Excavations at East Anton, Andover, Hampshire

NGR SU376479

Archaeological assessment report

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AC archaeology

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(NGR SU 376 479)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This report presents the results of an assessment of the archaeological potential of the results from an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at Land at East Anton and Finkley, Andover, Hampshire (NGR SU 376 479). The site investigations were undertaken between July 2007 and September 2008 and following a number of archaeological assessments and evaluations.

1.2. The excavation was commissioned by Waterman, Energy, Environment and Design Ltd on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Ltd developers of the site, prior to works for the construction of housing. The excavations were undertaken in accordance with a Project Design (Evans, 2007) approved by the Hampshire County Council archaeologist, as a condition of planning consent. The location of the site is shown on Fig. 1.

1.3. Four separate areas were investigated by strip, map and sample excavation:

Area	Site Code	NGR	Area
A	AC1150	SU 370148	0.3 ha
B	AC1137	SU 371475	c.1.2 ha
C	AC1153	SU 377475	0.15 ha
D	AC1154	SU 377447	0.2 ha
E	AC1138/1155	SU 376477	0.19 ha

Table 1 Areas of investigation

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The area of proposed development has been identified and investigated via a number of archaeological assessments and evaluations since 1996. These are detailed in the original project design.

2.2. There are no designated sites within the proposed development area. The Roman roads, the Icknield Way (running between Winchester and Cirencester) and the Portway (running between Old Sarum and Silchester) intersect on the western boundary of the site.

2.3. The area immediately to the west of Area B, at the junction of these Roman roads, was designated as an Area of High Archaeological Importance. This was after significant Roman remains were found during rescue excavations in the 1970s. These remains were thought to represent the Roman town of *Leucomagus.* Recent analysis, however, of historical sources now disputes this (Spaul, 1999). The *Project Design for archaeological excavation and Assessment* (Evans, 2007) and WCPM's *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation (Area B)* provides a detailed archaeological background to AC1137 - Area B.

2.4. A detailed geophysical survey was carried out by GSB in 1998, close to the suggested site of the Roman town. The survey recorded a number of magnetic anomalies of potential archaeological origin, but which were not thought to indicate the remains of a town.

2.5. In 1999, a detailed air photographic survey was carried out by TVBC which identified the presence of ring ditches, and these are listed on the Historic Environment Record (Hampshire HER number 57854).

2.6. From 1996 to 2002 a number of investigations, including aerial photographic survey, fieldwalking and detailed geophysical surveys, were carried out by Archaeology South East and Berkshire Archaeological Services. These investigations identified several activity centres including the two Bronze Age ring ditches, Roman road with possible associated settlement and isolated medieval remains.

2.7. Fieldwalking undertaken by Berkshire Archaeological Services in 2000 found concentrations of prehistoric pottery in the southwest corner of the development

site, near the Icknield Way, while in the north flint and prehistoric pottery were found, suggesting areas of Bronze Age activity. During this fieldwalking, a limited spread of medieval pottery (12th to 14th centuries) was found to the east of the existing farm. This supports the documentary evidence of a small settlement on the site of the farm.

2.8. Targeted trial trenching, on the basis of the results of the air photographic surveys, fieldwalking and geophysical survey, was carried out in 2003 by ASE, however few archaeological remains were found either in the area of the Icknield Way or East Anton Manor Farm. However the northern ring ditch was proven. At the junction of the Roman roads, a small number of ditches and pits (dated as 3rd/4th century) were discovered. This supports the theory not of a Romano-British town but possibly of a dispersed crossroads settlement.

3. EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

3.1. The principal aim of the excavations was to identify and record the nature, date and extent of any significant archaeological features or finds which would be revealed, disturbed or placed under threat from the development of the site. The aim of this report is to provide an assessment of the results of the fieldwork, including the artefacts recovered and environmental samples taken, and to make recommendations for further analysis and research, including the publication of the results of such analysis.

3.2. Under the supervision of the site archaeologist each area was initially stripped of topsoil and subsoil using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator using a wide toothless bucket.

3.3. Following the removal of topsoil and subsoil a series of archaeological features were evident within each area. The entire area of each site was then cleaned by hand, planned and features examined, recorded and removed.

3.4. The sites were recorded upon the appropriate *pro forma* sheets comprising parts of the AC archaeology recording system. Site graphics consisted of section drawings at 1:10, individual feature plans at 1:20 and overall site plans at a scale of 1:50. A photographic archive consisting of digital images was produced.

3.5. Environmental samples were taken as ten or twenty litre units and were processed using standard flotation procedures. A 500 micron mesh was used to retain the flots and the residues were collected in 5.4mm, 4mm and 500micron aperture sieves.

3.6. The archive has been prepared using the unique site codes AC1137, AC1150, AC1153, AC1154 and AC1155 and all are currently stored at the offices of AC archaeology.

4. THE SITE ARCHIVE

4.1. The project archive currently consists of a primary archive, quantified below:

Category	AC1150 Area A	AC1137 Area B	AC1153 Area C	AC1154 Area D	AC1155 Area E	Total
Photographic Record	466	938	70	179	13	1666
Site Plan drawings	77	100	17	17	9	220
Site Section Drawings	143	280	15	22	11	471
Context Records	530	819	104	80	29	1562
Finds Records (in database)	546	1122	97	69	24	1858
Environmental Samples	34	60	8	15	12	129
X-ray Plates	7	30	-	1	1	39

Table 2 Quantification of Site Archive

4.2. The project archive, comprising paper records, graphics, photographic records, artefacts, ecofacts and sorted sieved residues will be prepared in accordance with the recipient Museums Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Archives following the guidelines set out in *Archaeological Archives A guide to best Practice in Creation, Completion, transfer and Curation* (IFA 2007).

4.3. A microfilm copy of paper records will be prepared. The master copy of the microfilm and one copy will be deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NMR) and one copy will be deposited with the project archive.

