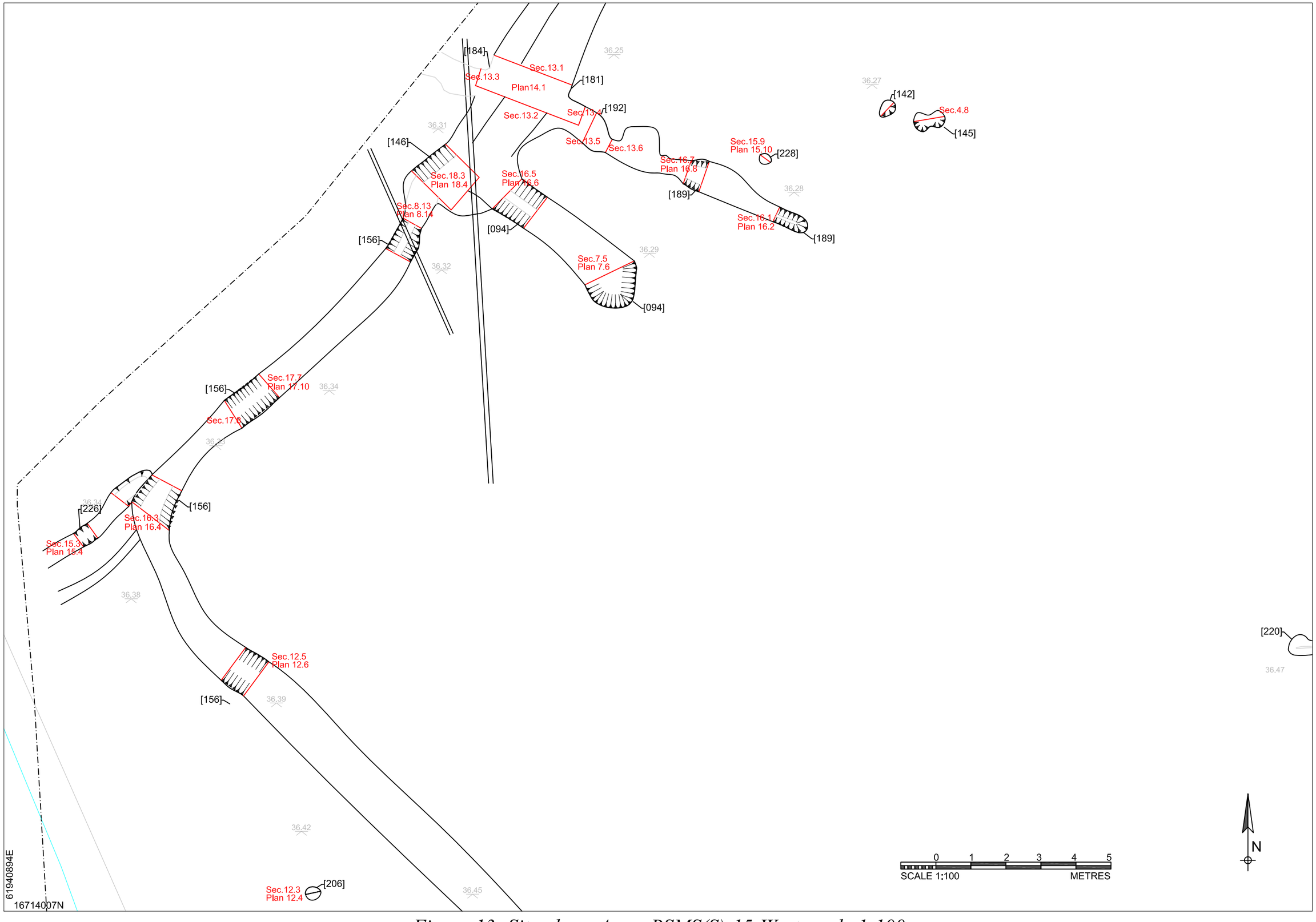


Figure 13: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-West, scale 1:100

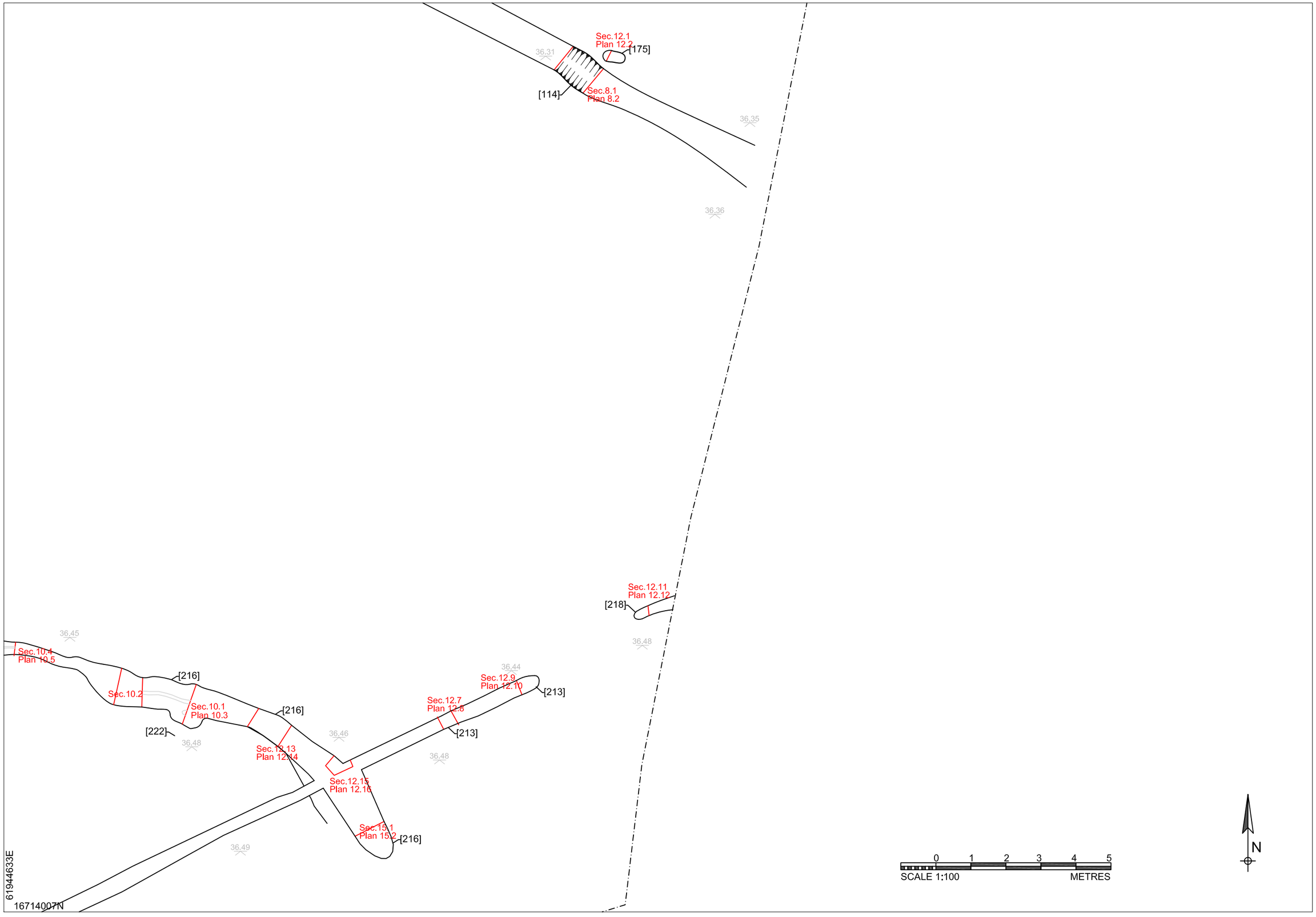


Figure 14: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-West, scale 1:100

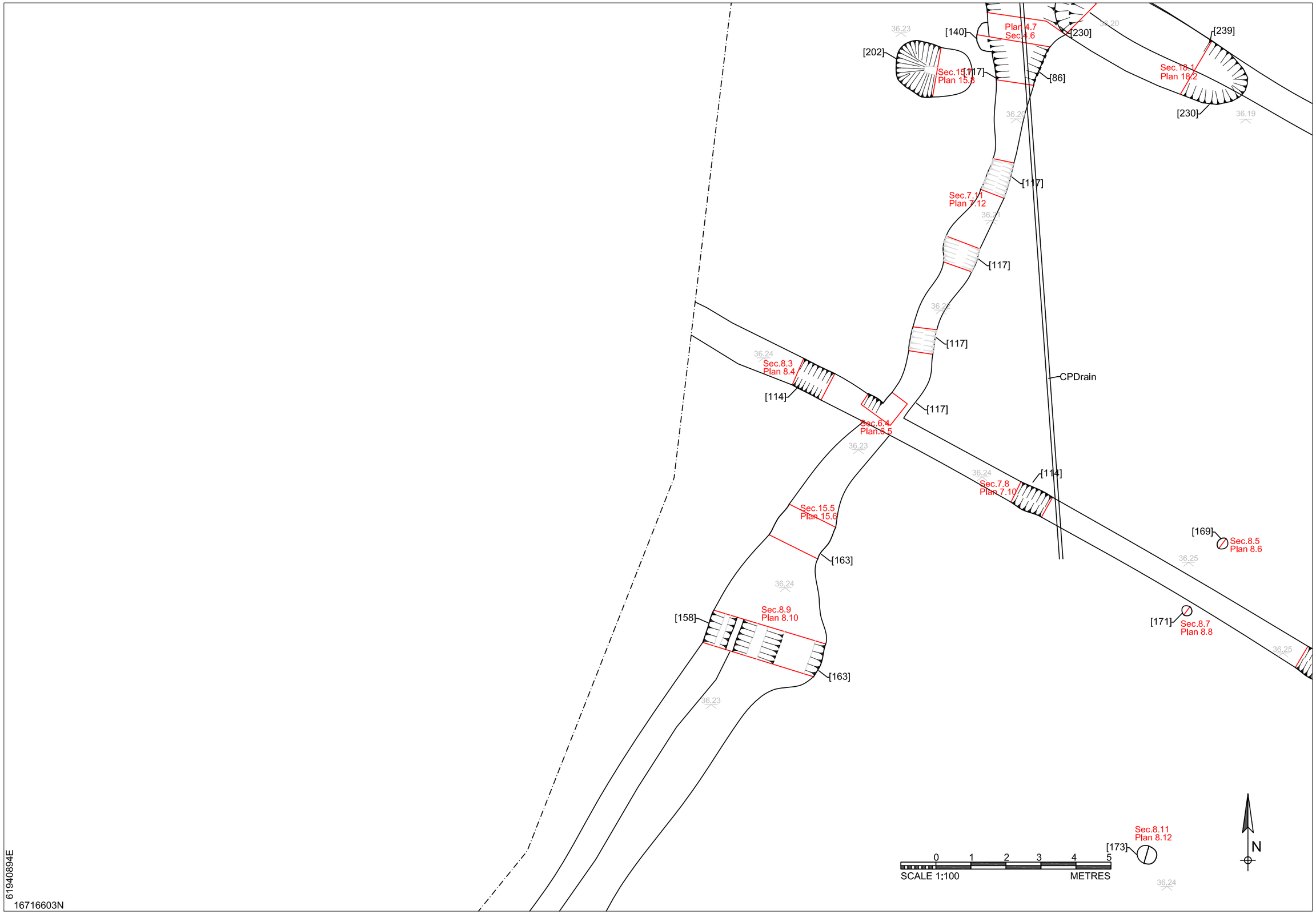


Figure 15: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-West, scale 1:100

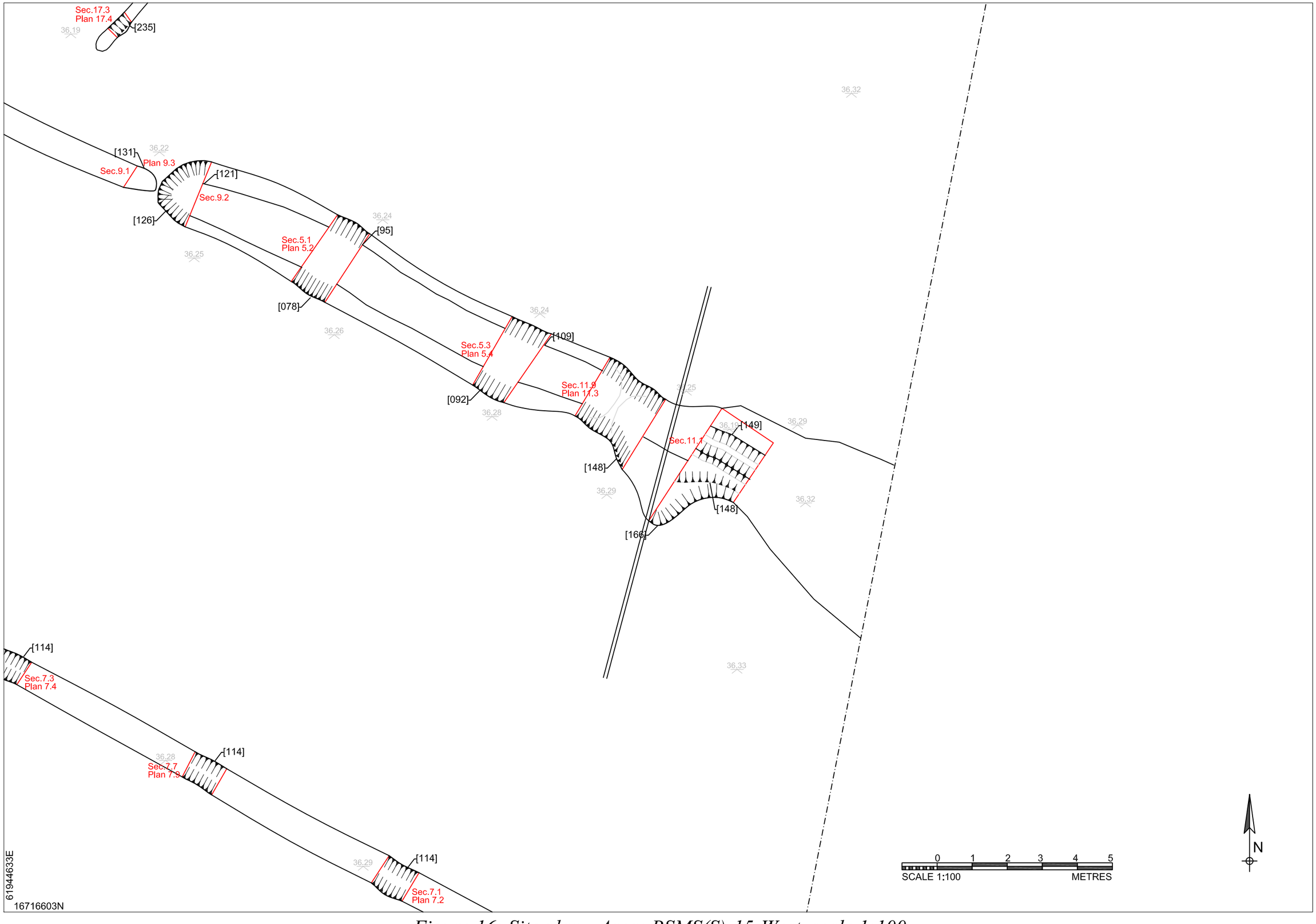


Figure 16: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-West, scale 1:100

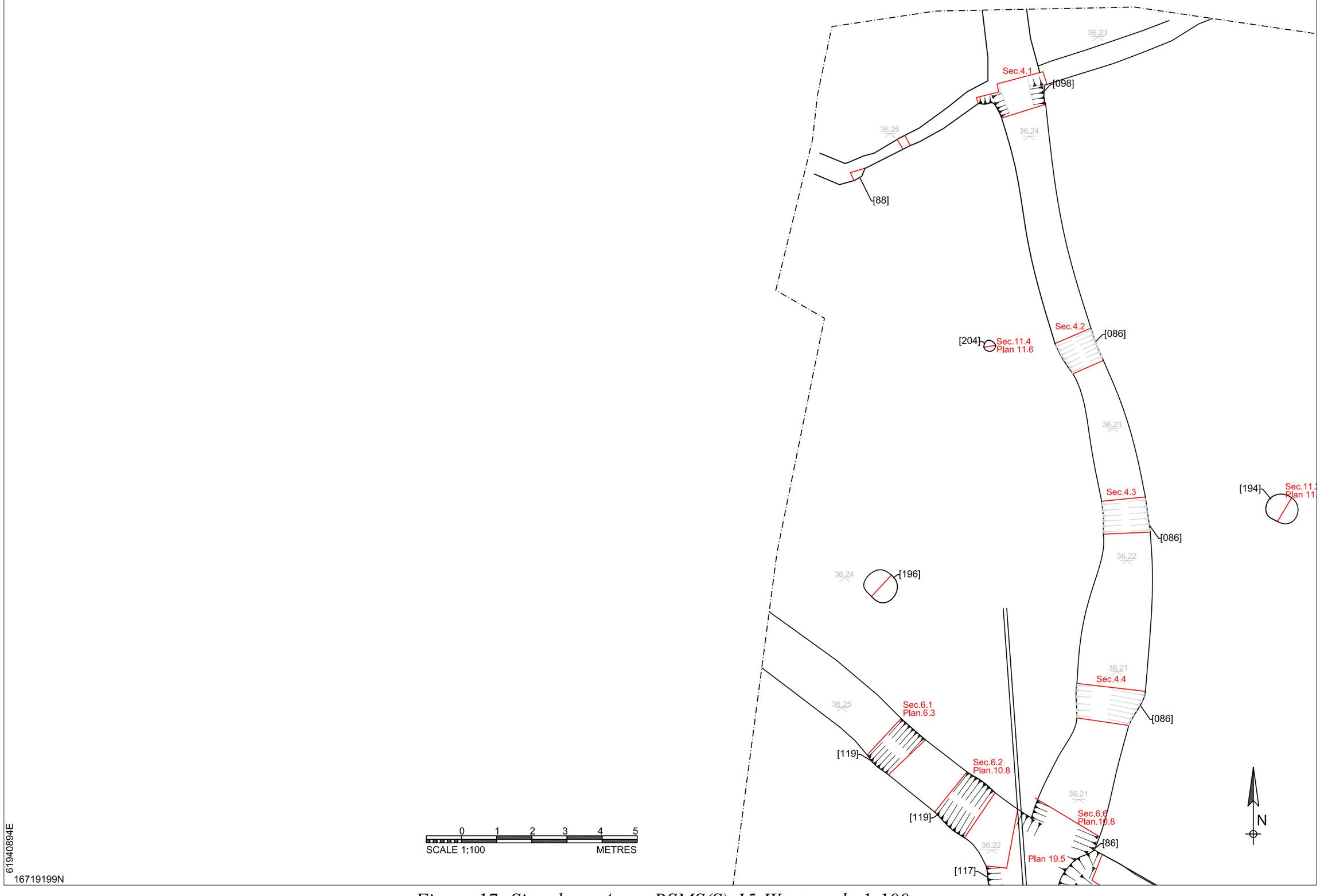


Figure 17: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-West, scale 1:100

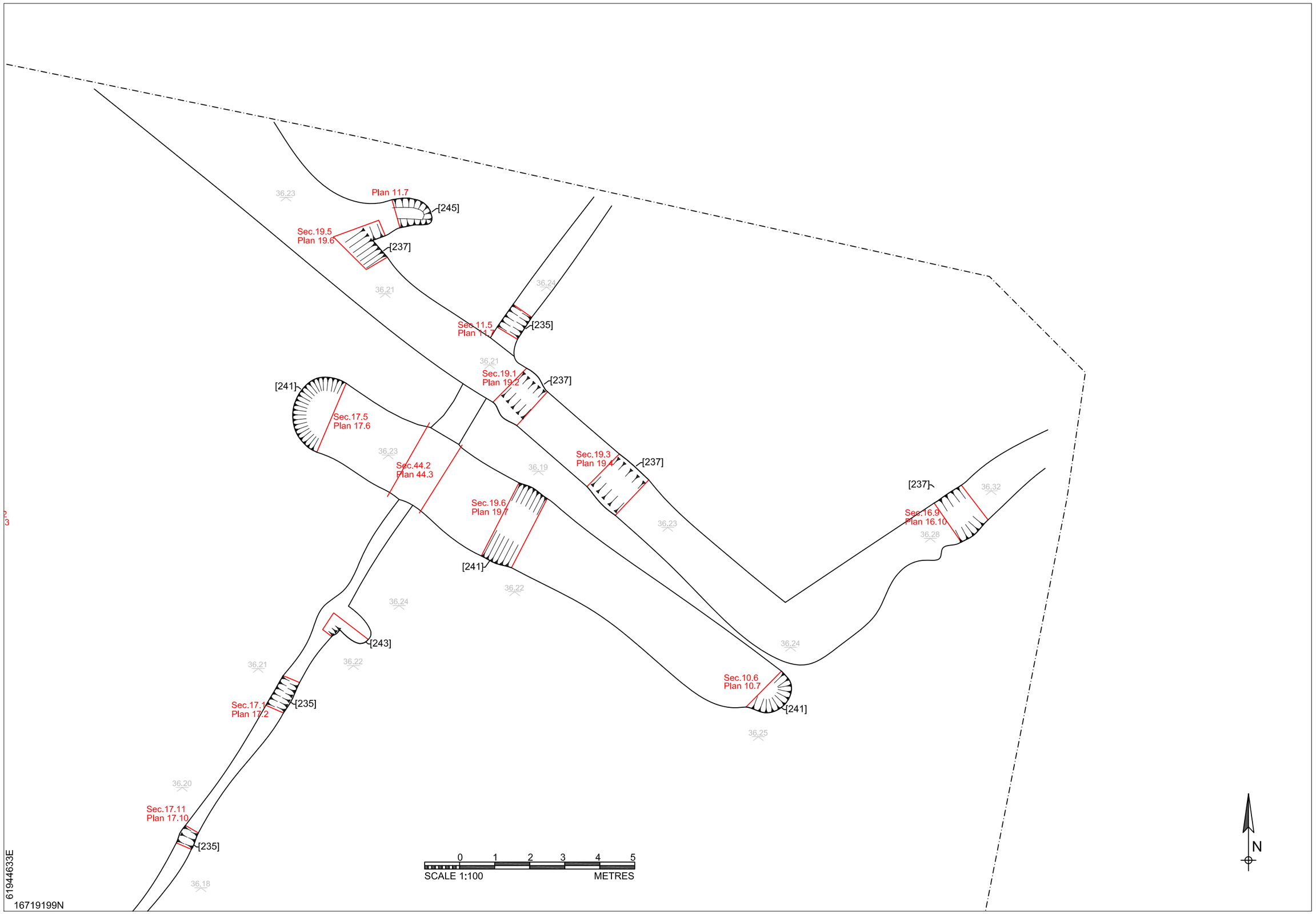


Figure 18: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-West, scale 1:100

