Summary

Location

The archaeological investigations described in this report took place on land belonging to Jordanston Farm, Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire, centred on a large field (SM 950 078) with a promontory fort at its east end. The field slopes gently down west to east from just over 50m to 40m. To the west the land continues to rise gently; to the south and east the field and fort are defined by steep valley sides. At the time of the investigations the field was under improved pasture (it has been cultivated for potatoes in the very recent past), as were the fields to the west and northwest. The field immediately to the north was under winter wheat. Deciduous woodland cloaks the promontory fort defences and steep valley sides. Solid geology is Silurian mudstone/siltstone/sandstone. Soils are acidic. The fort and part of the large field have been designated a scheduled monument (PE 572).

The promontory fort

This fort was not identified until 2018. It is recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record under number 112146. It occupies a V-shaped promontory bounded to the north and south by steep valley sides falling away to streams/rivers 25m below. The site was topographically surveyed in 2019 (Fig. 1). These streams flow into Westfield Pill, an arm of the Milford Haven waterway, and were tidal close to the foot of the fort prior to the construction of a railway along the valley floor in the 19th century (Fig. 2).

The triangular internal area of the fort lies at approximately 40m above sea level, measures 80m E-W and at its maximum 75m N-S. It slopes gently down from W to E. Three curving lines of bank and ditch running from the top of the valley side on the N side of the fort to the top of the valley side on the S side lie to the W of the internal area (Photos 31 and 32). These occupy an area 125m N-S and 45m E-W. At their N end all three lines of bank and ditch curve slightly to the E into the top of the steep valley side before fading.

The inner, E, bank rises up to 2.5m above the interior of the fort and a similar height above the base of the ditch to the W. It is c.11m wide. There is a gap, probably modern, through the bank just to the N of its mid-point. At its S end it diminishes substantially in height but nevertheless continues to the edge of the steep valley side. Badgers have and continue to damage this part of the bank.

The middle bank is of similar dimensions to the inner one and is concentric and close to it. There is a gap, probably modern, through the bank just to the N of its mid-point which matches the gap in the inner bank. Towards it S end it increases in height, rising up to 5m above the ditches to the W and E, before dropping away to an expanded terminal 16m wide, topped by a flat, semi-circular area. This bank stops short of the top edge of the valley side at its S end.

The outer bank is of slightly different character from the other two. It is generally slighter, rising 1.5m above the land to its E and W, and is 8m wide. At its N end it lies

20m from the middle bank, but approaches to 11m of it in its centre. However, this central section seems to be damaged and flattened, probably during the construction of an electricity pylon which sits directly on the top of the bank to the north. To the S of this flattened area the bank arcs away to the W and increases in height and width, so that at its terminal short of the top edge of the valley side it is *c*.16m wide and *c*.5m high. A ditch is evident to W of this bank at its S and N ends, but has been infilled or silted up in the central section where it runs along the edge of the pasture field.

At the point of the promontory where the two steep valley sides meet the land slopes down more gently to the confluence of the streams. Here, some 10m to the east of the point of the promontory a substantial ditch runs across this 'nose' with a possible second ditch further down the slope, although here there are several small, old quarries and this second ditch may be related to them. These features were not surveyed.

The earthwork banks and ditches and the valley sides are under deciduous woodland. The fort interior has some light tree cover and is being colonised by blackthorn scrub and brambles.

There are badger setts in the banks, the most substantial of which, as noted above, is in the southern end of the inner bank. Here badgers are remodelling and re-profiling the bank.

A substantial hedge-bank runs around the perimeter of the fort along the top edge of the valley side. The northern ends of the three banks have been partially removed where this hedge-bank skirts them, perhaps for material to form the hedge-bank. What seems to be an old hollow-way runs beneath the hedge-bank 20m from the east point of the promontory eastwards down the steep slope. It cannot be traced all the way down the slope.

An earthwork terrace or shelf can be traced just below the top of the valley side to the southwest of the fort. The hedge-bank that runs around the fort continues along this terrace, demarcating the boundary between the field to the north and woodland on the steep slope to the south.

The area was subject to geophysical survey using a gradiometer in 2018 and again in 2019. Some of the geophysical anomalies clearly relate to the fort and are briefly described here. The full results of the geophysical survey are summarised below (Fig. 2). The most obvious feature relating to the fort is a ditch (a) running approximately N-S from the steep valley side at its northern end, where it is c.70m from the outer earthwork bank, to the steep valley side at it its southern end where it is c.25m from the outer earthwork bank. There is a break in this ditch between 25m and 30m from the south steep valley side. On the north side of this break a curving ditch (d) branches off to the west and then curves to the south and a less distinct ditch (b) branches off and runs to the east towards the fort.

A second, less substantial, ditch (i) detected in the geophysical survey, runs roughly concentric to the above described ditch, *c*.45m from it at its northern end and *c*.85m at its south end. There is an 11m wide break in this ditch close to its northern end, with faint ditches outside it (ee). At its south end this ditch does not run up to the top of the steep valley side, but turns sharply to the east.

Metal detectorist discoveries

Mike Smith discovered a group of Late Iron Age chariot and horse fittings in a field at Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire on 7 February 2018 and reported them to Adam Gwilt of

Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales on 13 February. Eleven bronze artefacts were discovered mostly from two detector pits 0.4-0.55m deep and 1.2m apart. Four conjoining fragments of a terret ring [2018 Cat. No. 2], bridle bit fittings [2018 Cat. No. 4] and a complete bridle ring [2018 Cat. No. 5] were found in the eastern pit and a large decorated horse brooch [2018 Cat. No. 1] and strap fitting [2018 Cat. No. 7] in the western pit. Further objects [2018 Cat. Nos 3, 6, 8] associated with the above artefacts were found in plough soil up to 9m from the detector pits (Photograph 1).