5. IDENTIFIED PHASES OF ACTIVITY

5.1. The following phases of activity have been identified:

Phase	Date Range	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E
Phase 1	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age			✓	✓	✓
Phase 2	Iron Age					
Phase 3	*c*AD40-100		✓			
Phase 4	*c*AD100-240		✓			
Phase 5	*c*AD240-400		✓			
Phase 6	*c*AD350-400+.		✓			
Phase 7	Medieval	✓				
Phase 8	Post Medieval/Modern	✓	✓			

Table 3 Phases of Activity by site

5.2. Phases have been assigned on the basis of artefactual content and stratigraphic relationships.

5.3. Phase 1 represents the Late Neolithic /Bronze Age activity.

5.4. Phase 2 represent limited middle and late Iron Age activity followed by Romano-British occupation that can be divided into 4 main phases.

5.5. Phases 4, 5 and 6 represent the Romano-British activity. It will be seen that Phases 5 and 6 overlap; the distinction being based on the identification in the finds assessment of distinctive and diagnostic post cAD350 pottery and coins from Phase 6 deposits. Further refinement of the phasing should be possible when full reports are prepared.

5.6. Phase 7 represents the medieval activity of mainly 12th to 13th century date.

5.7. Phase 8 represents the Post Medieval and Modern activity

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6. EXCAVATION SUMMARY REPORTS

6.1. Excavation Summary Report Area A - AC1150 (Plan of features Fig. 2)

Introduction

6.1.1. This area was on a local plateau top of generally level ground at a height of 97m OD. The stripped surface comprised weathered chalk. Four large timber buildings were identified in this area along with a number of smaller structures, some possibly of an industrial nature, such as ovens or furnaces. Other features comprise discrete clusters of pits of varying dimensions and a number of linear features, the larger of these probably representing boundaries.

6.1.2. Pottery from this area suggests that the main settlement features are of medieval date, predominantly of 12th to 13th century.

Phase 7

Building 534

6.1.3. This rectangular building was situated at the western limit of the site. It was composed of four foundations, two of these 535, 536 forming the south-western extent of the building, with 572 and 573 forming the north-east and south-eastern extent, with no evidence in plan to suggest a wall on its south-western side. All foundations comprised mixed sized flint nodules, some dressed, and occasional pieces of greensand set in a poor quality chalky mortar (Plate 1).

6.1.4. The overall minimum dimensions measured 7m x 5m. No evidence for floor levels survived. Other associated deposits comprised remnants of two possible internal structures, revealed after the removal of a demolition/collapse layer (512). These features comprised:

i) a concentration of evenly laid burnt flint nodules with a maximum diameter of 1.4m (S538), and

ii) a concentration of pitched broken ceramic roof tiles set in rammed chalk (S539), covering an area of 0.6m^2 and abutting the eastern wall foundation (Plate 2).

6.1.5. Both features may represent hearths or oven bases. Immediately to the west of F534 is F262, an ovoid pit with flint walling at the south end and evidence of burning (Plate 3). This is interpreted as an oven 2m to the east an extensive spread of burnt flint and charcoal (F353) may represent an oven or kiln base (Plate 4). The concentration of hearths and ovens associated with this building, coupled with its isolated position in relation to structures 450, 485 and 388, would suggest an industrial or other non-domestic function. The structure was built over and sealed part of ditch F201.

Building 450

6.1.6. This rectangular building, measuring 12m by 10m, was the westernmost of three structures (450, 485 and 388) arranged in a planned 'U' configuration. Building 450 was post built with eight large post-pits (Features 358,419,461,468,481,497,507,509) forming two parallel lines of four (Plate 5), with diameters ranging from 1m to 1.9m and depths varying from 0.55m to of 0.8m.

6.1.7. The fills of these were consistent, generally comprising silty clays or chalk, some with stone post packing and carbonized post impressions and stains (Plates 6-7 297). To the east and west of the post-pits was a pair of parallel shallow slots with postholes within, possibly marking wall lines. No evidence for floor levels survived. One post-pit, F497, produced much of a large pottery vessel of late 10th to 12th century date. The plan suggests that S450 was an aisled structure, possibly a barn or alternatively, a small hall.

Building 485

6.1.8. This rectangular building, measuring 10m by 6m, was situated immediately north of building 450 and is aligned east-west (Plate 8). It was defined by four gullies or beam-slots from ranging in width from 0.7m to 1.4m and from 0.2m to 0.5m deep. The fills were generally consistent and composed of dark orange-brown calcareous silty clays. No evidence for floor levels survived. Other deposits possibly associated with this feature included a number of post-holes, some of which appear within the gullies/slots, however due to the similarity of fill composition; their relationship to the slots could not be convincingly established.

Building 388

6.1.9. This rectangular building was situated immediately east of feature 485 and is aligned north – south, measuring 7.7m by 5m. It comprised two parallel gullies or beam-slots each with a width between 0.35m to a maximum 0.7m and depth varying from 100mm to a maximum of 400mm (Plate 9). The fills were generally consistent throughout and composed of dark orange-brown calcareous silty clays. No evidence for any floor levels was present. Other deposits associated with this structure include three post-holes (436,438,459) which mark the north wall of the building.

Linear features

6.1.10. A number of linear features were recorded, three of which were inter-cutting.

6.1.11. F204 ran the full east-west width of the stripped area immediately within the northern limit of excavation. This had sloping sides, a flat bottom and was up to 1.4m wide and 0.25m deep (Plate 10). The fills produced Medieval pottery.

6.1.12. F212 runs approximately north – south from a junction with F204 for a distance of 25m before curving gently to the south east where it becomes considerably wider and deeper and was renumbered F590. F212 was cut by F204 and averaged 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with a 'U' profile (Plate 11). At points, there was some evidence for the recutting of a shallower predecessor; this being most evident on the west side (Plate 11). The fills produced Medieval pottery.

6.1.13. Ditch F590 continues the line of F212 and curves gently to the south east but shows a marked increase in depth and width, being an average of 1.6m wide and 0.8m deep. It cuts linear F591. F590 is of 'V' profile with a narrow, flat bottom and contained up to four fills (Plate 12). The fills produced Medieval pottery.