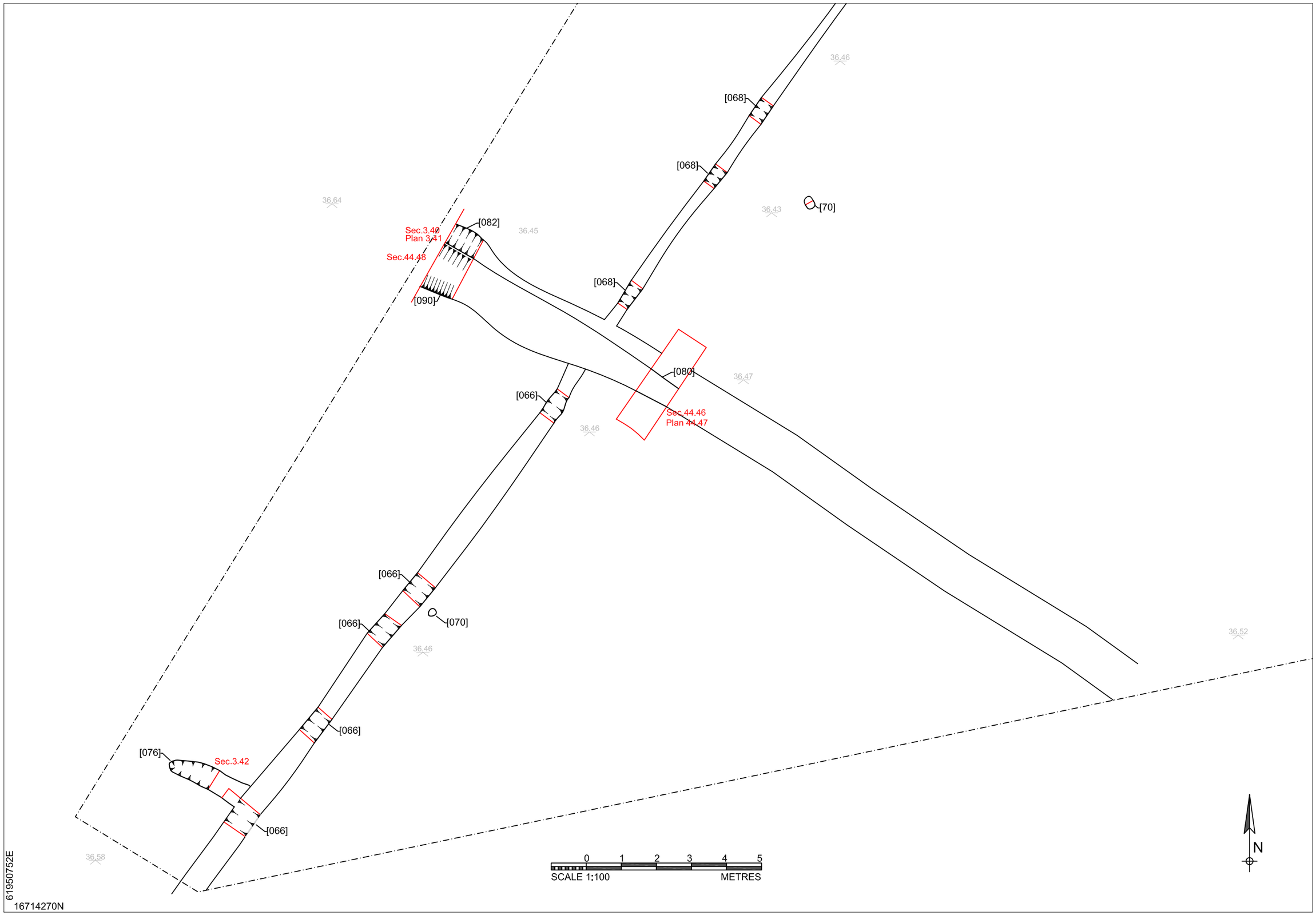


Figure 19: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

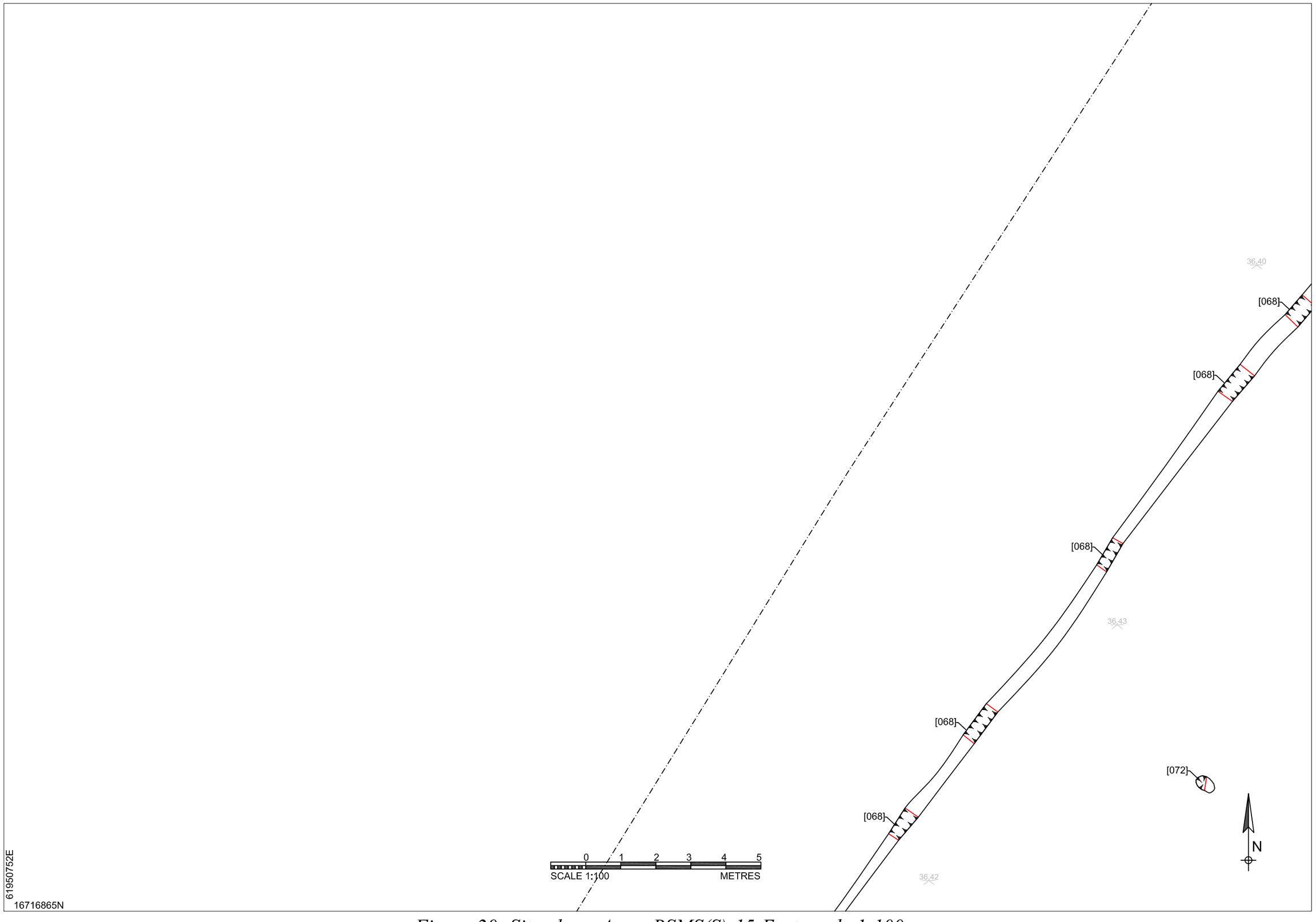


Figure 20: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

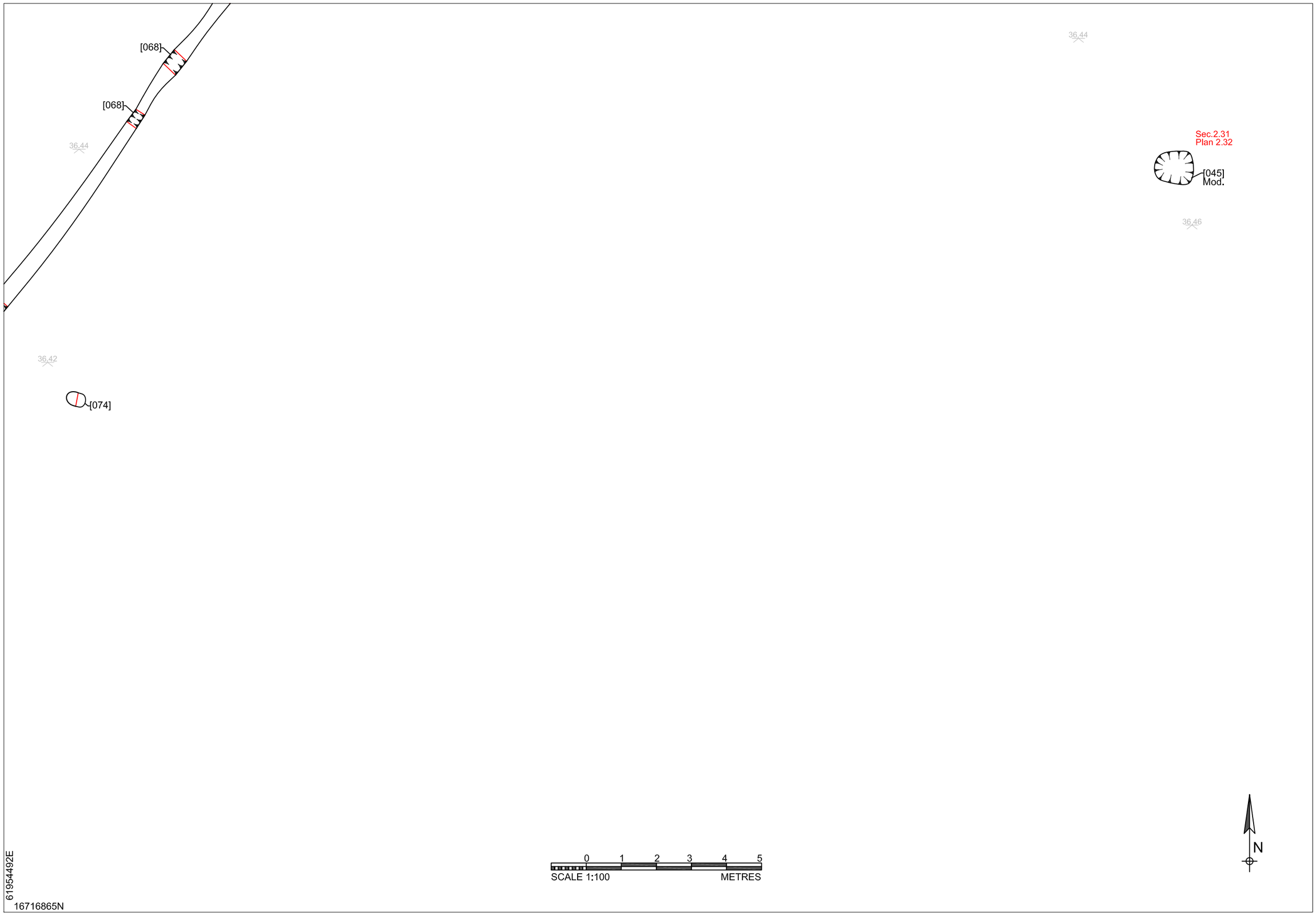


Figure 21: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

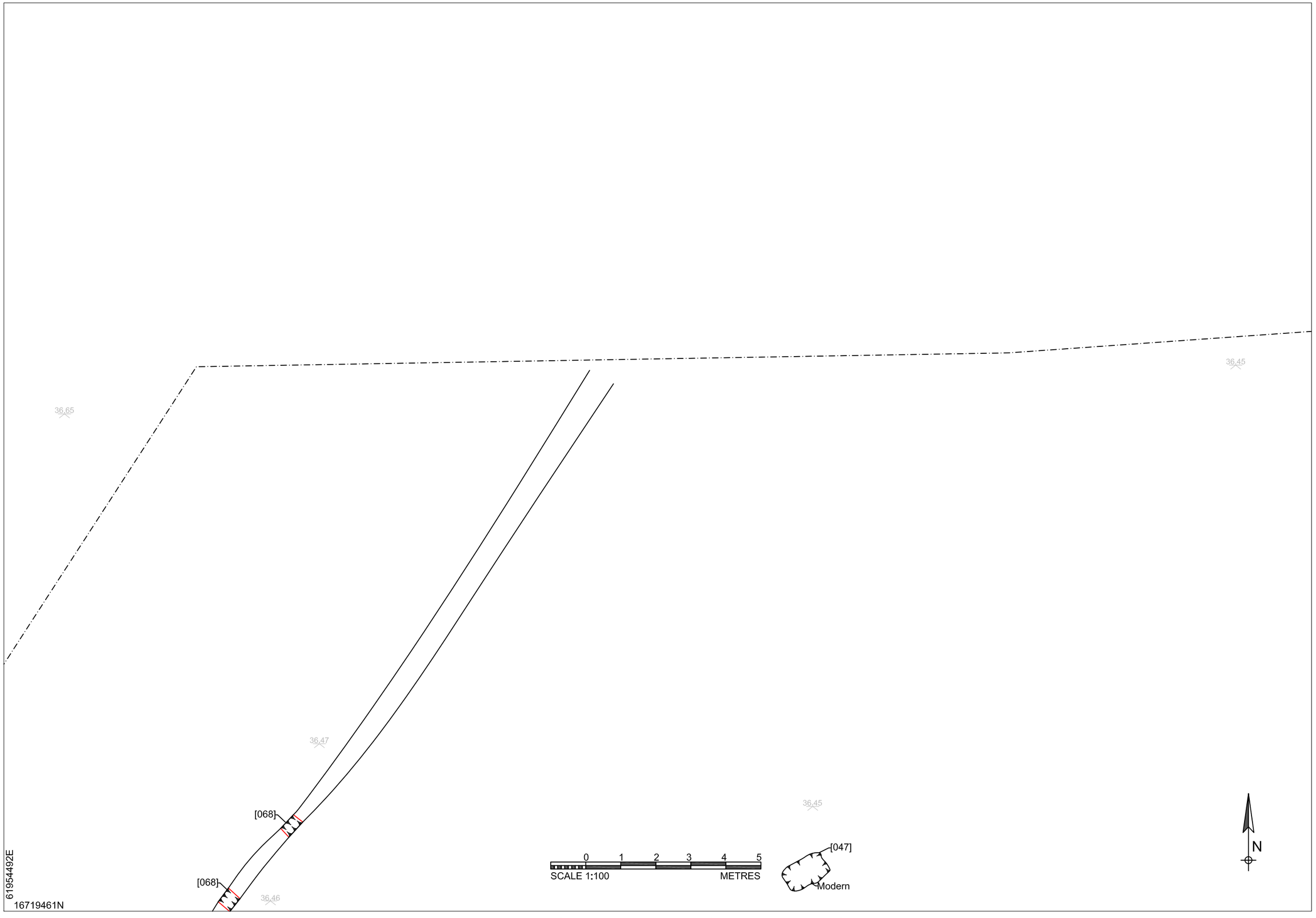


Figure 22: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

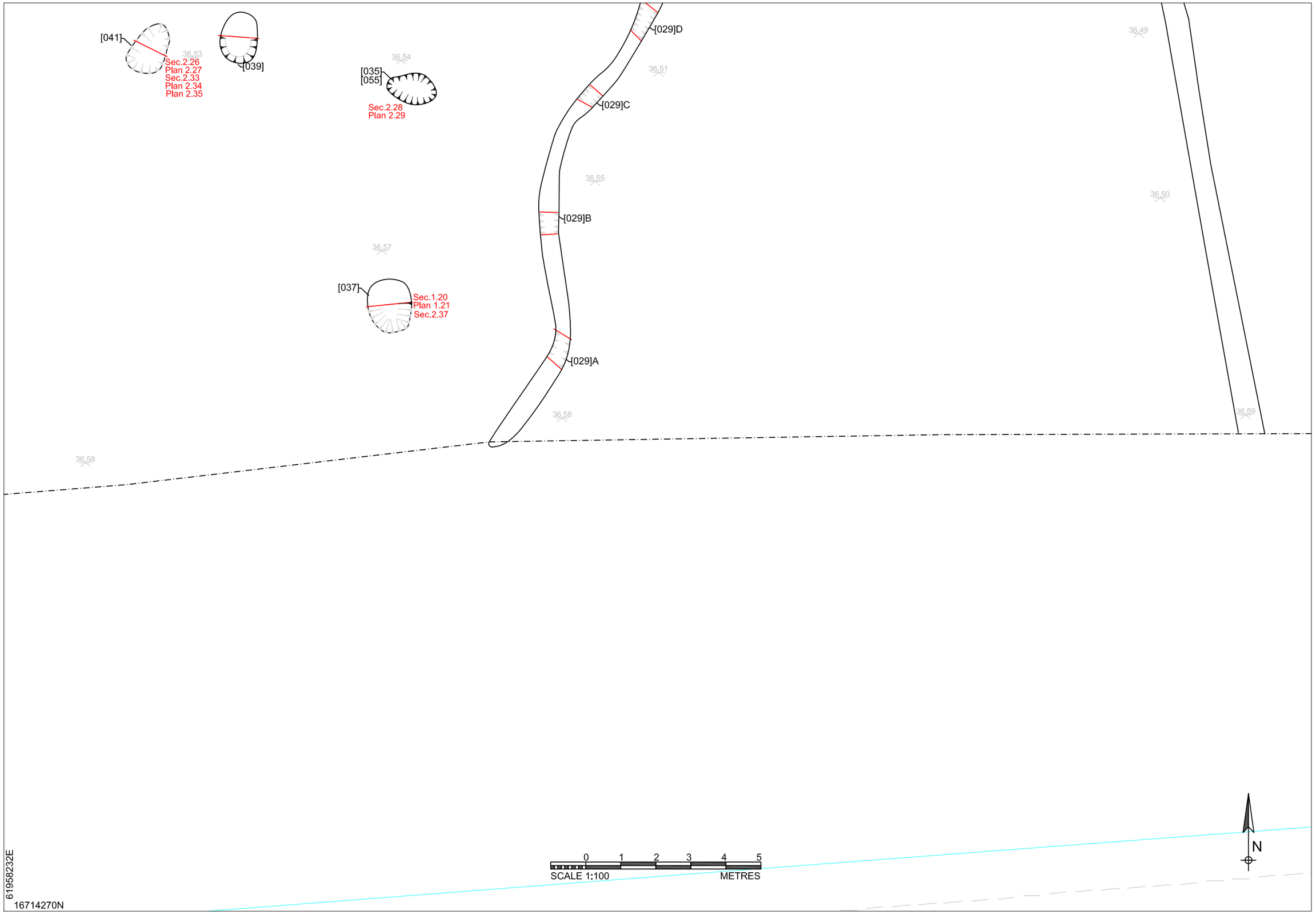


Figure 23: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

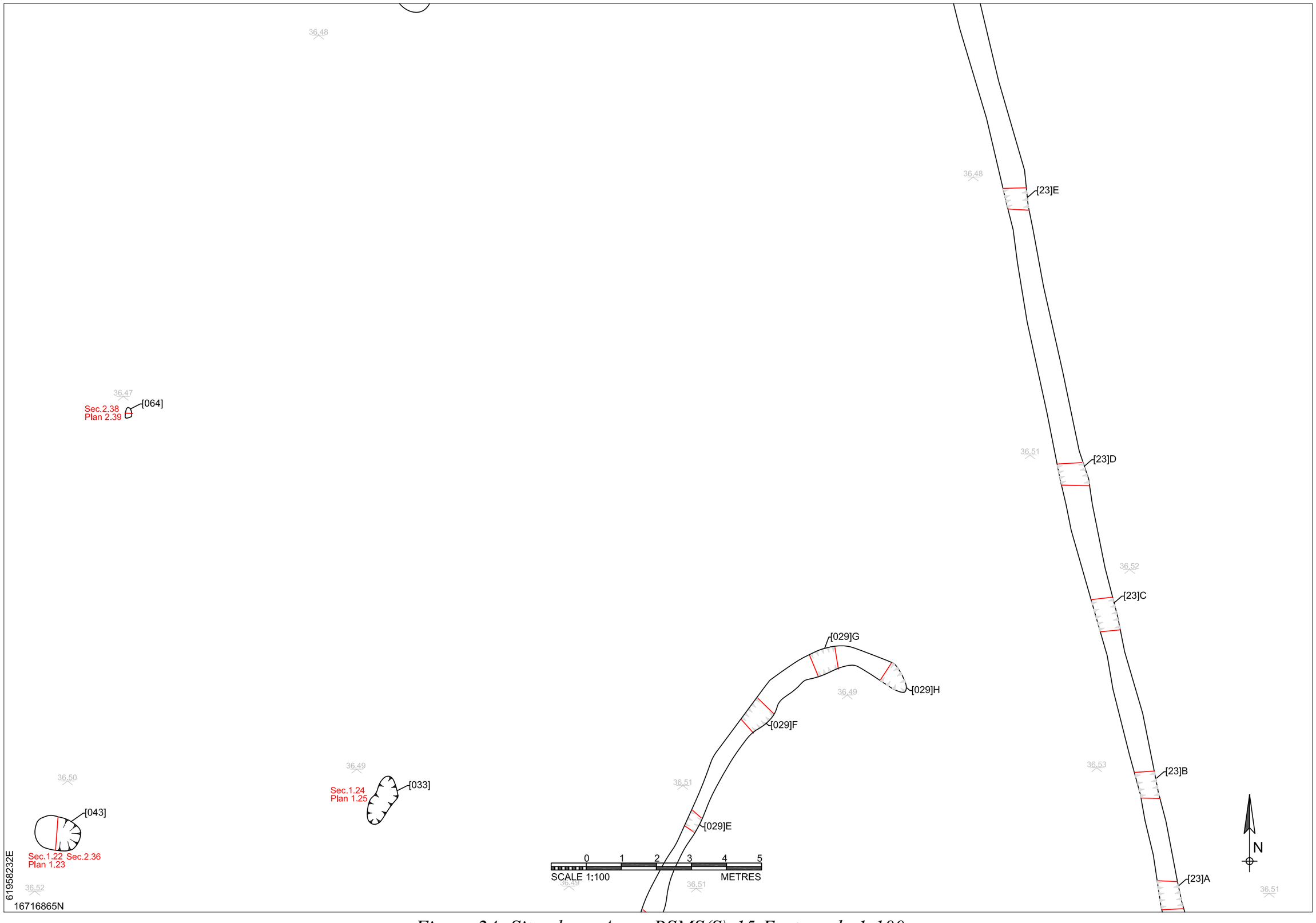


Figure 24: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

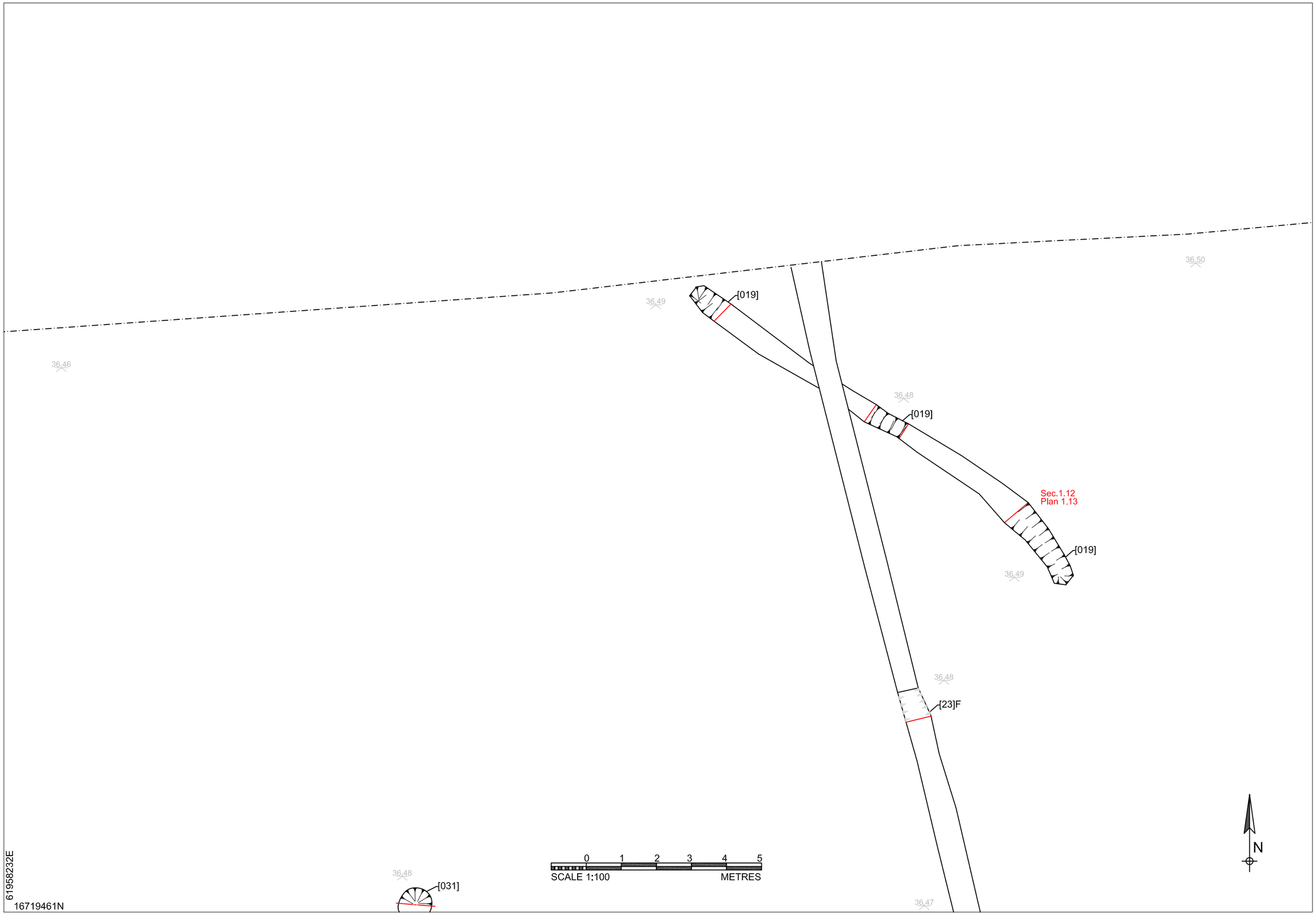


Figure 25: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

Figure 26: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

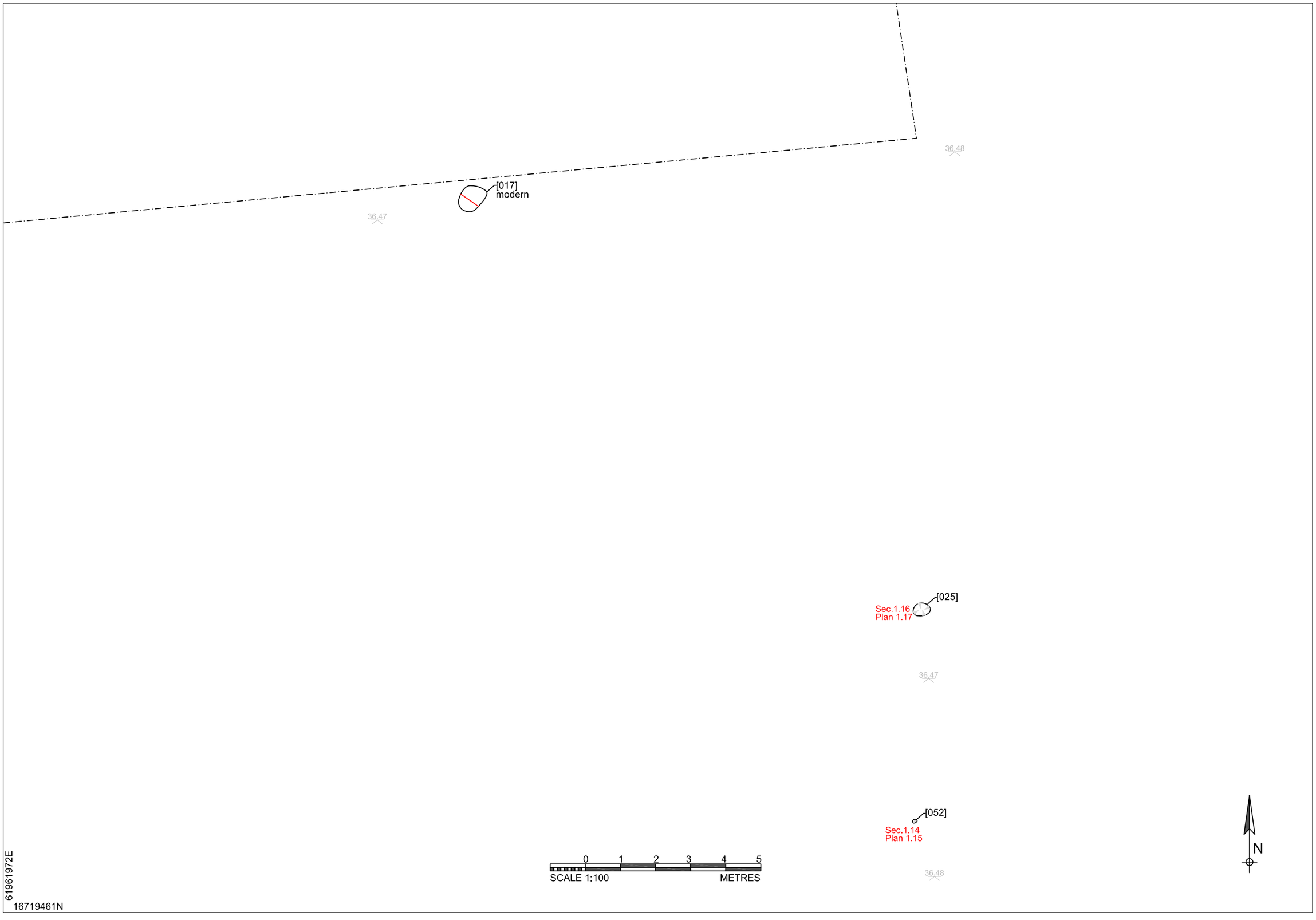


Figure 27: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

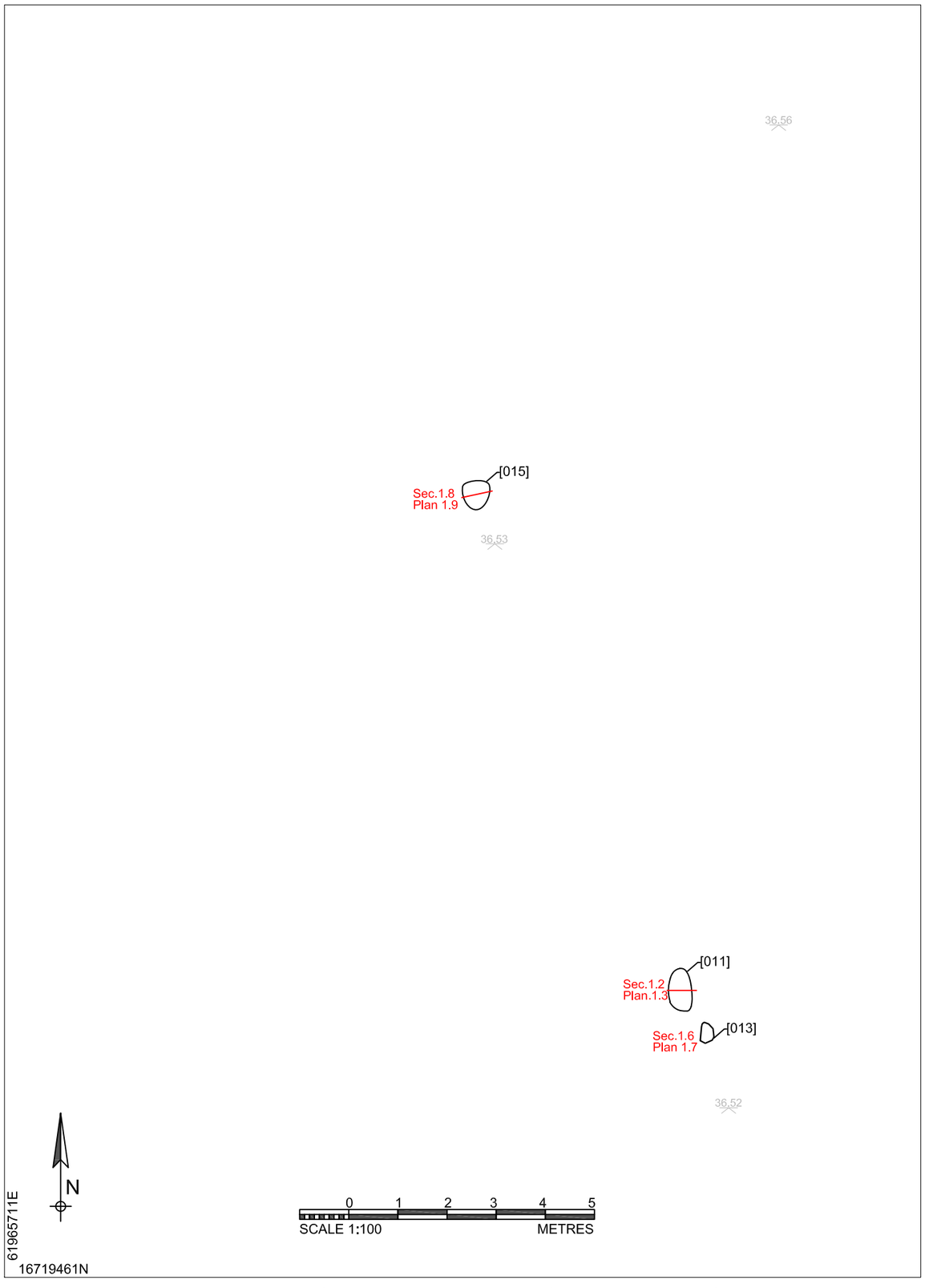


Figure 28: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

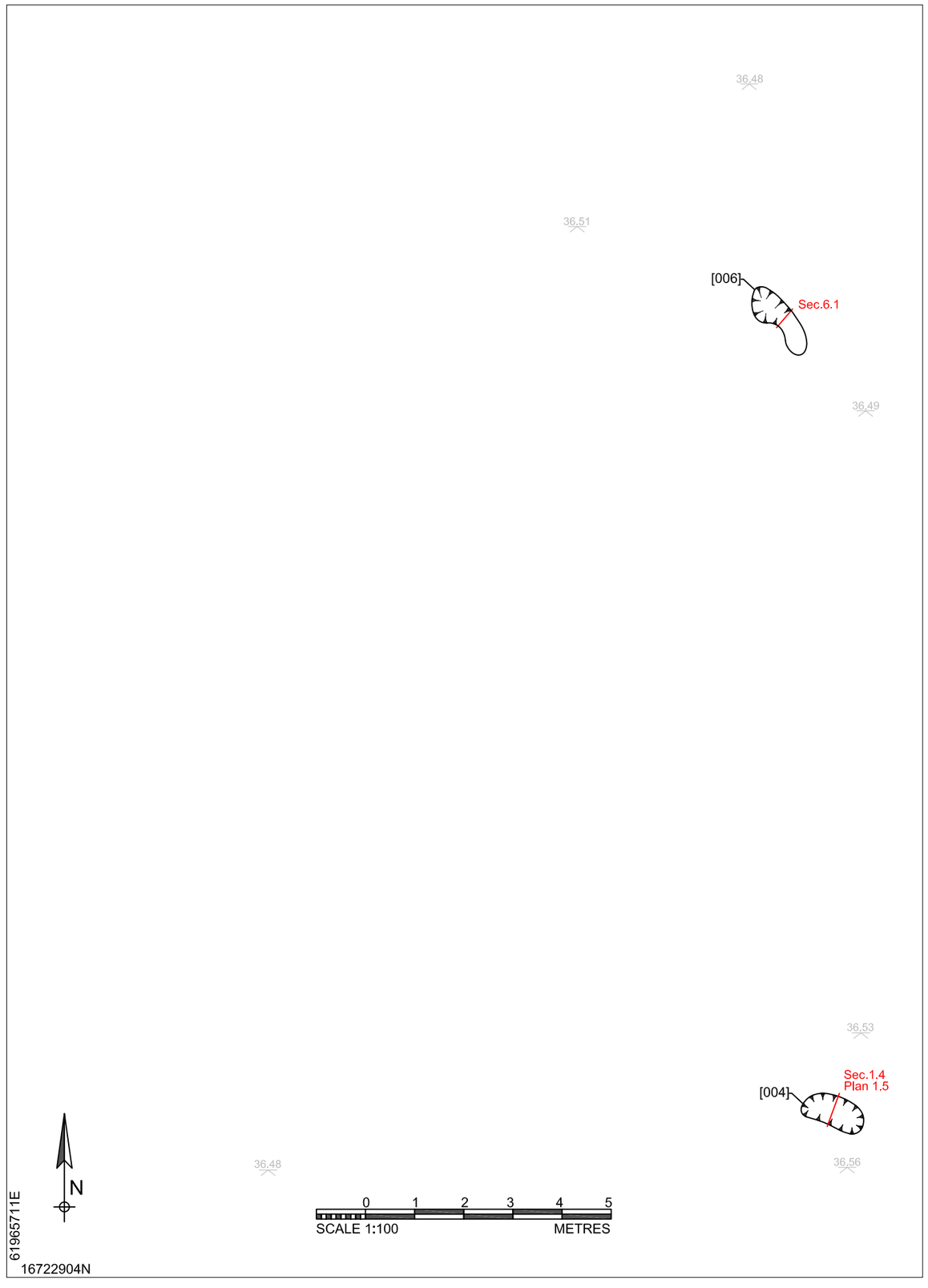


Figure 29: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

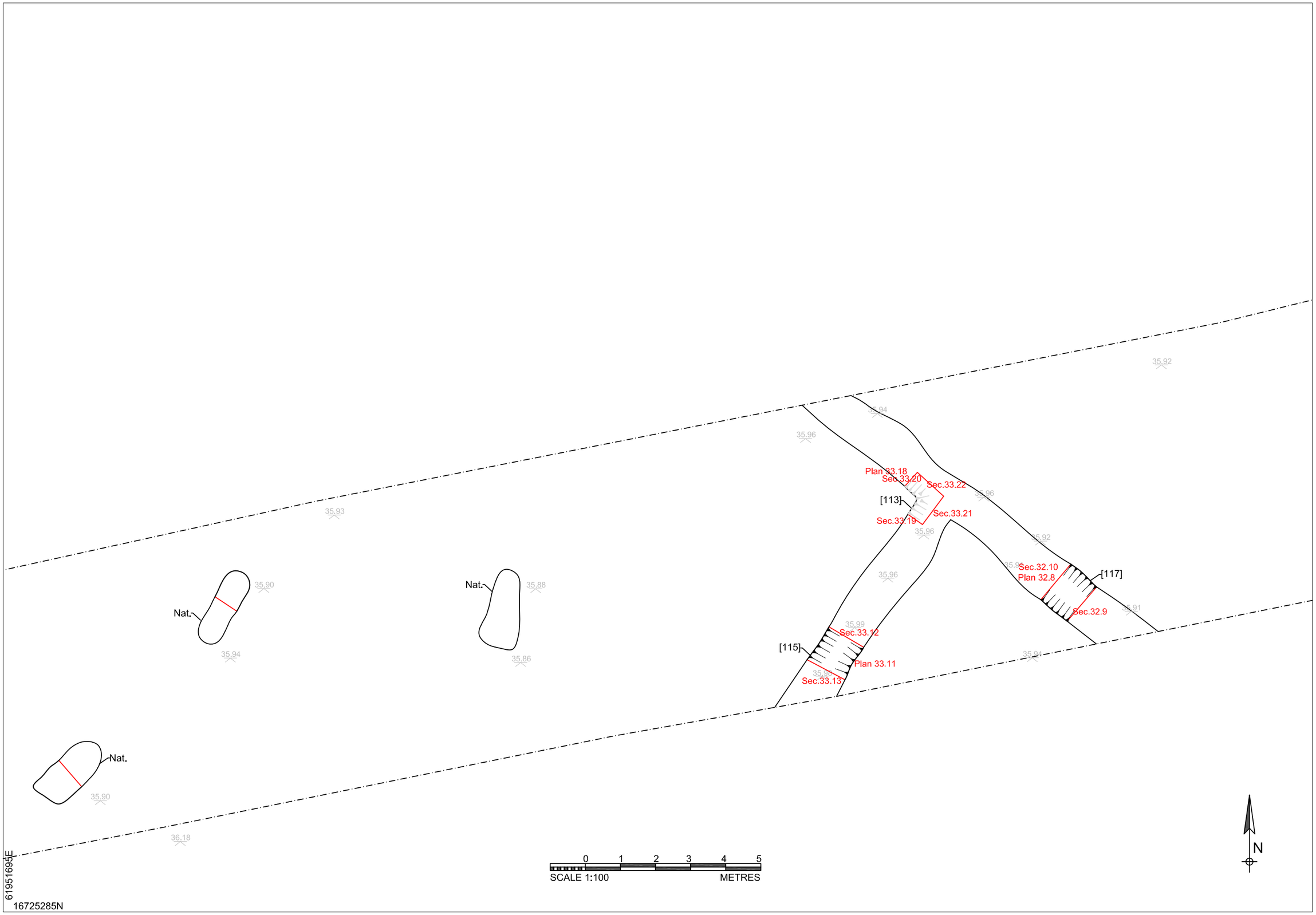


Figure 30: Site plan - Area: BSF-WB-15, scale 1:100

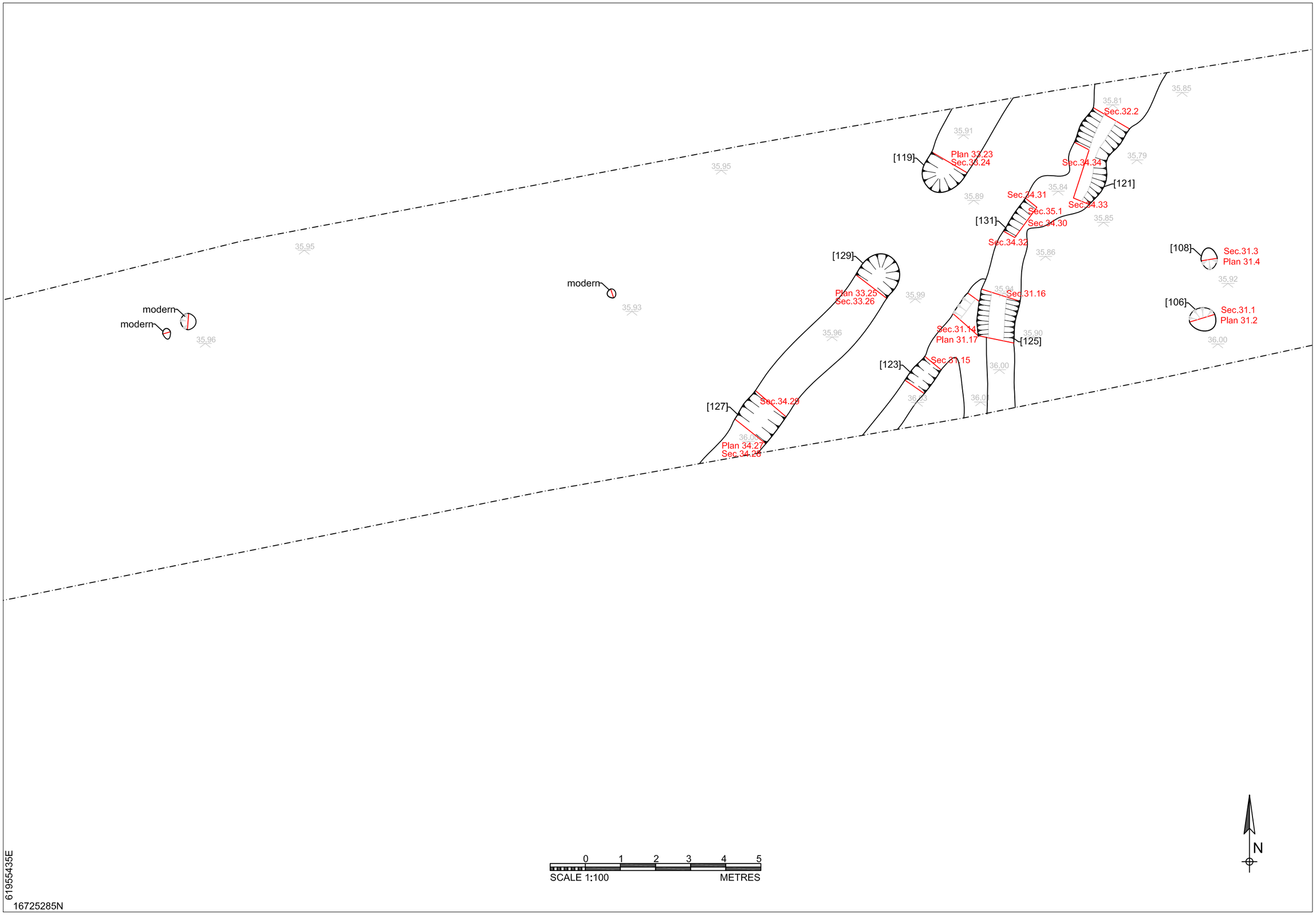


Figure 31: Site plan - Area: BSMS(S)-15-East, scale 1:100

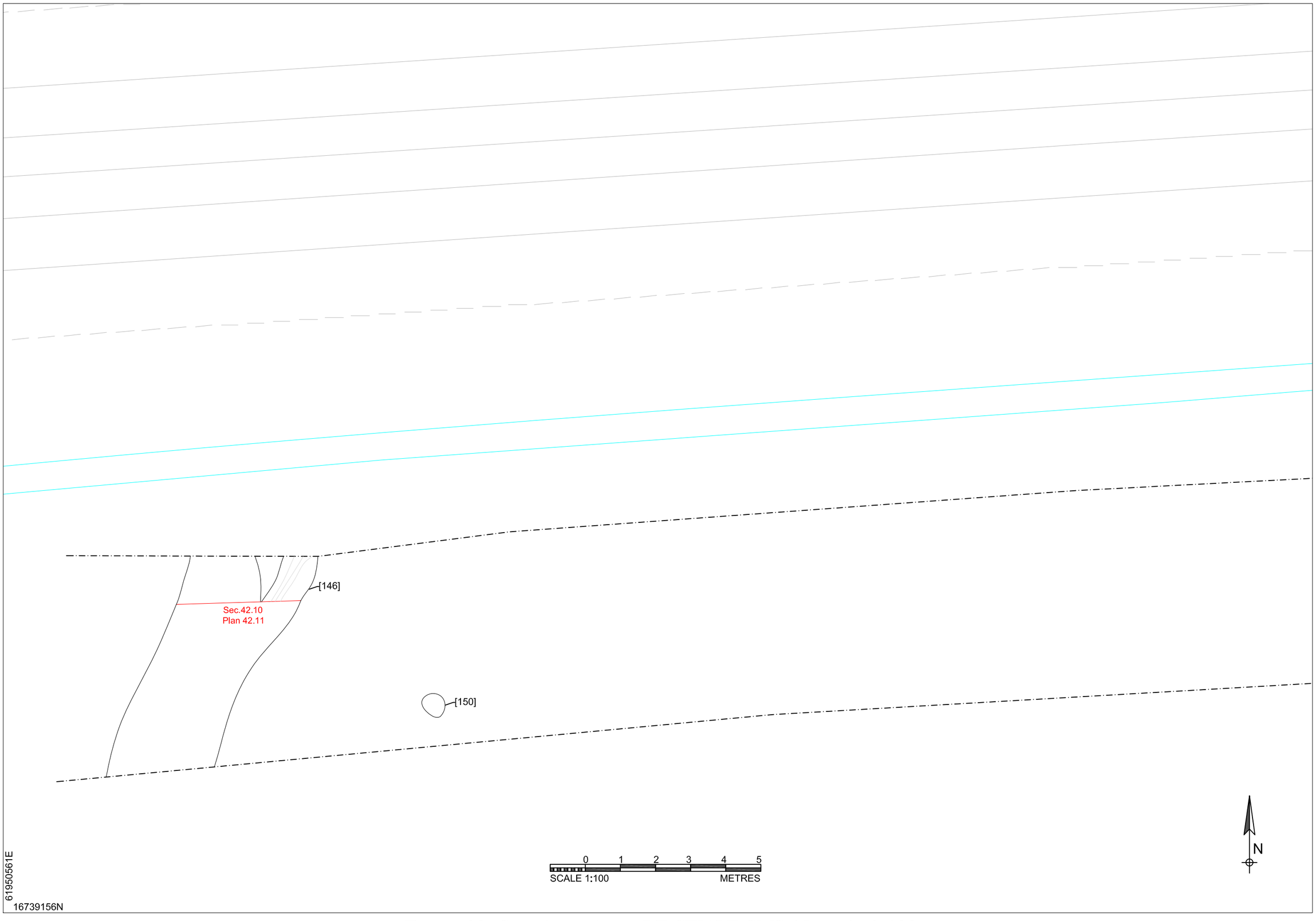


Figure 32: Site plan - Area: BF-SWALE-SMS-15, scale 1:100

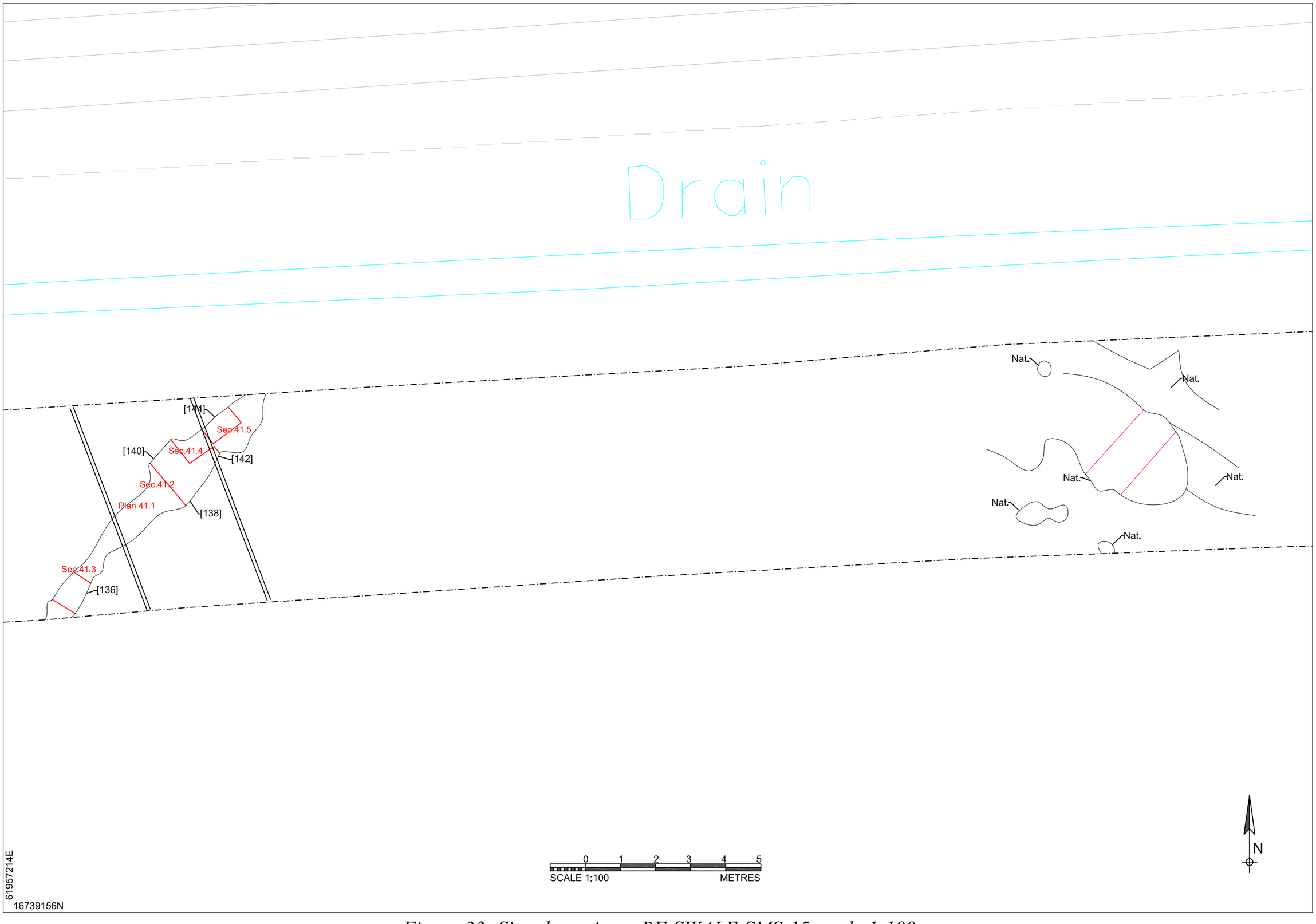
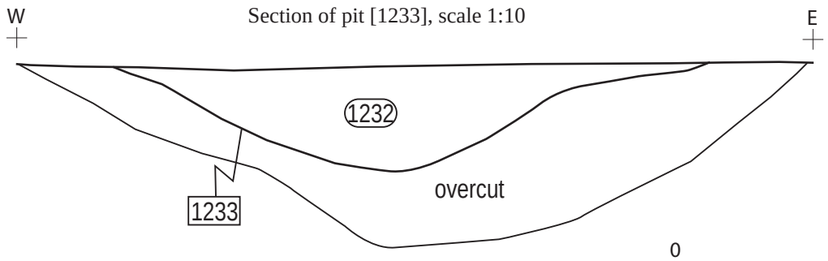
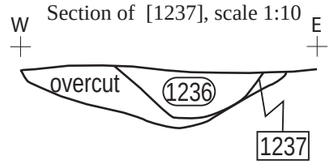


Figure 33: Site plan - Area: BF-SWALE-SMS-15, scale 1:100

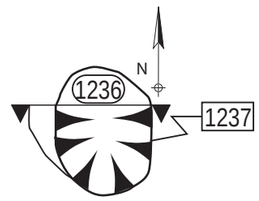
Section 51.1
Section of pit [1233], scale 1:10



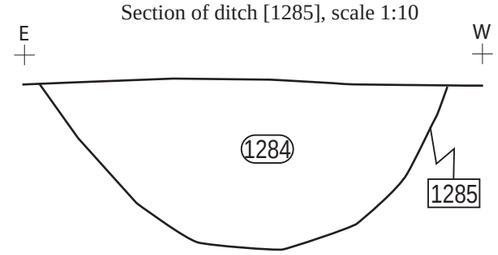
Section 51.5
Section of [1237], scale 1:10

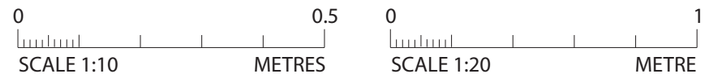


Plan 51.6
Plan of gully [1237], scale1:20

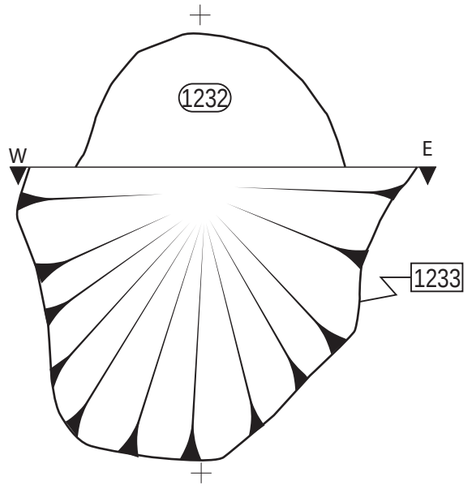


Section 51.9
Section of ditch [1285], scale 1:10

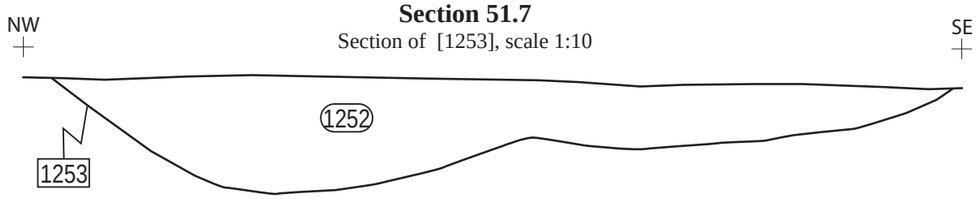




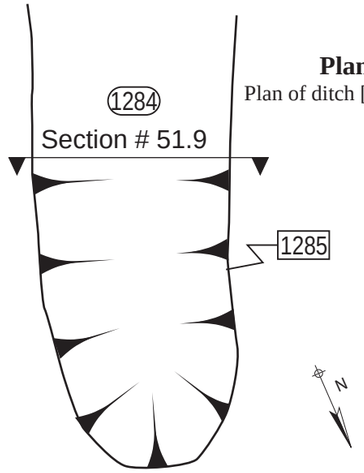
Plan 51.2
Plan of gully [1233], scale1:20



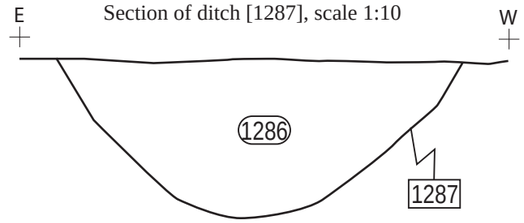
Section 51.7
Section of [1253], scale 1:10



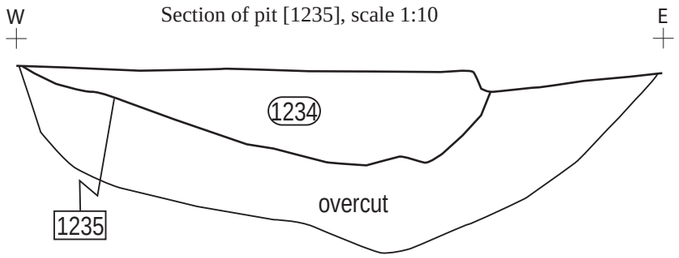
Plan 51.10
Plan of ditch [1285], scale1:20



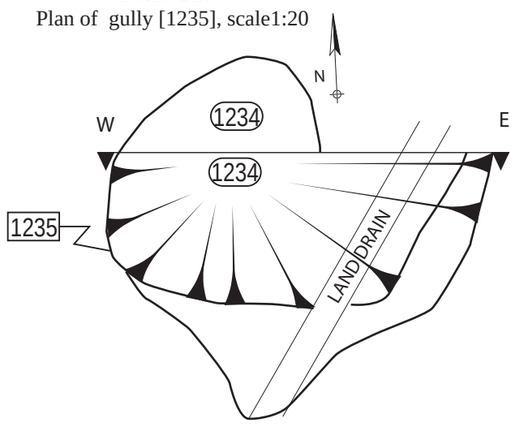
Section 51.11
Section of ditch [1287], scale 1:10



Section 51.3
Section of pit [1235], scale 1:10

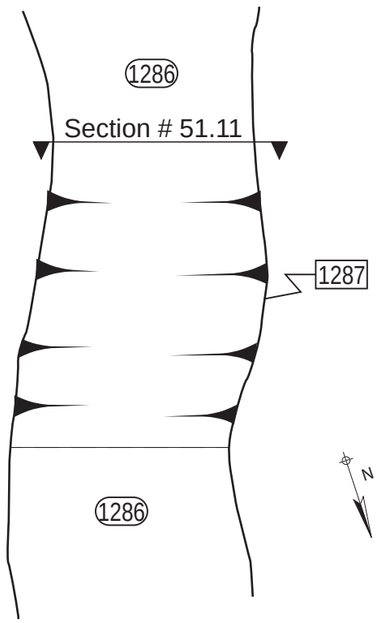


Plan 51.4
Plan of gully [1235], scale1:20

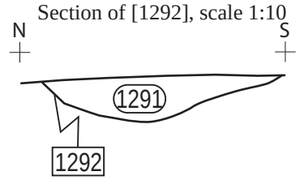


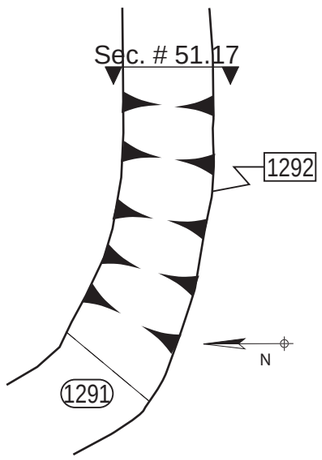
Plan 51.8
Plan of gully [1253], scale1:20

Plan 51.12
Plan of ditch [1287], scale1:20



Section 51.17
Section of [1292], scale 1:10

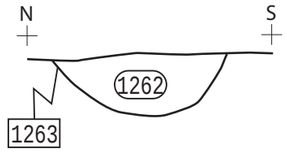




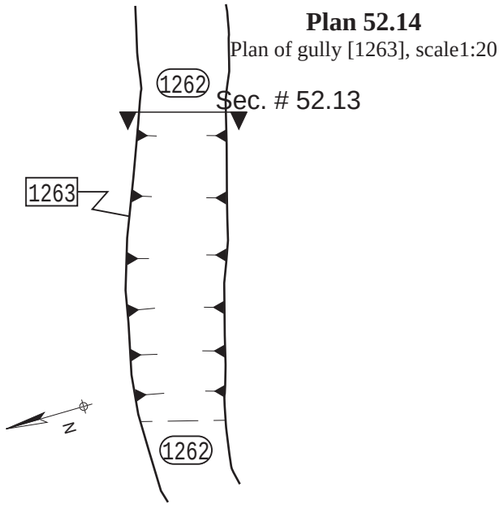
Plan 51.18
Plan of ditch [1292], scale1:20

Figure 34: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-EX-15. Drawing numbers:51.1-51.12 and 51.17 -51.18.