The geophysical survey

Tim Young of GeoArch carried out an initial geophysical survey in April 2018 followed by more extensive survey during the preliminary excavation in June 2018. Charlie Enright of Dyfed Archaeological Trust extended these surveys during the 2019 excavation. The whole of the large field in which the chariot fittings were discovered plus parts of fields to the north, northwest and west were surveyed by magnetic gradiometry, a total of 10.6 ha. The collated results are summarised below, with features labelled a-n taken from Tim Young's report of 2018 (Figs. 2-8):

- a. Ditch: generally up to 2.5m wide, but up to 5m wide at its south end. Approximately 200m long. There are possible breaks in this ditch towards the northern side of the 'chariot field', possibly associated with pit-like features. This ditch continues in the field to the north. Trench 3 sectioned this ditch at its southern end.
- b. Ditch: extending for 25m from ditch 'a' to the outer earthworks of the promontory fort where it merges with the outer ditch of the fort.
- c. Possible narrow ditch running from ditch 'a' to the southeast where it is masked by the anomaly associated with the electricity pylon.
- d. Curvilinear ditch. Trench 2 sectioned this feature.
- e. Rectilinear ditch: L-shaped ditch up to 1.4m wide but generally narrower. This ditch was sectioned in the 2018 excavation.
- f. Possible narrow linear ditches continuing the line of ditch 'e'.
- g. A slight linear anomaly may represent a boundary ditch.
- h. Trackway represented by double ditches, running from the steep, wooded slope to the south and continues out of the survey area to the northwest, total length 380m. There is a distinct dog-leg in the ditches. This track continues as a deep hollow-way, curving to the east down to the valley bottom in the wooded slope.
- Rectilinear ditch: L-shaped ditch c.1m wide, running approximately N-S for 290m. At its south end it turns sharply to the east a few metres short of the top of the steep valley side. There is a 11m wide gap in this ditch close to its north end possibly associated with pits.
- j. Ring ditch and central pit: the chariot burial see below. The ditch is an anomaly c.10m diameter and 0.4-0.7m wide, with a possible break on the east. The central pit shows as a very strong pear-shaped anomaly 3.8m long and 3m wide.
- k. Oval ring-ditch 10.6-11.6m diameter and up to 2m wide, with a slight positive anomaly in the centre of the ring. Trench 4 sectioned the ditch of this feature.
- Ring-ditch c.10m diameter with the ditch up to 2m wide. The ditch may be discontinuous to the northwest. Small central pit and a larger pit outside the ringditch to the east. Trench 5 sectioned the ring-ditch.
- m. Pit. This was confirmed during the excavation of Trench 1.
- n. Possible large pit 4.1m by 2.6m.

- o. Ring-ditch 5m diameter with the ditch up to 1.2m wide. Discontinuous to the east. A small central pit.
- p. Ring-ditch 6.2m diameter with the ditch up to 1.5m wide. Discontinuous to the north. Small central pit. Trench 5 sectioned the ring-ditch.
- q. Two oval pits 4m long.
- r. Discontinuous faint ring-ditch 7.5m diameter with a distinct central pit 3m long.
- s. Discontinuous, faint ring-ditch, oval in shape 10m by 8.2m with a distinct central pit 2.3m long.
- t. Discontinuous faint ring-ditch 8m diameter with slightly off-centre pit 2m long.
- u. Discontinuous ring-ditch 6.8m diameter up to 1.2m wide with a distinct central pit 3.8m long.
- v. Ring-ditch 8m diameter with possible breaks to the northwest and southeast. Ditch up to 2.5m wide. Pit 2m long slightly off-centre.
- w. Ring-ditch, more sub-rectangular than circular, c.4.2m across. Ditch up to 1.5m wide. No central feature.
- x. Ring-ditch 5m diameter and ditch up to 2m wide. No central feature.
- y. Curvilinear ditch 80m long and 1.2m wide. It seems to curve around ring ditch 'x'.
- z. A group of at least seven pits arranged in two rows 4.5m apart. Possibly postholes of a rectangular building 10m long.
- aa. Discontinuous ring-ditch 5m diameter, ditch up to 1.8m wide. No central pit.
- bb. Discontinuous ring-ditch 8.4m diameter up to 1.2m wide with a distinct off-centre pit 3.2m long.
- cc. Curvilinear ditch 145m long and 1m wide. Possible the eastern arc of a large circular or oval enclosure.
- dd. Large rectangular pit-like anomaly 6.2m by 4.2m possibly lying within a rectangular enclosure defined by weak geophysical anomalies.
- ee. Two 1.2m wide ditches at right angles possibly forming an outwork to the entrance through ditch 'I'.

Other isolated anomalies may represent archaeological features. The most distinct of these are shown on Figure 2 but not labelled and described.

The excavation

A five-day preliminary excavation of the metal detectorist's find spots was undertaken in late June 2018 in conjunction with a geophysical survey. This was followed in 2019 by the complete excavation of the chariot burial and evaluation of several geophysical anomalies, further geophysical survey and a topographical survey.

The Silurian mudstone/siltstone/sandstone geology had been highly modified by permafrost resulting in cryoturbation in the upper levels and distinctive patterned ground, visible on the geophysical survey. In the excavation trenches the geology was characterised by shattered bedrock and folded and dipping bands of angular and sub-angular stones mixed and interleaved with pockets of silt and silty-clay. The differences between these geological deposits was often more pronounced than between geological deposits resulting in problems in discriminating archaeological features from the background geology.

Trench 1 The chariot burial

In 2018 topsoil was carefully stripped from an area c.5.5m by 4.5m plus a contiguous, narrow trench to the west designed to investigate the ring-ditch 'a' and linear ditch 'e'. Detectorists scanned the ground for metal artefacts as the trench was slowly machine

lowered. A similar technique was employed in the 2019 excavation when an area *c*.14m by 14m was opened up, centred on the area investigated in 2018 (Photos 5 and 6). A series of SSE-NNW aligned plough furrows cut into geological deposits (Photos 2, 3 and 4). It was evident that the artefacts found by the metal detectorist in 2018 had been disturbed by deep ploughing, as furrows cut across the location of the two detector pits. Further artefacts [2019 SFs 31 and 37] were found in the plough furrows during the 2019 excavation, presumably having been dragged several metres from their original place of deposition.

The main archaeological components comprised a penannular ditch surrounding a central burial pit. Two intercutting pits and small circular pit lay in the gap of the ditch with another small pit close by. A small pit cut through the fill of the ditch and a pit lay outside the ditch to the north (Figs. 9 and 10).