6.1.14. Ditch F335 forms a junction with F590, was traced for a distance 35m and scribes a gentle arc towards the north east. The relationship with F590 could not be established. F335 has a shallow 'V' profile with average dimensions of 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with single fill (Plate 13). The fills produced Medieval pottery.

6.1.15. Ditch F591 runs from the south west corner of the main stripped area and was truncated by ditch F590. The ditch has a very regular and sharp 'V' profile with

average dimensions of 1.4m wide and 0.8m deep with four fills (Plate 14). The fills produced Medieval pottery.

6.1.16. Ditch F296 is aligned north – south, was 10m long and continues the line of F335, being separated from F335 by a 2.5m gap. Up to 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep, the 'U' profile cut had three fills which produced large amounts of flint, decayed cob, daub and Medieval pottery (Plate 15).

6.1.17. Ditch F201 was traced for a distance on 15m and was aligned north east – south west, with a neat, rounded terminal 10m north east of building F534. The building overlay part of the ditch. The ditch has an asymmetric 'V' profile, is up to 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep with a single fill (Plate 16). The fills produced Medieval pottery.

6.1.18. Ditch 343 was located at the south west corner of the main stripped area and was aligned approximately east west for 12m before making a 90° turn to the south. It averaged 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep and produced Medieval pottery. The ditch cut through F344, a circular pit 3.3m in diameter and 0.7m deep containing Medieval pottery (Plate 17).

6.1.19. Ditch F272, located in the south east corner of the excavation, was aligned east-west and was 10m in length, up to 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with Medieval pottery from the single fill (Plate 18).

Pits

6.1.20. Relatively few pits were present; of especial note are the following:

6.1.21. F319 is a pit or shaft. 6m in diameter at the top, the sides taper inwards for a depth of 1.2m before becoming vertical (Plate 19). Excavation was halted at a depth of 2.5m. The upper fills produced Medieval pottery. The date and function of this substantial feature remains unknown.

6.1.22. Pit F290 was 2.6m in diameter and 1.27m deep. The pit had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The seven fills produced much burnt material, animal bone, an iron barrel padlock (SF 95) and Medieval pottery.

6.1.23. Pit F562 was 1.96m in diameter and 0.96m deep. The pit was steep sided with a flat bottom and the ten fills produced animal bone and Medieval pottery (Plate 20).

Discussion of Area A - AC1150

Prehistoric and Romano-British

6.1.24. The presence of prehistoric and Romano-British material is relatively slight in this area of the investigations and the majority can be dismissed as deriving from manuring and other background activities. No features of these periods were identified with the possible exception of the largely unexcavated pit or shaft F319. The upper fills produced Medieval material but the limited excavation did not penetrate the lower levels and it remains in effect undated. The diameter of the lower shaft, nearly 4m, seems too large for a well of Roman or Medieval date (a Medieval well at Brighton Hill South near Basingstoke was only 1m in diameter (Fasham *et al* 104)). The vertical profile and diameter of the lower excavated component is similar to prehistoric shafts known elsewhere on the Wessex chalk; notably Wilsford Shaft near Stonehenge and the Southern Range Road on Salisbury Plain (Ashbee et al 1989; Ellis and Powell 2008).

Medieval

6.1.25. The majority of the dateable archaeology can be confidently assigned to the Medieval period and a preliminary assessment of the pottery suggests a relatively short-lived sequence dating from the later 10th century to the 12th century.

6.1.26. The excavated structural remains represent a small settlement, probably a farm, with a planned group of three timber buildings, structures S450, S485 and S388. Two of the structures, S485 and S 388, are of slot and posthole construction and S450 is constructed with four pairs of large posts and outer walls set in shallow slots. The mix of post hole and slot construction can be paralleled elsewhere on the central Hampshire chalk. At Brighton Hill South, some 12km to the north east of East Anton, on the outskirts of modern Basingstoke, a number of Medieval timber buildings of similar construction and date have been excavated (Fasham *et al* 1995). Here, the excavators suggest a change from slot or building trench construction to post hole construction for domestic buildings at around AD1200 (*ibid*. 146). At East Anton it would appear that both methods are in use at the same time as S540, S485 and S388 are clearly a planned tri-partite unit.

6.1.27. The function of these three structures is difficult to assess as neither floor levels, hearths or ovens survived. It is probable that the structures form a single farm.

S450, the large timber aisled building may be a barn although use as a hall cannot be ruled out.

6.1.28. The date range of the pottery; from the late 10th to 12th century, would sit neatly in the period either side of the Norman Conquest when such halls may reasonably be expected on larger farms of a certain status.

6.1.29. It is possible that the three structures sat within a ditched enclosure marked by ditches F204, F212, F590, F335 and F296. The gap between F335 and F296 possibly marking an east facing entrance. The three metre wide break between the northern terminal of F296 and F204 may suggest a bank on the south side of F204. If this is accepted then it would appear that ditches F204, F212 and F590 were existing boundaries forming a possible field corner within which the buildings were constructed and subsequently enclosed.

6.1.30. Thirty metres to the west, beyond the enclosure, a further building with stone footings (S534) is associated with a number of hearths and ovens, suggesting an industrial function. The number of possible hearth bases and ovens here seem to be more than would be expected in a domestic structure and the provision of stone footings may indicate an attempt to reduce a fire risk, although the original height of the walling could not be established. One of the ovens, F262, can be closely paralleled at Brighton Hill South (Fasham *et al* 1995, Structure 1585, Figure 59, p104) where it has been interpreted as a bread oven.

6.1.31. The overall impression from the excavated area is of a relatively short-lived small farm comprising a carefully planned farming unit of three structures set within a ditched enclosure utilizing a pre-existing field system. A fourth structure, to the west of the enclosure, may represent a separate industrial focus.