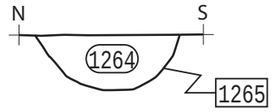
Section 52.13
Section of [1263], scale 1:10



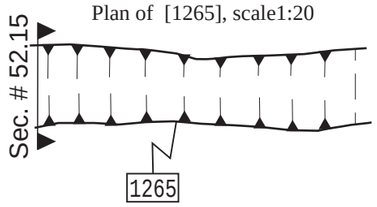
Plan 52.14
Plan of gully [1263], scale1:20



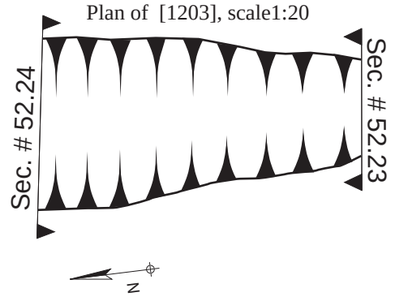
Section 52.15
Section of [1265], scale 1:10



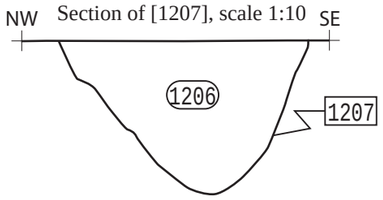
Plan 52.16
Plan of [1265], scale1:20



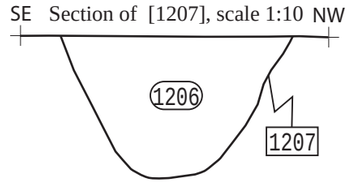
Plan 52.22
Plan of [1203], scale1:20



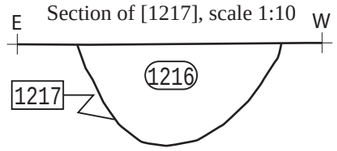
Section 52.26
Section of [1207], scale 1:10



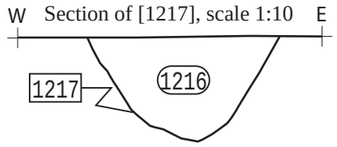
Section 52.27
Section of [1207], scale 1:10



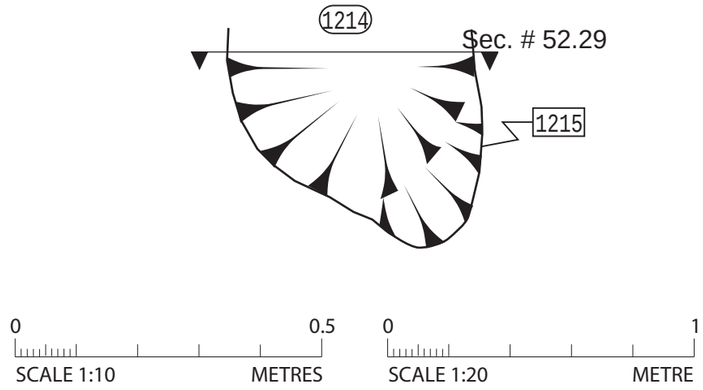
Section 52.31
Section of [1217], scale 1:10



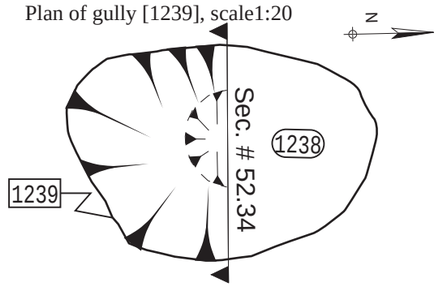
Section 52.32
Section of [1217], scale 1:10



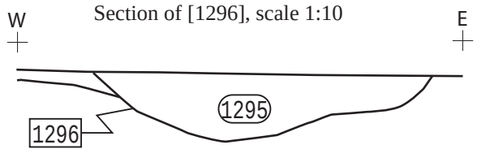
Plan 52.28
Plan of [1215], scale1:20



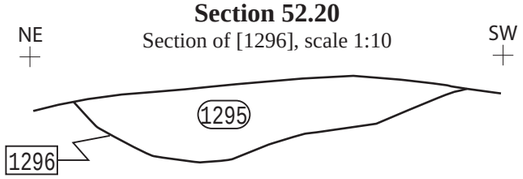
Plan 52.33
Plan of gully [1239], scale1:20



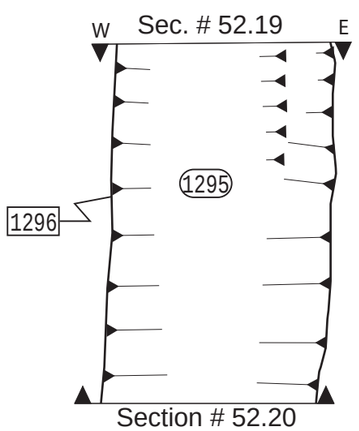
Section 52.19
Section of [1296], scale 1:10



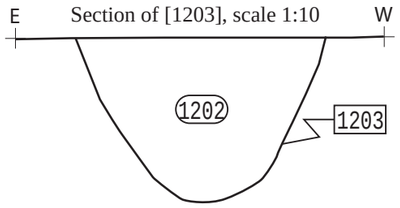
Section 52.20
Section of [1296], scale 1:10



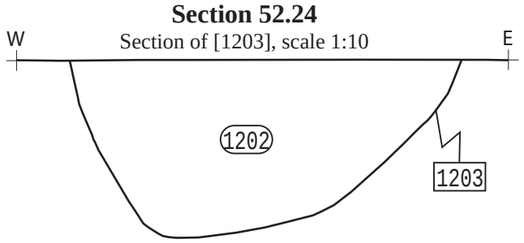
Plan 52.21
Plan of gully [1296], scale1:20



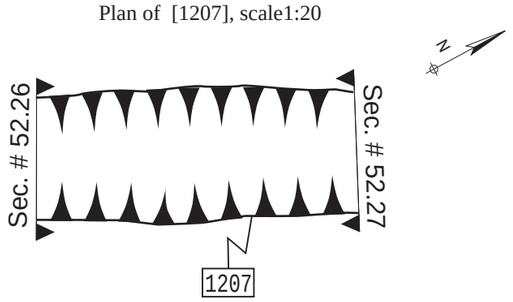
Section 52.23
Section of [1203], scale 1:10



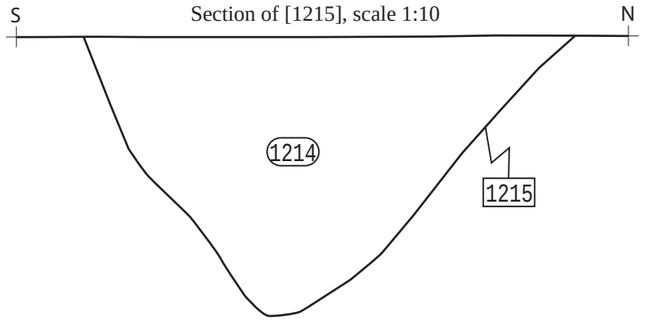
Section 52.24
Section of [1203], scale 1:10



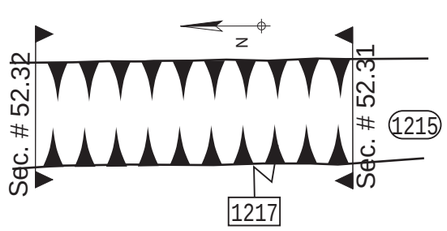
Plan 52.25
Plan of [1207], scale1:20



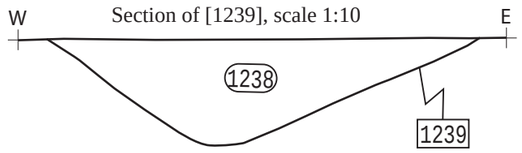
Section 52.29
Section of [1215], scale 1:10



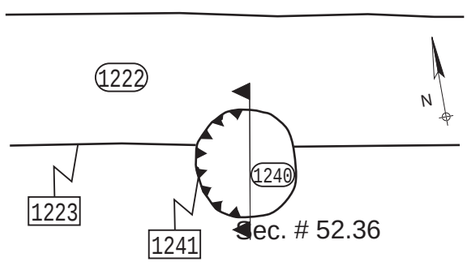
Plan 52.30
Plan of [1217], scale1:20



Section 52.34
Section of [1239], scale 1:10



Plan 52.35
Plan of gully [1241], scale1:20



Section 52.36
Section of [1241], scale 1:10

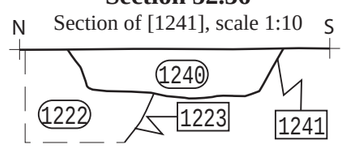
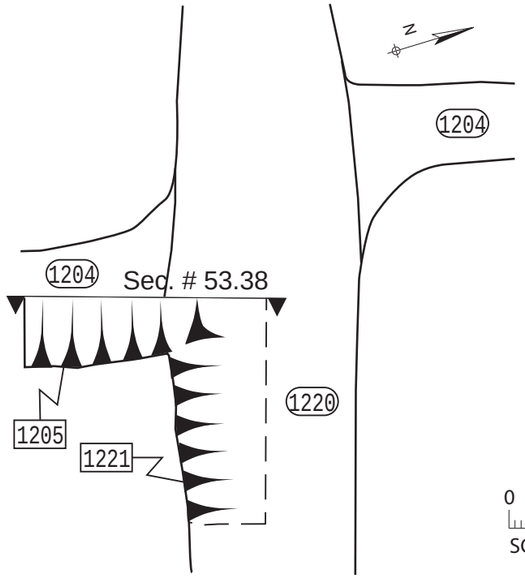
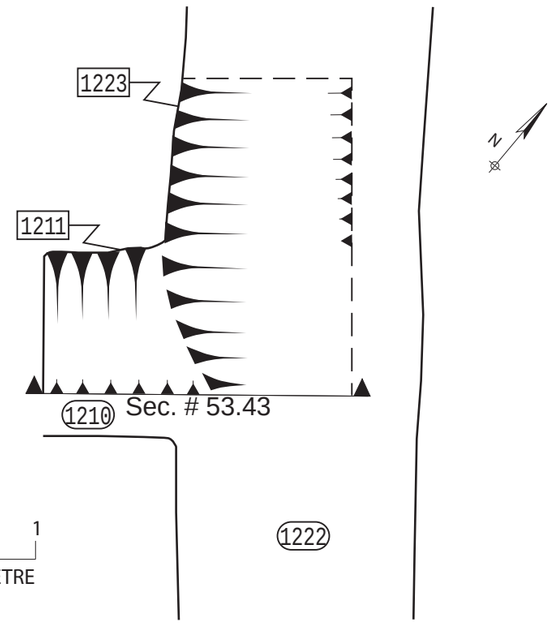


Figure 35: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-EX-15. Drawings numbers:52.13-52.16 and 52.19 -52.36.

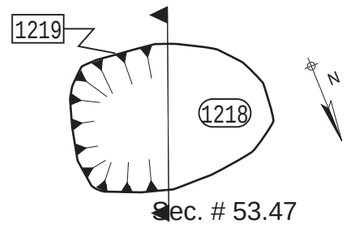
Plan 53.37
Plan of [1205] and [1221], scale1:20



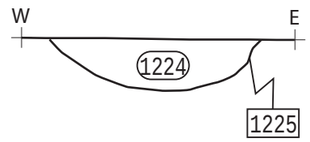
Plan 53.42
Plan of [1211] and [1223], scale1:20



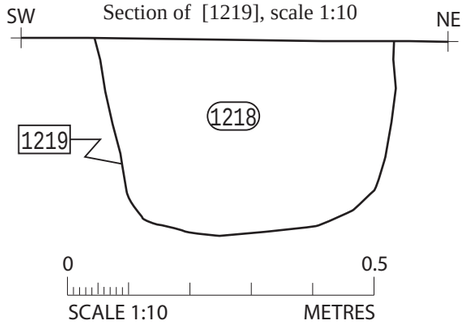
Plan 53.46
Plan of [1219] , scale1:20



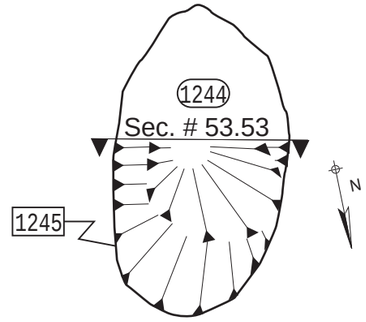
Section 53.49
Section of [1225], scale 1:10



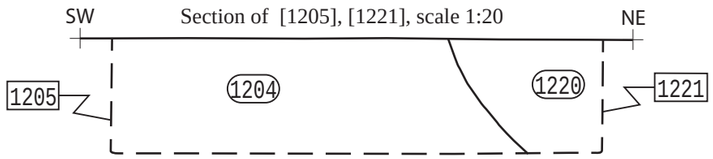
Section 53.47
Section of [1219], scale 1:10



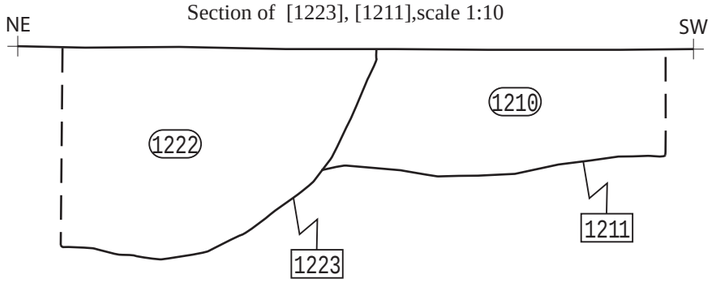
Plan 53.52
Plan of [1245] , scale1:20



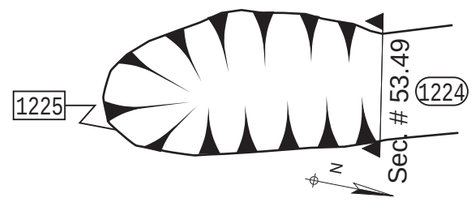
Section 53.38
Section of [1205], [1221], scale 1:20



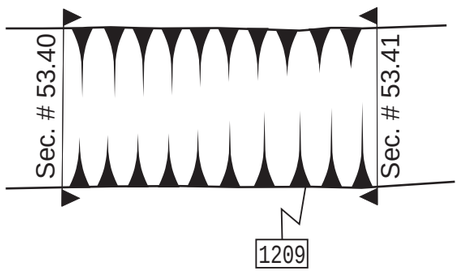
Section 53.43
Section of [1223], [1211],scale 1:10



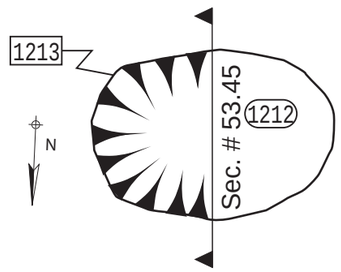
Plan 53.48
Plan of [1225] , scale1:20



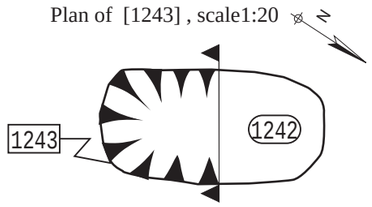
Plan 53.39
Plan of [1209], scale1:20



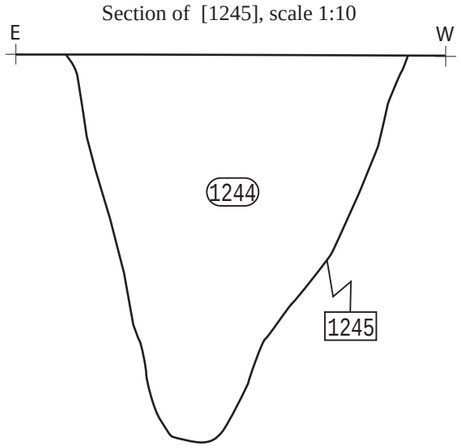
Plan 53.44
Plan of ditch [1213] , scale1:20



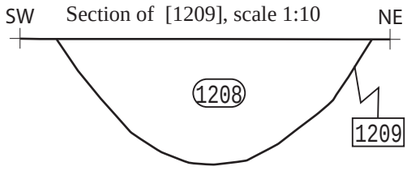
Plan 53.50
Plan of [1243] , scale1:20



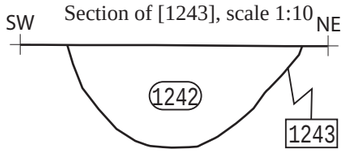
Section 53.53
Section of [1245], scale 1:10



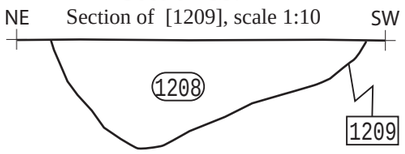
Section 53.40
Section of [1209], scale 1:10



Section 53.51
Section of [1243], scale 1:10



Section 53.41
Section of [1209], scale 1:10



Section 53.45
Section of [1213], scale 1:10

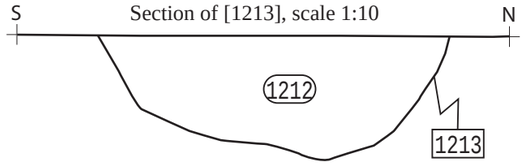
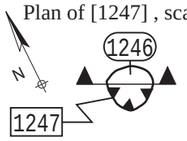
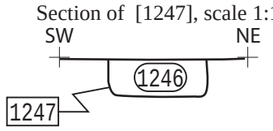


Figure 36: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-EX-15. Drawings numbers:53.37-53.53.

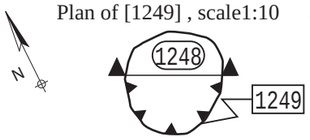
Plan 54.54
Plan of [1247] , scale1:20



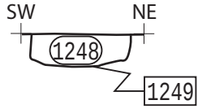
Section 54.55
Section of [1247], scale 1:10



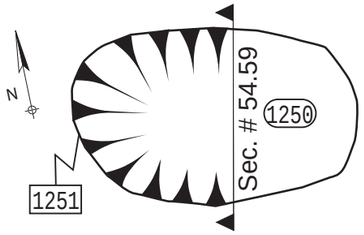
Plan 54.56
Plan of [1249] , scale1:10



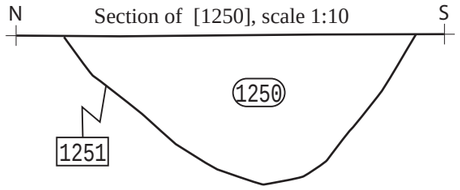
Section 54.57
Section of [1249], scale 1:10



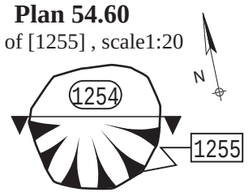
Plan 54.58
Plan of [1251] , scale1:20



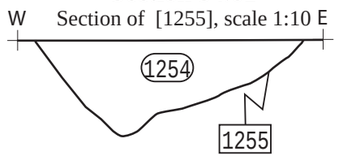
Section 54.59
Section of [1250], scale 1:10



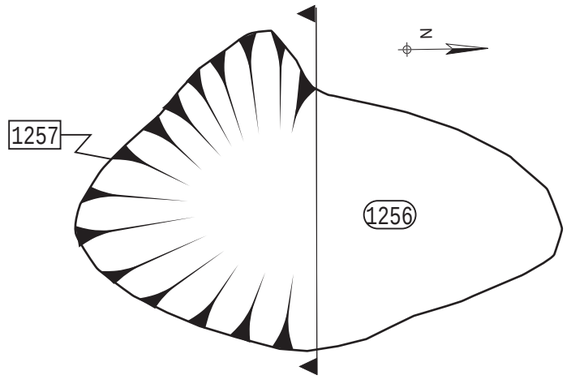
Plan 54.60
Plan of [1255] , scale1:20



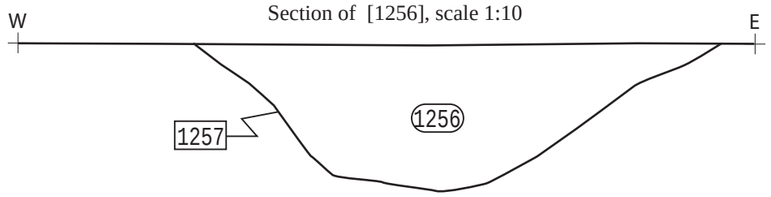
Section 54.61
Section of [1255], scale 1:10



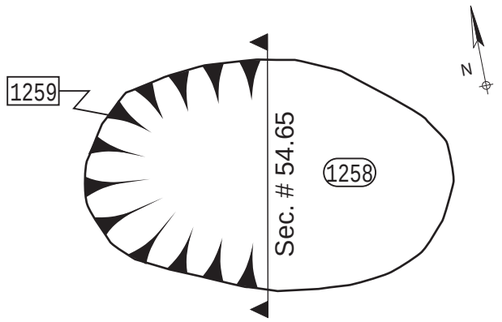
Plan 54.62
Plan of [1257] , scale1:20



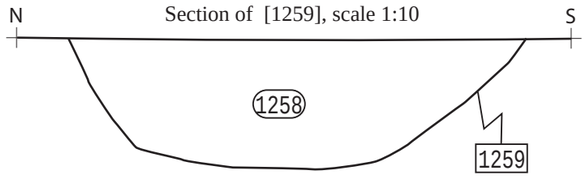
Section 54.63
Section of [1256], scale 1:10



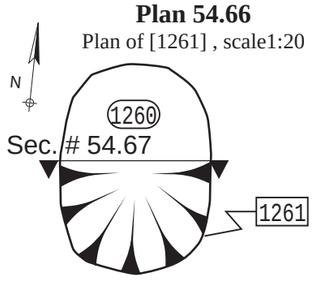
Plan 54.64
Plan of [1259] , scale1:20



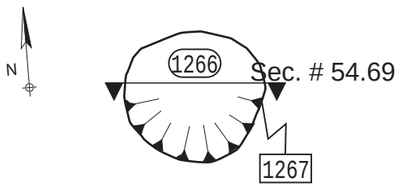
Section 54.65
Section of [1259], scale 1:10



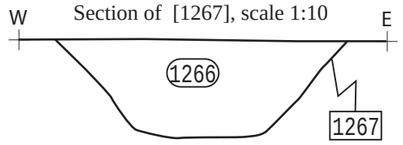
Plan 54.66
Plan of [1261] , scale1:20



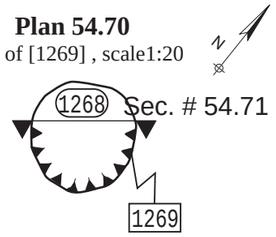
Plan 54.68
Plan of [1267] , scale1:20



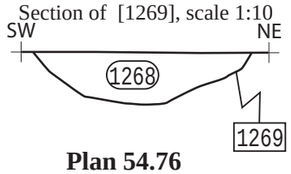
Section 54.69
Section of [1267], scale 1:10



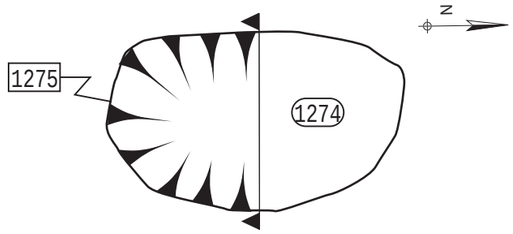
Plan 54.70
Plan of [1269] , scale1:20

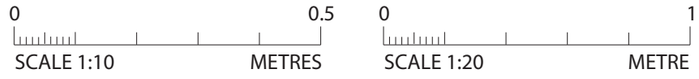


Section 54.71
Section of [1269], scale 1:10

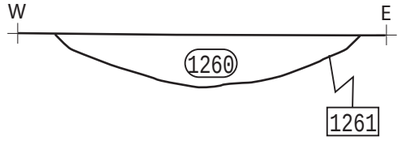


Plan 54.76
Plan of [1275] , scale1:20

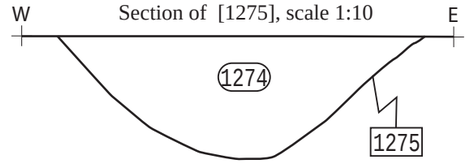




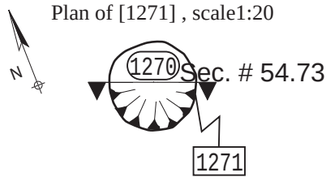
Section 54.67
Section of [1261], scale 1:10



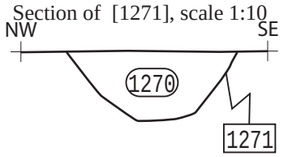
Section 54.77
Section of [1275], scale 1:10



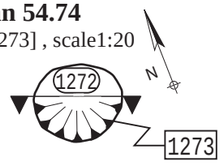
Plan 54.72
Plan of [1271] , scale1:20



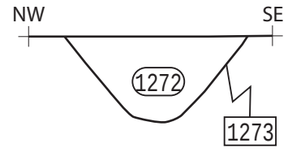
Section 54.73
Section of [1271], scale 1:10



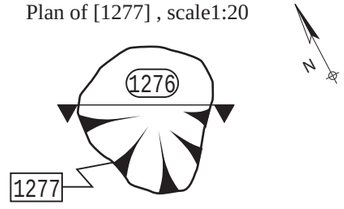
Plan 54.74
Plan of [1273] , scale1:20



Section 54.75
Section of [1273], scale 1:10



Plan 54.78
Plan of [1277] , scale1:20



Section 54.79
Section of [1277], scale 1:10

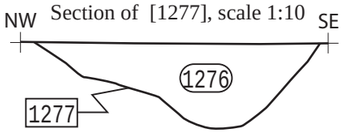
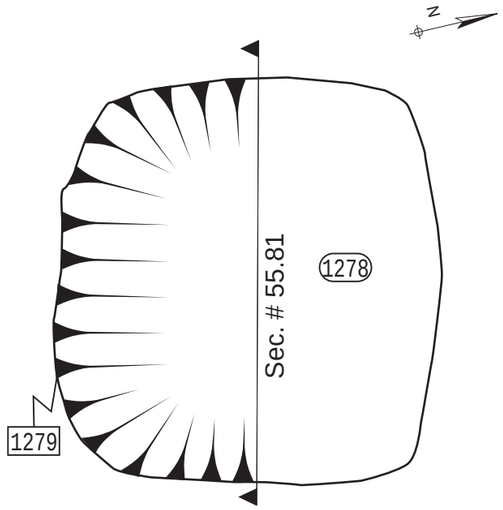
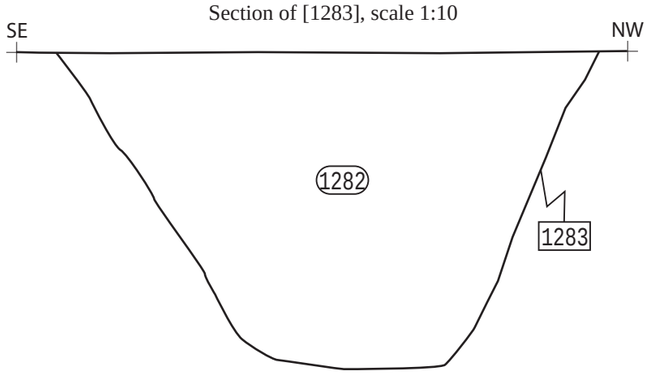


Figure 37: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-EX-15. Drawings numbers:54.54-54.79.

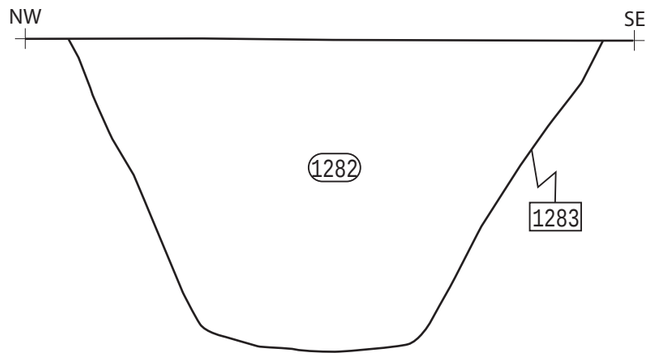
Plan 55.80
Plan of [1279] , scale1:20



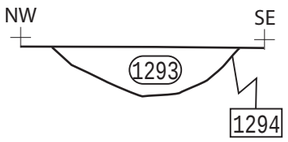
Section 55.83
Section of [1283], scale 1:10



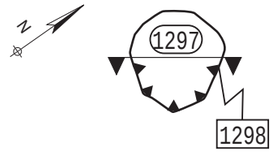
Section 55.83
Section of [1283], scale 1:10



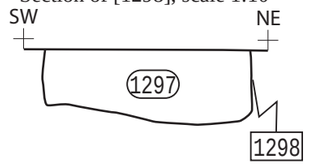
Section 55.86
Section of [1294], scale 1:10



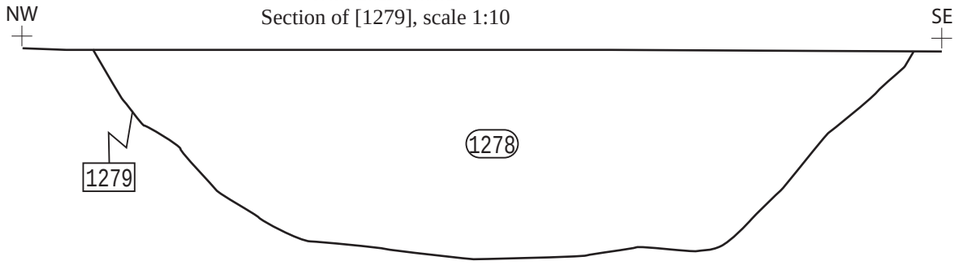
Plan 55.87
Plan of [1298], scale1:20



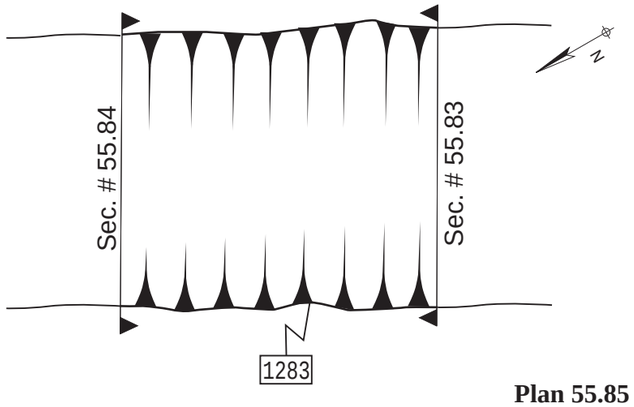
Section 55.88
Section of [1298], scale 1:10



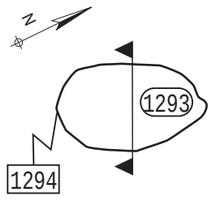
Section 55.81
Section of [1279], scale 1:10



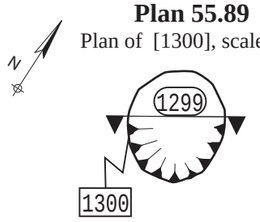
Plan 55.82
Plan of [1283], scale1:20



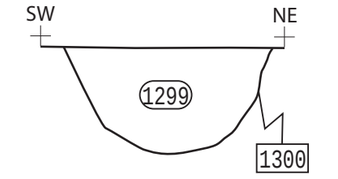
Plan 55.85
Plan of [1294], scale1:20



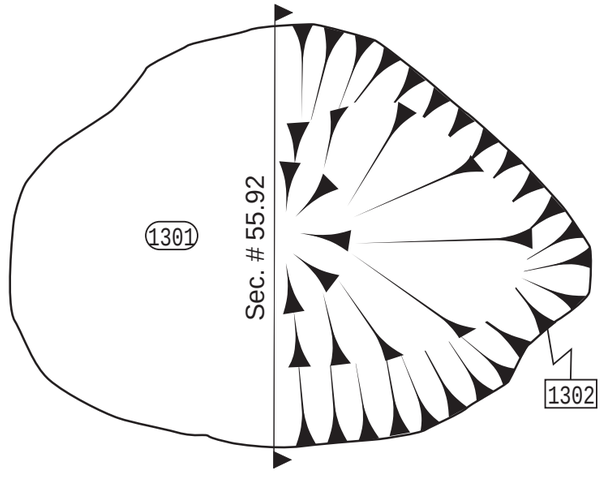
Plan 55.89
Plan of [1300], scale1:20



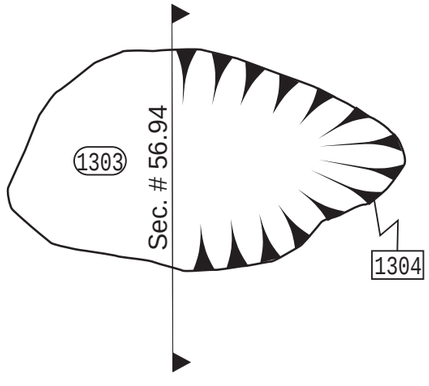
Section 55.90
Section of [1300], scale 1:10



Plan 55.91
Plan of [1302], scale1:20



Plan 55.93
Plan of [1304], scale1:10



Section 55.92
Section of [1302], scale 1:10

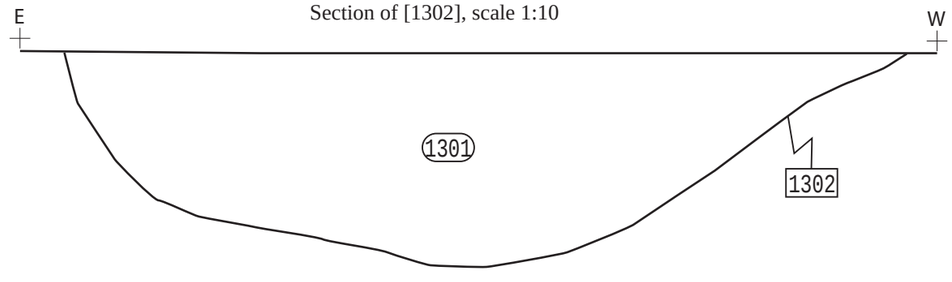
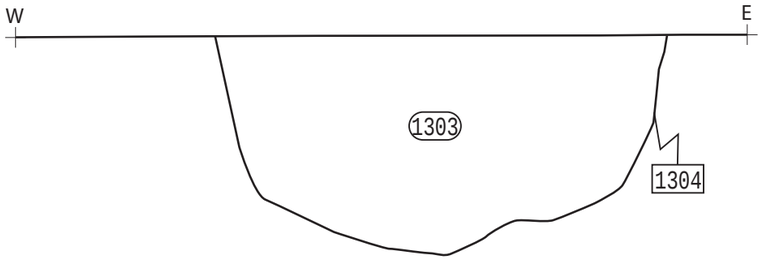
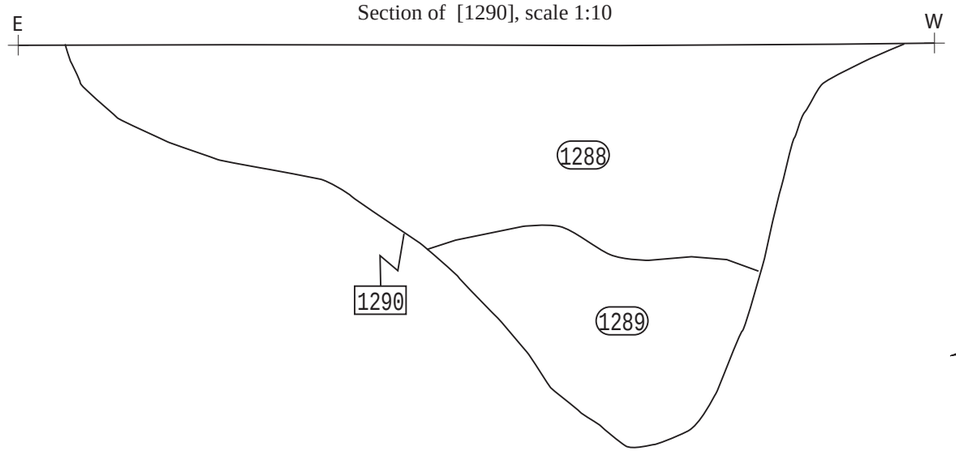


Figure 38: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-EX-15. Drawings numbers:55.80-55.93

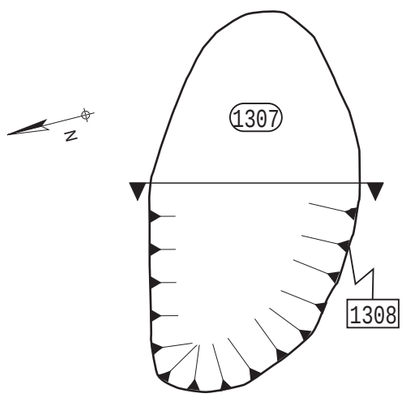
Section 56.94
Section of [1304], scale 1:10



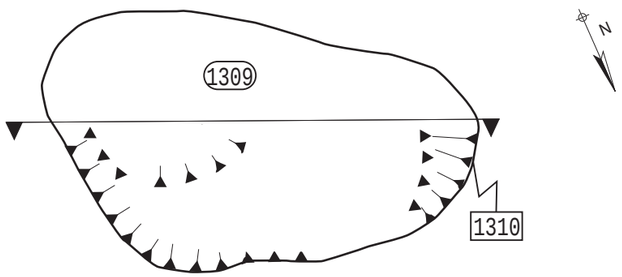
Section 56.98
Section of [1290], scale 1:10