The penannular ditch [1017] had an internal diameter of 10m with a width of 0.5-0.75, a depth of 0.25-0.4m and was filled with a homogeneous deposit of dark reddish brown silty-clay containing up to 50% small/medium sized angular stones (Photos 7-9). Two large stones on the northwest side of the ditch and a cluster of stones lying on the base on the southwest side were the only unusual features in the ditch fill. The fill was remarkably 'clean' in that there was no charcoal or other materials derived from human activity. The terminals of the ditch were difficult to establish with precision due to the intractable geology, but they defined a c.2.8m-wide southeast-facing gap.

A small pit [1048], possibly a posthole, lay close to the northern terminal of the penannular ditch. A second, circular, slightly larger pit [1013] lay 0.8m to the northwest. The fill [1012] was sampled (Sample 201). Two large pits lay in the gap in the penannular ditch. The earliest [1051] was rectangular, E-W aligned, 2.1m long, 0.7m wide and up to 0.6m deep with vertical sides and a flat bottom (Photo. 11). Within its main fill [1050] was a distinct rectangular-shaped feature filled with silty soil with charcoal flecks [1049] which was sampled (Sample 239). Fill 1050 was cut by a smaller pit [1024], SW-NE aligned, 1.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep. A large greenish-coloured sandstone slab, 1.2m long sloped down from the east end into this pit. The slab lay over a similar but smaller slab and other stones (Photo. 10). Fragments of charcoal in the fill [1024] of this pit were retained (Sample 209) and soils at the base of the pit were sampled for phosphate/lipid analysis on a 0.1m grid (Samples 218 and 219).

An oval pit [1033] to the north of the penannular ditch measured 1.2m by 1m and was 0.5m deep and had vertical sides and a flat bottom. A layer of boulders lay across the fill [1032] of this pit approximately 0.1m below its surface (Photos 12 and 13). Charcoal was retained from the fill (Sample 217) and soils at the base of the pit were sampled for phosphate/lipid analysis on a 0.1m grid (Samples 226). This pit is feature 'm' in the geophysical survey.

A small, shallow bowl-shaped pit [1026] 0.9m diameter cut through the fill of the penannular ring. A distinctive layer of charcoal [1028] occupied the base of this pit. This deposit was sampled (Sample 210).

The extent of the central burial pit [1022] was revealed in 2018 and its fill [1002] partly removed (Fig. 11). The fill consisted of a virtually stone-free, compact silty clay. It was well-defined on the surface as a roughly rectangular soil mark with a rounded east end, 3.9m long E-W and 2.5m wide N-S. On excavation it was found to be up to 0.2m deep but containing two deeper areas [1040, 1041 described below]. The north, south and west sides of the pit were steep-sided (albeit shallow); the east end gently faded and

was less well defined. The two detector pits had been dug into fill [1002] of the burial pit 1022. The western detector pit from which the horse brooch [2018 Cat. No. 1] was recovered lay just to the east of centre of the burial pit. The eastern detector pit containing the terret ring and bridle fittings [2018 Cat. Nos 2 and 4] lay on the eastern edge of the burial pit. Bridle fittings [2018 Cat. No. 13] were recovered during the preliminary excavation in 2018 from the eastern periphery of the pit (Photo. 14), 0.3m to the north of the detector pit in which the terret ring and bridle fittings were found.

Removal of fill 1002 revealed two similar sized deeper areas of the burial pit, each containing an iron tyre. For ease of description these are called wheel pits; the northern one has been allocated number 1040 and the southern one 1041 (Photos 15-17 and 21). The fills of both were identical to fill 1002 but were allocated separate context numbers.

The northern wheel pit [1040] measured 1.45m E-W, 0.6m N-S and was up to 0.7m deep (Figs 11-13). It had vertical sides and a rounded base, fashioned to the shape of a wheel/tyre. The loose, stony, lower fill [1039] consisted material derived from the excavation of the pit onto which the tyre was bedded. Above this lay fill 1030, which was identical to 1002; both fills contrasted sharply with the compacted, stony geology through which the burial pit and wheel pits had been excavated. Several samples were taken from this fill (Samples 224, 228, 230 and 231). In profile the lower part of the iron tyre [2019 SF 22] had a gently curving shape; the upper part had lost its wheel-shape and consisted of three separate arcs of metal. The total length of the tyre was c.3.10m, which if complete would give wheel diameter of 0.98m (these measurements need to be confirmed during conservation of the artefacts). At its highest point the iron tyre lay c.0.25m below the surface of fill 1002. There was no obvious soil staining to indicate the former presence of a wooden rim and spokes, although small pockets of possible organic material and mineralised iron were sampled [2019 SFs 83, 86 and 91 and Sample 236]. A bronze and iron lynch pin [2019 SFs 43/64], inner and outer nave hoops [2019 SFs 82 and 85] and associated soil staining between 0.2m and 0.3m from the base of the pit are the remains of the wheel hub (Photos. 18 and 20). The intra-relationship of these objects and the staining, which may represent decayed wood, indicates the hub was placed whole in the pit.

The southern wheel pit [1041] lay 0.8m from the northern pit. It measured 1.55m E-W, 0.7m N-S and was up to 0.7m deep (Figs 11-13). It and its main fill [1031] were identical to that in pit 1040. Several samples were taken from fill 1031 (225, 229 and, 232). The profile of the iron tyre [2019 SF 23] was similar to that in the north pit, and of a similar length, although at its highest point it was just 50mm below the surface of fill 1002 (Photo. 19). As with the tyre in the northern pit there was no obvious soil staining to indicate the former presence of a wooden rim or spokes. The remains of the wheel hub were similar to those in the northern pit and comprised a lynch pin [2019 SFs 68 and 69], inner and outer nave hoops [2019 SFs 65, 80, 81, 89 and 90] and associated soil staining. Several small iron artefacts lay mid-way down within fill 1031 towards the northern side of the pit [2019 SFs 67, 66, 70, 78, 79, 87 and 88] with further iron objects [2019 SFs 55, 56, 51, 62] at a higher level in the pit (allocated to fill 1002).