6.2. Excavation Summary Report Area B - AC1137 (Plan of features Fig. 3)

Introduction

6.2.1. The excavations encompassed a total area of 11260m² and are located immediately to the east of the assumed course of the Roman road from Winchester (Venta Belgarum) to Mildenhall (Cunetio) and Cirencester (Corinium). To the south, approximately 100m beyond the southern limit of excavation, is the course of the Roman road from Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum) to Old

Sarum/Stratford sub Castle (Sorviodunum). The site therefore lay within the north-east quadrant of what is assumed to be the Romano-British 'small town' of Leucomagus (Rivet & Smith 1979); although this identification is not universally accepted. Excavations in the north-west quadrant by the former Department of the Environment Central Excavation Unit remain unpublished – even in summary form; only the coin lists and statistical analysis being readily available (Reece 1991).

6.2.2. A total of 102 features of Romano-British date were recorded and excavated, including 12 flint built structures (including one recorded in Evaluation Trench 34) of industrial type generally interpreted as grain dryers or malting kilns (Morris 1979; Reynolds & Langley 1979).

6.2.3. The most intensive occupation is during the later Roman period represented by Phases 5 and 6.

Phase 2

6.2.4. There were no prehistoric features in Area A, however the presence of residual middle to late Iron Age pottery suggests there was activity during this period in the near vicinity.

Phase 3 – Phase 4 Earlier Roman

6.2.5. The earlier Romano-British phase is represented by four linear features, F601, F272, F283 and F345. All produced small assemblages of pottery typical of the first century AD; including some residual later Iron Age material. Their function is uncertain but the two alignments, east-west and north-south, may indicate a regular series of enclosures, possibly fields, with F283 and F345 defining a track or drove.

Phase 4

6.2.6. Phase 4 is represented by a small number of cut features and a general 'background noise' of 2nd to early 3rd century ceramics. A small number of cut features may be provisionally assigned to this phase; Pit F122, Pit F626. Linear features F317 and F767 also produced significant quantities of Phase 4 ceramics although material continued to accumulate into Phase 5.

Phase 5 - 6 Later Roman

6.2.7. The majority of the dated Romano-British features can be assigned to the later Roman period, Phases 5 and 6, *c*AD240-400+. This period witnesses a major intensification of agri-industrial activity with at least 12 malting kilns or grain dryers being constructed within the excavated area. The 1998 gradiometer survey undertaken prior to excavation indicates that further kilns or ovens exist beyond the stripped area, based upon the strength of the magnetic responses (GSB 1998, fig. 2).

6.2.8. In addition to the kiln/oven structures, a large number of pits, linear features and two inhumation burials were excavated and assigned to Phases 5 and 6.

Burials

6.2.9. Two coffined inhumation burials were excavated towards the southern end of the stripped area (F40 and F42). Both were aligned north-south, set within the corner angle of a ditch, F856 and contained the well preserved skeletal remains of adults.

6.2.10. Grave F40 contained well-preserved in situ iron fittings associated with the coffin including a lock plate, ornate decorative strips and riveted bars supporting the lid (Plate 21).

6.2.11. Grave F42 had a coffin of simple form, without decorative fittings, containing a complete pottery vessel dated to c350-400+ with hobnails by the feet of the skeleton (Plate 21).

Malting Kilns / Grain Drying Ovens.

6.2.12. Eleven kiln or oven structures were located within the stripped area of which ten were investigated:

KILN/OVEN NUMBER	PLATE	KILN/OVEN NUMBER	PLATE
F113	Plate 23	F663	Plate 28
F148	Plate 24	F707	Not illustrated
F194	Plate 25	F728	Plate 29
F430	Plate 26	F746	Plate 30
F446	Plate 27	F803	Not illustrated
F485	Not illustrated		

Table 4 List of Malting Kilns/Grain drying ovens and associated photos

6.2.13. Structures F194, F485, and F707 could only be partially excavated as their full extent continues beyond the limits of the stripped area and an eleventh example,

F803, was only exposed in plan. This kiln was left unexcavated and preserved in situ under the canopy of a tree subject to a Tree Preservation Order. A twelfth kiln, F3404, was recorded in evaluation trench 34 and partially excavated prior to the stripping of the main area.

6.2.14. The spatial arrangement of the kilns hints at a degree of planning; kilns 663, 430, 485 and 3404 are in a clear east-west alignment. If unexcavated magnetic anomalies detected by the magnetometer survey are further examples, then a further east-west line may be predicted which includes 113 and 707.

6.2.15. All of the structures are partly sunken into the chalk bedrock and the majority are aligned so the stokehole faces south, south-west or west. This variation over approximately 90° may be deliberate in an attempt to control draught into the flue (Table A). In F148 the stokehole area had been reduced in width by the construction of a mortared flint wall against the east side (Plate 24). This serves no conceivable structural function and must be regarded as an attempt to control the flow of air into the fire-pit.

6.2.16. The preservation of the kiln sub-structures was in most cases very good and significant structural details and associated fittings recorded. In F148, iron bars found in situ within the cross flue may be evidence of a sophisticated wooden baffle mechanism to control heat within the structure (Plates 31 & 32). Additionally, a number of kilns, F663, F430, F728 and F3404 produced deliberate 'closure' deposits placed in the mouth of the flue; these include an articulated horse leg and complete horse skull, (F728; F663) half a mid 4th century BBI vessel (Flue F127), part of a large circular stone with Fe loops set in lead and quern fragments (F430; Plate 33), and a possible dispersed coin hoard deposited c AD275 (F3404).

6.2.17. Where full excavation was possible all structures, with the exception of F746, were of classic 'T' shaped plan with an ovoid stoking pit (Morris 1979, 88-96). F476 was much smaller, comprising a 'U' shaped chamber, open to the south and may have had a different industrial function. F194 could only be partly examined as the eastern half ran beyond the excavation limits but appears to be of a more robust construction with a walled stoke-pit and could be a double T-flue variant (Morris 1979, 96-7).