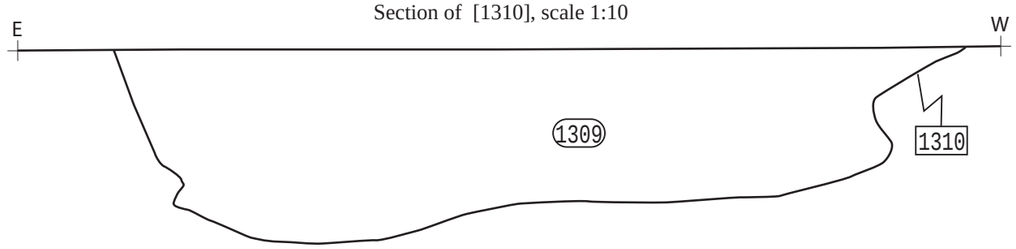
Plan 56.101
Plan of [1308] , scale1:20

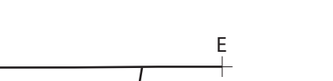


Plan 56.95
Plan of [1310] , scale1:20



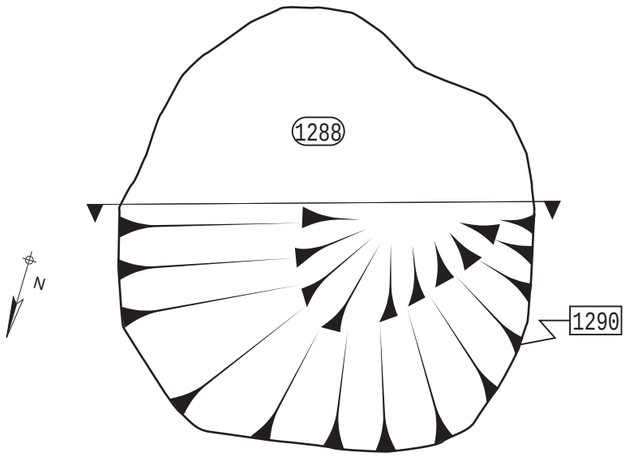
Section 56.96
Section of [1310], scale 1:10



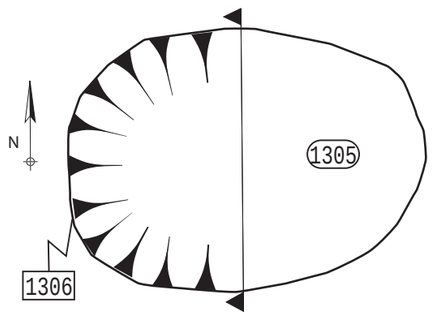


Section 56.102
Section of [1308], scale 1:10

Plan 56.97
Plan of [1290] , scale1:20



Plan 56.99
Plan of [1306] , scale1:20



Section 56.100
Section of [1306], scale 1:10

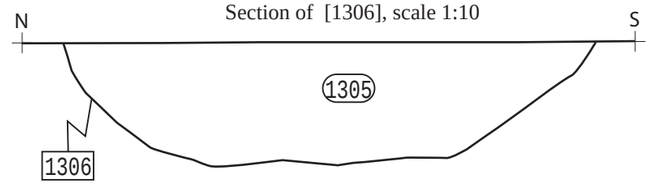


Figure 39: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-EX-15. Drawings numbers:56.94-56.102

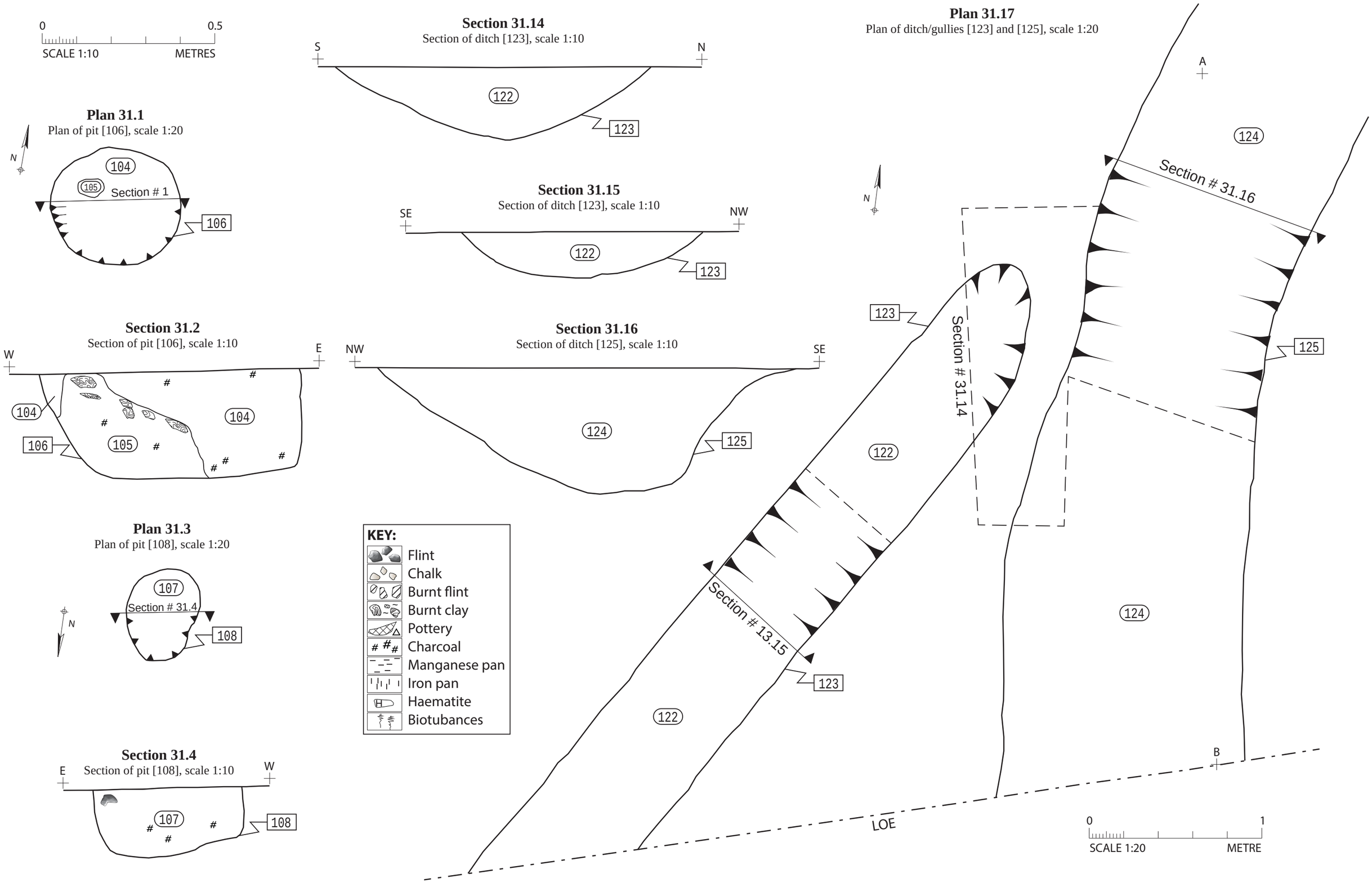
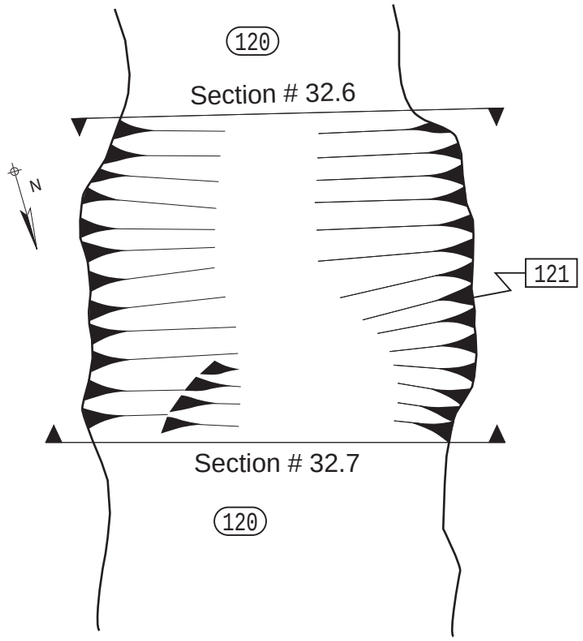
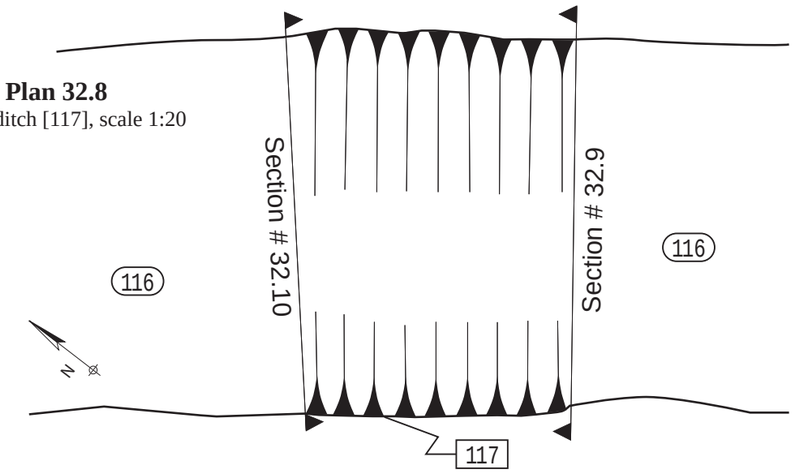


Figure 40: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-WB-15. Drawings numbers: 31.1-31.4 and 31.15-31.17

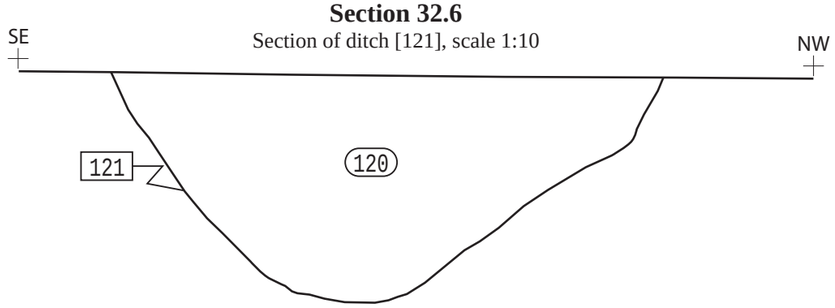
Plan 32.5
Plan of ditch [121], scale 1:20



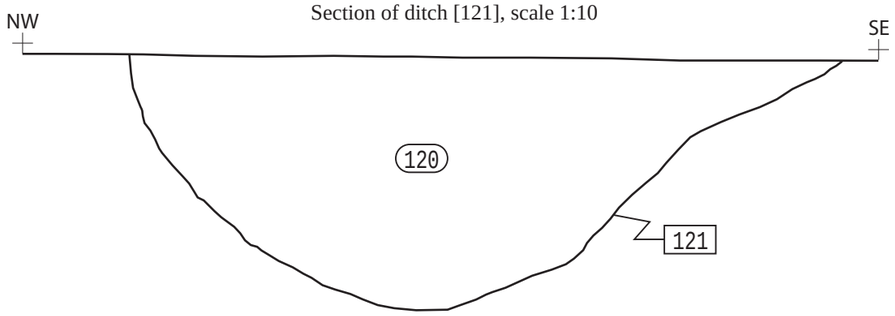
Plan 32.8
Plan of ditch [117], scale 1:20



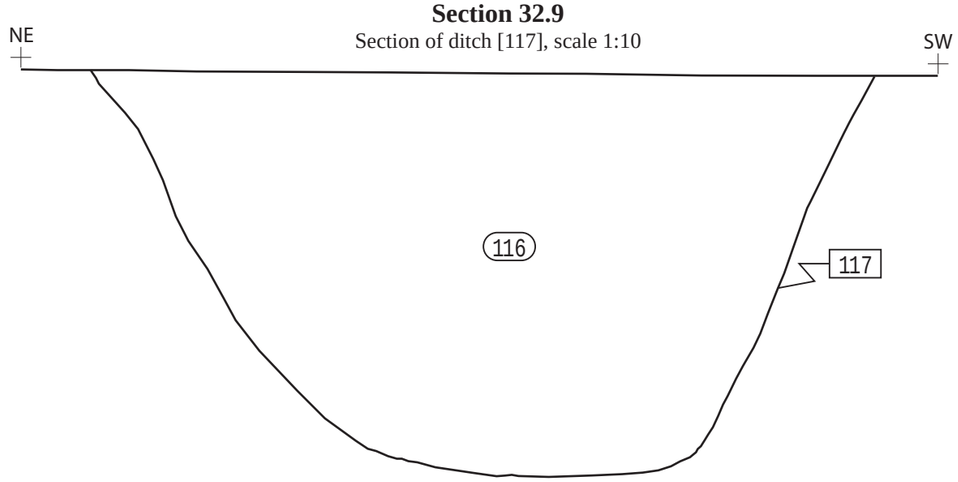
Section 32.6
Section of ditch [121], scale 1:10



Section 32.7
Section of ditch [121], scale 1:10



Section 32.9
Section of ditch [117], scale 1:10



Section 32.10
Section of ditch [117], scale 1:10

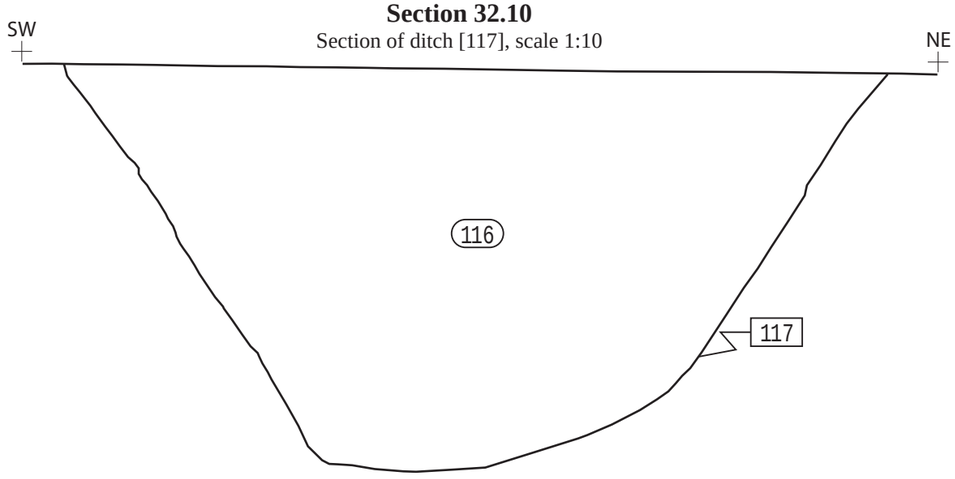
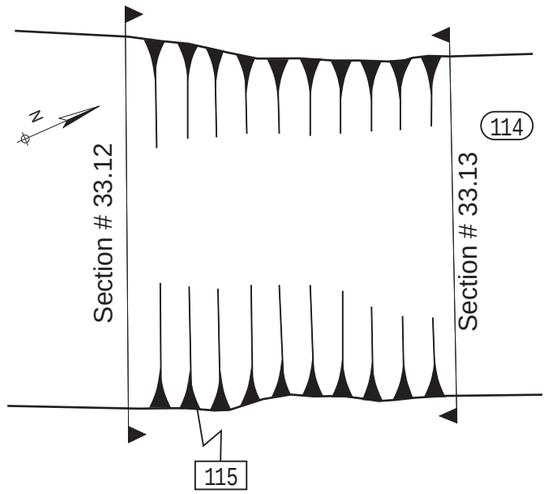
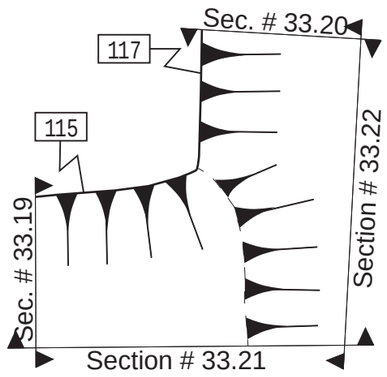


Figure 41: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-WB-15. Drawings numbers: 32.5-32.10.

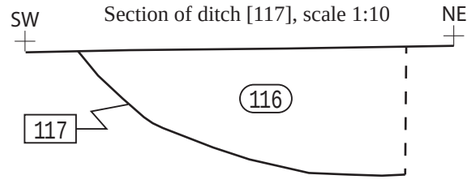
Plan 33.11
Plan of ditch [115], scale 1:20



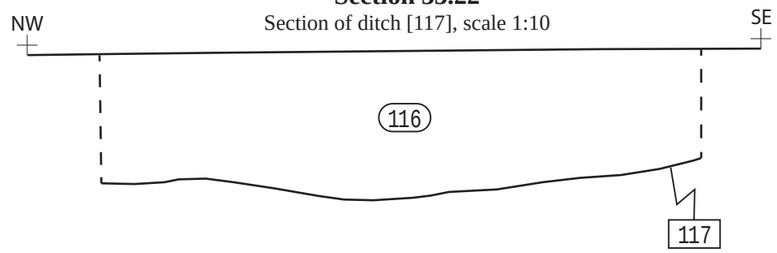
Plan 33.18
Plan of ditches [115] [117] intersection, scale 1:20



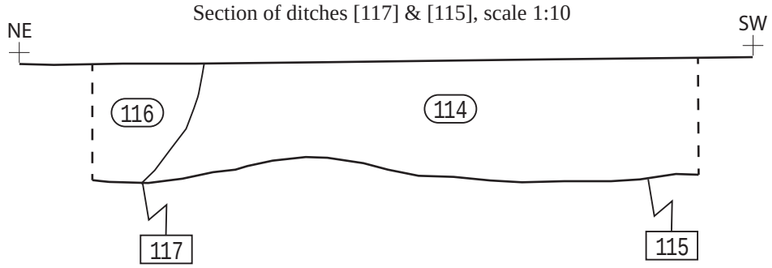
Section 33.20
Section of ditch [117], scale 1:10



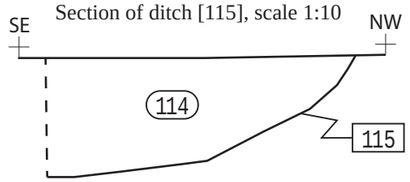
Section 33.22
Section of ditch [117], scale 1:10



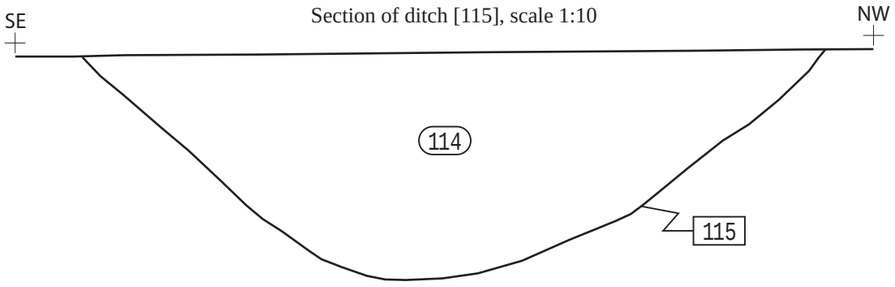
Section 33.21
Section of ditches [117] & [115], scale 1:10



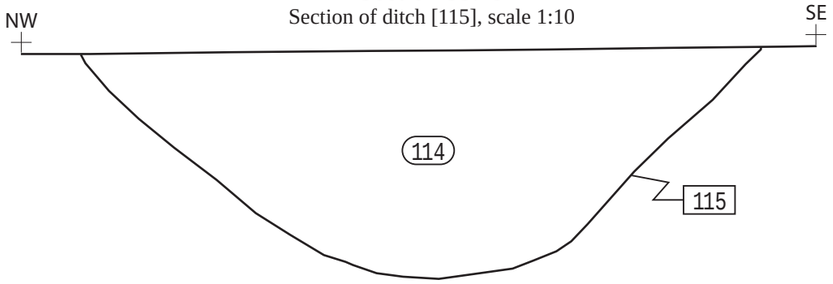
Section 33.19
Section of ditch [115], scale 1:10



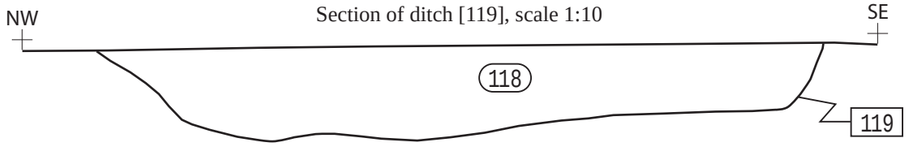
Section 33.12
Section of ditch [115], scale 1:10



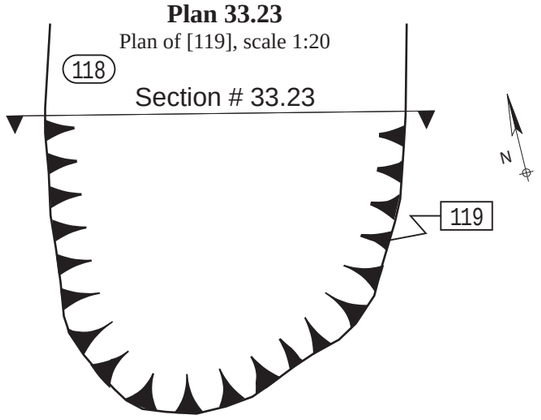
Section 33.13
Section of ditch [115], scale 1:10



Section 33.24
Section of ditch [119], scale 1:10



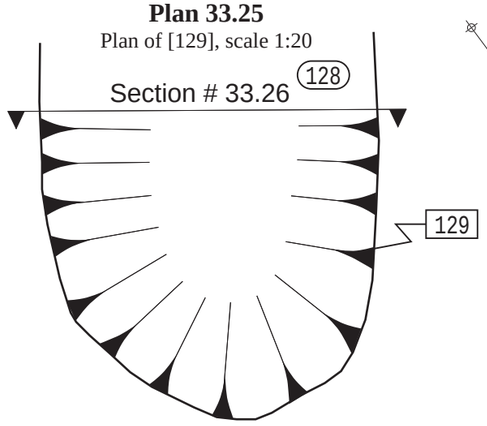
Plan 33.23
Plan of [119], scale 1:20



0 1
SCALE 1:20 METRE

0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Plan 33.25
Plan of [129], scale 1:20



Section 33.26
Section of ditch [129], scale 1:10

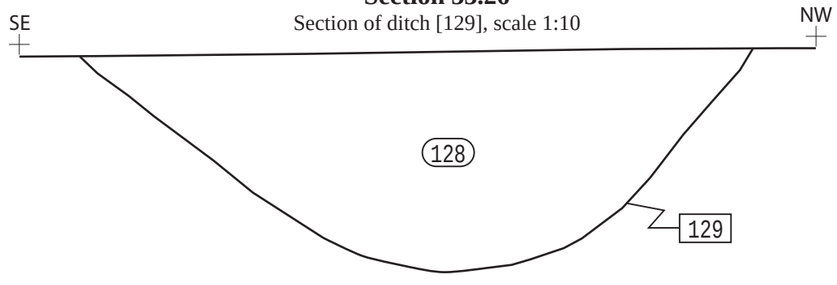
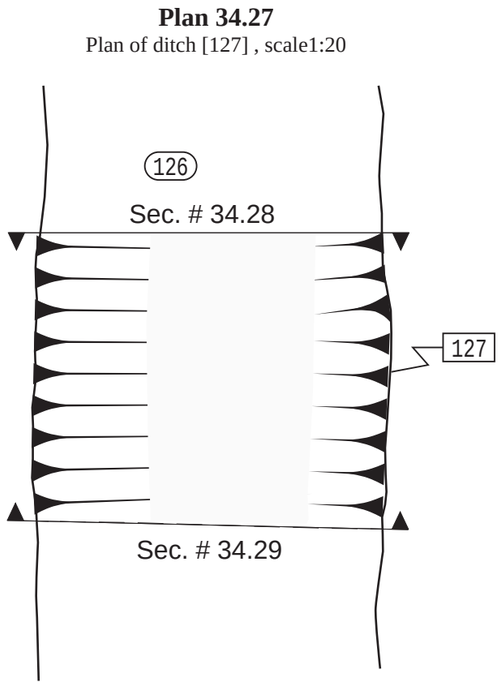
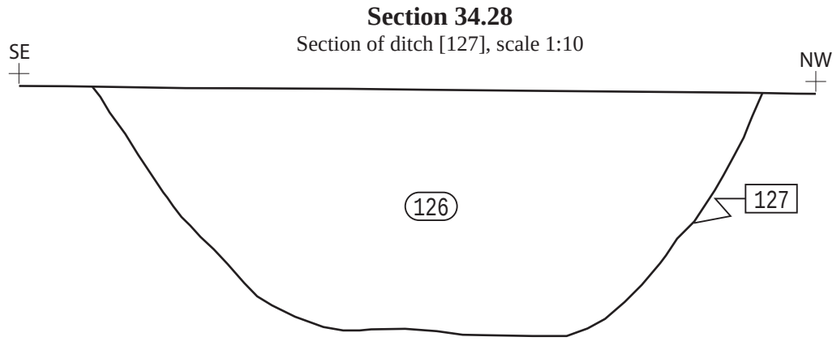
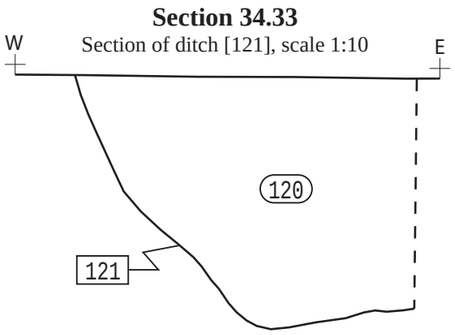
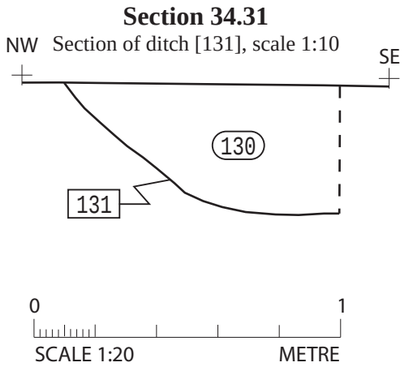


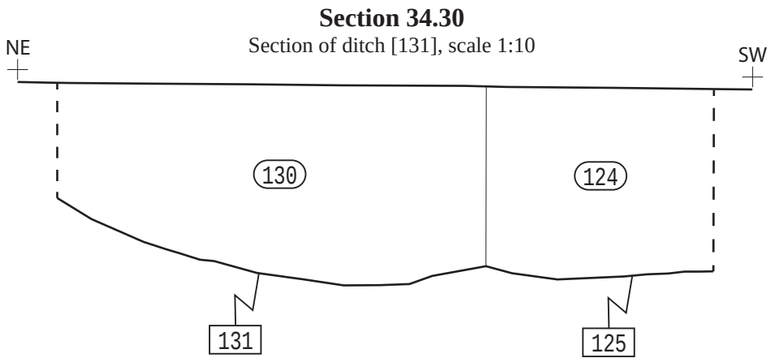
Figure 42: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-WB-15. Drawings numbers: 33.11-33.13 and 33.18-33.26

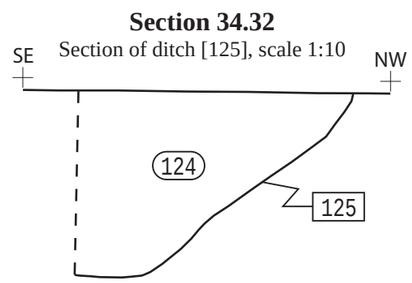


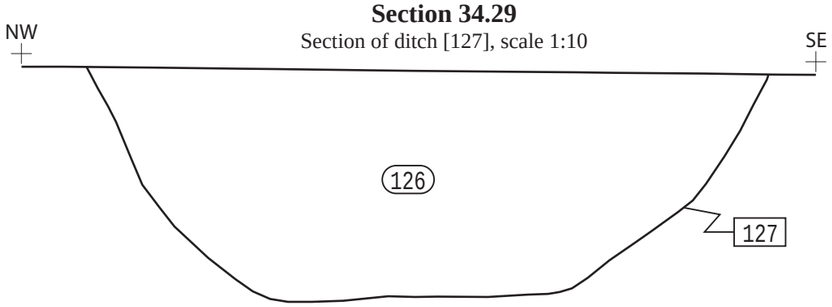












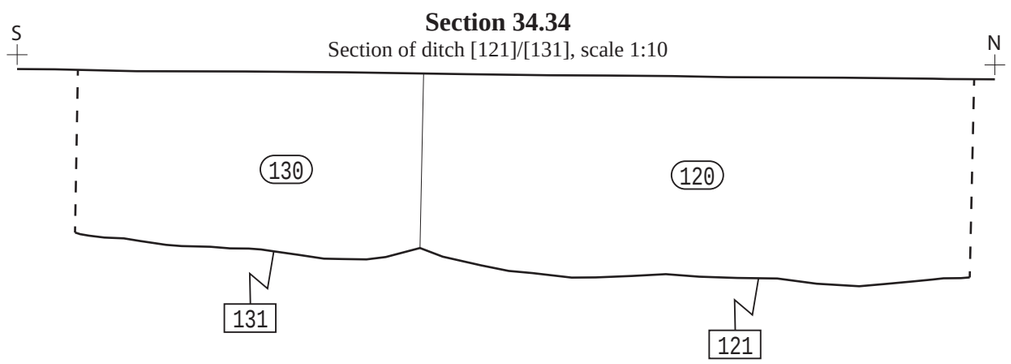


Figure 43: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-WB-15. Drawings numbers: 34.27-34.34.

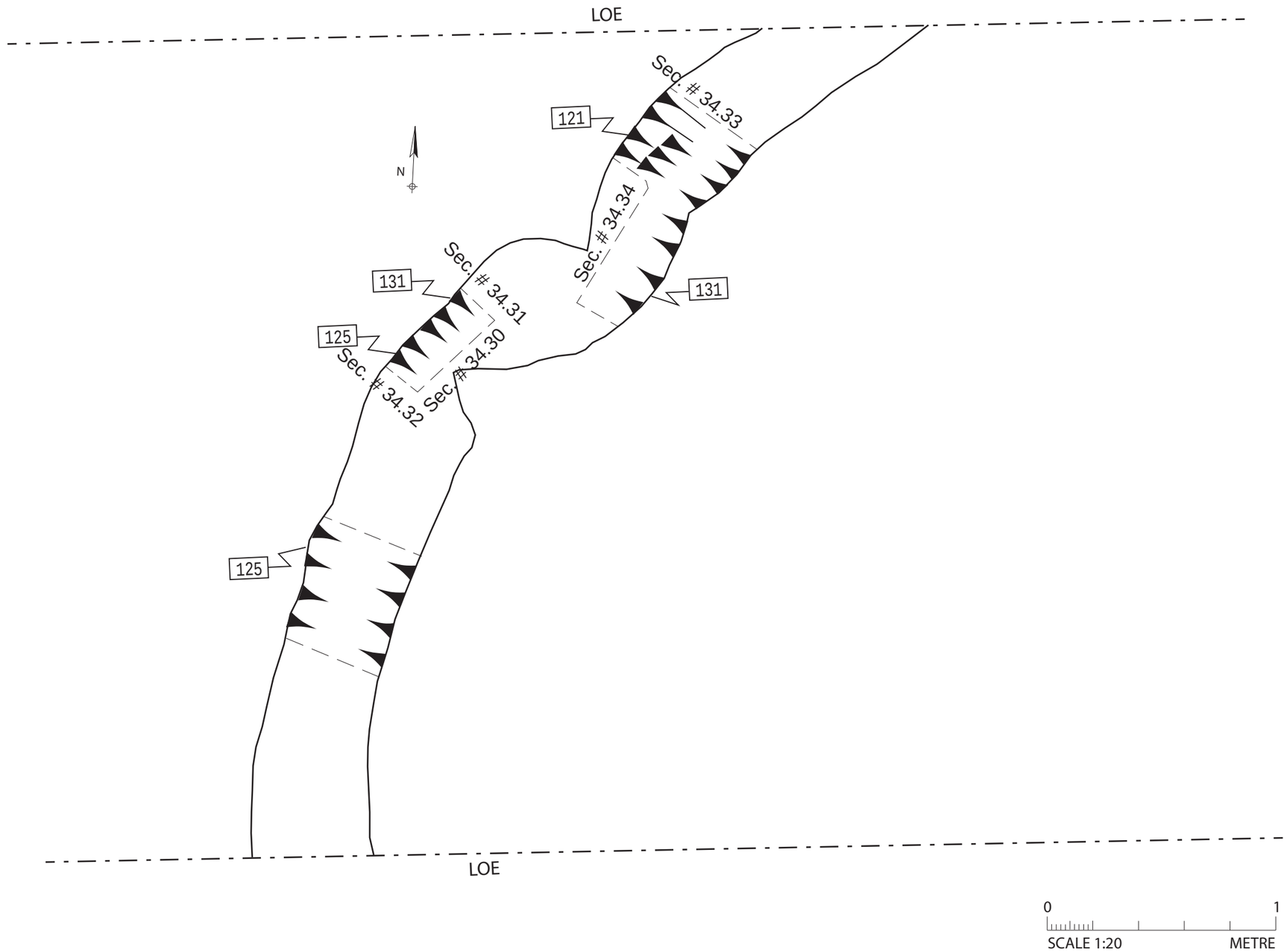
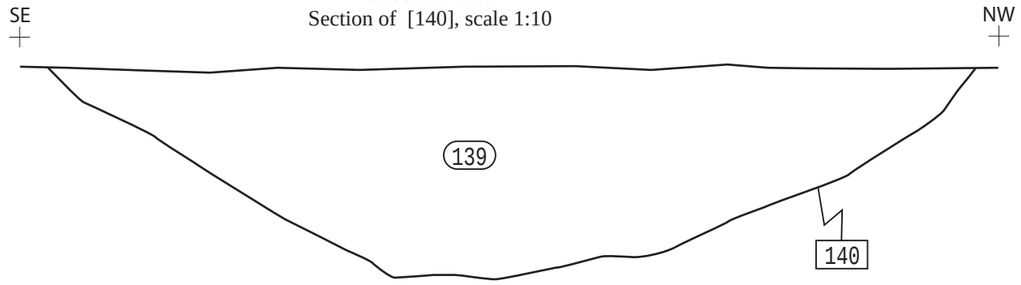
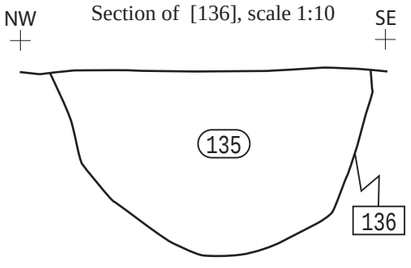


Figure 44: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSF-WB-15. Drawing number: 35.1

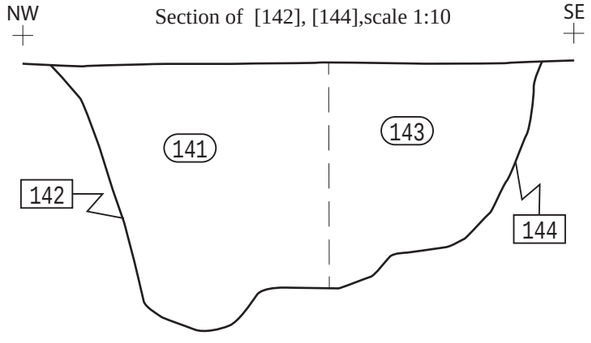
Section 41.2
Section of [140], scale 1:10



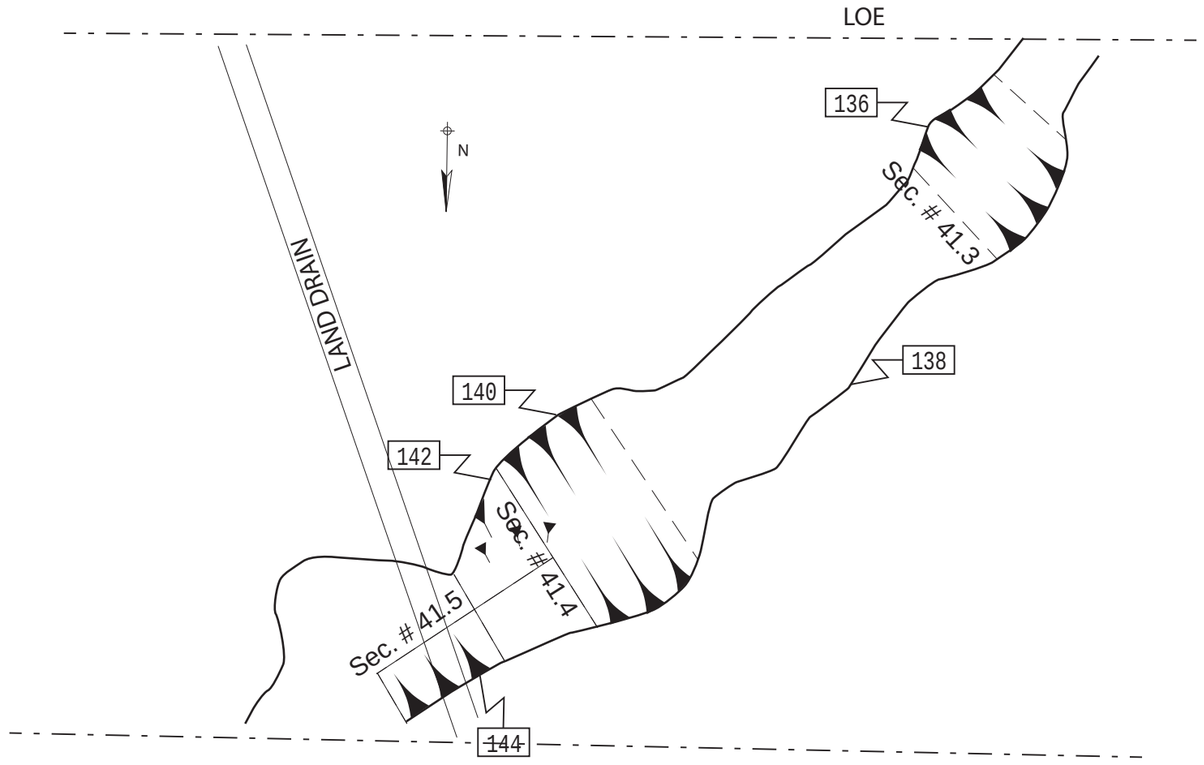
Section 41.3
Section of [136], scale 1:10



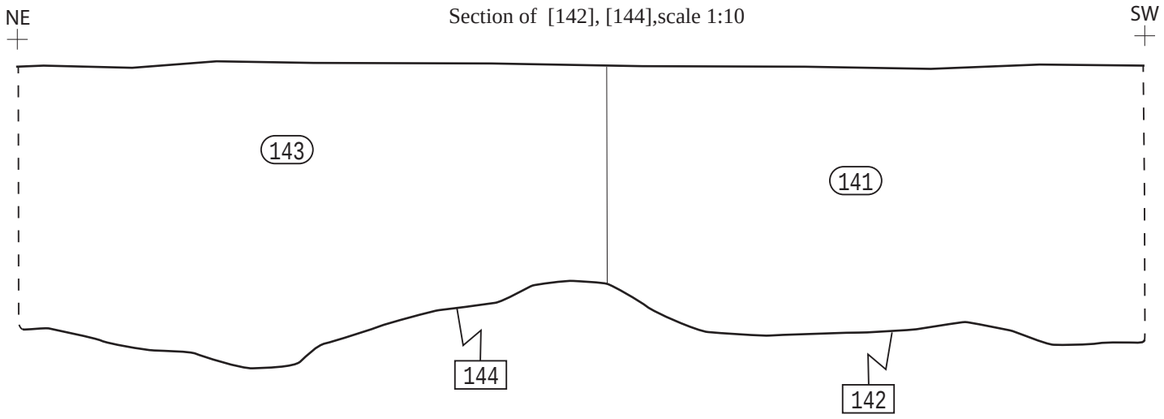
Section 41.4
Section of [142], [144],scale 1:10



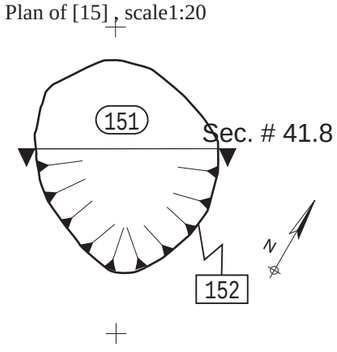
Plan 41.1
Plan of ditch [136], [140], [142], [144], [138], scale1:50



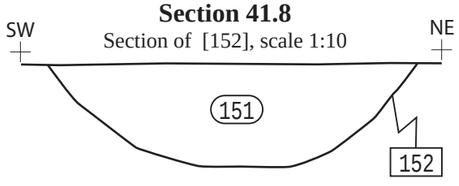
Section 41.5
Section of [142], [144],scale 1:10