An iron sword [2019 SF 45] and other artefacts rested on a thin, patchy, black, possibly organic deposit [1003] beneath fill 1002 and between the two wheel pits (Photos 22-24). Several samples were taken from 1003 (Samples 202, 212, 213, 214 and 215, plus some small samples taken when the artefacts were being lifted. Deposit 1003 lay directly on stony geology into which the central burial pit [1022] had been excavated. The sword was aligned roughly E-W and lay close to the northern edge of the southern wheel pit

[1041]. Indeed the tip (west end) of the sword extended into the wheel pit where it dipped down slightly due to the settling of fill 1031. This is an interesting relationship as it indicates that the pit had probably been backfilled with 1031 prior to the deposition of the sword. A possible chape [2019 SF 57] lay entirely in the fill of the wheel pit. Artefacts Nos 51 and 62 on the top edge of the pit, referred to above, may have been deposited with the sword and subsequently subsided as the pit-fill settled. Other artefacts resting on the deposit 1003 include copper alloy belt rings [2019 SFs 47, 48 and 54], a copper alloy object [2019 SF. 46], iron objects [2019 SFs 50, 52, 53 and 58] and two iron rings with a link [2019 SF 49]. Deposit 1003 extended to the detector pit which contained the horse brooch [2018 Cat. No. 1], but clearly it was not possible to establish a relationship between the brooch and the deposit. It was not possible to determine the northern extent of the deposit.

In the preliminary excavation in 2018 the trench was extended to the west in order to section the penannular ditch [1017] and a ditch of a rectilinear enclosure detected in the geophysical survey (feature e). The character of the penannular ditch is described above. The ditch of the rectilinear enclosure was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with a stony silty-loam soil.

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 20m by 2.5m and was excavated across a distinct linear geophysical anomaly (d). This anomaly was a substantial ditch [2007], 4.8m wide and 1.6m deep cut into vertically-pitched and shattered bedrock (Fig. 14; Photo. 26). The basal fill [2006] was composed almost entirely of angular stones, as was fill 2004. Between them was a slightly less stony fill [2005]. Above fills [2002, 2003] contained few stones and became increasingly more humic as they approached the surface, eventually merging with the plough soil. A flint thumbnail scraper was found in fill 2002 and sherds of Romano-British pottery in fill 2003.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 16.5m by 2.5m and was excavated across a distinct linear geophysical anomaly (a). This anomaly was a substantial ditch [3008], 4.2m wide and 1.7m deep cut into shattered, vertically pitched bedrock (Fig. 14; Photos 27 and 28). The basal deposit [3006] consisted of a stony layer in a silty-clay matrix. Above this a stony, silty-loam fill [3004] with several large angular boulders contained charcoal, coal fragments, pieces of iron slag and several sherds of Romano-British pottery. On the north side of the trench fill 3004 was up to 0.55m thick but only 0.25m thick on the south side. Several samples were taken of fill 3004 (Samples 220, 221 and 238). A lens of charcoal-rich soil [3005] containing a sherd of Romano-British pottery lay beneath 3004. Two samples were taken of fill 3005 (Samples 222 and 223). A fill [3009] composed almost entirely of small/medium-sized stones overlay 3004. The dark reddishbrown fill 3003 overlay 3009 and contrasted with the dark brown of other ditch fills. Above this fill 3002 merged with the plough soil [3001].

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located over a geophysical ring-ditch anomaly (k). It measured 6m by 1m. The ditch [4003] had a V-shaped profile and was 1.8m wide and 1m deep (Fig. 15; Photo. 29). It was filled by a silty-clay containing small/medium-sized angular stones [4002]. The stones became more frequent with depth. A sample was taken from the base of this fill (Sample 203). A small pocket of charcoal rich soil at the west end of the trench [4005] possibly lying in a shallow pit was sampled (Sample 207].

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located over two ring-ditch anomalies (I and p). It measured 8m by 1m. The ditch [5007] of the ring-ditch at the northwest end of the trench was 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep with a shallow V-shape profile. It was filled with a homogenous silty-clay soil. This is the ring-ditch 'p' in the geophysical survey (Fig. 15).

The ditch [5005] of the ring-ditch at the southeast end of the trench (I in the geophysical survey) was 1.15m wide and 0.6m deep and had a primary silty deposit [5008] and an upper silty-clay fill [5004]. The upper fill was cut by an elongated pit [5003], the fill [5002] of which contained several large stones (Photo. 30). Fill 5008 was sampled (Sample 205).

Acknowledgements and funders

Catalogue of artefacts found in 2018

A. First reported metal-detector discoveries

- 1. Large copper alloy horse-brooch with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style, with remains of iron pin (early metal-detected find, western detector pit)
- 2. Large copper alloy flat-ringed terret with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style (early metal-detected find, eastern detector pit)
- **3.** Quadrilobed copper alloy strap-union, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style complete (early metal-detected find, dispersed from focus pits)
- 4. Circular copper alloy terminal fragment of bridle-bit, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style (early metal-detected find, eastern detector pit)
- 5. Copper alloy bridle-ring complete (early metal-detector find, eastern detector pit)
- **6. Copper alloy bridle-ring** half fragment (early metal-detector find, dispersed from focus pits)
- Rectangular copper alloy harness fitting, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style - large fragment (early metal detected find, western detector pit)
- 8. Vessel handle (early metal-detected find) probably Post-Medieval
- 9. Roundel with lug (early metal-detected find) probably Post-Medieval
- **10.Incomplete Roman trumpet-headed brooch with red and blue glass** enamelling decoration (*c.* AD 100-150)
- **11.Coin, Roman Empire brass sestertius possibly Trajan (AD 98-117)** worn nearly flat with small circumference fragment missing

B. Discoveries made during archaeological excavation in June 2018

- 12.Small copper alloy horse brooch fragment, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style – petal motif and edge fragment Backfill of metal detector pit – context 004; Small Find No. 3
- 13.Small copper alloy horse brooch fragment, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style – two petal motifs, internal Backfill of metal detector pit – context 004; Small Find No. 4
- 14.Small copper alloy horse brooch fragment, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style – two petal motifs and edge fragment Backfill of metal detector pit – context 004; Small Find No. 5
- 15.Copper alloy two-link bridle bit, with terminal decorated with red glass in late La Tène art style - one circular terminal end and one bridle-ring missing – double opposed trumpet design on terminal - three conjoining fragments

Context 011 – excavation trench; north-eastern corner; Small Find No. 13.

16.Copper alloy bridle-ring – three-quarters present, comprising three joining fragments

Base of ploughsoil (context 007) – excavation trench, south eastern corner (SF 7) & central-eastern side (SF 11); Small Find Nos. 7 & 11.