6.2.18. The majority of the kiln/dryers were of relatively uniform plan and dimensions (Table A). All were constructed of mortared flint nodules and, where best

preserved, ceramic tile quoins survived at the mouth of the flue (Plate 34). In F728 and F663 part of the flue arch survived in situ, both constructed from mortared flint nodules (Plate 35). The stoke-pits are, with the exception of F194, simple ovoid pits cut into the chalk subsoil.

Kiln No	Long axis	Short Axis	Comment	Flue orientation
113	2.6m	2.2m	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit.	180°
148	2.10m	2.10m	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit. Stoke-pit width reduced by mortared flint revetment	135°
194	2.2m	Not known	Extends beyond limit of excavation. Possible double 'T' flue type.	170°
430	2.2m	1.9m	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit. Large circular stone with Fe loops set in lead placed in mouth of flue as possible closure deposit.	150°
446	1.8m	1.6m	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit.	250°
485	N/A	N/A	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit. Stoke-pit and flue recorded. Remainder beyond limit of excavation.	270°
663	2.2m	1.8m	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit. Mortared flint flue-arch.	150°
707	N/A	N/A	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit. Stoke-pit and flue recorded. Extends beyond limit of excavation.	260°
728	2.0m	1.8m	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit. Complete horse skull; articulated horse leg in mouth of flue as possible closure deposit.	180°
746	0.9m	0.6m	Rectangular plan oven/furnace between F148 / F728.	170°
801	N/A	N/A	Probable 'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit. Not excavated.	270°
3404	N/A	N/A	'T' flue with ovoid stoke-pit in Evaluation Trench 34. 7 coins from the stoke-pit dating c260-273. Possible scattered hoard as a closure deposit.	180°

Table 5 Kiln/ovens dimensions and details

6.2.19. A possible unfinished kiln was located adjacent to ditch F292. Marked by a rectangular depression aligned north-south with an ovoid pit at the southern end, F845 bears a striking similarity in plan and dimensions to the other kilns on site. It is tempting to suggest that this feature may represent an unfinished oven/kiln.

Pit Clusters

6.2.20. In certain areas of the site it is possible to discern discrete clusters of pits; this is most notable in the southern half of the stripped area, away from the majority of the kilns/ovens.

6.2.21. A group of eight pits immediately to the north-west of kiln F194 all produced comparatively large pottery assemblages of 4th century date. Most of these pits were over 1m in diameter and up to 1.5m deep.

6.2.22. At the south-eastern extremity of the stripped area a further cluster of pits set within a right angle ditch complex also produced 4th century material. The pottery from both pit groups contains coarse and fine wares suggestive of a domestic assemblage.

6.2.23. In the northern half of the stripped area the later Roman pits appear to be more scattered with a tendency be dug close to and parallel with the major linear features across this part of the site, *cf* F272, F292 and F319.

6.2.24. Along the eastern edge of the stripped area there is a marked paucity of cut features, both pits and linears and, apart from kilns F3404 and F707, this location appears to be beyond the main focus of settlement and industrial activity.

Postholes

6.2.25. There are no convincing postholes or stakeholes in the excavated area. This is unusual for any Romano-British settlement and many later Roman kilns/ovens are frequently associated with timber fence lines and structures etc (*cf* Durrington Walls, Wainwright 1971, fig. 5). Such a lack of smaller cut features strongly suggests that post-Roman agricultural use and other factors may have removed the evidence for the more ephemeral archaeological features.

Discussion Area B - AC1137

6.2.26. The Romano-British features recorded in Area B clearly belong to a predominantly agri-industrial complex engaged in the processing of grain; whether this is simple grain drying or the malting of barley is uncertain. The concentration of kilns/ovens, totalling twelve with a further four potential examples on the magnetometer survey outside the excavated area, constitutes the largest single group yet excavated under controlled conditions from Roman Britain.

6.2.27. The origins of the settlement lay in the first and second century AD although the number of features of phase 3 and 4 are relatively few. The amount of later Iron Age pottery is too small to indicate contemporary settlement in the immediate vicinity and is best interpreted as the result of field manuring. The impression of phases 3 and 4 is of activity on the periphery of a settlement whose focus lay beyond the limits of excavation; possibly closer to the Roman crossroads.

6.2.28. From about the middle of the third century onwards (Phase 5) a marked intensification of activity is evident. A series of kilns or ovens for grain processing are constructed. F3404 in evaluation trench 34 is most likely the earliest example, with a possible dispersed coin hoard of cAD275 from the flue. The remainder of the oven/kiln structures may be broadly contemporary and can, on ceramic and numismatic evidence, be dated to the first half of the fourth century.

6.2.29. Grain processing on this scale suggests that the site is fulfilling a local and possibly regional requirement. Such features are most usually encountered in close association with villas and other rural settlements with rarely more than four in operation at any given time (Morris 1979).

6.2.30. The dating of the majority of the structures, between c300 and 350-60AD coincides with a period of great agricultural intensification in southern Roman Britain, especially on the Wessex chalk, and a battery of kilns/ovens at East Anton may indicate a regional processing facility, possibly associated with the collection of the annona militaris (Jones, 1964). In this context it is pertinent to recall that the price edict of Diocletian, issued in the early fourth century, specifically mentions the quality and price of British beer (ibid.). If the East Anton complex can be demonstrated to be primarily concerned with the malting of barley, then an interpretation as a late Roman brewery would be appropriate.

6.2.31. Of especial note are the series of probable ‘closure deposits’ associated with five of the ovens/kilns. These are of both regional and national significance and provide very well-preserved structured events involving the effective sealing of the structure flues. Additionally structure F148 produced in situ Fe fittings that are great significance in understanding the control of heat into the main chamber of the structure. Only one parallel for such detailed preservation has been found; from a very poorly recorded excavation at Everley on Salisbury Plain in 1901 now held in the British Museum (Manning 1985).