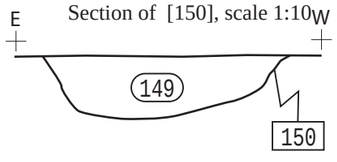
Plan 41.9
Plan of [15] , scale1:20



Section 41.8
Section of [152], scale 1:10



Section 41.6
Section of [150], scale 1:10



Plan 41.7
Plan of [150] , scale1:20

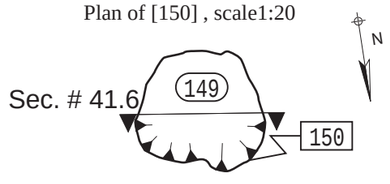
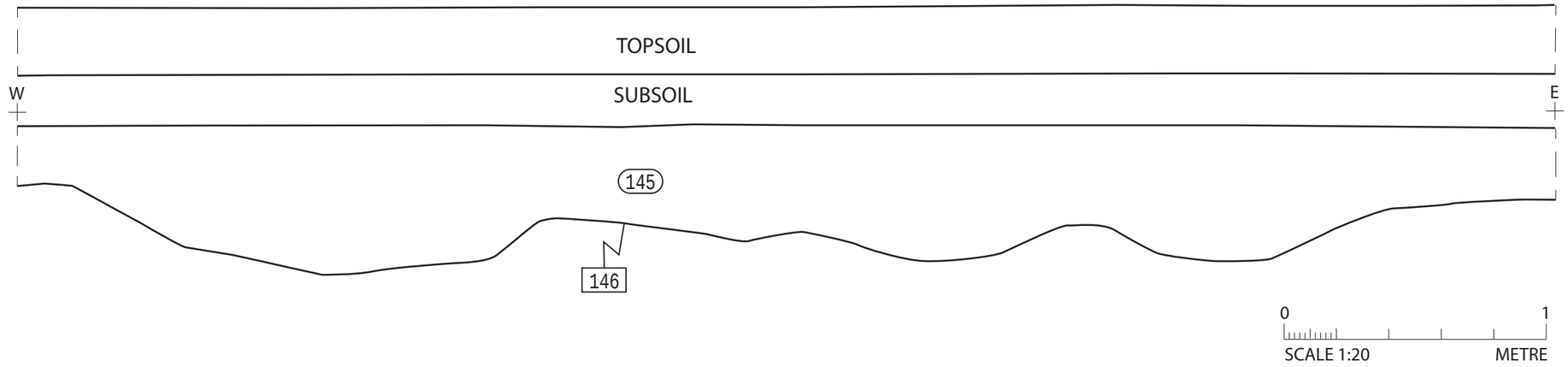
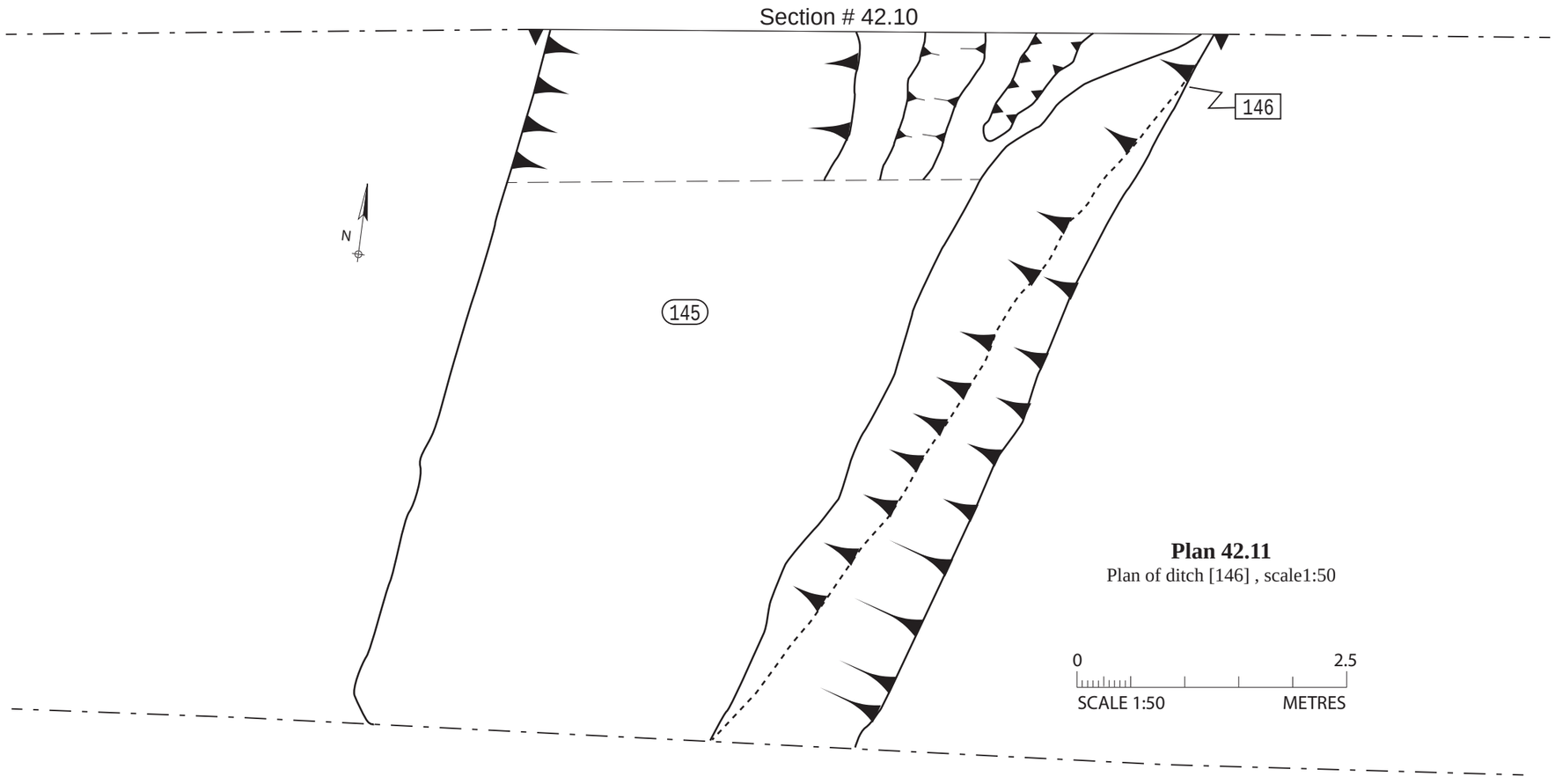


Figure 45: Site drawings of the features located in area: BF-SWALE-SMS-15. Drawings numbers: 41.1-41.9

Section 42.10

Section of ditch [146], scale 1:20



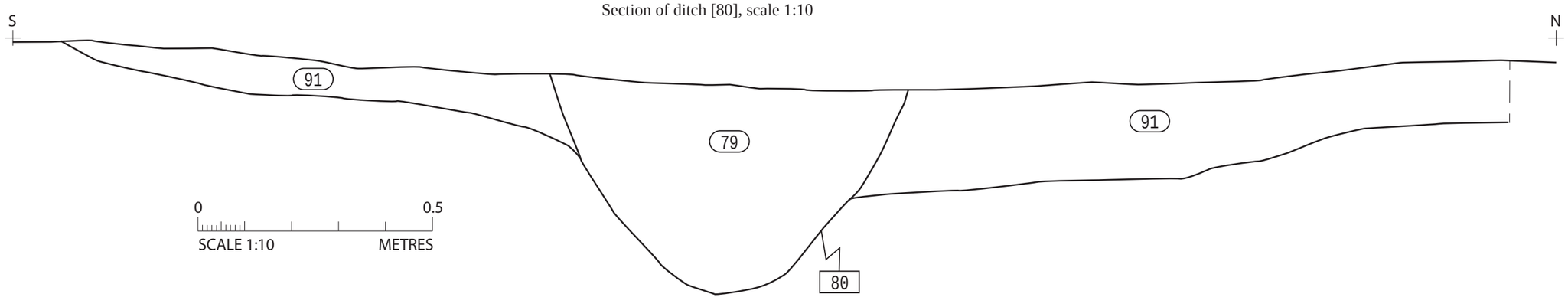


Plan 42.11

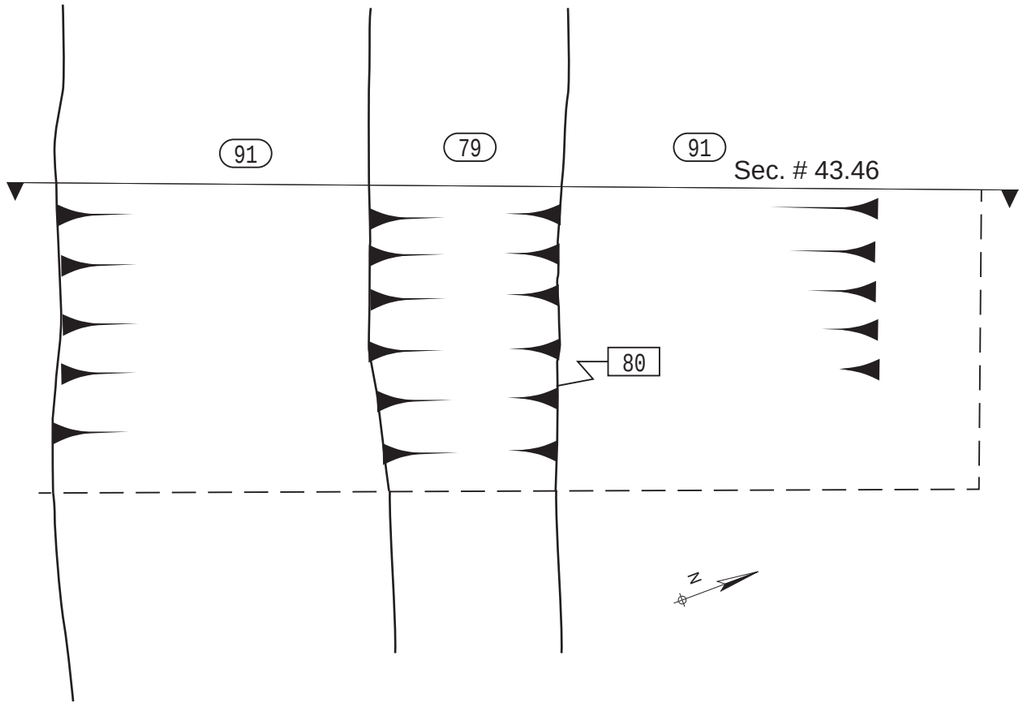
Plan of ditch [146] , scale1:50

Figure 46: Site drawings of the features located in area: BF-SWALE-SMS-15. Drawings numbers: 42.10 and 42.11.

Section 43.46
Section of ditch [80], scale 1:10



Plan 43.47
Plan of ditch [80] , scale 1:20



Section 43.48
Section of ditch [80], [90], [82], scale 1:20

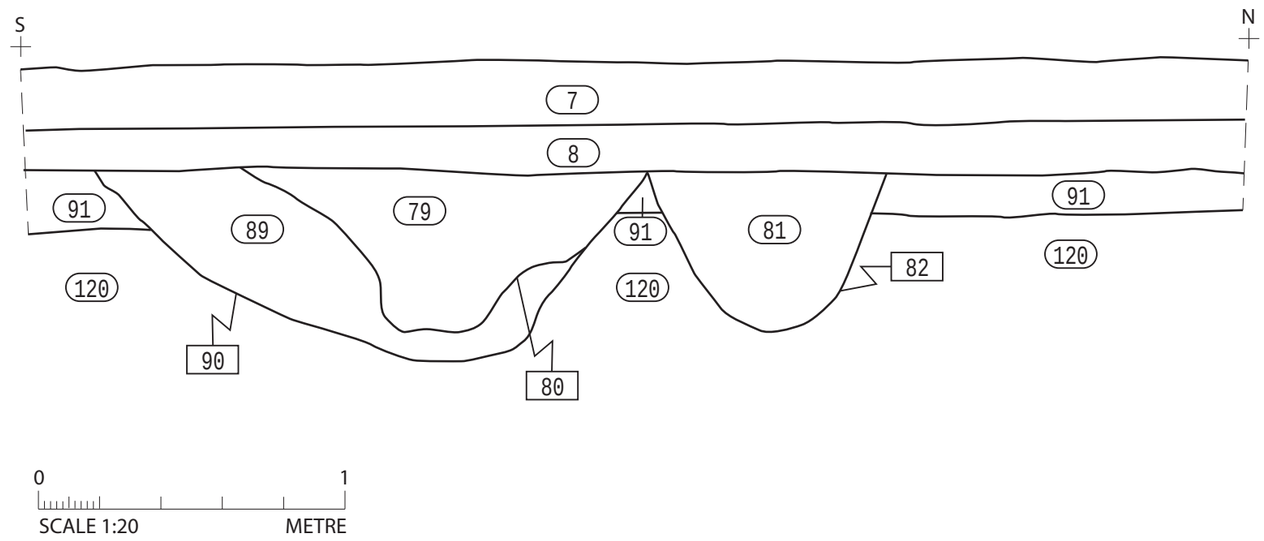
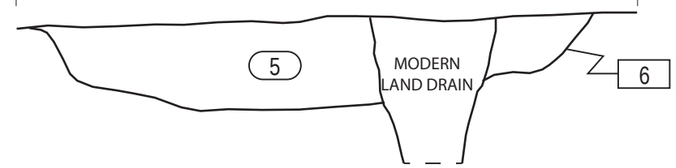
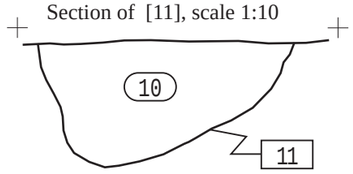


Figure 47: Site drawings of the features located in area: B-SMS(S)-15-East. Drawings numbers: 43.46 - 43.48

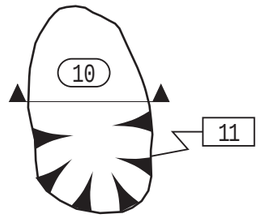
Section 1.1
Section of [6], scale 1:20



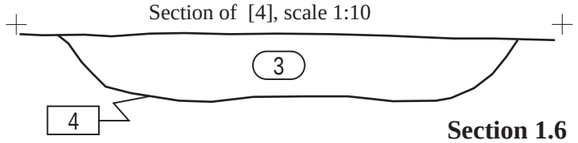
Section 1.2
Section of [11], scale 1:10



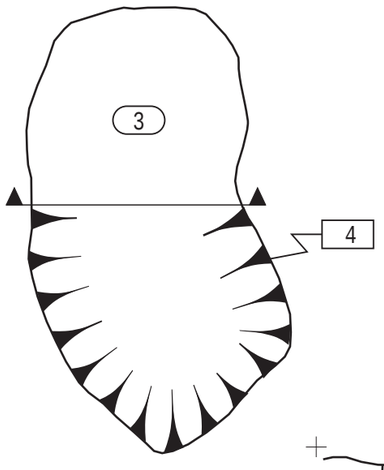
Plan 1.3
Plan of [11] , scale1:20



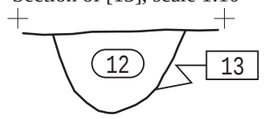
Section 1.4
Section of [4], scale 1:10



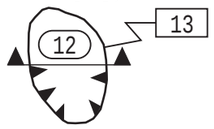
Plan 1.5
Plan of [4] , scale1:10



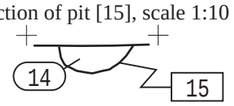
Section 1.6
Section of [13], scale 1:10



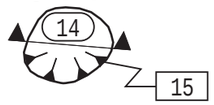
Plan 1.7
Plan of [13] , scale1:10



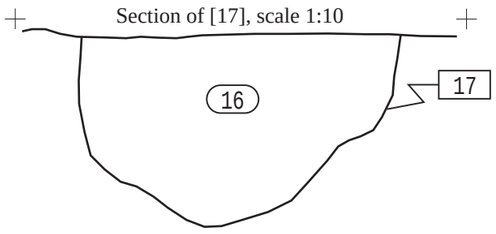
Section 1.8
Section of pit [15], scale 1:10



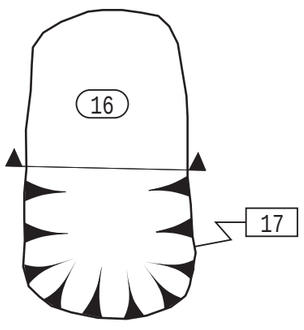
Plan 1.9
Plan of pit [15] , scale1:10



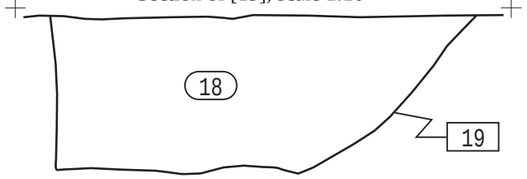
Section 1.11
Section of [17], scale 1:10



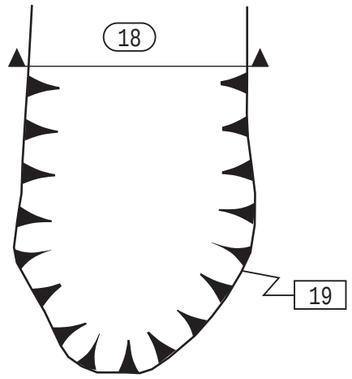
Plan 1.10
Plan of [17] , scale1:20



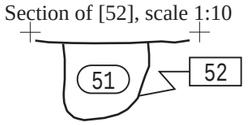
Section 1.12
Section of [19], scale 1:10



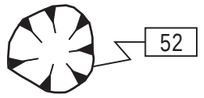
Plan 1.13
Plan of [19] , scale1:20



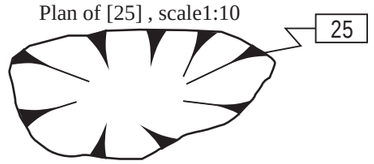
Section 1.14
Section of [52], scale 1:10



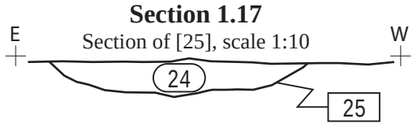
Plan 1.15
Plan of [52] , scale1:10



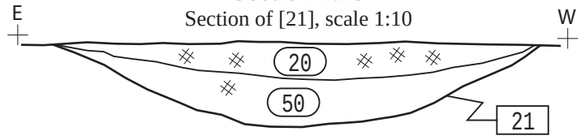
Plan 1.16
Plan of [25] , scale1:10



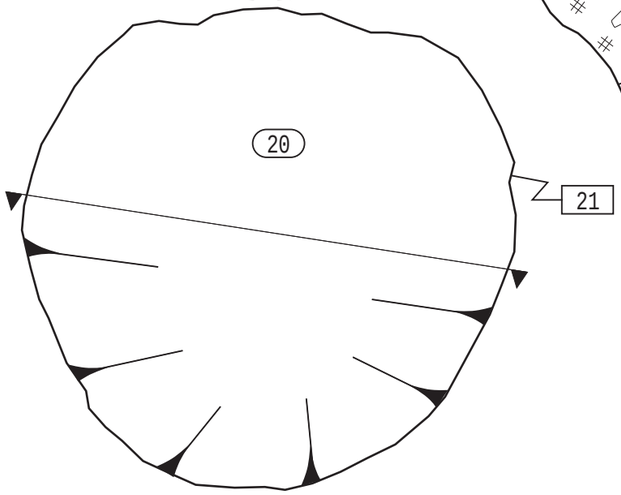
Section 1.17
Section of [25], scale 1:10



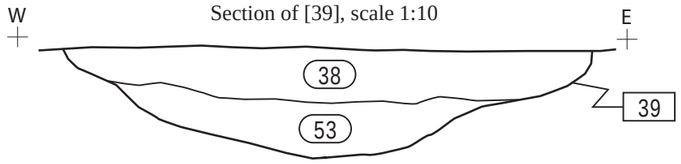
Section 1.18
Section of [21], scale 1:10



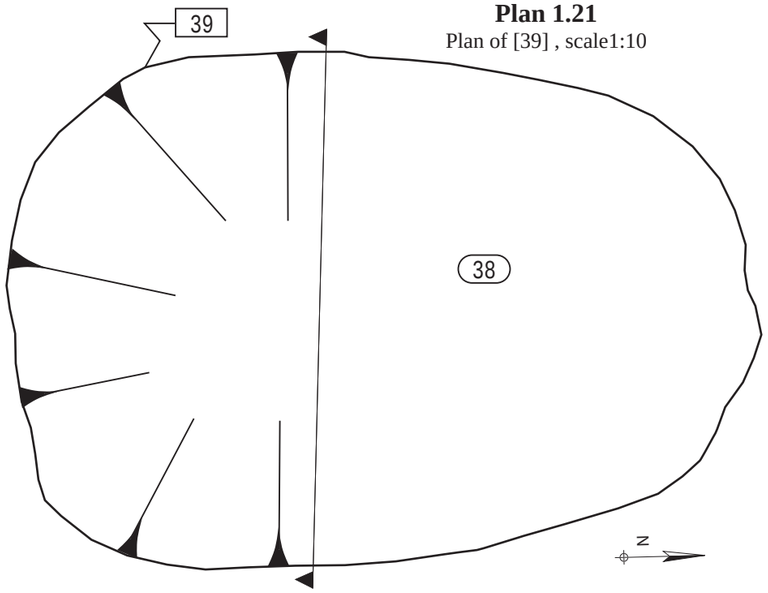
Plan 1.19
Plan of [21] , scale1:10



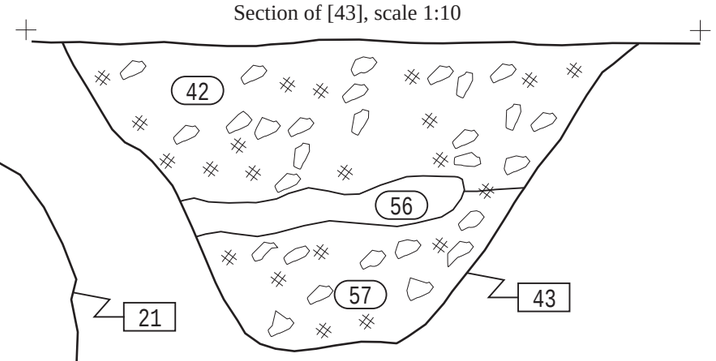
Section 1.20
Section of [39], scale 1:10



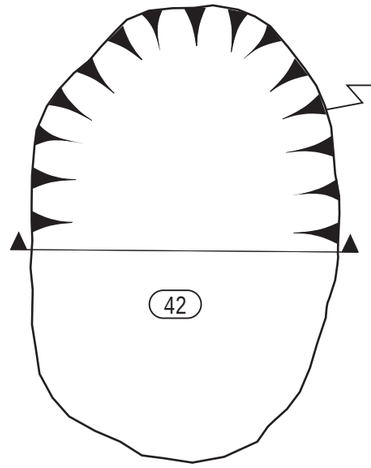
Plan 1.21
Plan of [39] , scale1:10



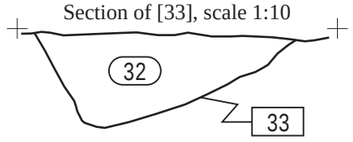
Section 1.22
Section of [43], scale 1:10



Plan 1.23
Plan of [43] , scale1:20



Section 1.24
Section of [33], scale 1:10



Plan 1.25
Plan of [33] , scale1:20

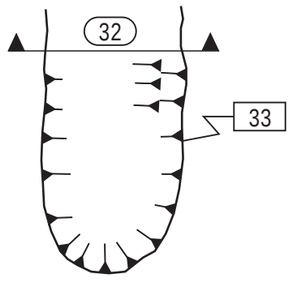
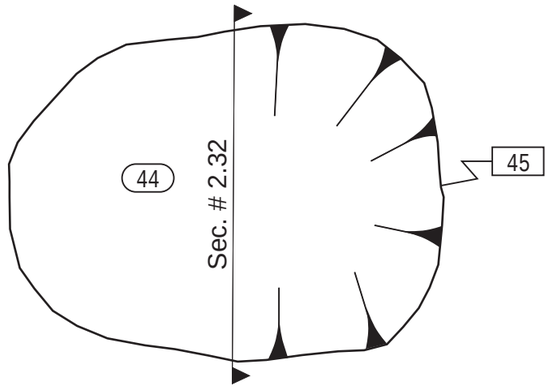
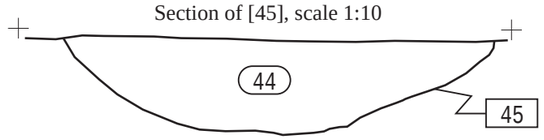


Figure 48: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-East. Drawings numbers: 1.1-1.25

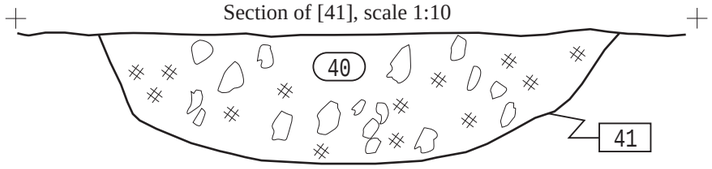
Plan 2.31
Plan of [45] , scale1:10



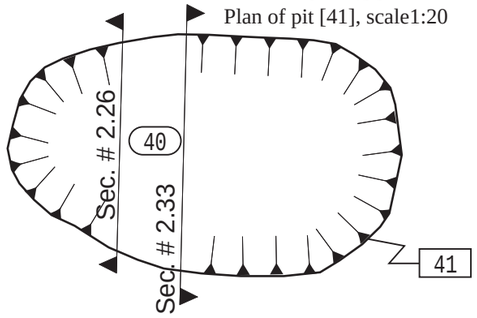
Section 2.32
Section of [45], scale 1:10



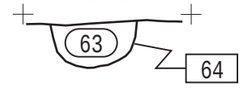
Section 2.33
Section of [41], scale 1:10



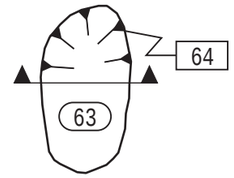
Plan 2.35
Plan of pit [41], scale1:20



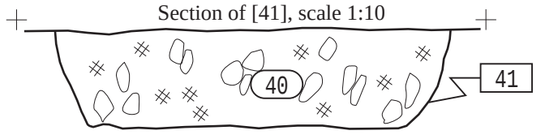
Section 2.38
Section of [64], scale 1:10



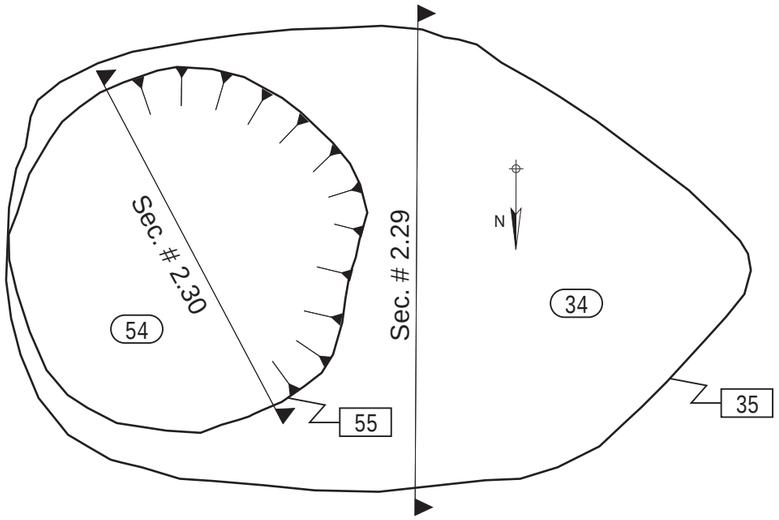
Plan 2.39
Plan of pit [64], scale1:10



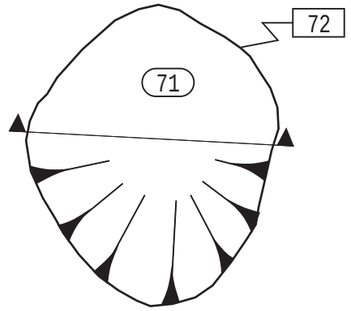
Section 2.26
Section of [41], scale 1:10



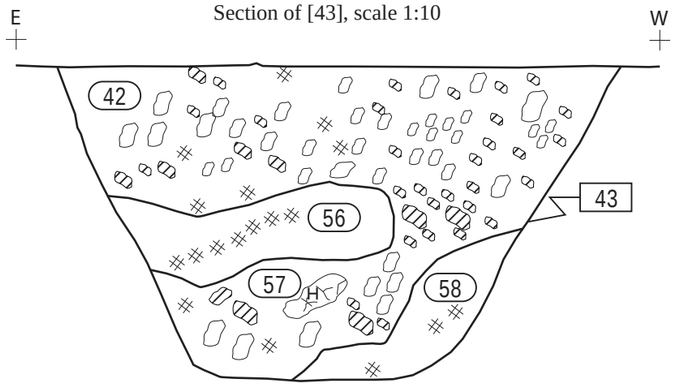
Plan 2.28
Plan of pit [35] and [55], scale1:10



Plan 2.40
Plan of pit [72], scale1:10



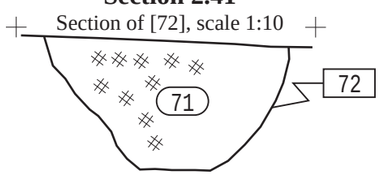
Section 2.36
Section of [43], scale 1:10



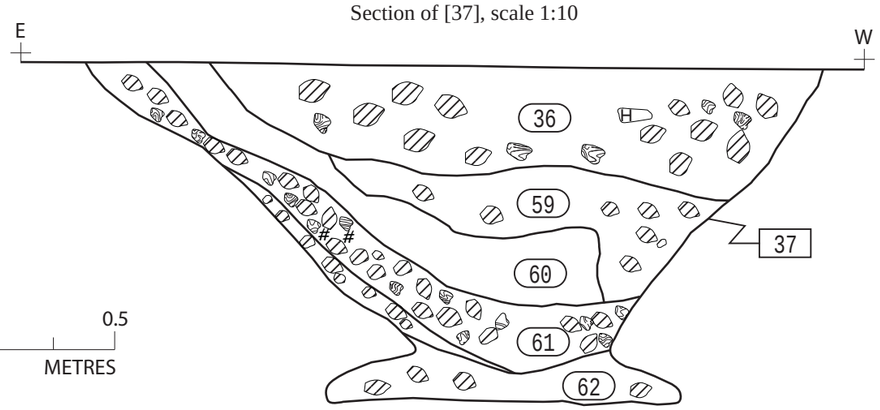
KEY:

- Flint
- Chalk
- Burnt flint
- Burnt clay
- Pottery
- Charcoal
- Manganese pan
- Iron pan
- Haematite
- Biotubances

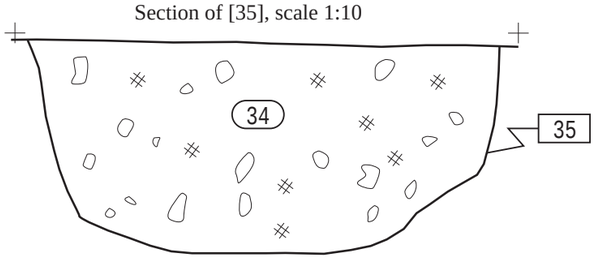
Section 2.41
Section of [72], scale 1:10



Section 2.37
Section of [37], scale 1:10



Section 2.29
Section of [35], scale 1:10



Section 2.30
Section of [55], scale 1:10

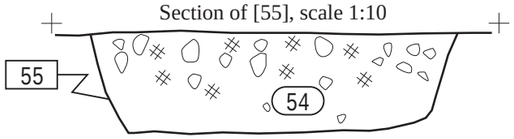
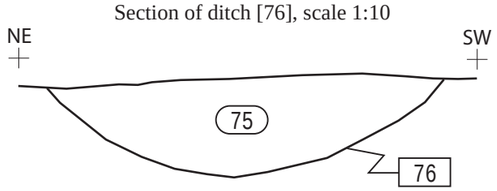
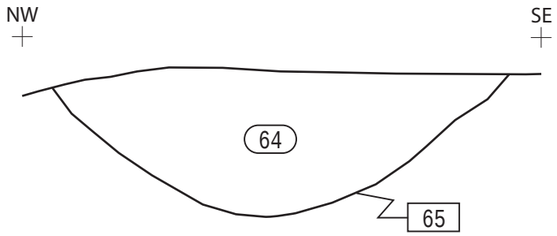


Figure 49: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-East. Drawings numbers: 2.26-2.41.

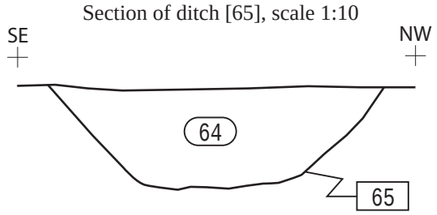
Section 3.42
Section of ditch [76], scale 1:10



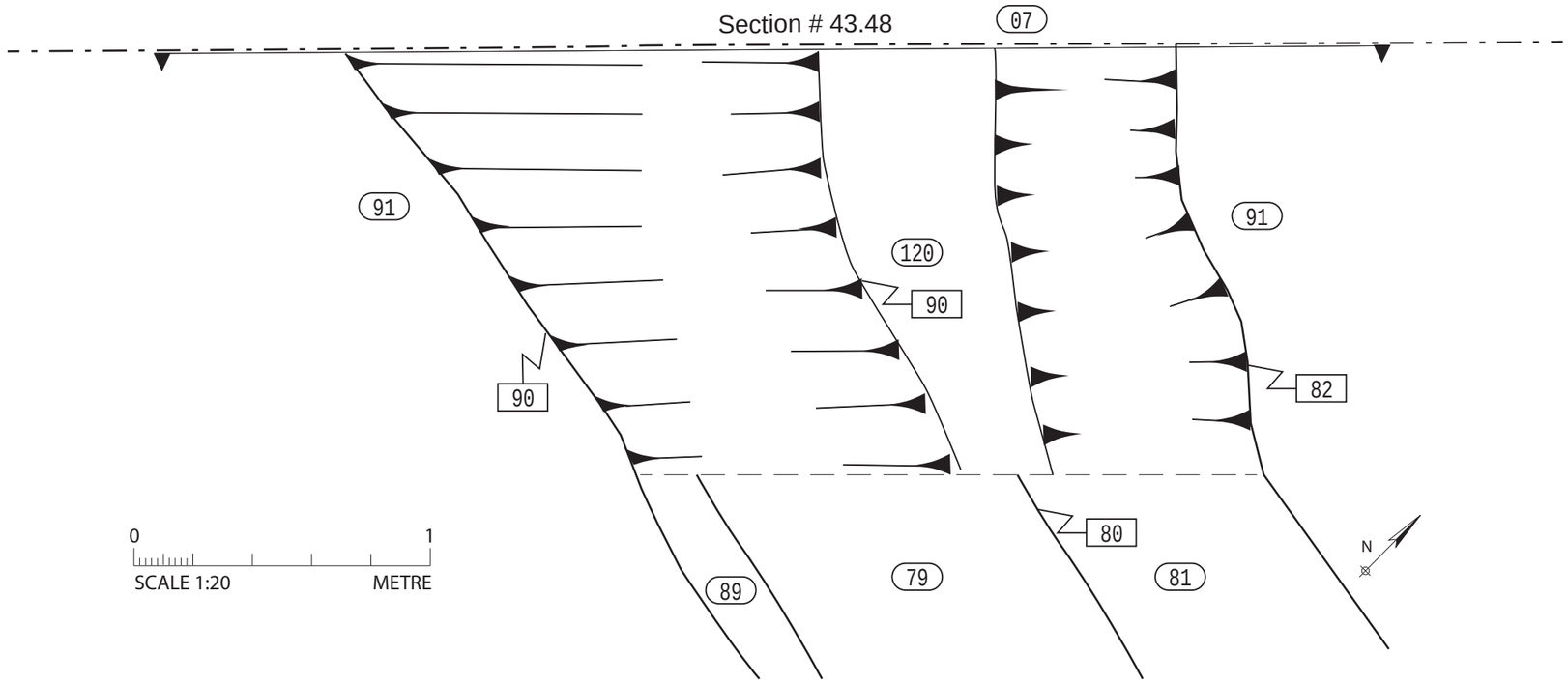
Section 3.43
Section of ditch [65], scale 1:10



Section 3.44
Section of ditch [65], scale 1:10



Plan 3.41
Plan of ditch [90] and gully [82], scale1:20



Section 3.45
Section of ditch [65], scale 1:10

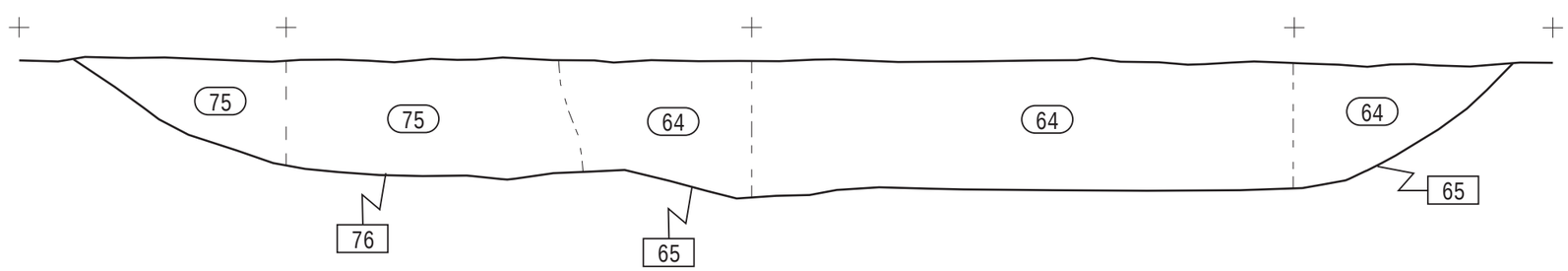
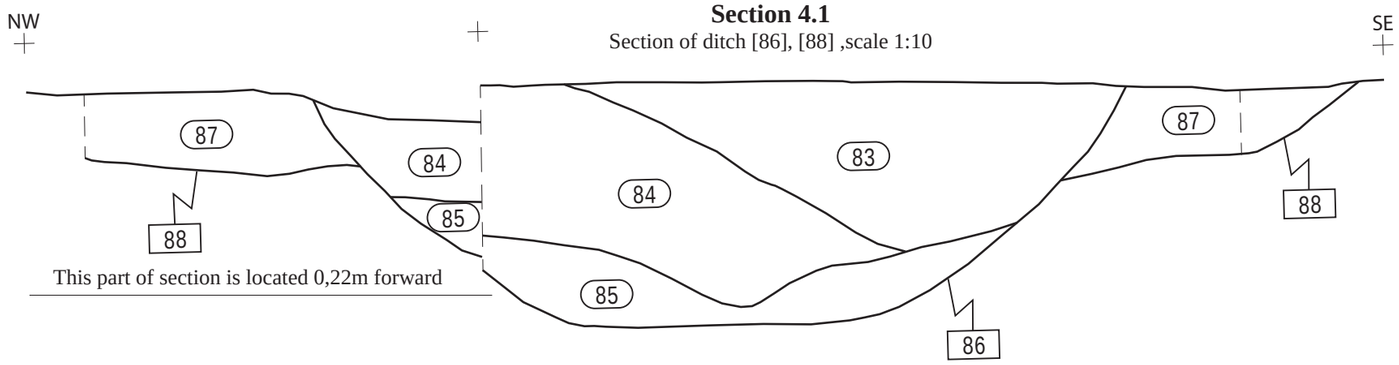
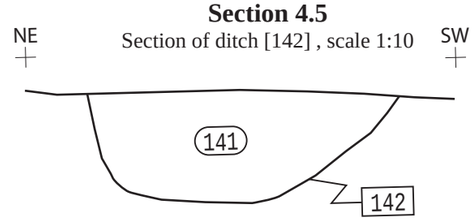


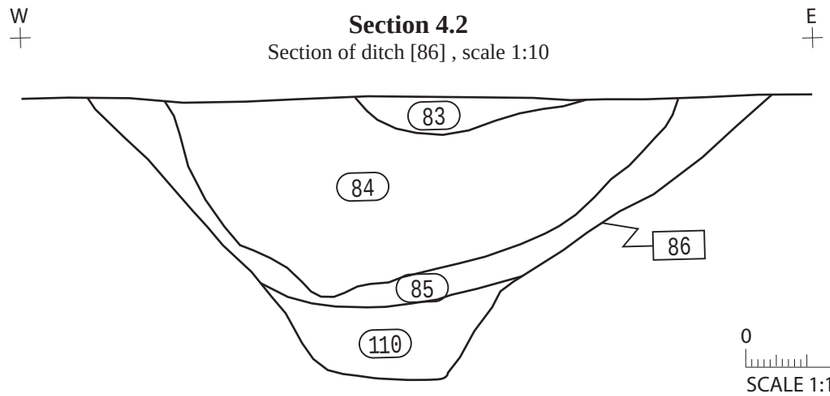
Figure 50: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-East. Drawings numbers: 3.41-3.45