17.Circular copper alloy terminal fragment of bridle-bit, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style – double opposed trumpet design – two thirds of terminal fragment, broken at rear perforation Base of ploughsoil (context 007) – excavation trench, south-eastern corner; Small Find No. 8

- 18.Copper alloy fluted bridle-link fragment half of link bar section, terminal and both ring-ends missing Base of ploughsoil (context 007) – excavation trench, north-eastern corner; Small Find No. 9.
- **19.Rectangular copper alloy harness fitting, with red glass decoration in late** La Tène art style –two trumpet motifs – heavily eroded Backfill of metal detector pit (context 002); Small Find No. 2
- 20.Rectangular copper alloy harness fitting, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style – two trumpet motifs - heavily eroded Context 011 – excavation trench, north-eastern corner; Small Find No. 24
- 21.Interior fragment of quadrilobed copper-alloy strap-union with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style small fragment with no edges evident Ploughsoil (context 007) excavation trench, north-western baulk; Small Find No. 25; joins with and part of same artefact as Cat. 23, below.
- 22.Edge fragment of quadrilobed copper alloy-strap-union with convex curved edge, with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style - small fragment

Ploughsoil (context 7) – excavation trench, western side; Small Find No. 6; probably part of same artefact as Cats. 21 & 23.

- 23.Lobe and crescent edge fragment of a quadrilobed copper alloy strapunion with convex curved edges and red glass decoration in late La Tène art style – heavily eroded fragment with corrosion blister and surface cracking Base of ploughsoil, excavation trench, north-western area – Small Find No. 10; joins with and part of same artefact as Cat. 21, above.
- 24.Copper alloy small sheet with red glass decoration in late La Tène art style small eroded and blistered fragment
 Base of ploughsoil (context 007) excavation trench, south-eastern corner;
 Small Find No. 14.
- 25.Copper alloy small sheet fragment with slight curvature of crosssection and presence of red glass decoration in late La Tène art style Ploughsoil (context 7) – excavation trench, south-eastern corner; Small Find No. 12.
- 26.Iron blister fragments from chariot tyre (6)
 Middle fill of grave (context 023) excavation trench; north-western quadrant northern tyre; Small Find. No. 22.
- 27.Small iron blister fragments from chariot tyre (15 +) Clay capping deposit (Context 022) – excavation trench – south-western quadrant – southern tyre; Small Find. No. 23.
- 28.Iron circular socket fragments three fragments Clay capping deposit (Context 022) – excavation trench – south-western quadrant; Small Find. No. 20.
- **29.Iron circular sectioned tapering bar** Base of ploughsoil (context 007) – excavation trench, south-eastern corner; Small Find No. 16.
- **30.Iron fragment** round shank section Ploughsoil (context 007) – excavation trench, western extension; Small Find No. 15.

31.Rectangular sectioned iron bar fragment

Ploughsoil (context 007) – excavation trench, metal-detector find in spoil.

Non-metalwork finds and charcoal samples

- **32.Worked flint flake** prehistoric, probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age Ploughsoil (context 007) – sieving of spoil form south-east corner of trench; Small Find No. 18.
- **33.Small white glazed china body sherd, with blue glaze linear pattern on internal surface** – modern – 19th-20th century Base of ploughsoil (context 007); excavation trench – location not-recorded; Small Find No. 17.
- **34.Small cream-glazed china rim fragment** modern 19th-20th century. Base of ploughsoil (context 007) – sieving of spoil from south-east corner of trench.
- **35.Small white china body sherd with blue glaze decoration on external surface** – modern 19th-20th century. Ploughsoil (context 007); excavation trench – location not recorded.
- **36.Green vessel glass neck fragment** probably modern 18th-20th century. Base of ploughsoil filling base of plough-furrow (context 006) – aligned northnorth-west, to south-south-east on across eastern side of excavation trench.
- **37.Green vessel glass body fragment** probably modern 19th-20th century. Base of ploughsoil filling base of plough-furrow (context 006) – aligned northnorth-west, to south-south-east on across eastern side of excavation trench.
- **38.Small green vessel glass body fragment** probably modern 19th-20th century.

Base of ploughsoil filling base of plough furrow (context 009) – aligned northnorth west to south-south-east across western side of excavation trench.

- **39.Flat sedimentary stone fragment, with linear plough scars in criss-cross pattern on upper surface** Ploughsoil (context 007)
- **40.Small teeth fragments probably cow** (4 small fragments) probably modern 19th-20th century

Base of ploughsoil filling base of plough furrow (context 009)

- 41.Small slag fragment modern
 - Ploughsoil (context 007) excavation trench, eastern side.
- **42.Vesicular slag fragment** modern 19th-20th century Base of ploughsoil (context 007) – sieving of spoil from south-east corner of trench.
- **43.Small coal / coke fragments** (6 fragments) modern 19th-20th century Base of ploughsoil (context 007) – sieving of spoil from south-east corner of trench
- **44.Small coal / coke fragments** (3 fragments) modern 19th-20th century Ploughsoil (context 007) sieving of spoil from south-east corner of trench
- **45.Charcoal sample** [Sample No. 1] Upper fill of ring ditch (context 014) – western extension.
- **46.Charcoal sample** [Sample No. 2]

Lower fill of ring-ditch (context 015) - western extension..

47.Charcoal sample Rocky layer in south-east corner (context 020/021)

48.Charcoal sample

Angled stony layer beneath clay cap in south-east corner (context 020/021).