6.2.32. Whether brewing or grain drying, such activities will produce smoke and fumes and are unlikely to be sited close to areas of settlement where such pollution is clearly undesirable. It may be significant that the majority of the excavated kilns/ovens are located in the northern half of the excavated area which would place them at some distance from the Roman crossroads, the most likely focus for Romano-British settlement. This observation finds support in the clustering of

phase 5 and 6 pits, containing typical domestic assemblages of animal bone and pottery in the south-west corner of the excavations, nearer to the crossroads. Indeed the eastern limit of the settlement may be indicated by the two late Roman inhumations in the south-eastern area as Roman law forbade burial in built up and urban areas.

6.2.33. The lack of other structural evidence has been noted above and although domestic structures might not be expected within an agri-industrial complex the complete absence of evidence for fence-lines and wind breaks around parts of the kiln structures does suggest some significant post-Roman degradation of the upper levels.

6.2.34. The date of the abandonment of the site is difficult to determine. Provisional assessment of the ceramics has identified pottery which can be confidently dated to c350-400+ including very late products of the Overwey/Tilford and Oxford industries. The majority of this material comes from the upper fills of the ovens/kilns, post-dating their abandonment. Radio-carbon determinations from these deposits would be of benefit in relating the decline and demise of the settlement to the emergence of early Anglo-Saxon sites known in the Andover area (cf Davies 1980).

6.2.35. The Romano-British phase of the East Anton excavations had revealed structures of regional importance that are worthy of full publication, with their attendant finds assemblages. The provisional interpretation of the agri-industrial complex has facets which are also of national importance in understanding the centralised nature of the later Roman economic exploitation and control of the British provinces.

6.3. Excavation Summary Report Area C - AC1153 (Plan of features Fig. 4)

Introduction

6.3.1. The main archaeological component in this area was a prehistoric (Phase 1) ring ditch (Feature F1) measuring 30m in diameter. This area was on ground sloping moderately down to the south with the stripped surface consisting of weathered chalk.

Methodology

6.3.2. A total of eight 2m wide segments were hand-excavated around the circuit of the ditch, each positioned at regular intervals.

Results

6.3.3. Excavation established a width varying between 2.8m and 3.7m, and depth between 0.8m and 1.15m. The original construction profile consisted of steep sloping to near vertical sides onto a flat base.

6.3.4. The fills were fairly consistent throughout, each segment containing primary fills composed of chalk rubble, silt and clay varying from 200mm up to 400mm in thickness. These deposits possibly derive from the former barrow mound. A series of overlying fills was also evident, comprising up to five tertiary fills in any one segment, and an upper ploughsoil fill composed of dark-mid brown silty clay loam.

6.3.5. Finds recovered from the ditch comprised worked flint and pottery retrieved from both the primary and upper tertiary and ploughsoil fills. The date of this material falls around the mid-late Bronze Age.

Associated features

6.3.6. A single cremation pit (Feature F105) containing a quantity of cremated bone was present centrally within the interior of the ring ditch.

6.3.7. This feature was circular in plan, with a maximum diameter of 0.45m. It consisted of a gentle sloping profile to a depth at 140mm, onto a rounded base. It is possible that this feature may have been partly truncated by later ploughing.

Other features

6.3.8. In addition to the ring ditch part of a linear ditch (Feature F3), was also recorded in the area. This feature truncated ring ditch F1 at its western extent and continued beyond the limits of the excavation area.

6.3.9. A total of four 1m wide segments were excavated, positioned at regular intervals. Excavation established a width varying from 0.9m and 1.5m, and depth between 150 and 300mm. The profile varied from moderately sloping to steep sloping onto a generally flat base. A maximum of two fills were recorded, consisting of slightly calcareous silty clays.

6.4. Excavation Summary Report Area D - AC1154 (Plan of features Fig. 5)

Introduction

6.4.1. The main archaeological component in this area was a prehistoric (Phase 1) ring ditch (Feature F4) measuring 36.5m in diameter. This area was on ground sloping moderately down to the south with the stripped surface consisting of weathered chalk.

Methodology

6.4.2. A total of eight 2m wide segments was hand-excavated around the circuit of the ditch, each positioned at regular intervals.

Results

6.4.3. Excavation established the ditch width varied between 2.3m and 3.9m, and depth between 0.7m and 1m. The original construction profile consisted of steep- sloping sides onto a generally broad flat base.

6.4.4. The fills were fairly consistent throughout, each segment containing primary fills composed of chalk, silt and clay varying from 200mm up to 500mm in thickness. These deposits possibly derive from the former barrow mound. A series of overlying fills was also evident, comprising up to three tertiary fills in any one segment, and an upper plough soil fill composed of dark brown or yellowish brown clay silt loam.

6.4.5. Finds recovered from the ditch comprised worked flint and pottery retrieved from both the primary and upper tertiary and plough soil fills. The date of this material falls around the mid-late Bronze Age.

Associated features

6.4.6. A single cremation pit (Feature F77) containing a quantity of cremated bone was present within the interior of the ring ditch. This feature was oval shaped in plan, with dimensions of approximately 0.45 x 0.35m. It consisted of a gentle sloping profile to a depth at 120mm, onto a slightly concave base. It is possible that this feature may have been partly truncated by later ploughing.

Other features

6.4.7. Four other features (Features F5, F7, F9, and F11) were investigated within the interior of the ring ditch. All of these were generally irregular or sub-circular in plan and are considered to be natural in origin, probably representing tree throws. Three partly inter-cutting features present just outside the ring ditch represent small pits (Features F62, F64, F74), one of which was partly truncated by the ring ditch.

6.4.8. Of the remaining five features investigated outside the ring ditch, two of these (F14, F80) appear to be natural. The remaining three features (F22, F48, F50), comprise of short lengths of shallow ditch. Two of these linear features appear to be part of the same interrupted ditch length.

6.5. Excavation Summary Report Area E - AC1155 and AC1138 (Plan of features Fig. 6)

Introduction

6.5.1. This area was originally excavated during the evaluation stages (AC1138) as Trench 25. This area was on ground sloping moderately down both to the north-east and south-east, with the stripped surface consisting of clay with flints overlying chalk. This trench was found to contain three prehistoric (Phase 1) pits F2504 and F2506 and F2509 being a re-cut of F2506.