Section 4.1
Section of ditch [86], [88] ,scale 1:10

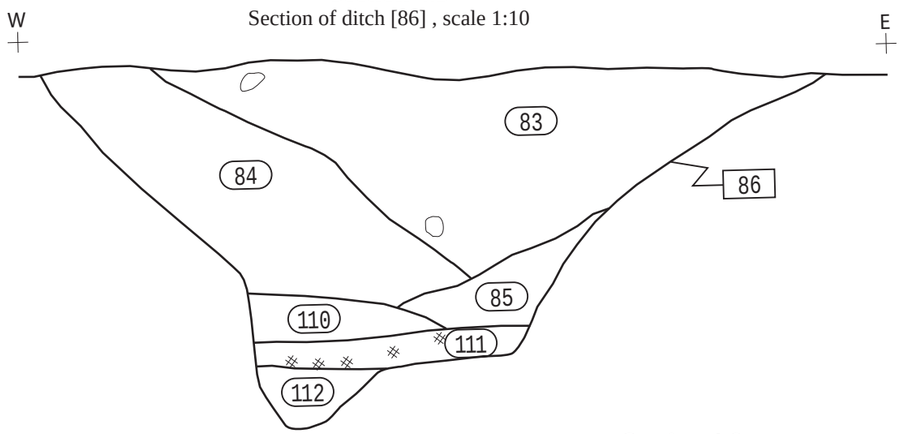


Section 4.5
Section of ditch [142] , scale 1:10

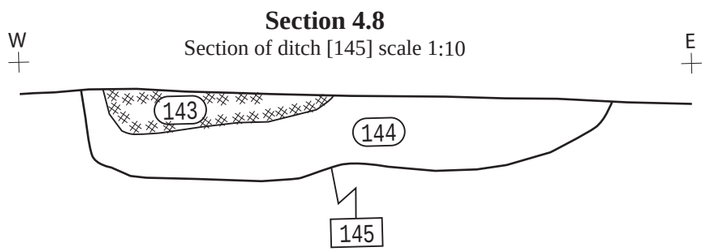


Section 4.2
Section of ditch [86] , scale 1:10

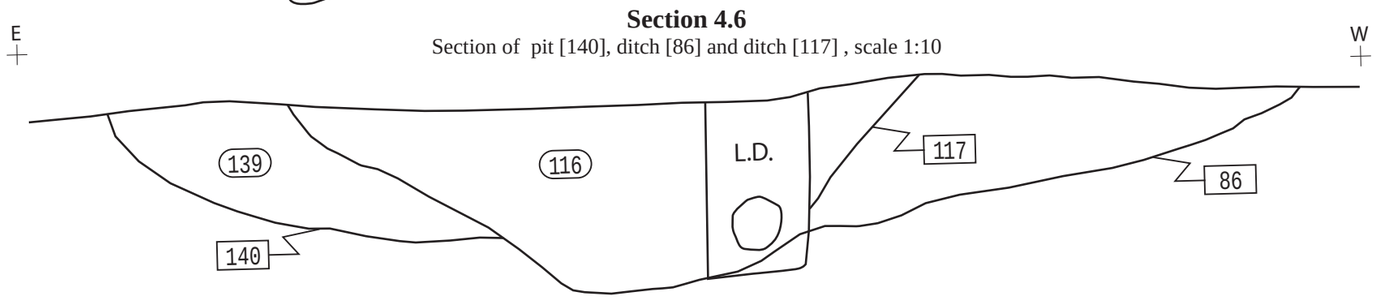
Section 4.4
Section of ditch [86] , scale 1:10



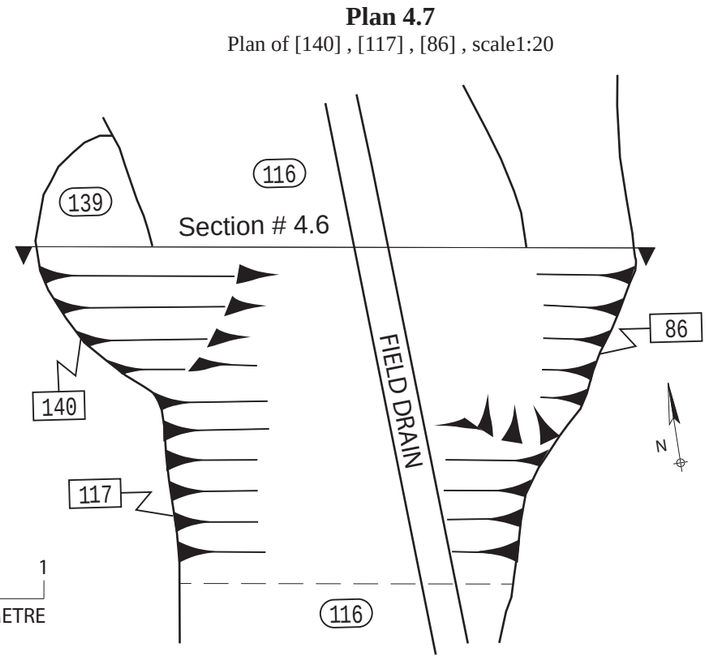
Section 4.3
Section of ditch [86] , scale 1:10



Section 4.8
Section of ditch [145] scale 1:10

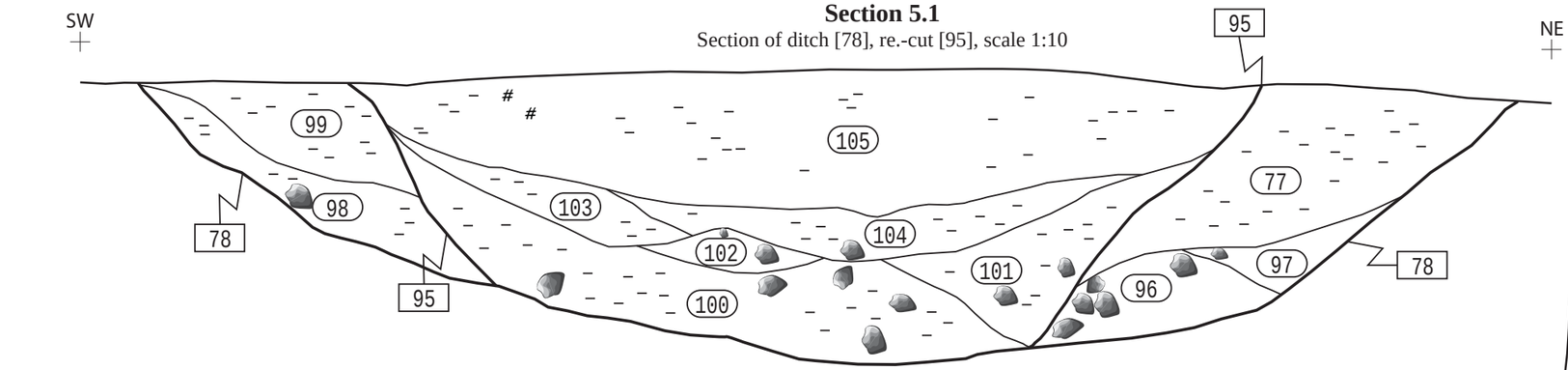


Section 4.6
Section of pit [140], ditch [86] and ditch [117] , scale 1:10

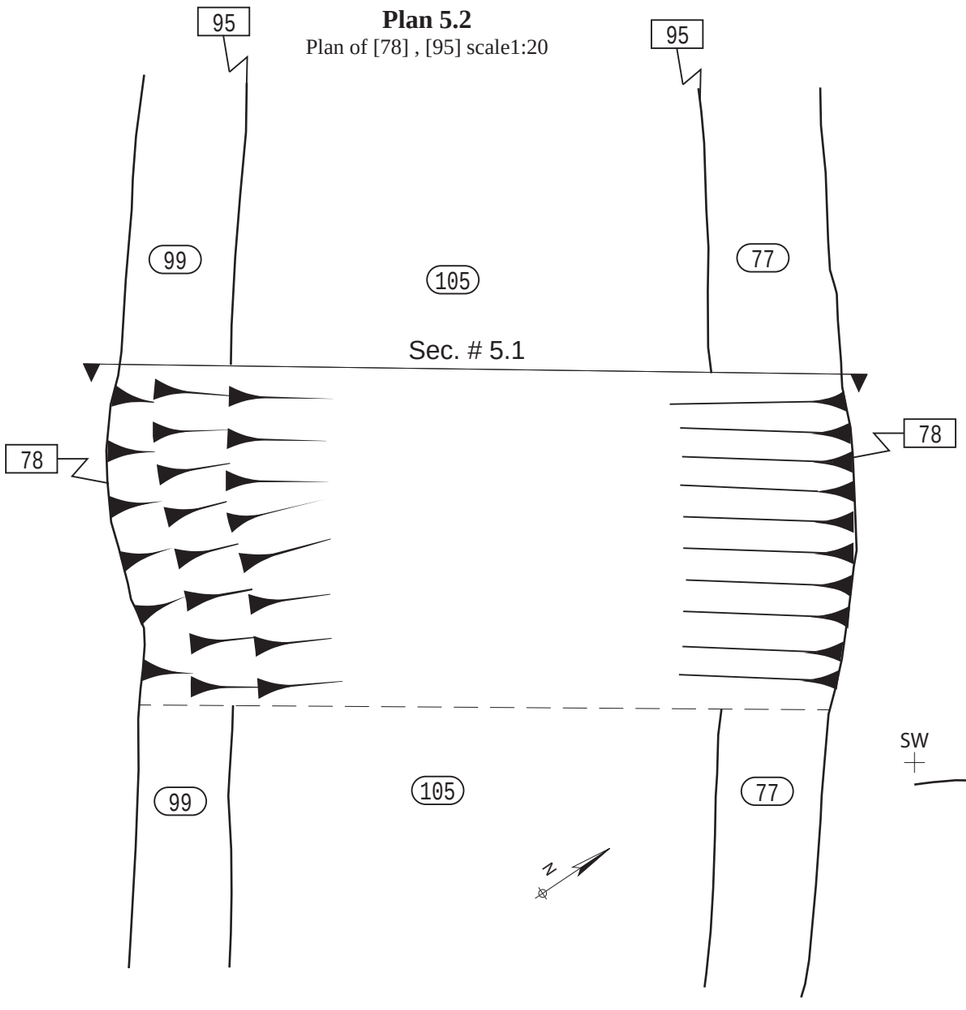


Plan 4.7
Plan of [140] , [117] , [86] , scale1:20

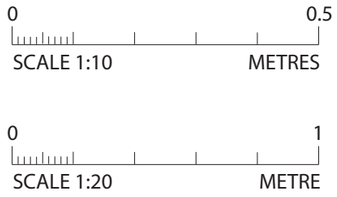
Figure 51: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 4.1 - 4.8

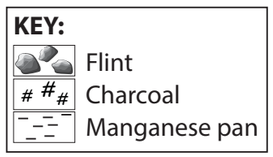


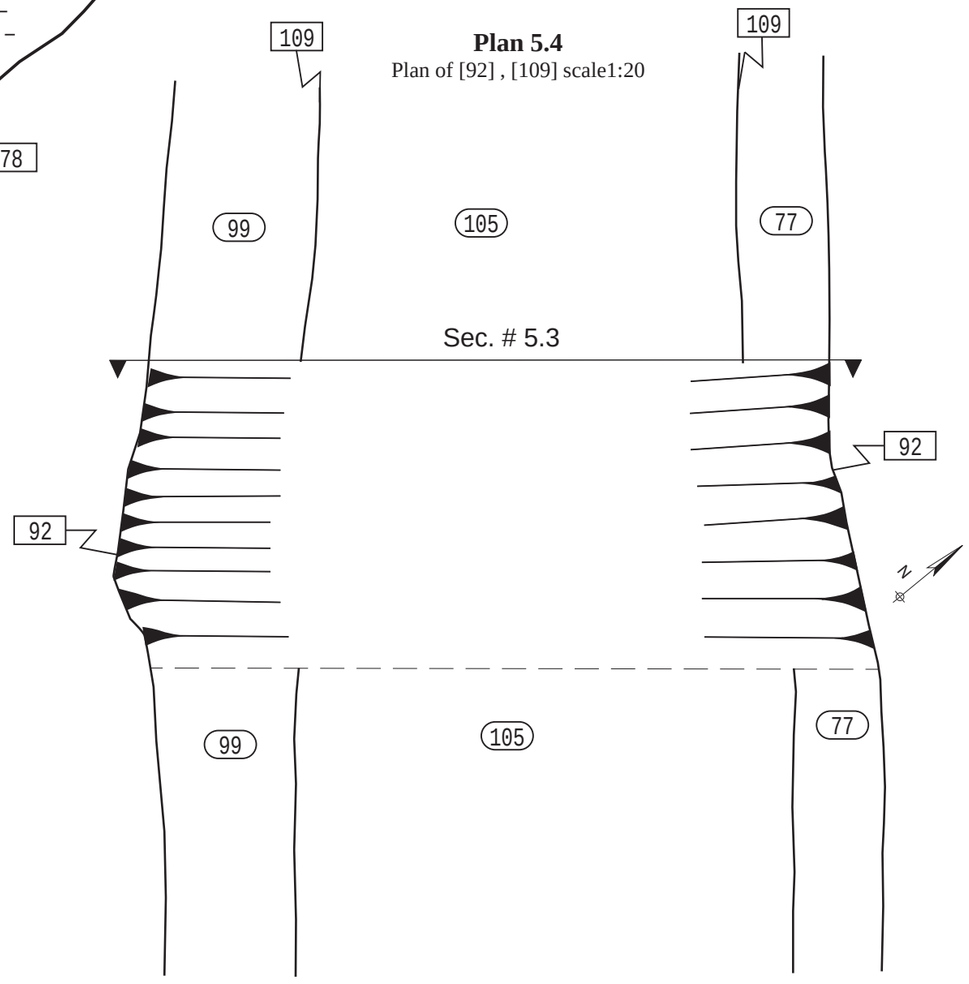
Section 5.1
Section of ditch [78], re.-cut [95], scale 1:10



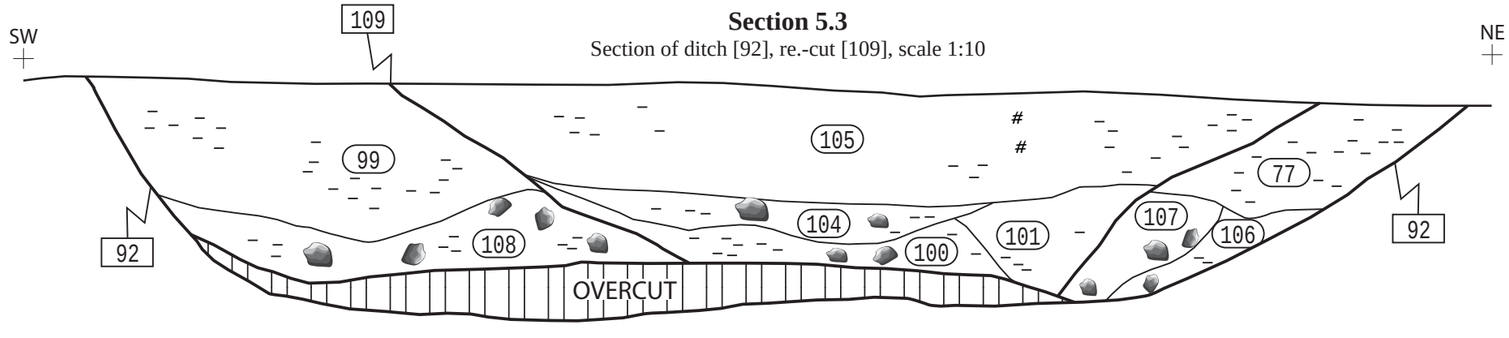
Plan 5.2
Plan of [78] , [95] scale1:20







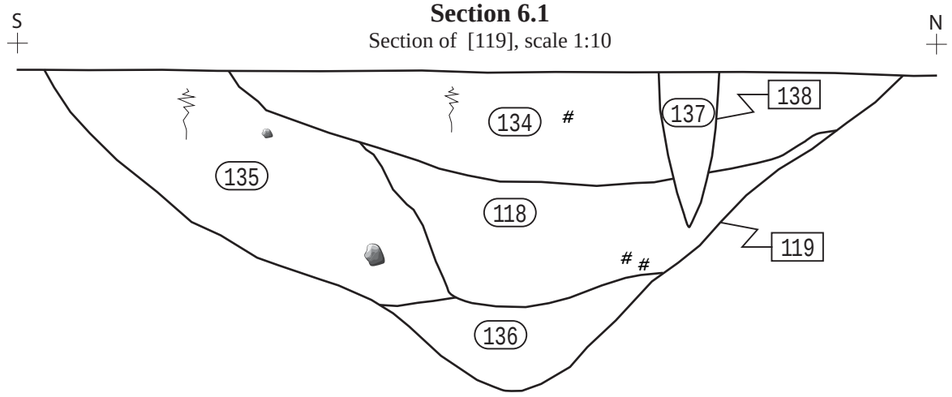
Plan 5.4
Plan of [92] , [109] scale1:20



Section 5.3
Section of ditch [92], re.-cut [109], scale 1:10

Figure 52: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 5.1 - 5.4

Section 6.1
Section of [119], scale 1:10

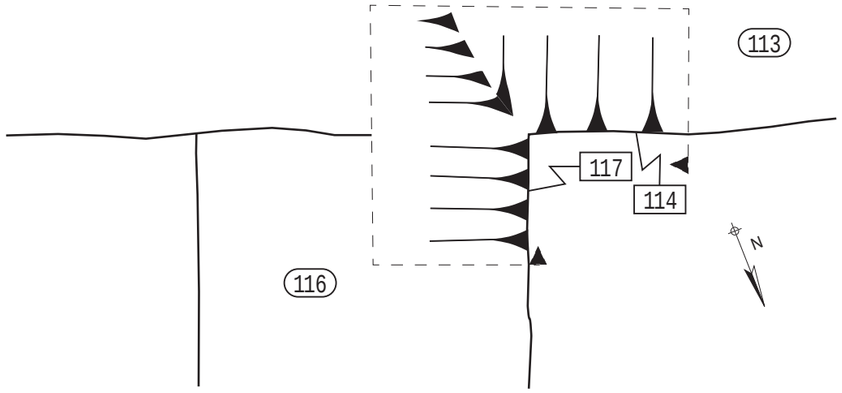


0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

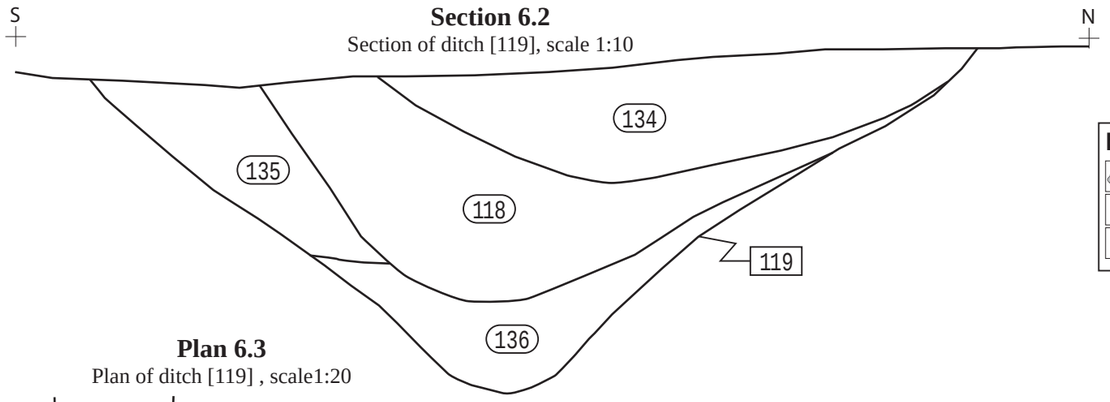
0 1
SCALE 1:20 METRE

Plan 6.4
Plan of ditch [114] , [117] ,scale1:20

Section # 6.5

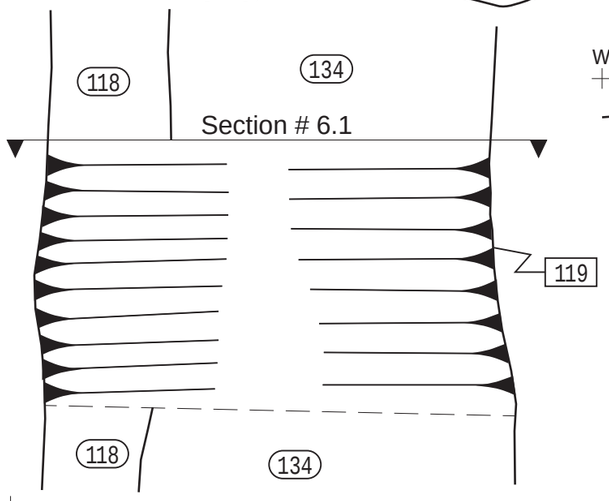


Section 6.2
Section of ditch [119], scale 1:10

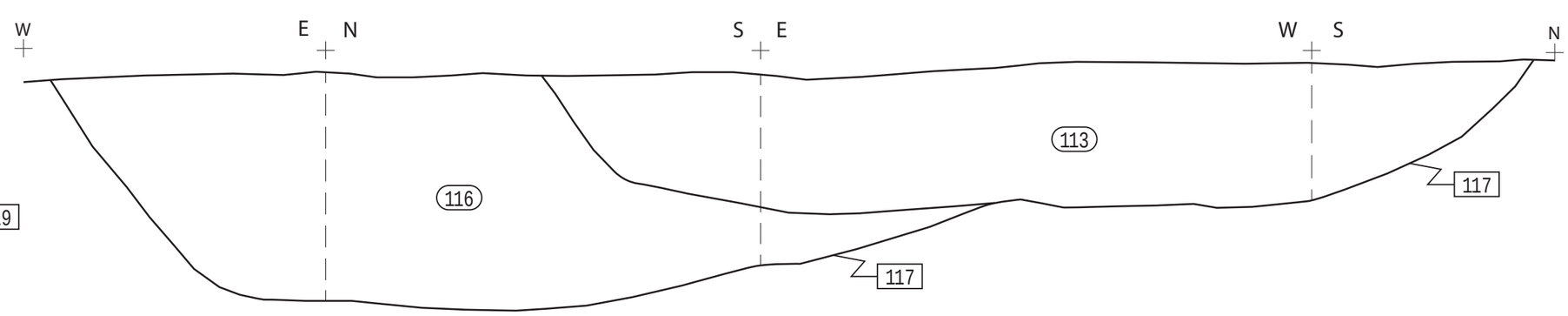


KEY:
Flint
Charcoal
Biotubances

Plan 6.3
Plan of ditch [119] , scale1:20



Section 6.5
Section of ditch [117], scale 1:10



Section 6.6
Section of ditch [], scale 1:10

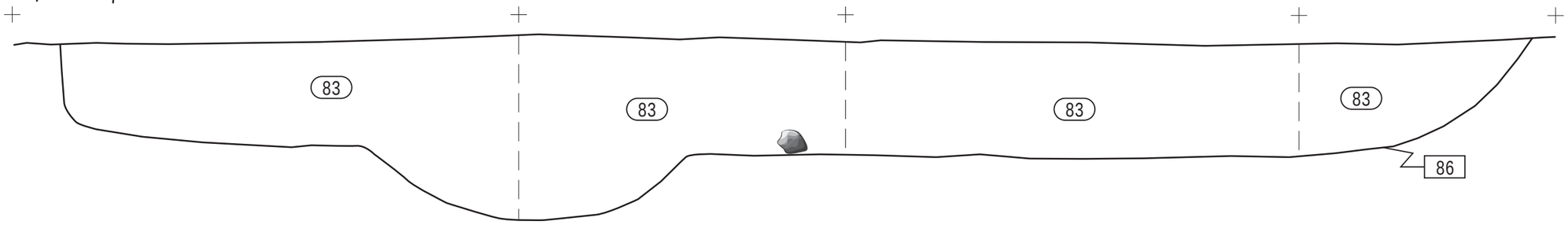
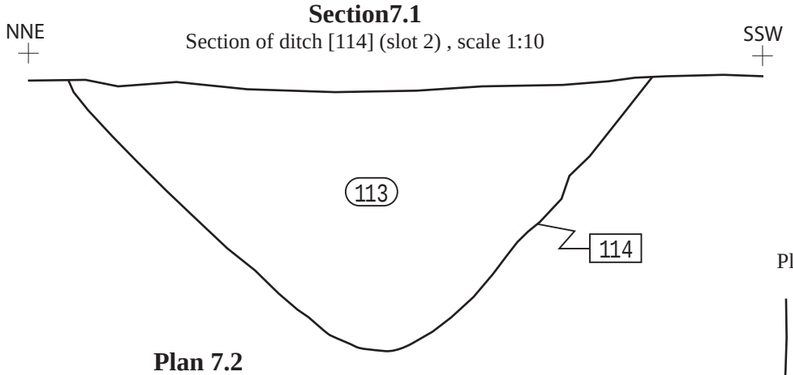
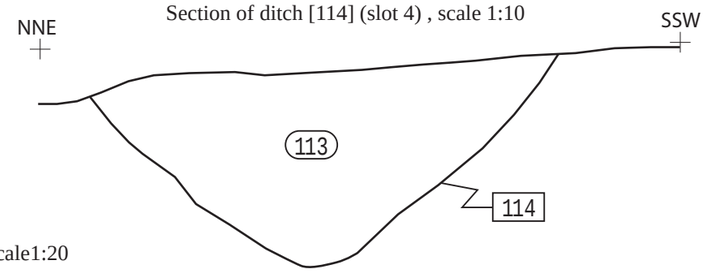


Figure 53: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 6.1 - 6.6

Section7.1
Section of ditch [114] (slot 2) , scale 1:10

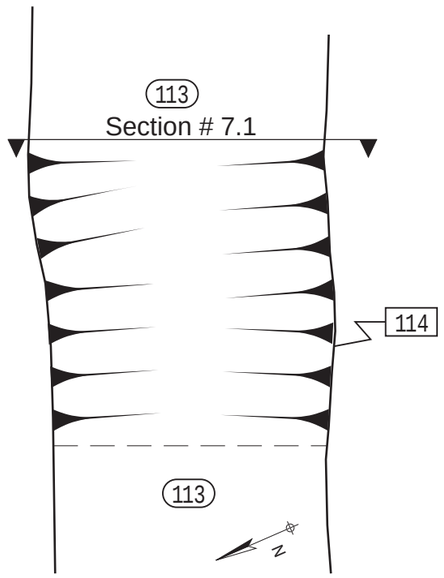


Section7.3
Section of ditch [114] (slot 4) , scale 1:10

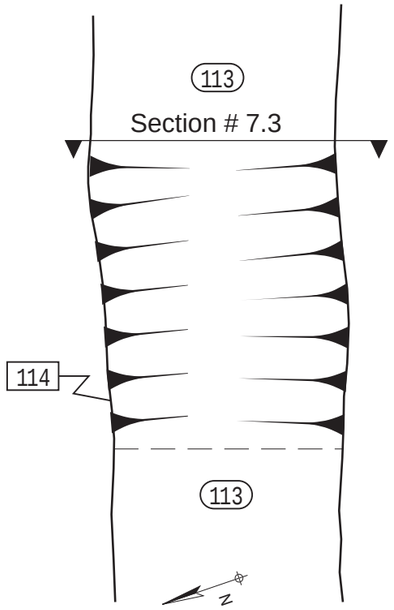


KEY:
Flint
Charcoal

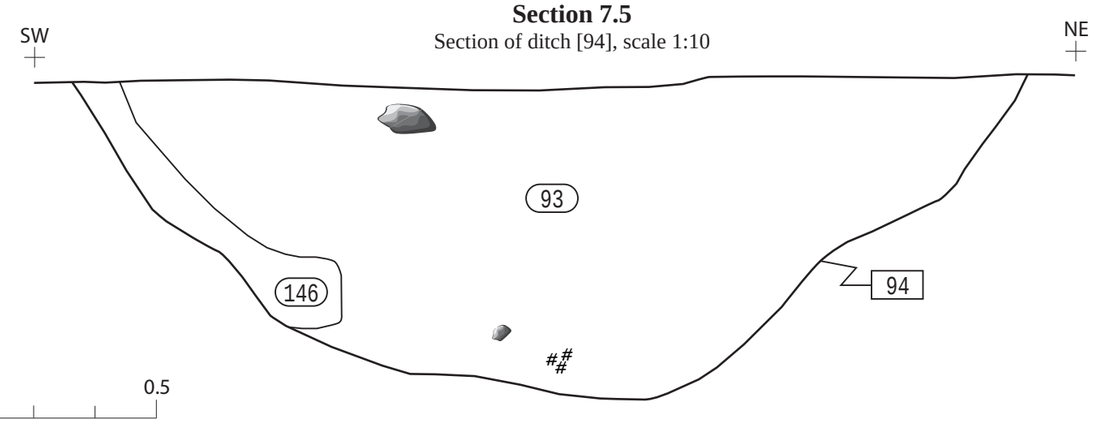
Plan 7.2
Plan of ditch [114] , scale1:10

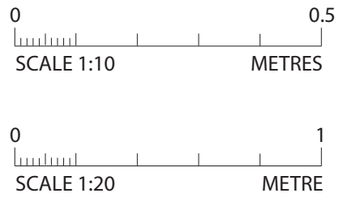


Plan 7.4
Plan of ditch [114] , scale1:20

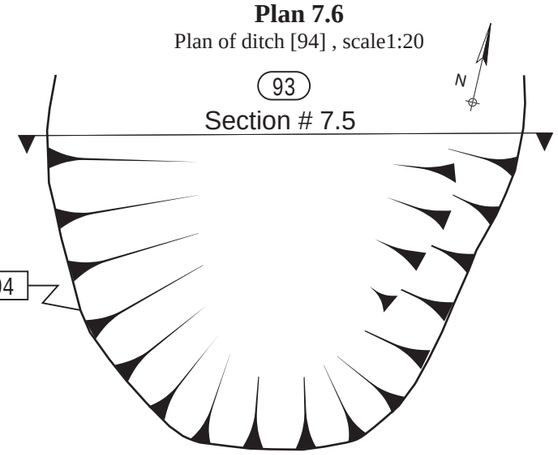


Section 7.5
Section of ditch [94], scale 1:10

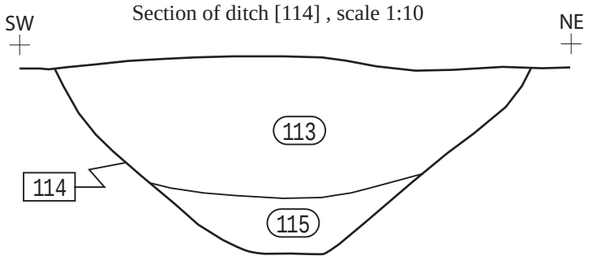




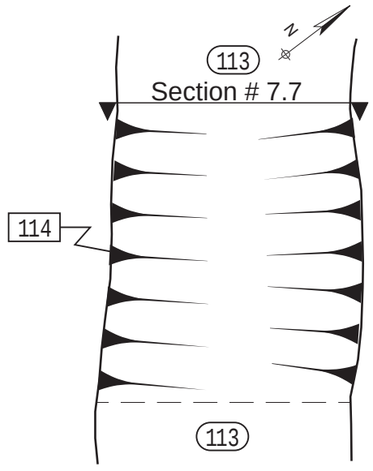
Plan 7.6
Plan of ditch [94] , scale1:20



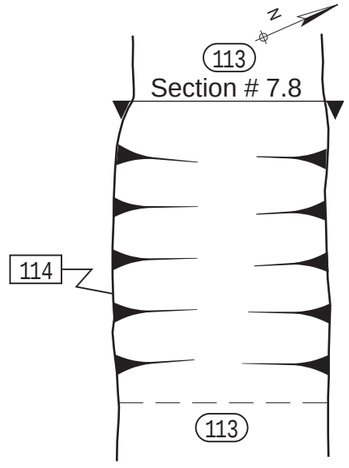
Section7.7
Section of ditch [114] , scale 1:10



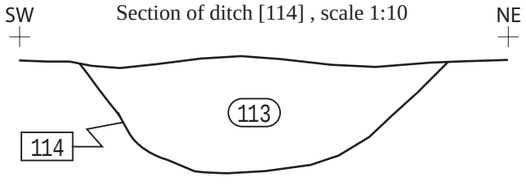
Plan 7.9
Plan of ditch [114] , scale1:20



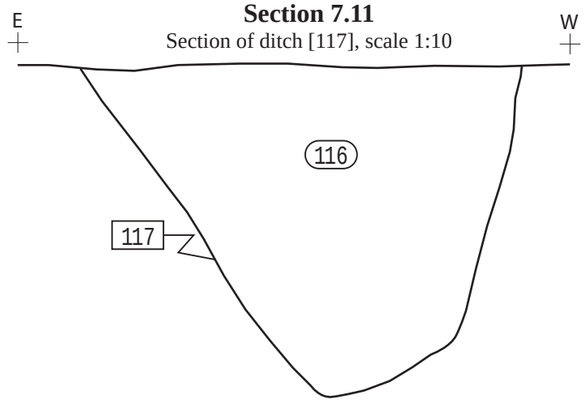
Plan 7.10
Plan of ditch [114] , scale1:20



Section7.8
Section of ditch [114] , scale 1:10



Section 7.11
Section of ditch [117], scale 1:10



Plan 7.12
Plan of ditch [117] , scale1:20

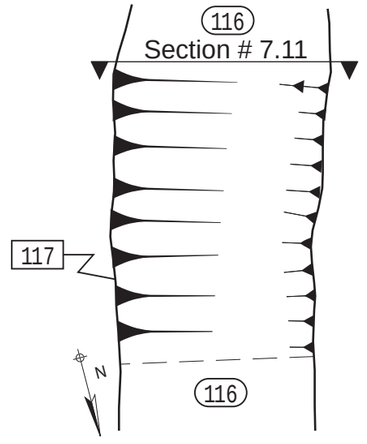
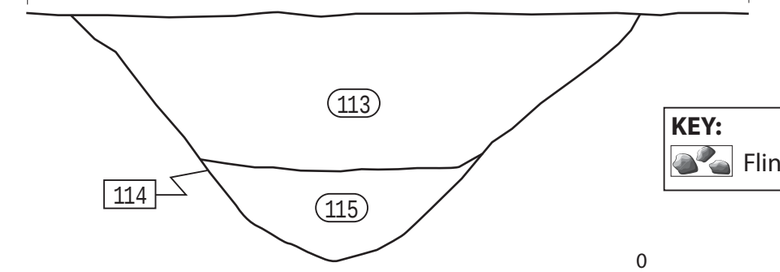
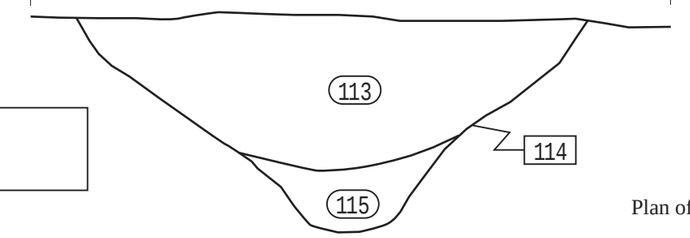


Figure 54: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 7.1 - 7.12

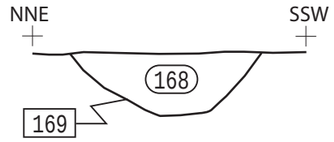
Section 8.1
Section of ditch [114], scale 1:10



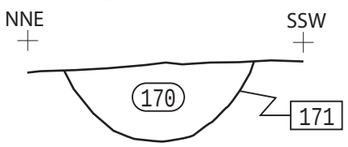
Section 8.3
Section of ditch [114], scale 1:10

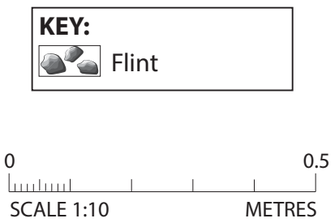


Section 8.5
Section of ditch [169], scale 1:10

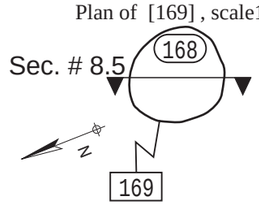


Section 8.7
Section of post hole [171], scale 1:10

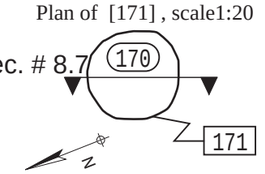




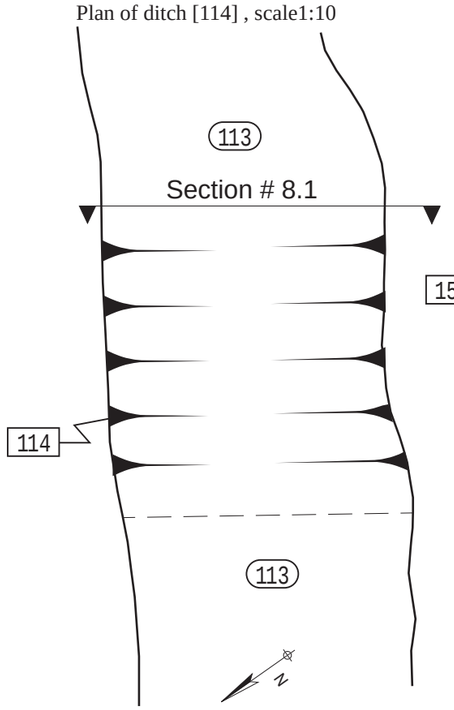
Plan 8.6
Plan of [169] , scale1:20



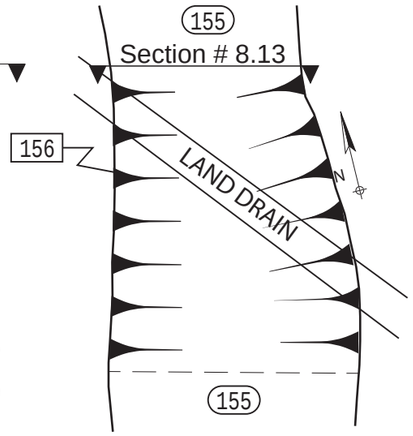
Plan 8.8
Plan of [171] , scale1:20



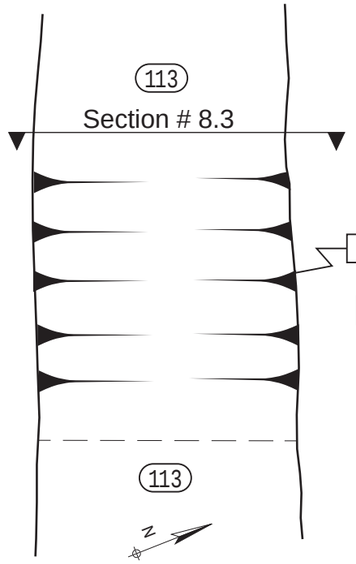
Plan 8.2
Plan of ditch [114] , scale1:10

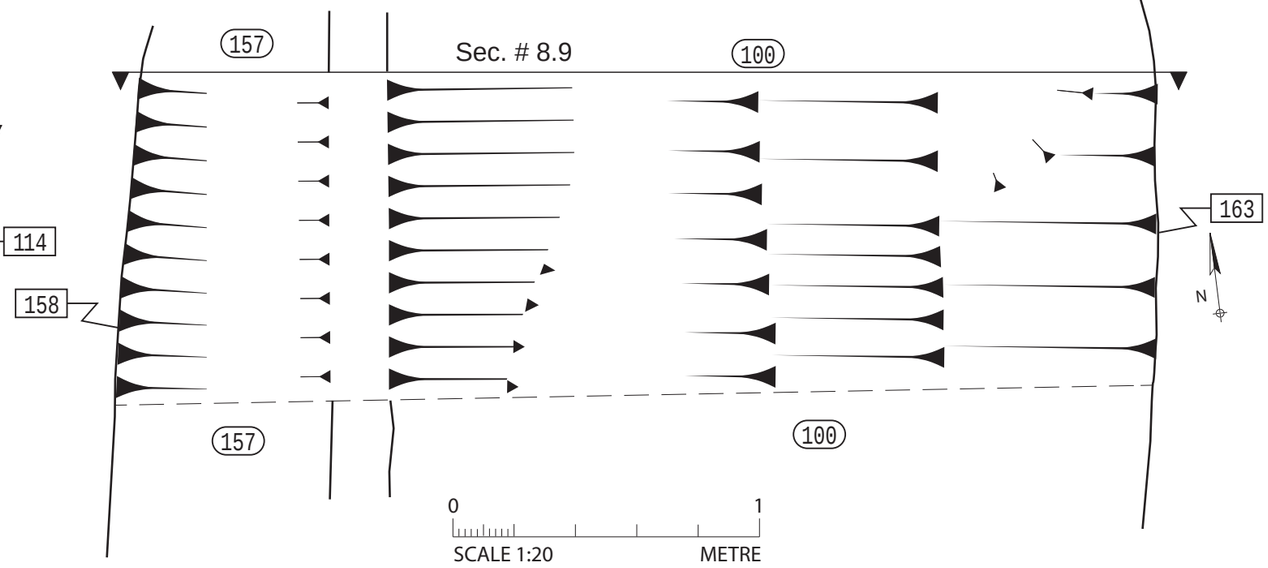


Plan 8.14
Plan of ditch [156] , scale1:20

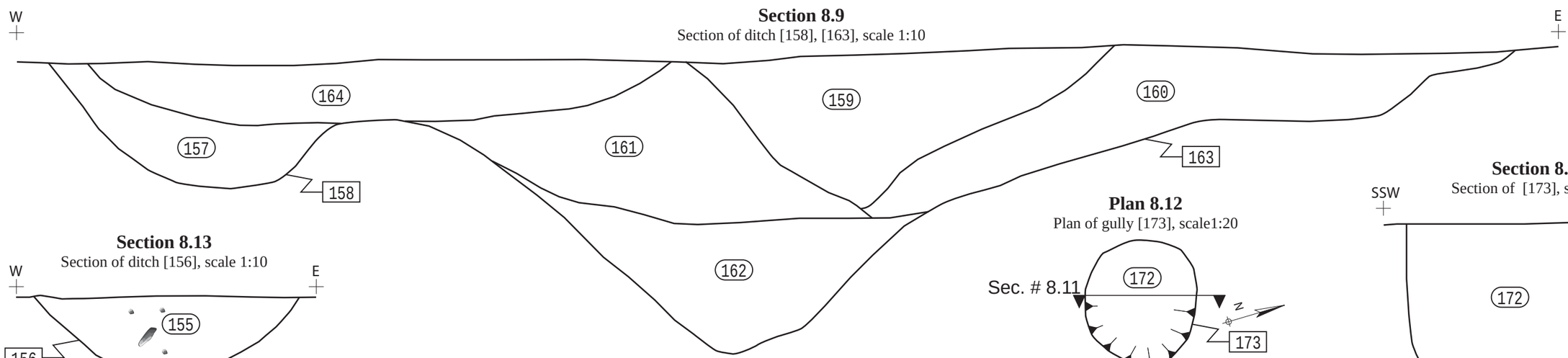


Plan 8.4
Plan of ditch [114] , scale1:20





Section 8.9
Section of ditch [158], [163], scale 1:10



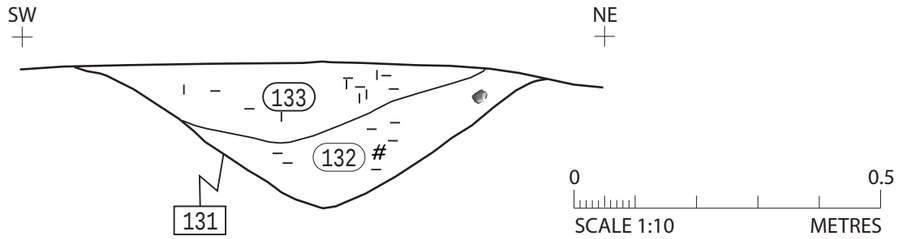
Section 8.13
Section of ditch [156], scale 1:10