49.Charcoal sample

Rubble fill in north-east corner (context 011)

<u>C. Metal detector discoveries during June excavation from field (external to</u> <u>trench)</u>

- **50.Copper alloy dome-headed stud or harness mount with iron fixing –** complete; Post-Medieval seventeenth to nineteenth centuries AD Upper ploughsoil, to north of north-west corner of trench; Small Find No. 19.
- 51.Copper alloy, flat sheet fragment with concave end and near parallel sides
 - Ploughsoil
- **52.Copper alloy, circular button or stud** complete head; Post-Medieval 18th to early 19th centuries AD
- Ploughsoil; surveyed findspot Ref. MF2 **53.Copper alloy oval mount with rear attachment lug for leather** – near complete, with coke fragment adhering. Probably Post Mediaval
- complete, with coke fragment adhering; Probably Post-Medieval Ploughsoil; surveyed findspot - Ref. MF1
- 54.Copper alloy, curved and tapering spur-shaped fragment not a brooch, but possibly Romano-British
 - Ploughsoil depth 4-5 inches; surveyed findspot Ref. MF3.
- **55.Iron bar fragment with convex upper surface and flat reverse section** Ploughsoil – depth 15cm; surveyed find-spot NNE of focal metal-detector pits; Small Find No. 1
- **56.Large iron chain link or ring** circular sectioned, continuous ring probably modern

Ploughsoil

57.Iron fragment

Ploughsoil

Provisional listing of artefacts from 2019 excavation

Iron

- Tr 1; 1002; SF 45 iron sword, lifted with CuA SFs 47, 48 & 54 and Fe SFs 50, 52, 53 & 58 – PLASTER LIFTED, LARGE, T
- Tr 1; 1030; SF 22 U; north tyre, large base section PLASTER LIFTED, LARGE, T
- 3. Tr 1; 1030 SF 22 V; north tyre, upper east end, bent **PLASTER LIFTED**, **LARGE**, **T**
- 4. Tr 1; 1030; SF 22 X; (same as SF 42) north tyre, upper section, east end **PLASTER LIFTED, LARGE, T**
- Tr 1; 1031; SF 23 F; south tyre, large base section PLASTER LIFTED, LARGE, T
- 6. Tr 1; 1031; SF 23 E; south tyre, top bent section PLASTER LIFTED, LARGE, T
- 7. Tr 1; 1031; SF 23 B = SF 59; south tyre, top section, east end PLASTER LIFTED, LARGE, T
- 8. Tr 1; 1031; SF 23 A; south tyre, small fragment, west end upper section, T
- 9. Tr 1; 1031; SF 23 C; south tyre, small fragment, west end top of base section, T

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10. Tr 1; 1031; SF 23 D; south tyre, 2 small fragments, west end, top of base
   section, T
11. Tr 1; 1031; SF 23 - base of south tyre, western end, small fragment removed
   after main lifting T
12. Tr 1; 1031; SF 23 - small fragment, south tyre, fragment found after lifting T
13. Tr 1; 1031; SF 92 – 1 Fe object, base of south tyre pit after lifting of tyre
   sections, T
14. Tr 1; 1030; SF 22 W; north tyre, small fragment, upper section, west end, T
15. Tr 1; 1030; SF 22 Y; north tyre, small fragment, upper section, central, T
16. Tr 1; 1030; SF 22 Z; north tyre, small fragment, upper section, central, T
17. Tr 1; 1030; SF 22 – small fragment north tyre, found after lifting T
18. Tr 1; 1030; SF 71 – 1 Fe corrosion blister from north tyre T
19. Tr 1; 1030; SF 84 – 5 small Fe fragments, possibly north tyre fragments T
20. Tr 1; 1002; SF 50 – 1 Fe object, lifted with sword SF 45, T
21. Tr 1 ;1002; SF 52 - 1 Fe object, lifted with sword SF 45, T
22. Tr 1; 1002; SF 53 – 1 Fe object, lifted with sword SF 45, T
23. Tr 1; 1002; SF 58 – 1 Fe object, lifted with sword, SF 45, T
24. Tr 1; base 1002; SF 62 - 1 Fe object, square sectioned T
25. Tr 1; base 1002; SF 51 – 1 Fe object, square sectioned T
26. Tr 1; 1002; SF 55 – 1 Fe object (block lift with SFs 56 & 63, not plaster lifted) T
27. Tr 1, 1002 SF 56 – 1 Fe object (block lift with SFs 55 & 63, not plaster lifted) T
28. Tr 1; 1002; SF 57 – 1 Fe & CuA (?) object – chape? T
29. Tr 1; below 1002; SF 49 – 1Fe object, double ring with link – small block lift,
   not plaster lined) T
30. Tr 1; 1031; SF 70 – 1 Fe object & possible organic sample, south tyre pit T
31. Tr 1; 1031; SF 87 – 1 Fe object, south tyre pit, inner (N) side at base T
32. Tr 1; 1031 SF 88 – 1 Fe object, south tyre pit, inner (N) side at base T
33. Tr 1; 1031; SF 78 – 1 Fe object, located beneath SF 66 in south tyre pit T
34. Tr 1; 1031; SF 79 – 1 Fe square sectioned bar, 2 adjacent sections, south tyre
   pit T
35. Tr 1; 1031; SF 66 - 1 Fe object, south tyre pit T
36. Tr 1; 1031; SF 67 – 1 Fe object, south tyre pit T
37. Tr 1; spoil heap (1001); SF 39 - 1 Fe object
38. Tr 1; 1001; SF 40 - 1 Fe object
39. Tr 2; 2003 – 1 Fe object
40. Tr 3; 3004; SF 61 – 1 Fe object, within slag bag
41. Tr 3; 3004; SF 60 - 1 Fe object, within slag bag
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Copper alloy

- Tr 1; 1031; SF 90 1 CuA outer (S) nave hoop of south tyre, block lifted with linch pin SF 68/69 – PLASTER LIFTED, MEDIUM, T
- Tr 1; 1030; SF 85 1 CuA outer (N) nave hoop of north tyre, block lifted with linch pin SF 43/64 – PLASTER LIFTED, MEDIUM, T
- Tr 1; 1030; SF 65 1 CuA inner (S) nave hoop of north tyre PLASTER LIFTED, MEDIUM, T
- 4. Tr 1; 1031; SF 82 1 CuA inner (N) nave hoop of south tyre **PLASTED LIFTED, MEDIUM, T**
- Tr 1; 1031; SF 68/69 1 CuA & Fe linch pin of south tyre, block lifted with outer nave hoop SF 90, T
- Tr 1; 1030; SF 43/64 1 CuA & Fe linch pin of north tyre, block lifted with outer nave hoop SF 85, T