Methodology

6.5.2. An area of 1900m^2 surrounding this trench was subsequently stripped, revealing a further ten pits of prehistoric origin. All features were 50% excavated. Environmental samples were taken from 70% of the pits.

Results

6.5.3. A total of twelve discrete features were identified and this figure includes the two features found during the evaluation. The diameters of these features range from 0.35m to 1.2m in plan. The profiles varied from gently sloping to steep, almost vertical sides and with flat or concave base. The shallowest depth was 150mm and the deepest 1.1m. A number of these features are likely to be post-holes, although no discernible structural pattern could be determined in plan.

6.5.4. The fills were generally consistent throughout, comprising dark brown silty clays, some with quantities of charcoal. Six of these features contained artefacts of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, including Beaker pottery and worked flint.

6.6. Watching Brief Summary

6.6.1. During archaeological observation of groundworks for the new access road a small number of archaeological features were recorded in the south of Area B by staff of WCPM. The upper levels of several large pits were exposed and finds retrieved. These have been included in the following assessment.

7. FINDS SUMMARY REPORTS

7.1. Introduction and Methodology

7.1.1. All finds recovered on site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. Finds were marked and packaged using the relevant AC archaeology site code, and museum accession code. Finds were then quantified according to material type within each context and all data entered into a database (MS Access Ver 2007) by site, which forms the basis of the summary tables in the Appendices.

7.1.2. All metal finds have been x-rayed in order to enable identification of objects. All metal objects have been stabilised by suitable packaging to prevent further corrosion, as many objects have active corrosion present on their surfaces. Objects selected for Conservation were sent to Wiltshire Conservation Centre for assessment.

7.1.3. The assemblage was then scanned by material type and by context to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. Spot dates have been recorded in the database for dateable material such as pottery and ceramic building material.

Pottery Methodology by Francis Raymond

7.1.4. At this stage work on the prehistoric pottery from the East Anton sites has been limited to a rapid assessment to provide an indication of its date, character, significance and potential. A general commentary is provided for each of the sites followed by recommendations for further work. This is supported by catalogues giving a broad description of the sherds by context.

Worked Flint Methodology by Julian Richards

7.1.5. The burnt and worked flint assemblages from a series of subdivisions of East Anton were examined. Burnt (calcined) flint was examined in order to extract any worked flint that had subsequently been burnt. It must be acknowledged that some core material may go unrecognised within the burnt flint assemblage due to alteration by burning.

7.1.6. The worked flint assemblages were examined and all worked material was divided into a series of categories relating to different stages of the reduction process

(cores, flakes, tools etc). The results of this are shown in a series of tables in the appendices that relate to the site subdivisions (AC 1137, 1138, 1150, 1153, 1154 and 1155.)

7.1.7. Brief descriptions of the individual assemblages together with lists of defined tools are discussed by site below.

7.2. Finds Summary from AC1150 Area A

7.2.1. The finds from Area A have been quantified by context and material type and presented in Appendix 1, Table 1.

Iron Objects

7.2.2. A total of 169 iron objects was recovered during excavations. The iron objects are summarised by type and count in Appendix 1, Table 2. Although the bulk of the assemblage comprises nails and structural objects, three keys, a pair of shears, knife and a very fragmented lock are also present. The assemblage includes objects of medieval date, notably fiddle-key horseshoe nails, possible barrel lock, key, knives and other structural strips. Earlier iron objects comprise mainly of Romano-British hobnails and are residual within medieval features.

Copper Alloy

7.2.3. Four objects of copper alloy were recovered. A two piece strap end (Object 27) in good condition with a hinged plate and loop and possible organic remains, was recovered from F302. This object has a date range from the late 14th to 15th century and is comparable with a two piece strap end in Egan and Pritchard (1991, fig 101:720). Other copper alloy objects include a possible arm from a pair of tweezers (Object 35, feature 377, fill 375), a vessel rim (Object 51), and a small unknown fragment (object 73) recovered from post pit 509 (fill 510). A copper alloy pin was recovered from structure 262 (fill 264, sample 4).

Slag

7.2.4. A total of 12 fragments (1018g) of slag was recovered and a further 28g was recovered from processed samples. The majority of the slag is small, undiagnostic pieces occurring singularly within the fills of feature. A possible fragment (814g) of slag cake was recovered from ditch 343 (fill 345).

Worked and Burnt Flint by Julian Richards

7.2.5. A total of 227 pieces of worked flint was recovered and are summarised in Appendix 1, Table 3. All the flint is almost entirely residual within later (Medieval) contexts.

7.2.6. Only one identified tool was identified, a neatly retouched end scraper from context 119.

Worked Stone and Portable Stone Objects

7.2.7. A total of 15 fragments (2385g) of worked stone was recovered, and a stone object (12g) was recovered from sample 32 (structure 450, post pit fill 511).

7.2.8. The majority of the worked stone was recovered from feature 263 (fill 267) and comprises nine fragments of worked architectural stone which has been burnt. One fragment has tooling marks present on it surfaces and four larger fragments are a maximum of 50mm in depth. A fragment of stone, also burnt, was recovered from context 259.

7.2.9. Two whetstones were recovered. The first, Object 24 (ditch 234 fill 233) is fine grained sandstone with smooth, worn surfaces. One side has marks from sharpening blades.

7.2.10. The second whetstone was recovered from sample 4 (structure 262, fill 264) and comprises a small schist stone triangular sharpening stone with a perforation at one end.

Plate 36. Object 264 Small schist stone whetstone

7.2.11. Fragments of rotary quern stone were also noted, including a sandstone fragment from feature ditch 335 (fill 334) and possible fragment from fire pit 290 (fill 293) with a pecked surface. This context also contained a fragment of a fossiliferous limestone which probably derives from a tile.