Plan 8.12
Plan of gully [173], scale1:20

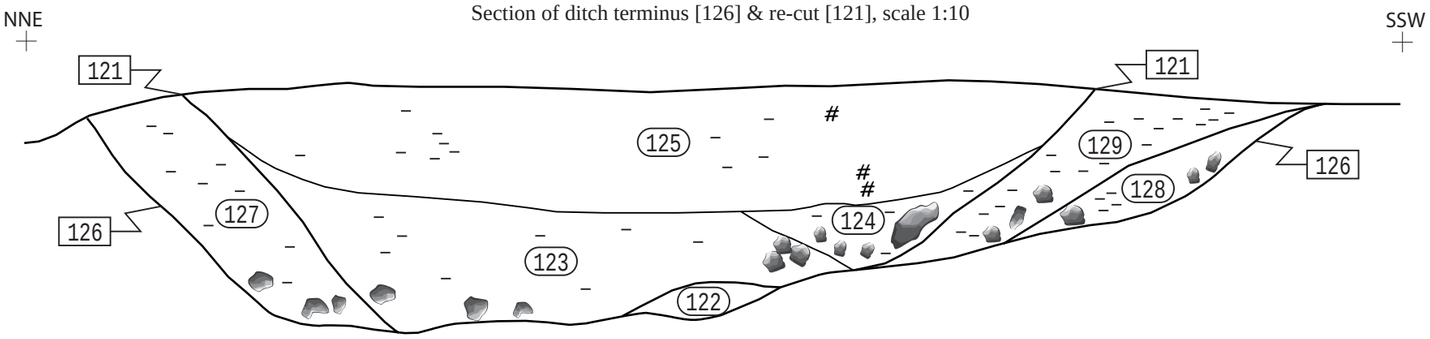
Section 8.11
Section of [173], scale 1:10

Figure 55: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 8.1 - 8.13

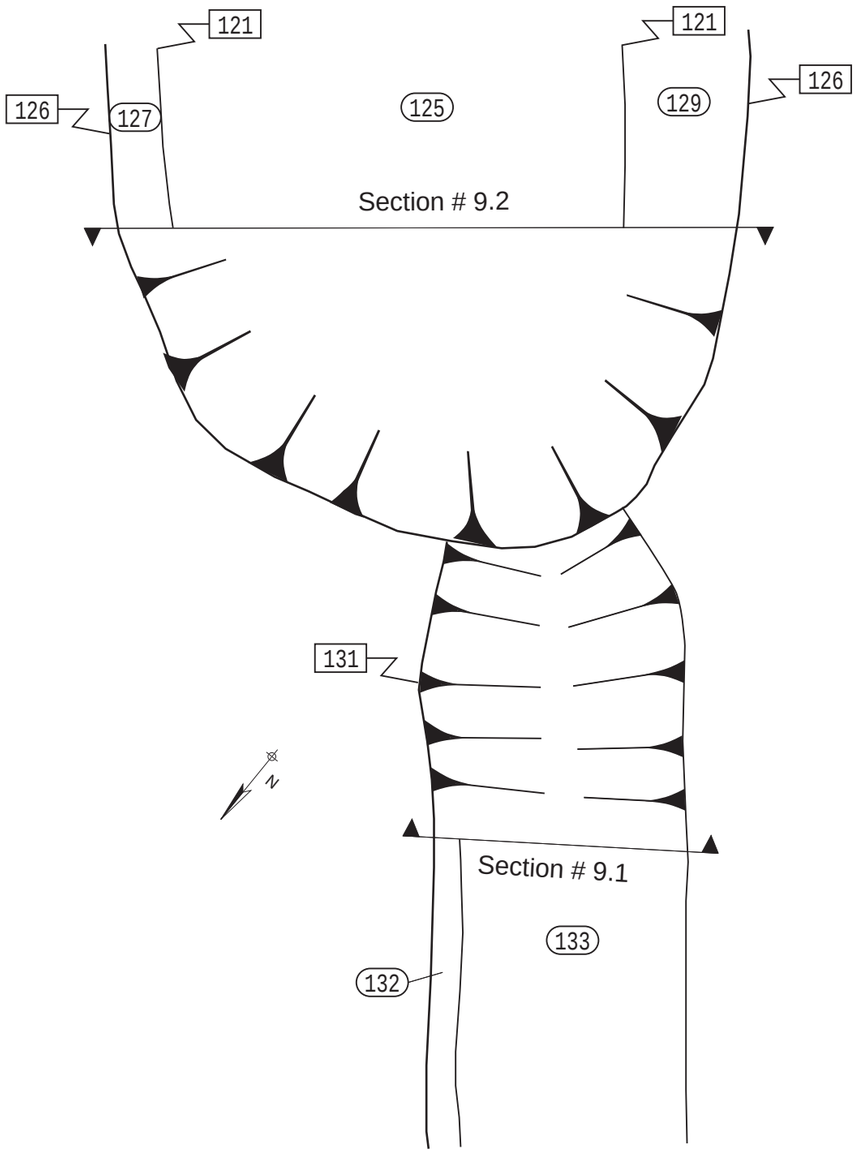
Section 9.1
Section of ditch [131], scale 1:10



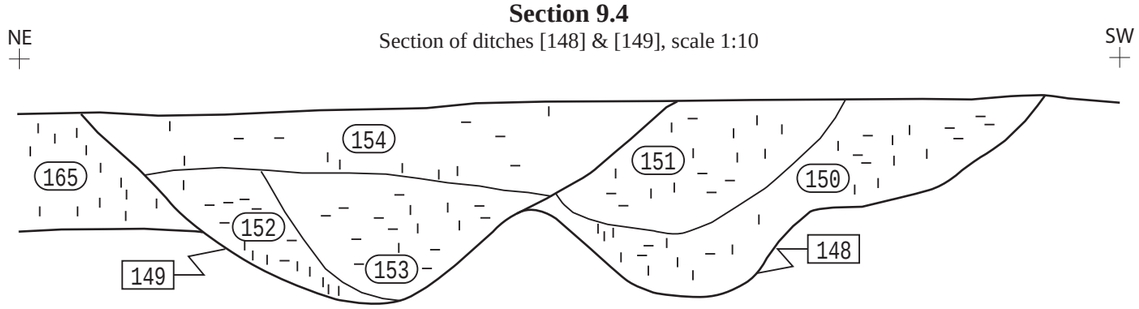
Section 9.2
Section of ditch terminus [126] & re-cut [121], scale 1:10

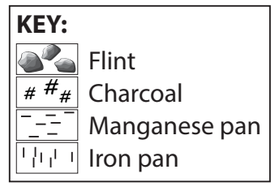


Plan 9.3
Plan of ditch terminus [126], re-cut [121] & ditch [131], scale1:20



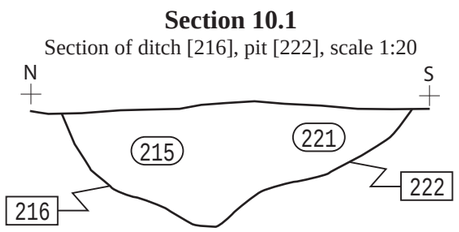
Section 9.4
Section of ditches [148] & [149], scale 1:10



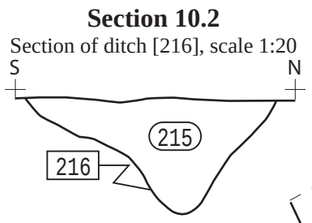


Plan 9.5
Plan of ditch [148], re-cut [149] & pit [166], scale 1:20

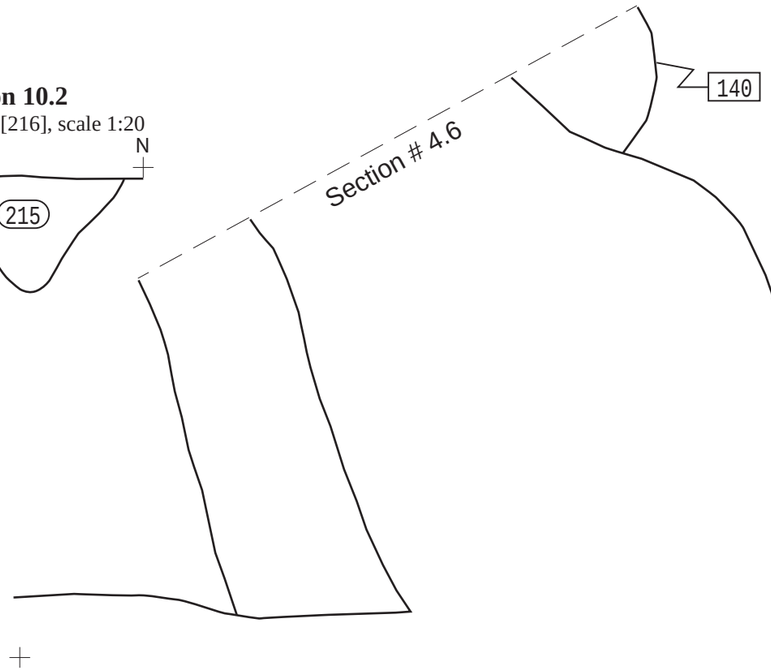
Figure 56: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 9.1 - 9.5.

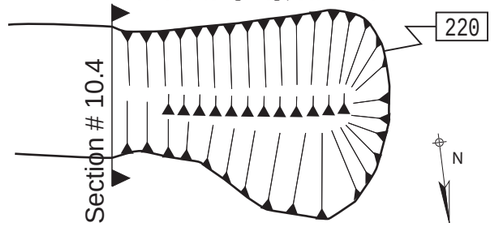


Section 10.1
Section of ditch [216], pit [222], scale 1:20

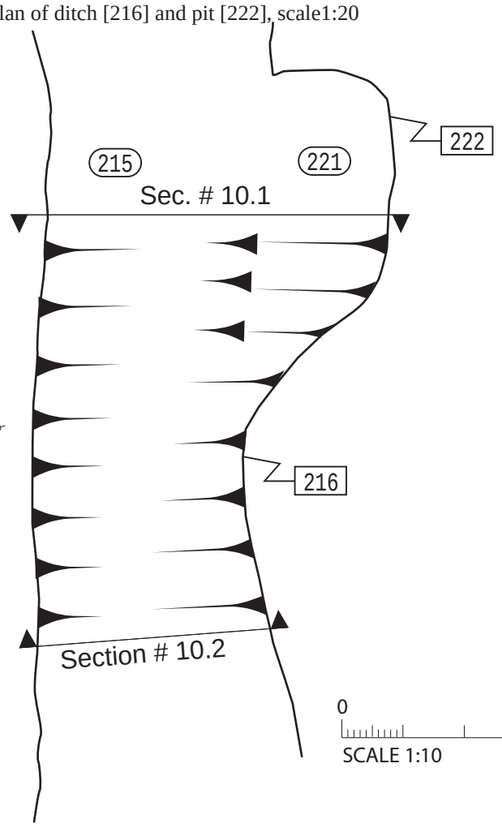


Section 10.2
Section of ditch [216], scale 1:20

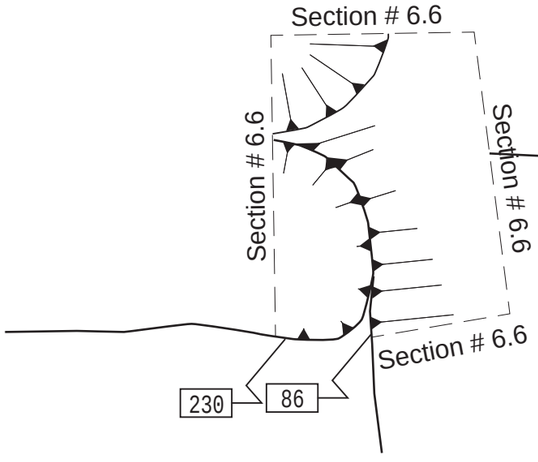


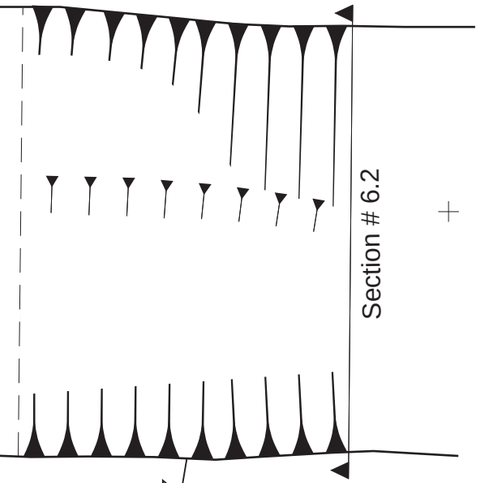


Plan 10.5
Plan of ditch [220] , scale1:20

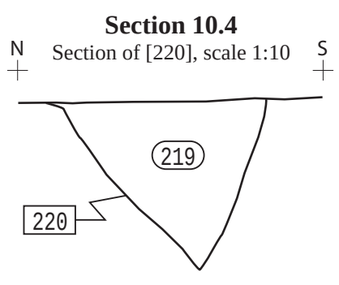


Plan 10.3
Plan of ditch [216] and pit [222], scale1:20

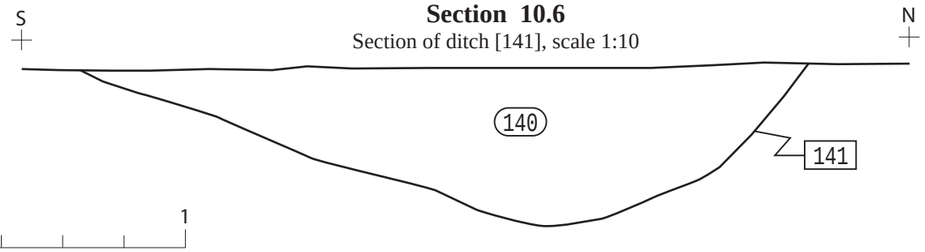




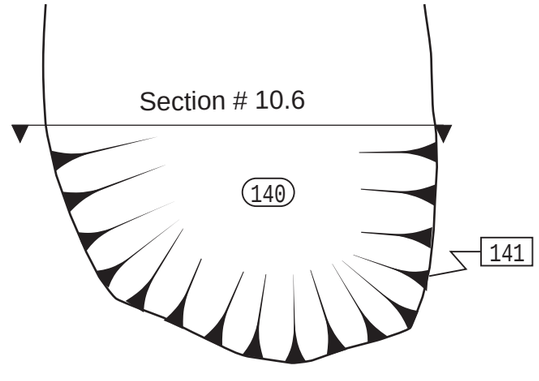
Pla 10.8
Plan of ditch [119] and [86] , scale1:20



Section 10.4
Section of [220], scale 1:10



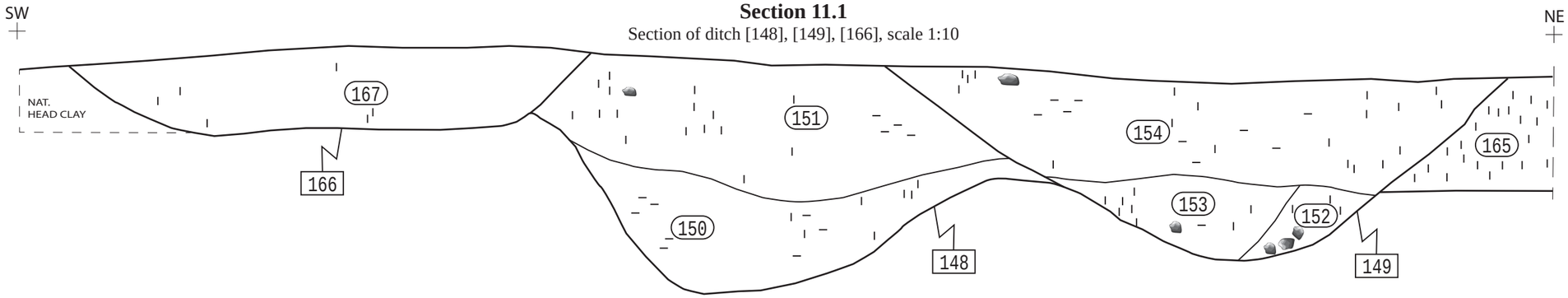
Section 10.6
Section of ditch [141], scale 1:10



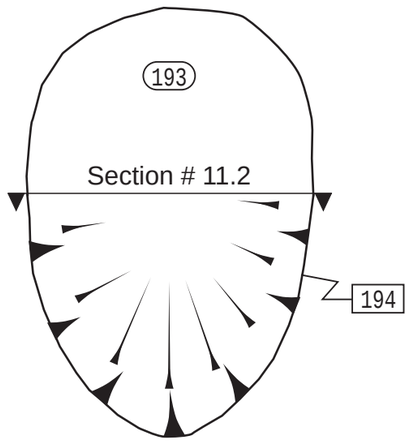
Pla 10.7
Plan of ditch [141] , scale1:20

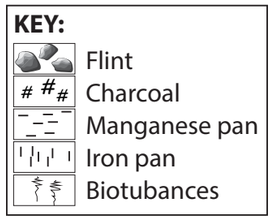
Figure 57: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 10.1 - 10.7.

Section 11.1
Section of ditch [148], [149], [166], scale 1:10

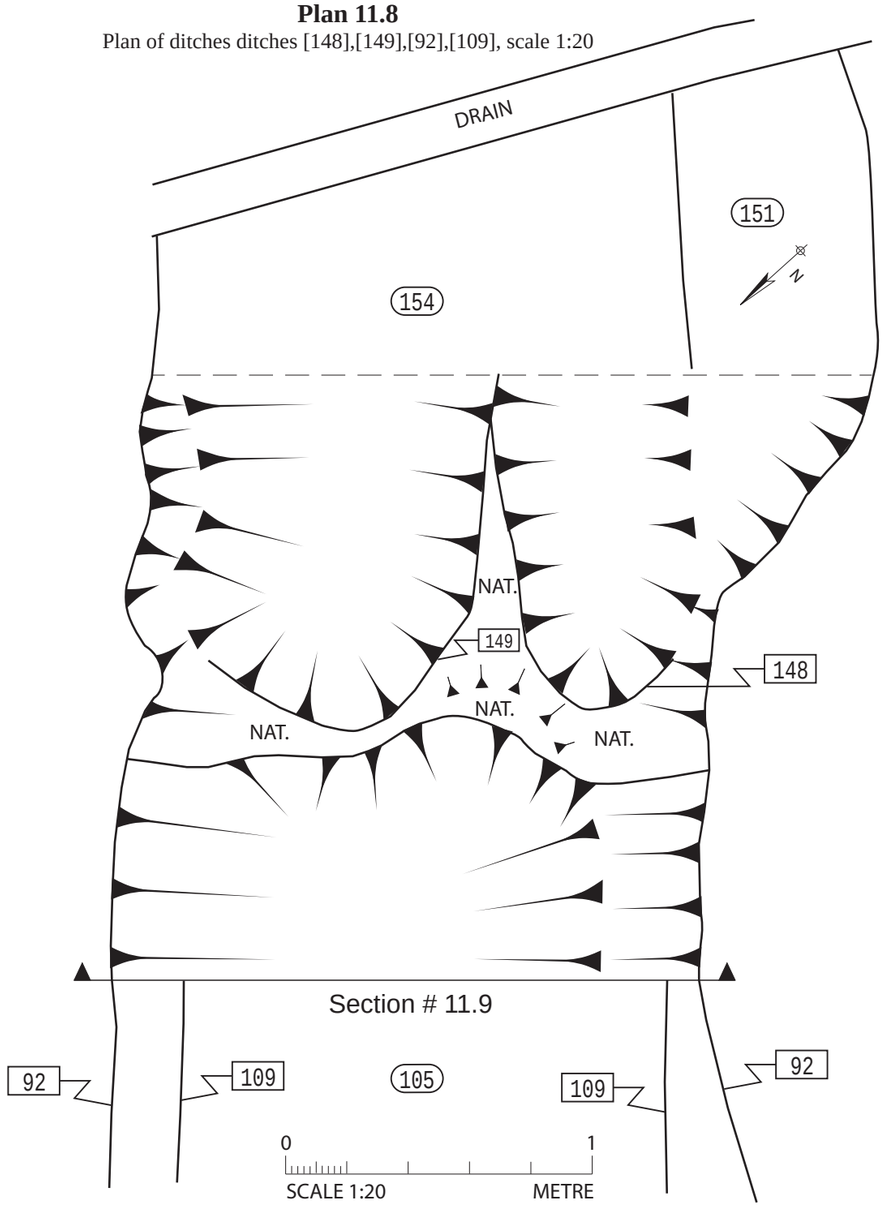


Plan 11.3
Plan of [194], scale1:20

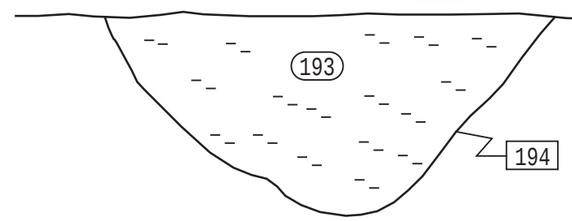




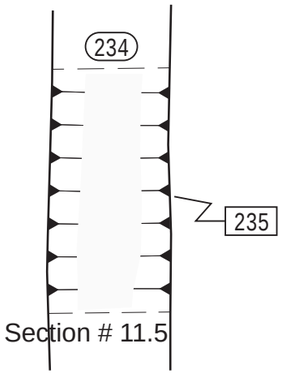
Plan 11.8
Plan of ditches ditches [148],[149],[92],[109], scale 1:20



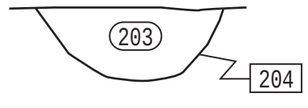
Section 11.2
Section of [194], scale 1:10



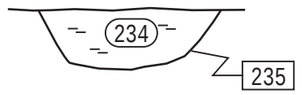
Plan 11.7
Plan of [235] , scale1:20



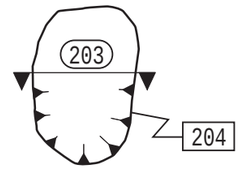
Section 11.4
Section of [204], scale 1:10



Section 11.5
Section of [235], scale 1:10



Plan 11.6
Plan of [204] , scale1:20



Section 11.9
Section of ditch [92], [109],scale 1:10

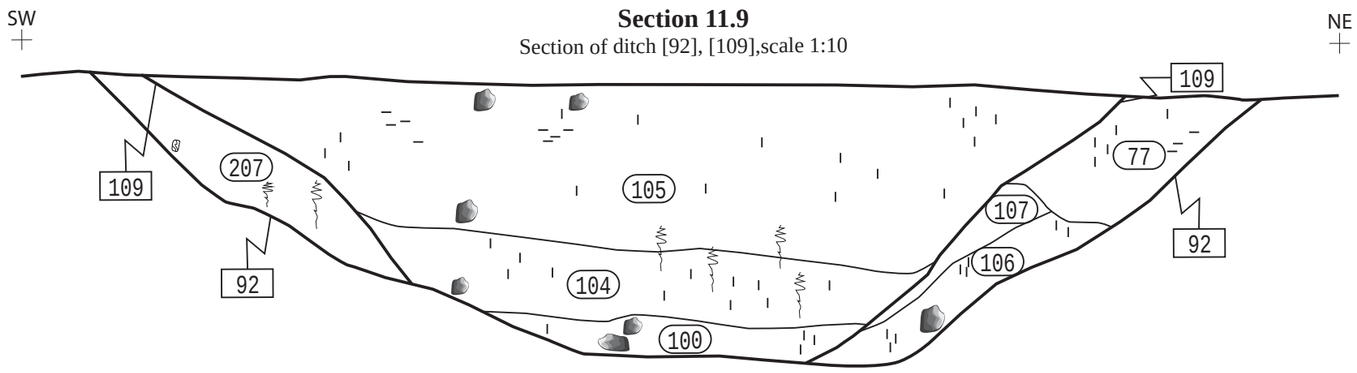
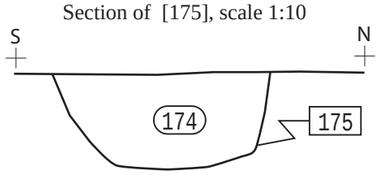
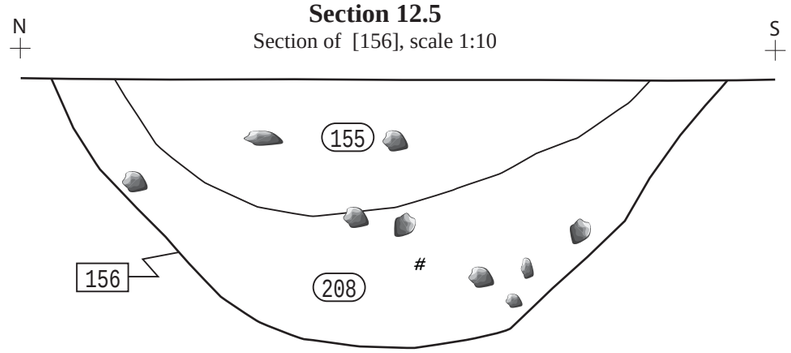


Figure 58: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 11.1 - 11.9.

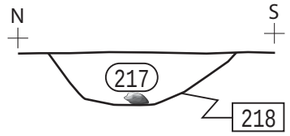
Section 12.1
Section of [175], scale 1:10



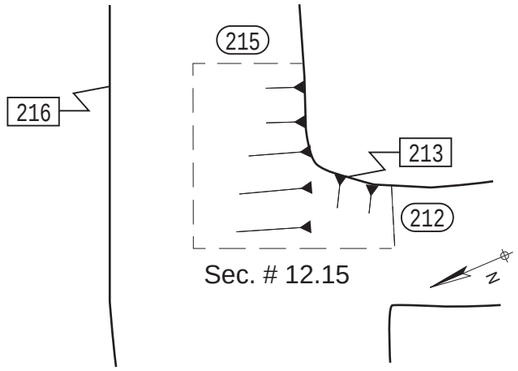
Section 12.5
Section of [156], scale 1:10



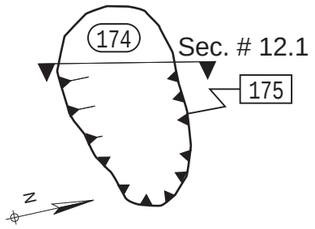
Section 12.11
Section of [218], scale 1:10



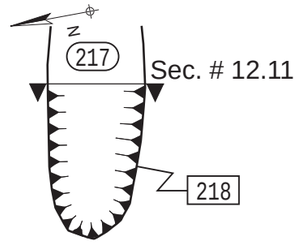
Plan 12.16
Plan of [213], [216], scale1:20



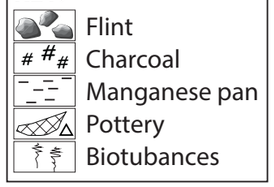
Plan 12.2
Plan of gully [175], scale1:20



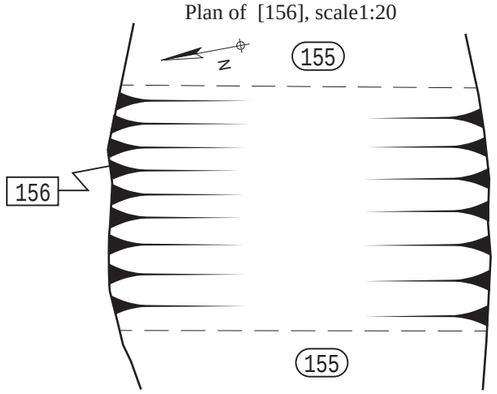
Plan 12.12
Plan of [218], scale1:20



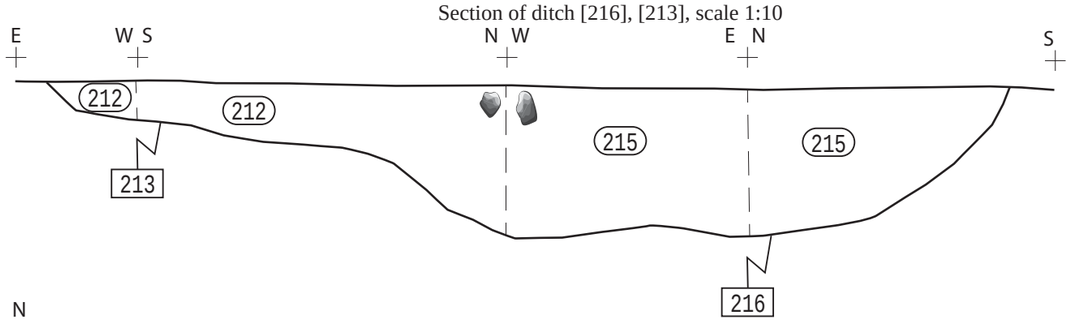
KEY:



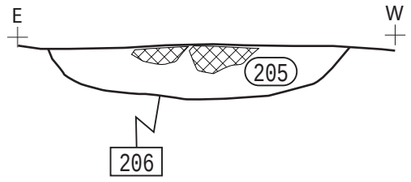
Plan 12.6
Plan of [156], scale1:20



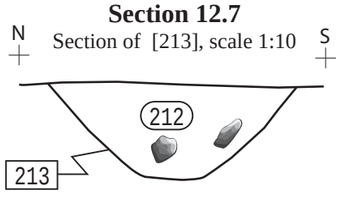
Section 12.15
Section of ditch [216], [213], scale 1:10



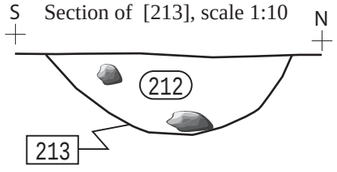
Section 12.3
Section of [206], scale 1:10



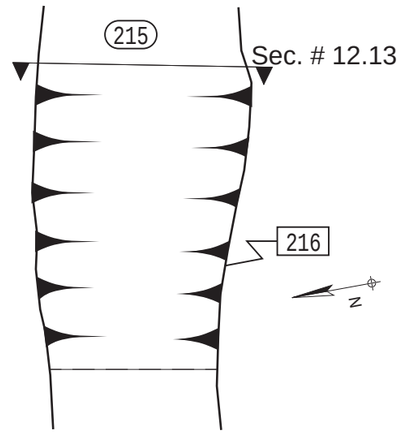
Section 12.7
Section of [213], scale 1:10



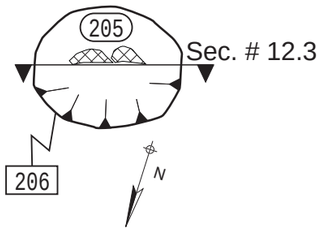
Section 12.9
Section of [213], scale 1:10



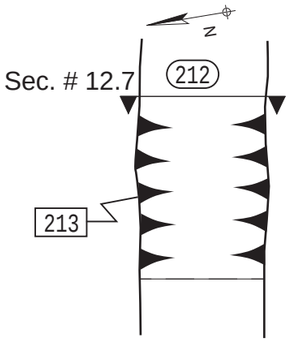
Plan 12.14
Plan of [216], scale1:20



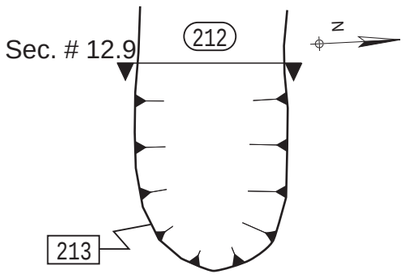
Plan 12.4
Plan of [206], scale1:20



Plan 12.8
Plan of [213], scale1:20



Plan 12.10
Plan of [213], scale1:20



Section 12.13
Section of [216], scale 1:10

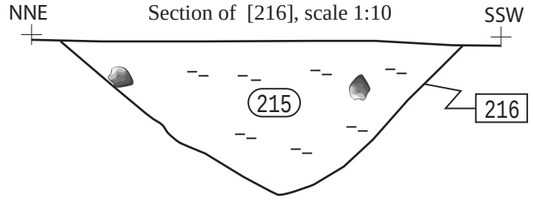


Figure 59: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 12.1 - 12.16.

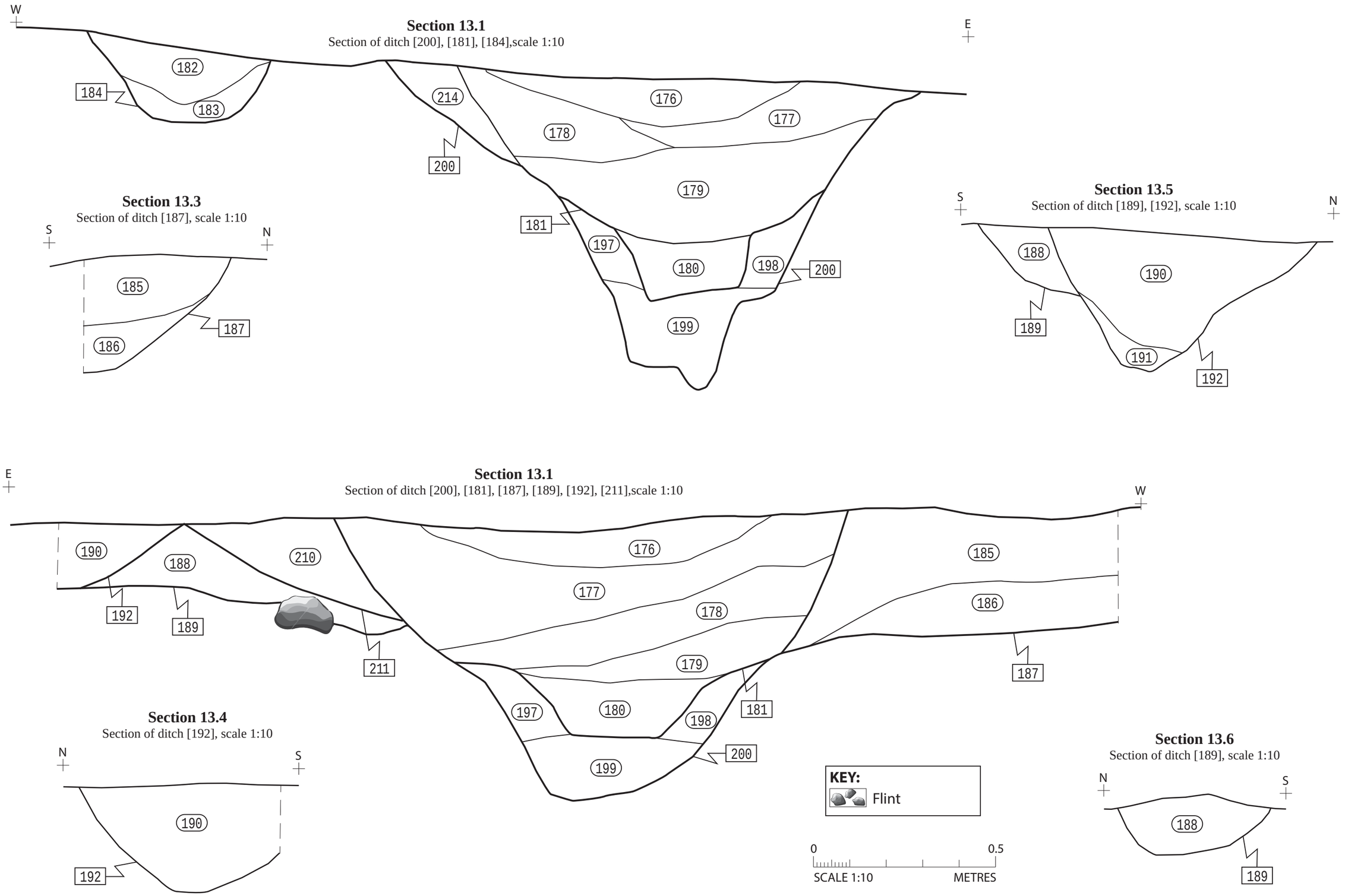
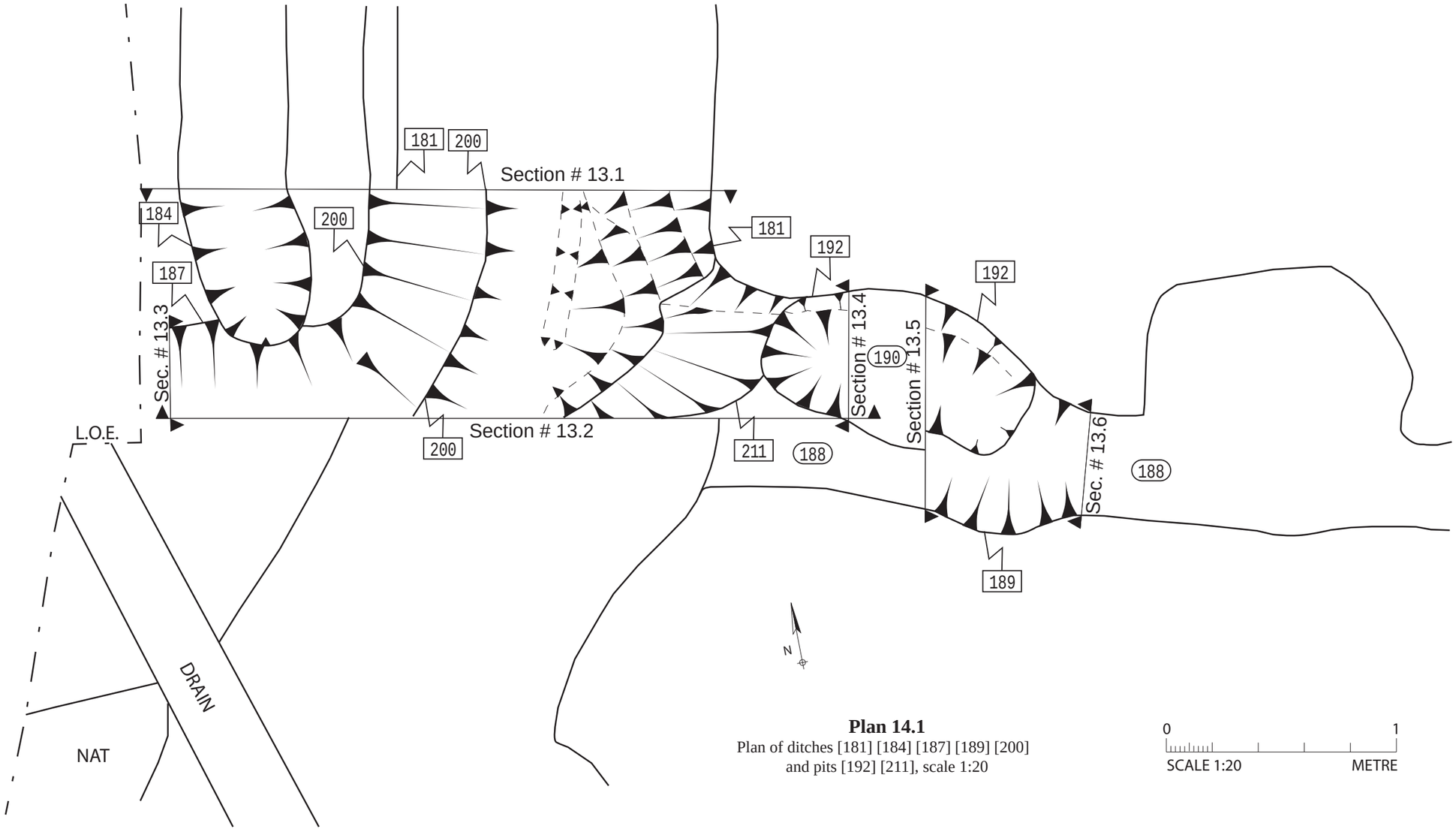


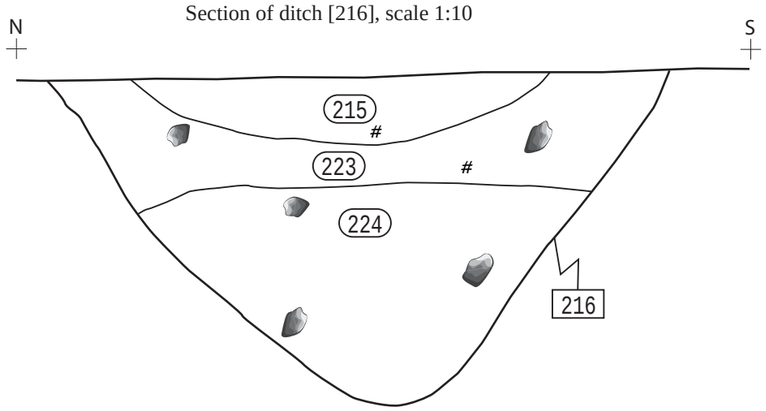
Figure 60: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 13.1 - 13.6.