- 7. Tr 1; 1002; SF 63 1 CuA object (block lift with SFs 55 & 56, not plaster lifted)
 T
- 8. Tr 1; 1002; SF 47 1 CuA belt ring/fitting, lifted with sword SF 45, T
- 9. Tr 1; 1002; SF 48 1 CuA belt ring, lifted with sword SF 45, **T**
- 10. Tr 1; 1002; SF 54 1 CuA belt ring., lifted with sword SF 45, T
- 11. Tr 1; 1001; SF 37 1 CuA bridle ring fragment **T**
- 12. Tr 1; 1001; SF 31 1 CuA bridle bit terminal decorated with red glass T
- 13. Tr 1; spoil heap (1001); SF 38 1 CuA bridle ring fragment T
- 14. Tr 1; 1001; SF 35 1 CuA bridle link T
- 15. Tr 1; 1001; SF 26 1 CuA strap-union fragment decorated with red glass T
- 16. Tr 1; 1001; SF 33 1 CuA strap-union fragment decorated with red glass T
- 17. Tr 1; spoil heap (1001); SF 36 1 CuA bridle link fragment **T**
- 18. Tr 1; 1003; SF 46 1 CuA object, associated with black organic sample (small block lift, not plaster lined) T
- 19. Tr 1; 1030; SF 44 1 CuA object, small sheet fragment & organic sample, north tyre pit **T**
- 20. Tr 1; 1031; SF 89 1 CuA small fragment of inner nave hoop for south tyre T
- 21. Tr 1; 1031; SF 80 1 CuA object with wood fragment, possible inner nave hoop of southern tyre **T**
- 22. Tr 1; 1031; SF 81 CuA small fragments, probably part of SF 80 (in same bag as SF 80), **T**
- 23. Tr 1; 1001; SF 30 1 CuA dome headed stud
- 24. Tr 1; 1001; SF 28 1 CuA modern bullet cartridge
- 25. Tr 1; 1001; SF 34 1 CuA modern bullet cartridge

Lead

- 1. Tr 1; 1001; SF 29 1 Pb fragment
- 2. Tr 1; 1001; SF 27 1 Pb fragment
- 3. Tr 1; 1001; SF 32 1 Pb pellet

Organic

- 1. Tr 1; 1031; SF 83 1 leather strap? (black organic), south wheel axle, between wheel tyre, and crushed inner (N) nave hoop **PLASTER LIFTED, SMALL, T**
- 2. Tr 1; 1030; SF 86 wood or mineralised iron, north tyre, under SF 22 W, T
- Tr 1; 1030; SF 91 wooden ?wheel spoke stain, north tyre, near base, west end, small block lift, T

Pottery

- 1. Tr 2; 2003 3 sherds (2 conjoining body; 1 shoulder)
- 2. Tr 3; no context 1 body sherd, ? Medieval
- 3. Tr 3; 3003; 2 body sherds, ? RB
- 4. Tr 3; 3002 1 clay pipe stem, post-medieval / modern
- 5. Tr 3; 3004 1 RB mortarium rim
- 6. Tr 3; 3004 4 RB flagon rim sherds
- 7. Tr 2; 2003 2 RB sherds (1 rim, 1 base)
- 8. Tr 3; 3004 5 RB sherds (2 mortarium rims, 3 body sherds)
- 9. Tr 3; 3005 1 body sherd, ? RB

Glass

1. Tr 3; 3001; - glass sherd from first clean-up of trench

Stone

- 1. Tr 1; no context; SF 74 stone cist lining, small stone
- 2. Tr 1; no context; SF 75 stone cist lining, small stone
- 3. Tr 1; no context; SF 76 stone cist lining, small stone
- 4. Tr 1; no context; SF 77 stone cist lining, small stone
- 5. Tr 1; no context; SF 72 stone cist lining, large upper stone
- 6. Tr 1; no context; SF 73 stone cist lining, large lower stone
- 7. Tr 2; spoil heap, from lower fill 1, rubber/pot boiler/pestle, fragment

Flint

- 1. Tr 2; 2002 1 EBA thumbnail scraper
- 2. Tr 1; 1002; SF 41 1 struck flake
- 3. Tr 4; 4002 1 flint flake with retouched edge

Slag

- 1. Tr 3; 3006 1 slag fragment
- 2. Tr 3; 3007 1 slag/fired clay fragment
- 3. Tr 3; 3001 slag, lime & charcoal from first clean-up of trench
- 4. Tr 3; 3004 3 slag fragments
- 5. Tr 3; 3002 check 11 slag fragments, 3 wood fragments
- 6. Tr 3; 3004 2 slag fragments
- 7. Tr 3; 3004 20 slag fragments & coal fragments
- 8. Tr 3; 3004 16 slag fragments
- 9. Tr 3; 3005 1 slag fragment
- 10. Tr 3; 3004 15 slag fragments

Bone

- 1. Tr 2; 2003 1 bone fragment
- 2. Tr 2; 2003 3-5 small bone fragments
- 3. Tr 3; 3004; 4 tooth fragments (single tooth)
- 4. Tr 1; 1035 3 burnt bone fragments

Conservation samples

- 1. Tr 1 manganese stained stones from 150mm beneath sword
- 2. Tr 1; sample [215] black organic north of sword, mid-section
- 3. Tr 1; 1003; sample [214] organic between block lift and copper alloy stain north of sword hilt
- 4. Tr 1; sample [213] organic near sword
- 5. Tr 3; 3004; 3 ?wood fragments
- 6. Tr 1; Louise sample 1 sword, organic? With pattern associated with ring SF 54
- 7. Tr 1; Louise sample 2 organic? Opposite ring SF 54
- 8. Tr 1; Louise sample 3 charcoal/organic north of ring SF 54
- 9. Tr 1; Louise sample 4 adjacent to ring SF 54, fell off
- 10. Tr 1; 1030 black material between north tyre and SF 65
- 11. Tr 1; 1030 organic sample, north axle
- 12. Tr 1; 1030; sample [236] black axle deposit, north tyre, base of tyre near inner nave hoop