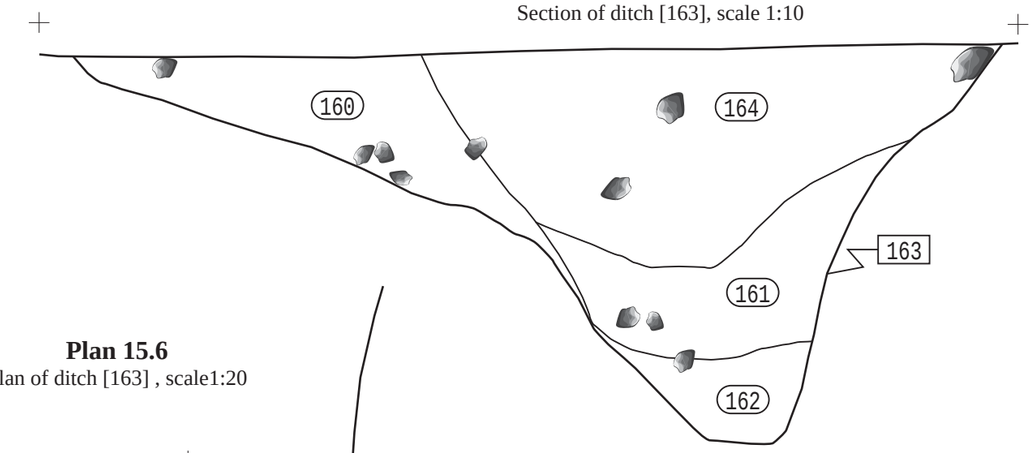
Plan 14.1
Plan of ditches [181] [184] [187] [189] [200]
and pits [192] [211], scale 1:20

Figure 61: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawing number: 14.1.

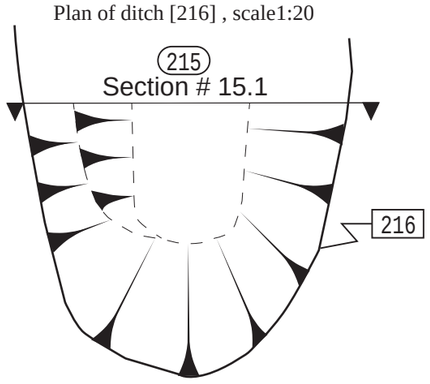
Section 15.1
Section of ditch [216], scale 1:10



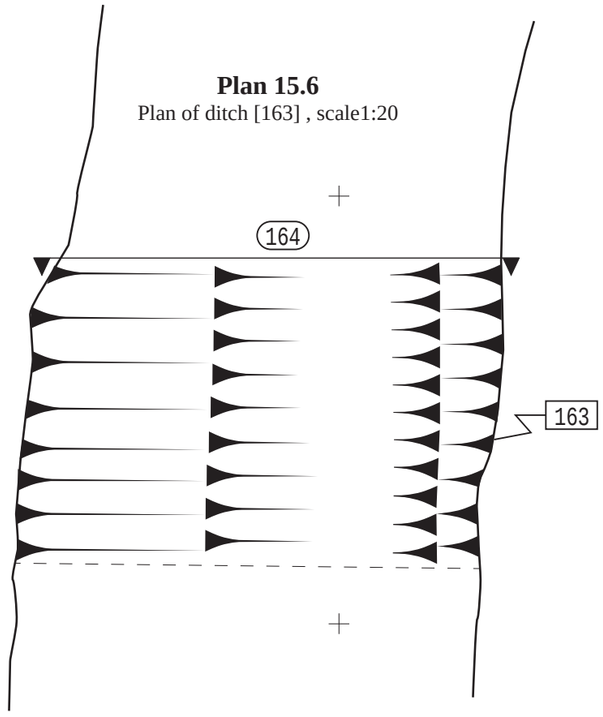
Section 15.5
Section of ditch [163], scale 1:10

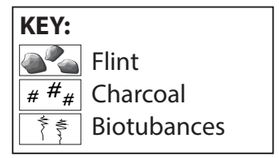


Plan 15.2
Plan of ditch [216] , scale1:20

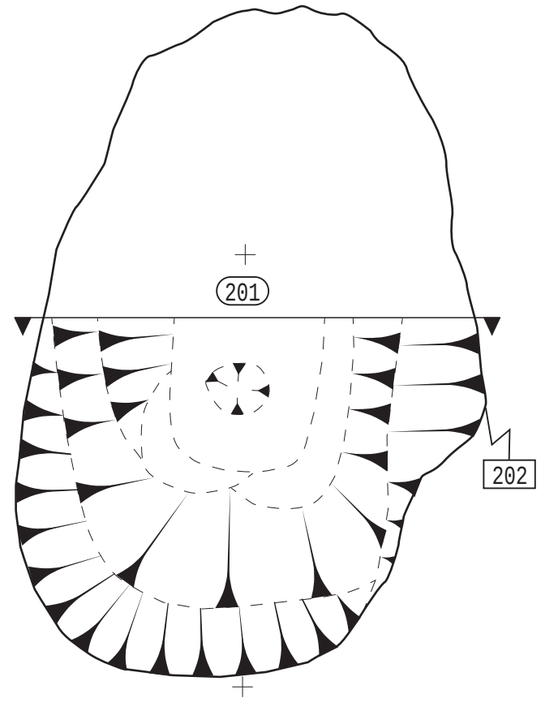


Plan 15.6
Plan of ditch [163] , scale1:20

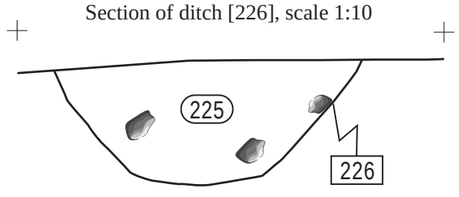




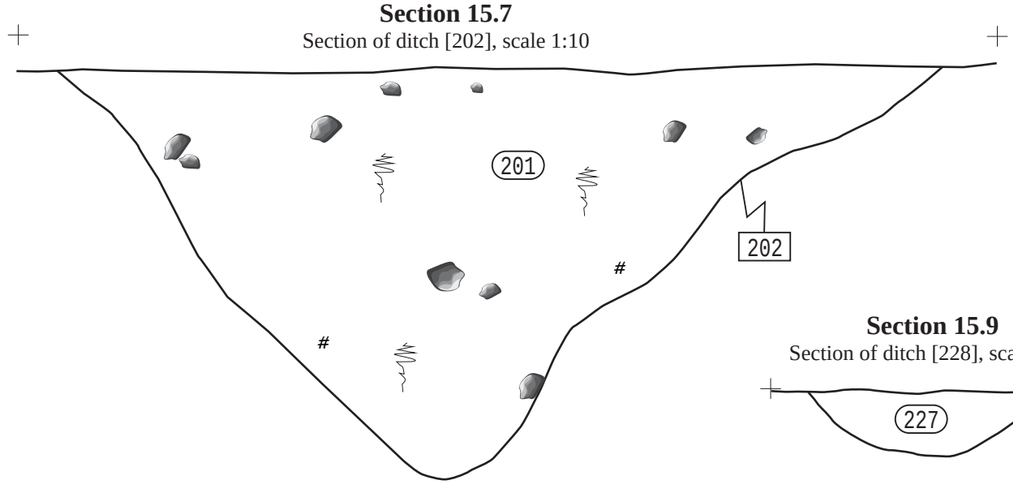
Plan 15.8
Plan of ditch [202] , scale1:20



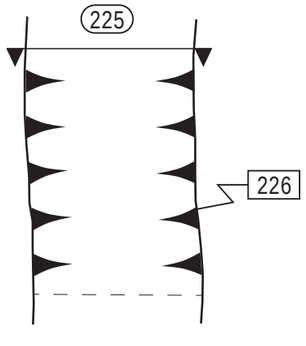
Section 15.3
Section of ditch [226], scale 1:10



Section 15.7
Section of ditch [202], scale 1:10



Plan 15.4
Plan of ditch [226] , scale1:20



Section 15.9
Section of ditch [228], scale 1:10

Plan 15.10
Plan of ditch [228] , scale1:20

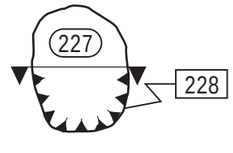
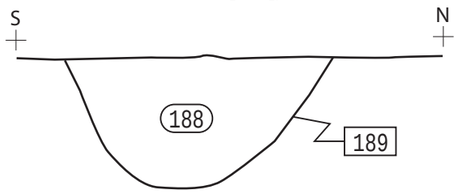
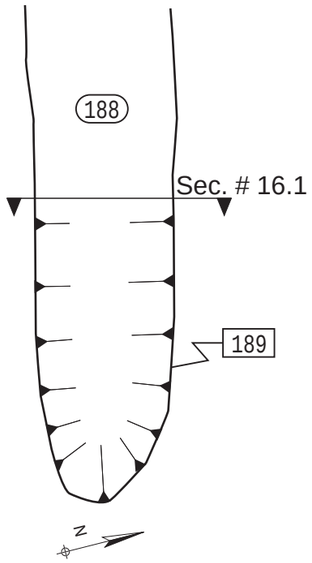


Figure 62: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 15.1 - 15.10.

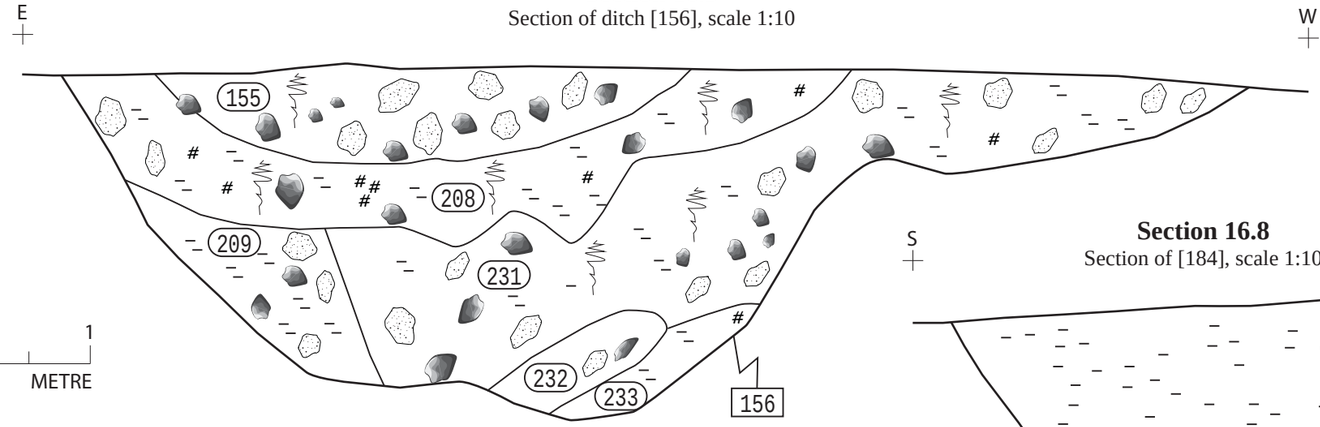
Section 16.1
Section of ditch [189], scale 1:10



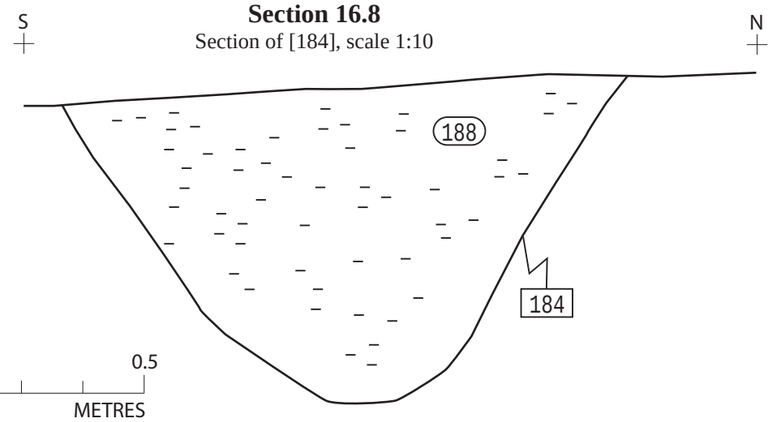
Plan 16.2
Plan of gully [189] , scale1:20



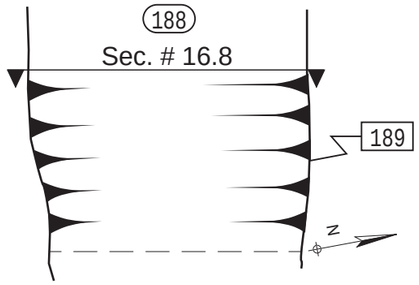
Section 16.3
Section of ditch [156], scale 1:10



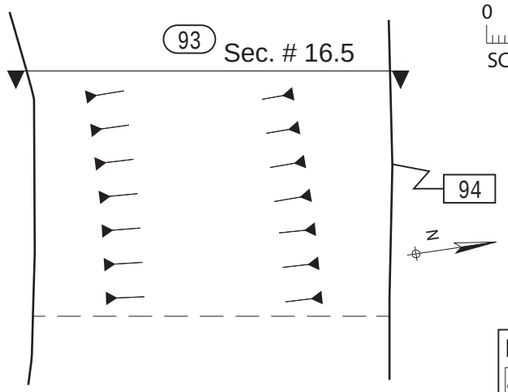
Section 16.8
Section of [184], scale 1:10



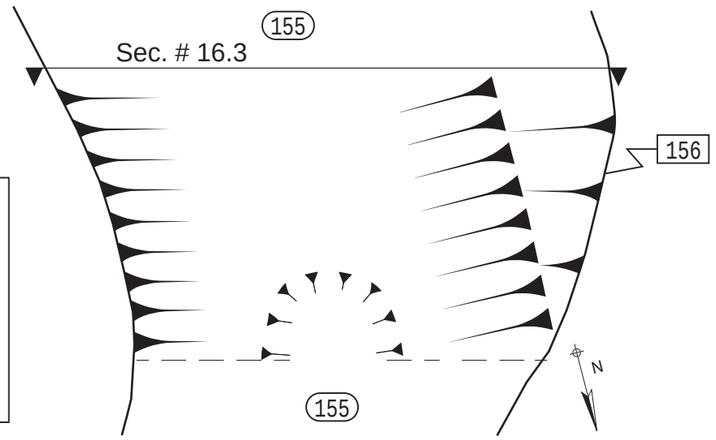
Plan 16.7
Plan of [189] , scale1:20

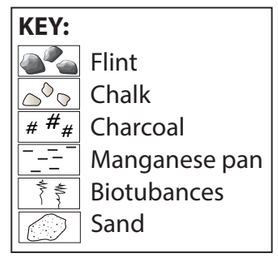


Plan 16.6
Plan of [94] , scale1:20

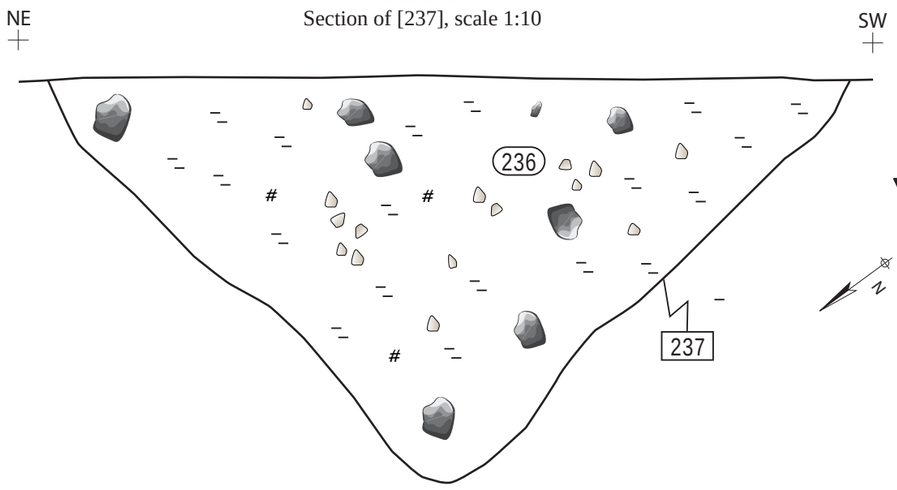


Plan 16.4
Plan of [156] , scale1:20

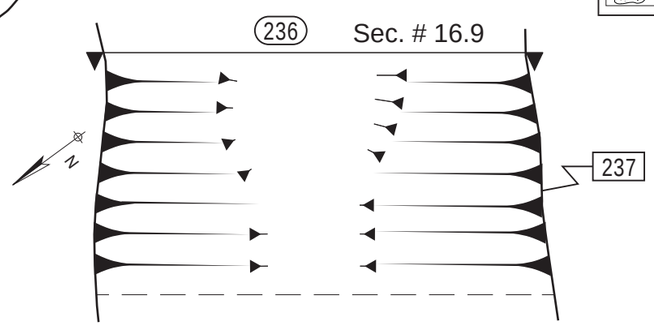




Section 16.9
Section of [237], scale 1:10



Plan 16.10
Plan of [237] , scale1:20



Section 16.5
Section of [94], scale 1:10

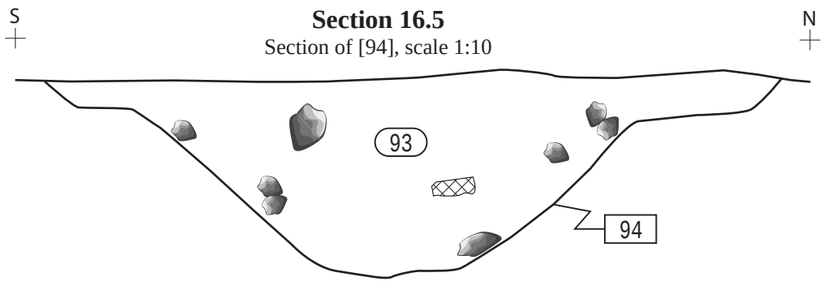
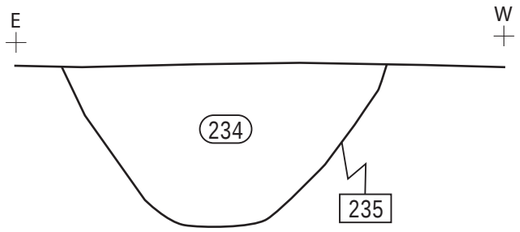
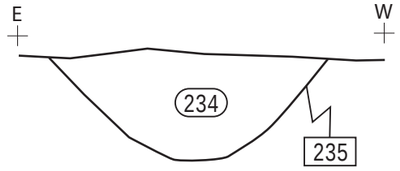


Figure 63: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 16.1 - 16.10.

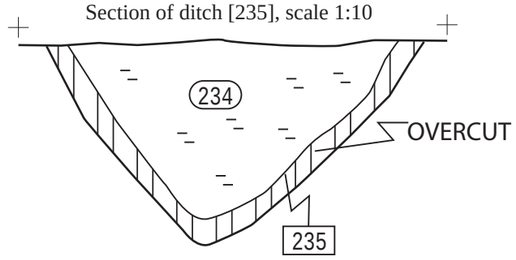
Section 17.1
Section of ditch [235], scale 1:10



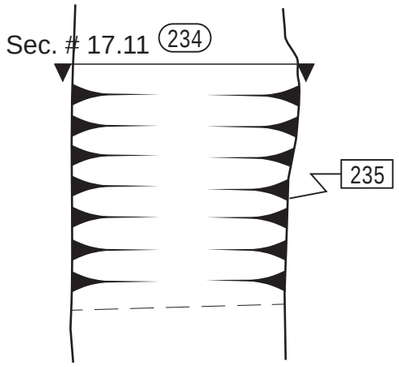
Section 17.3
Section of ditch [235], scale 1:10



Section 17.11
Section of ditch [235], scale 1:10

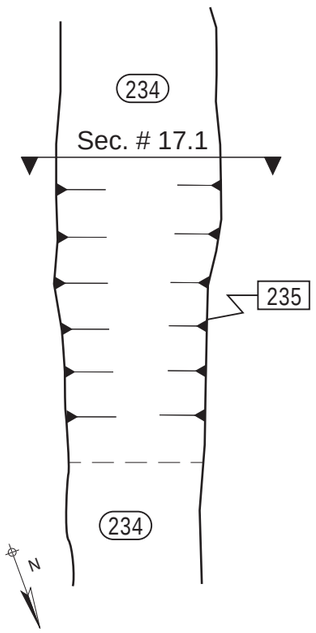


Plan 17.12
Plan of [235], scale1:20

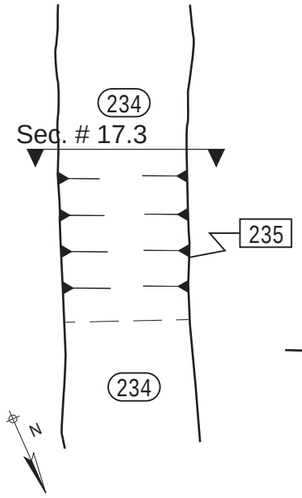


KEY:
Manganese pan

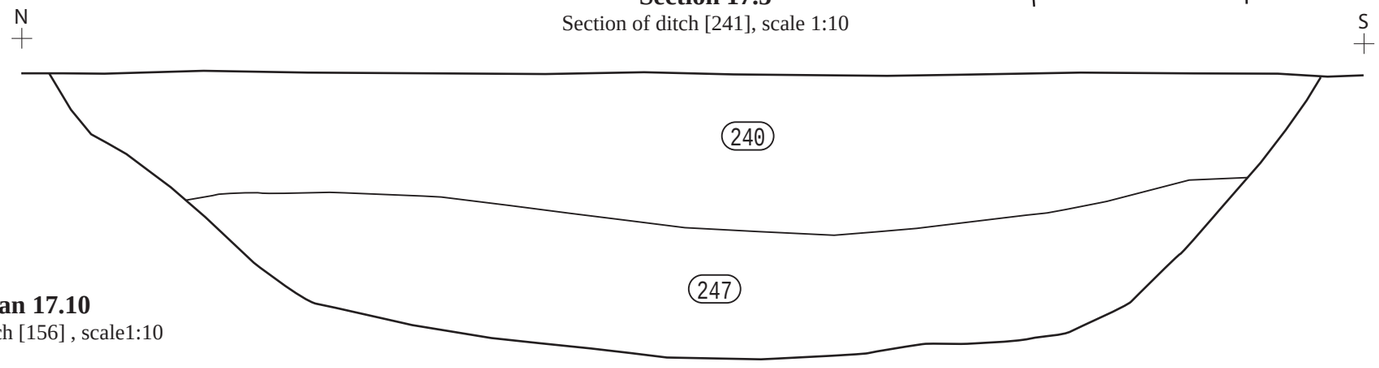
Plan 17.2
Plan of [235], scale1:20



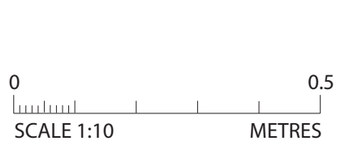
Plan 17.4
Plan of [235], scale1:20



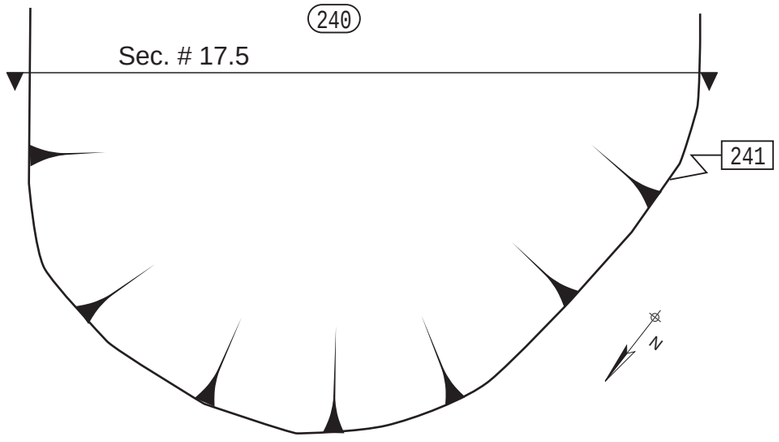
Section 17.5
Section of ditch [241], scale 1:10



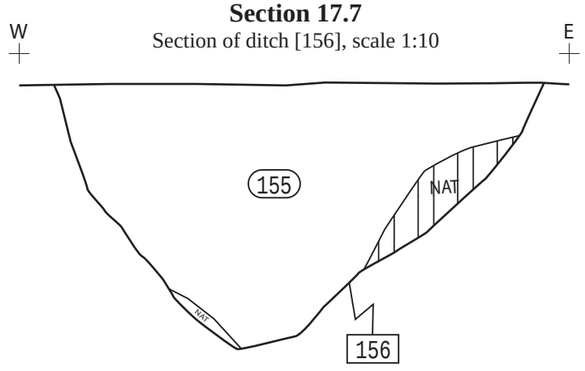
Plan 17.10
Plan of ditch [156] , scale1:10



Plan 17.6
Plan of [241], scale1:20



Section 17.7
Section of ditch [156], scale 1:10



Section 17.8
Section of ditch [156], scale 1:10

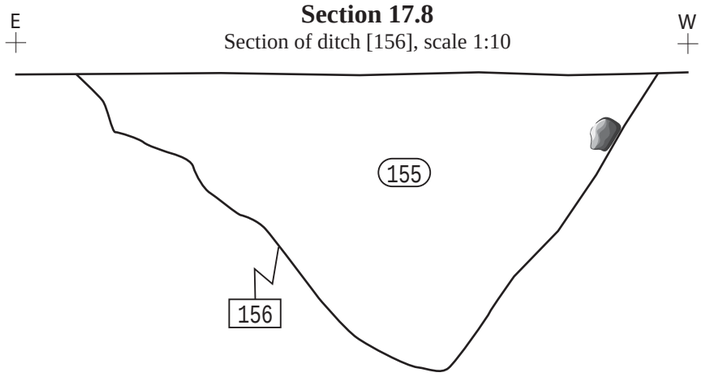


Figure 64: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 17.1 - 17.12.

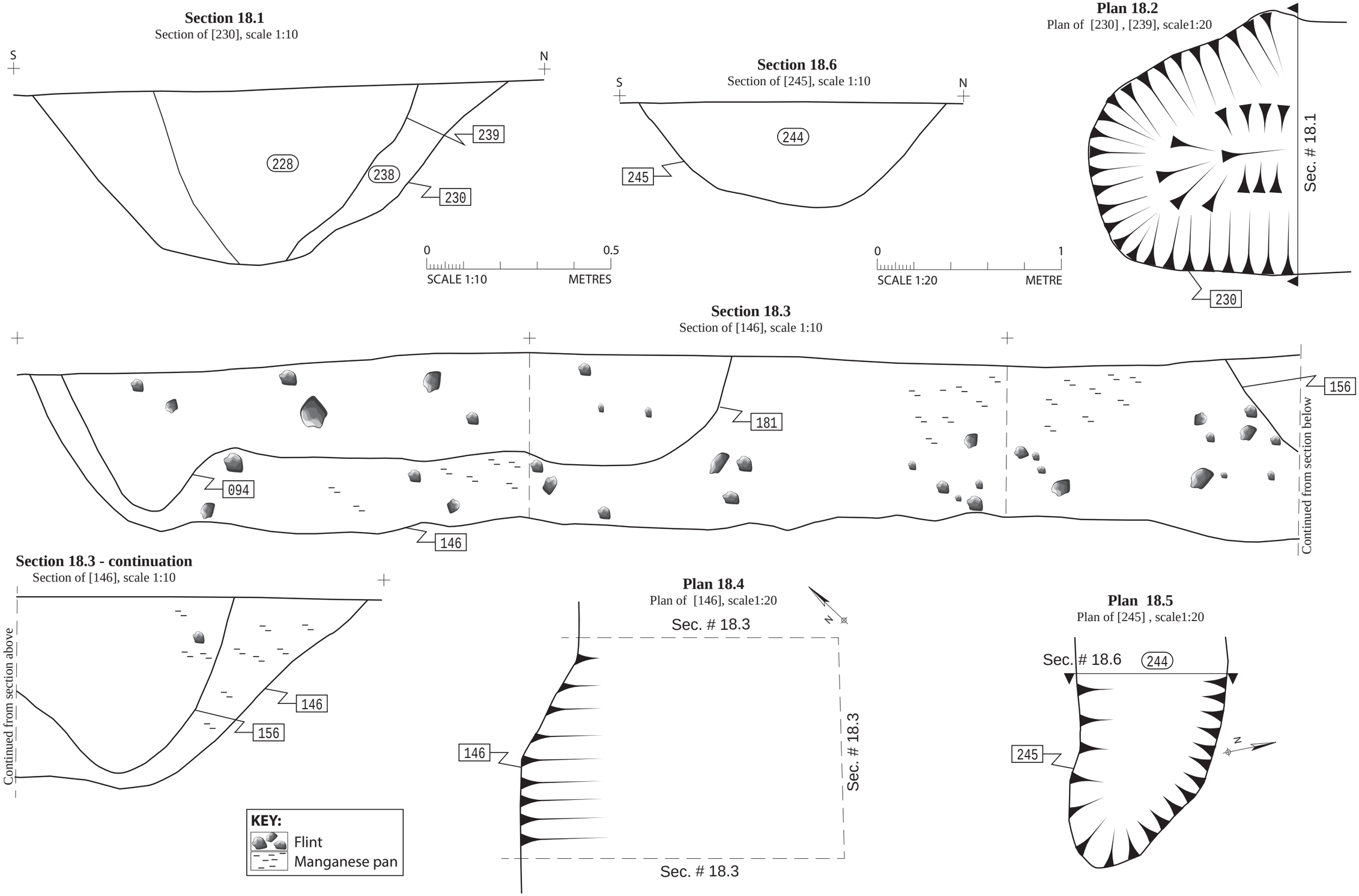
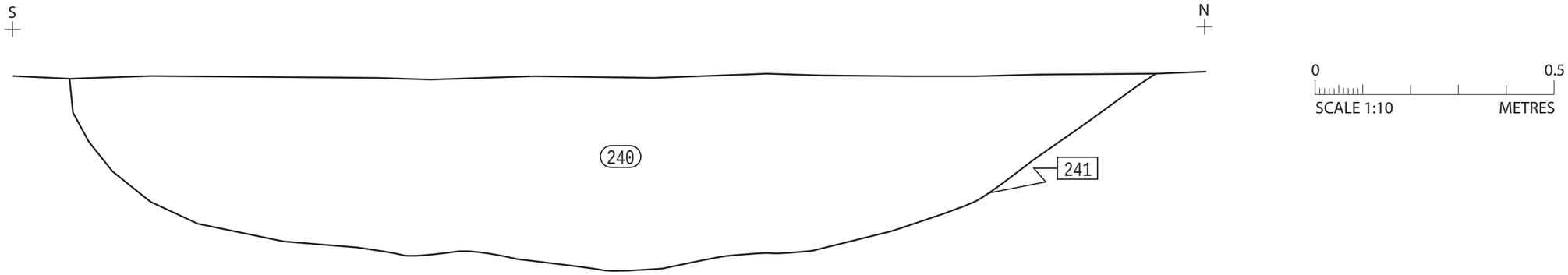
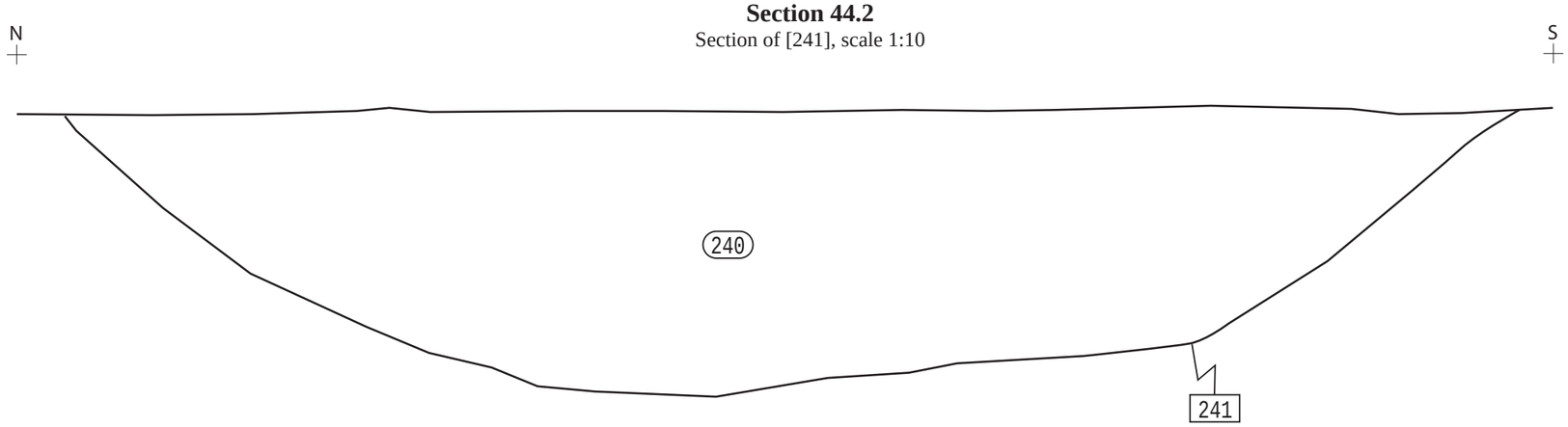


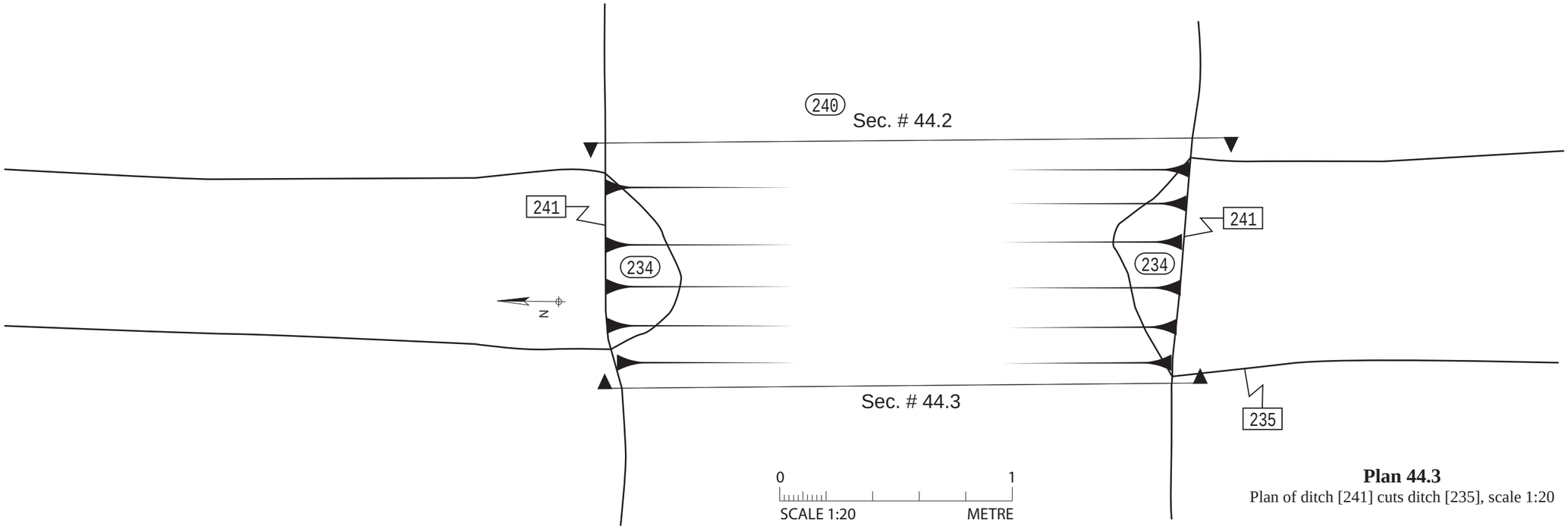
Figure 65: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15-West. Drawings numbers: 18.1 - 18.6.

Section 44.1
Section of [241], scale 1:10



Section 44.2
Section of [241], scale 1:10





Plan 44.3
Plan of ditch [241] cuts ditch [235], scale 1:20

Figure 67: Site drawings of the features located in area: BSMS(S)-15. Drawings numbers: 44.1 - 44.3.

Plate 1: Showing the extend of development area.

Plate 2: Showing the remains of Mid Bronze Age roundhouse. Looking west, one metre scale

Plate 3: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1304. Looking east, one metre scale

Plate 5: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1308. Looking north, one metre scale.

Plate 4: Showing half-sectioned Post-hole 1245. Looking south, point four metre scale (each segment equals ten centimetres).

Plate 6: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1239. Looking north, point four metre scale.

Plate 7: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1290. Looking north, one metre scale.

Plate 8: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1259. Looking north, one metre scale.

Plate 9: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1310. Looking south, one metre scale.

Plate 10: Showing section in Ditch 29. Looking south, one metre scale.

Plate 11: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1233. Looking north, one metre scale.

Plate 12: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1235. Looking north, one metre scale.

Plate 13: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1257. Looking north, one metre scale.

Plate 14: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1261. Looking north, one metre scale.

Plate 15: Showing half-sectioned Pit 1215. Looking east, one metre scale.

Plate 16 Showing section in Ditch 1217. Looking north, half metre scale.

Plate 17: Showing section in Ditch 1203. Looking north, half metre scale.

Plate 18: Sondage trench excavated adjacently to the industrial features revealed to the north of the roundhouse structure. Looking north, one metre scale.

Plate 19: Intervention slot in Ditch 1209. Looking north-west, nil point four metre scale (each segment ten centimetres).

Plate 20: Showing the two-linear relation-slot in Ditch 1223. Looking east, one metre and nil point four metre scales.

Plate 21: The relation-slot between Ditch 1221 (foreground) and intersected Gully 1205 in middleground. Looking west, one metre scale.

Plate 22: Intervention slot in Gully 1263. Looking south-west, nil point four metre scale.

Plate 23: Showing half-sectioned Pit 119. Looking north-east, one metre scale.

Plate 24: Showing overburden removal in area BSF-WB-15. Looking west.

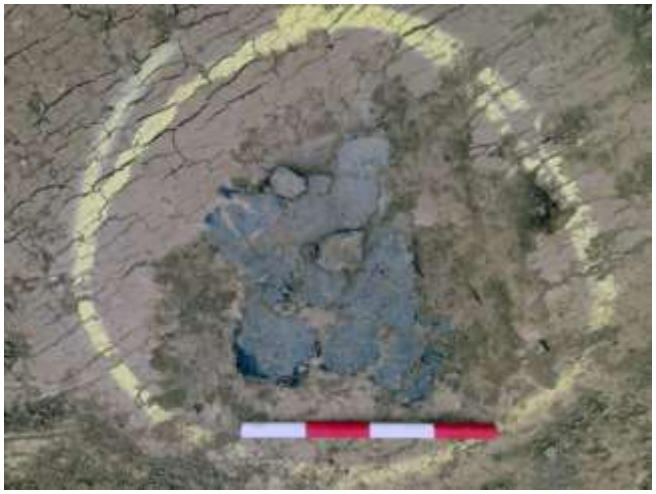


Plate 25: Showing Feature 123 prior to excavation. Broken Prehistoric pottery vessel visible on-top. Nil point four metre scale.

Plate 26: Showing half-sectioned Pit 108. Looking north, nil point four metre scale.

Plate 27: Showing red-scorched daub and ceramics fragments in section through Pit 106. Looking south, one metre scale

Plate 28: Showing ceramics fragments in Pit 106. Looking south, one metre scale

Plate 29: Overlook onto Pit 106 and its ceramic content prior to retrieval and subsequent labelling.

Plate 30: Showing features 125 and 123. Looking south-west, one metre scale.