13. Tr 1; 1030; sample [234] – black organic sample, north axle, between inner nave hoop and tyre

Sample catalogue

| No. | Context | Size | Description |
|-----|---------|----------|---|
| 201 | 1012 | large | Fill of posthole |
| 202 | 1003 | small | Possible organic deposit |
| 203 | 1002 | v. small | FE corrosion from sword 45 |
| 204 | 4002 | large | From bottom of ditch fill |
| 205 | 5008 | medium | From primary ditch fill |
| 206 | 1021 | small | Charcoal deposit |
| 207 | 4005 | small | Charcoal deposit |
| 208 | 1023 | v. small | Charcoal fragments |
| 209 | 1024 | v. small | Charcoal fragments |
| 210 | 1028 | small | Charcoal deposit |
| 211 | 1002 | medium | Soil sample |
| 212 | 1003 | small | Samples taken on 10cm grid for phosphate analysis |
| 213 | 1003 | v. small | Possible organic deposit |
| 214 | 1003 | v. small | Possible organic deposit |
| 215 | 1003 | v. small | Possible organic deposit |
| 216 | 1034 | v. small | Charcoal fragments |
| 217 | 1032 | v. small | Charcoal fragments |
| 218 | 1024 | v. small | Samples taken on 10cm grid for phosphate analysis |
| 219 | 1024 | v. small | Samples taken on 10cm grid for phosphate analysis |
| 220 | 3004 | large | Bulk sample for plant macrofossils |
| 221 | 3004 | large | Bulk sample for metallurgy |
| 222 | 3005 | large | Bulk sample for plant macrofossils |
| 223 | 3005 | large | Bulk sample for metallurgy |
| 224 | 1030 | large | Bulk sample |
| 225 | 1031 | large | Bulk sample |
| 226 | 1032 | small | Samples taken on 10cm grid for phosphate analysis |
| 227 | 1003 | medium | Medium bulk sample from organic? layer |
| 228 | 1030 | small | For pollen analysis? |
| 229 | 1031 | small | For pollen analysis? |
| 230 | 1030 | small | Small block sample from around object 65 |
| 231 | 1030 | large | Bulk sample |
| 232 | 1031 | large | Bulk sample |
| 233 | 1044 | medium | Bulk sample |
| 234 | 1046 | small | Organic layer between nave hoop and tyre |
| 235 | 1035 | small | Charcoal patch |
| 236 | 1030 | small | Organic stain associated with nave hoop and tyre |

| 237 | 3007 | large | Bulk sample of charcoal rich layer |
|-----|------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 238 | 3004 | large | Bulk sample of charcoal rich layer |
| 239 | 1049 | large | Bulk sample in fill of pit |

Figures



Figure 1. Contour survey of the fort. Contour intervals at 1m and 0.1m. Tops of banks are shown in green. North to the top.



Figure 2. Plan of the geophysical anomalies, trench locations and promontory fort.



Figure 3. Combined geophysical plots.



Figure 4. Geophysical survey by Tim Young of east part of main field – 6nT.



Figure 5. DAT geophysical survey of west and north sections of main field.



Figure 6. DAT geophysical survey of field to the west of the main field.



Figure 7. DAT geophysical survey of field to the north of the main field.



Figure 8. DAT geophysical survey of field to the north-west of the main field.



Figure 9. Trench 1, pre-excavation plan. Context numbers in red and black. Artefact numbers in red.



Figure 10. Trench 1 excavation plan and profiles.



Figure 11. Trench 1 detail of central burial pit. Artefact numbers in red.



Figure 12. Trench 1 sections across central grave pit.







Figure 13. Trench 1 sections of wheel pits showing tyres and associated artefacts.





Figure 14. Trenches 2 and 3. Sections of ditches 2007 and 3008.



Figure 15. Sections of Trenches 4 and 5.

Photographs



Photograph 1. Chariot and horse fittings found by the metal detectorist.



Photograph 2. The 2018 excavation trench (Trench 1) showing the burial pit fill [1002], the detector pit in which the horse brooch (2018 Cat. No. 1) was found and deep plough furrows. Looking west. Scales 0.5m intervals.



Photograph 3. The 2018 excavation trench (Trench 1) showing the burial pit fill [1002], the detector pit in which the horse brooch [2018 Cat. No. 1] was found and the smaller detector pit in which the terret ring and bridle fittings were found [2018 Cat. Nos. 2, 4 and 5]. Looking north. Scale 0.5m intervals.



Photograph 4. The 2018 excavation (Trench 1) with the tops of the iron tyres exposed. Looking W.



Photograph 5. Removal of topsoil in 2019.



Photograph 6. Trench 1 after removal of topsoil.



Photograph 7. Section of ring ditch 1017. Scales 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 8. Section of ring ditch 1017. Scales 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 9. Section of ring ditch 1017. Scales 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 10. Pit 1029 showing upper large sandstone slab. Scales 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 11. Partly excavated pit 1051. Scales 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 12. The boulders in the fill of pit 1033. Scales 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 13. Pit 1033 fully excavated. Scales 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 14. Bridle fittings (Cat. No. 13) uncovered in 2018. Scale 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 15. The two wheel pits (1040, 1041) with partially excavated iron tyres. Scales 0.1m intervals. Looking west.



Photograph 16. The two wheel pits (1040, 1041) with partially excavated iron tyres. Scales 0.1m intervals. Looking east.



Photograph 17. The two wheel pits (1040, 1041) with excavated iron tyres and wheel hubs. Scales 0.1m intervals. Looking east.



Photograph 18. The partially excavated iron tyre [2019 SF 22] and tops of the nave hoops [2018 SFs 82 and 85] and lynch pin [2019 SFs. 43/64]. Scale 0.1m intervals. Looking north.



Photograph 19. Iron tyre [2019 SF 23] in the south wheel pit [1041]. Scale 0.1m intervals. Looking south.



Photograph 20. Nave hoop and lynch pit (2019 SFs 43/64 and 85) in the north wheel pit [1040]. Scale 0.1m intervals. Looking north.



Photograph 21. Wheel pits [1040 an 1041]. Scale 0.1m intervals. Looking west.



Photograph 22. Sword (2019 SF 45). Scale 0.1m intervals. Looking west.



Photograph 23. Sword (2019 SF 45) with the tops of the iron tyres visible. Scale 0.5m intervals. Looking west.



Photograph 24. Sword (2019 SF 45) with the tops of the iron tyres visible. Scale 0.5m intervals. Looking west.



Photograph 25. Trench 1 fully excavated.



Photograph 26. Ditch 2007. Scales 0.5m intervals. Looking east.



Photograph 27. Ditch 3008. Scales 0.5m intervals. Looking north.



Photograph 28. Recording ditch 3008.



Photograph 29. Ditch 4003. Scales 0.5m intervals.



Photograph 30. Ditch 5005 and pit 5003. Scale 0.1m intervals.



Photograph 31. View of the promontory fort earthworks.



Photograph 32. View of the promontory fort earthworks.