7.2.12. A small, burnt, decorated stone (possibly chalk) spindle whorl was recovered from ditch 296 (fill 111) (Object Number 14). The spindle whorl is plano-convex and is a Type A1 (Rogers, 2007, fig 2.18), a type that was in use from the 7th century through to the medieval date. This object is of later date and is associated with a moderate quantity of medieval pottery.

Slate

7.2.13. A small fragment of slate (10g) probably from a roof tile, and associated with medieval pottery, was recovered from pit 353 (fill 355).

Glass

7.2.14. A single fragment of bottle glass was recovered from ditch 335 (fill 275) and is of post medieval date.

Clay Pipe

7.2.15. A single fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered from a post medieval ditch 142 (fill 139).

Fired Clay and Daub

7.2.16. Daub was distinguished from fired clay on the basis of discernable features (flat surfaces, wattle impressions, perforations), while fired clay generally is the amorphous, featureless fragments or objects such as loom weights. However, during assessment it has become apparent that some material recorded as fired clay is in fact daub. This will need clarifying during the next stage of work.

7.2.17. A total of 104 (1324g) fragments of fired clay was recovered and consists of small featureless fragments. A further 447g was recovered from processed samples, and comprises small, abraded, undiagnostic fragments. The fabrics include fine clays with chalk inclusions and the majority of these fragments are of a pale colour.

7.2.18. Pit 290 (fills 291,292 and 546) contained 20 fragments (385g) with flat surfaces and one fragment has a very slight wattle impressions. Because of the lack of diagnostic features, this material has been recorded as fired clay, however brief examination during assessment concludes it is abraded daub and should be included with the daub assemblage. Structure 450 (pit fill 361) contains a number of smaller fragments of fired clay, as well as two larger fragments of which one has grooves in its surface. The other fragment is a corner, and it is possible that this may possibly derive from a loom weight. The fabric has large chalk inclusions and is fired to a dark brown.

7.2.19. A total of 79 fragments (1792g) of daub was recovered. Two fabrics are present, a pale, almost white fabric often with abundant chalk inclusions and what is possibly a lime plaster. Pit 290 (fills 293, 292, 291 and 546) contained a large quantity of this pale, white daub (45 fragments, 1361g); all the fragments having flat surfaces on one side and wattle impressions on the other. Daub recovered from structure 450 (pit fill 498) is described as furnace lining, and is the same fabric as daub recovered from structure 262 (fill 259), pit 319 (fill 320), post hole 463 (fill 464) and feature 263 (fill 267). All this daub is a dark red fabric with chalk and flint inclusions and quite friable. These fabrics bear more resemblance to fired clay.

Ceramic Building Material

7.2.20. A total of 1915 fragments (90661g) of ceramic building material was recovered, a large proportion of which is medieval roof tile in a range of local fabrics known to the area. Though the majority of the tile is of 13th-14th century date, there is Romano-British tile present and several contexts; pit 290 (fill 292), ditch 219 (fill 220) and wall 296 (fill 297), contained fragments of box-flue tile. These contexts also contained Medieval pottery therefore the Romano-British tile is residual. Romano-British tile was recognised during assessment on the basis of form, and it is probable that more tile of this date will be identified during a more thorough fabric analysis.

7.2.21. The medieval tile assemblage comprises mainly of plain peg tile, some of which display evidence of burning and distortion, as well as thick floor tiles and several ridge tiles. Tiles with cut-aways were noted as well as five fragments of green glazed ridge tiles with coxcomb crests; two of which conjoin. The roof tile is all fragmentary; there are few tiles where complete dimensions survive. Though the

majority of the tile fragments were unglazed, tiles with olive and clear glaze were noted; on some examples it was clear that only the lower third of the tile was glazed. Three main fabrics were observed:

- Micaceous fabric with large clay pellets, buff pinkish fabric with iron ore inclusions, soft, sometimes one edge with clear glaze, often soft and abraded and soapy texture
- Sandy fabric, with abundant quartz (pinkish and clear) in a moderately soft fabric with rare flint, orange in colour, evenly fired. Possibly deriving from the tile kilns at Clarendon
- Fine sandy fabric, inclusion free

7.2.22. The source for the tile includes local kilns at Alderbury, Salisbury; 30km to the south west of the East Anton site. Hare (1991) notes the Alderbury site was supplying tile to the nearby Ludgershall Palace during the 14th century. Other possible sources include kilns operating at Michelmersh, Hampshire; also 30km to the south of the site. This site is known from documentary evidence to be producing tile from the 14th centuries. Roof tile used in a floor tile kiln producing 13th century floor tile at Clarendon Palace, near Salisbury, suggests the presence of tile kilns in operation during the 13th century in this area and is another possible source for the tile at East Anton.

7.2.23. The roof tile was found across the site in a range of features, but several large dumps of tiles were noted. The largest dump of tiles was from Structure 534 (context 512) contained 35% of the total weight of tile recovered (572 fragments, 31422g) and comprises fragmentary roof tiles, some of which is glazed and there are cut-aways present,. There are also a small number of thick floor tiles which are poorly wedged with flint and grit inclusions. Many tiles look as though they have been subjected to heat, some tiles are distorted.

7.2.24. The second largest concentration of tile was recovered from context 259, (535 fragments, 11539g). This represents 34% of the total weight of tile recovered and comprised mainly flat pegged roof tile with several complete widths, many fragments are glazed and five fragments of green glazed coxcombed ridge tiles.

7.2.25. Feature 263 (fill 267) contained a large number of small fragments of tile (323 fragments, 11539g) which represents 13% of the ceramic building material assemblage. The tile from this context is very fragmented and includes range of fabrics and many fragments are soft and abraded and poorly fired, many

fragments are distorted as if post firing has taken place. Glazed tile was also present in small quantities within this context.

7.2.26. Though the majority of the tile recovered was roof tile, floor tiles were also present. The fabric of the floor tiles is a soft, poorly wedged fabric with moderate flint inclusions, approx 30mm thick and several fragments have worn flat surfaces. No complete dimensions survive.

The Pottery

7.2.27. A total of 1760 sherds (19195g) of pottery was recovered from this area, and is summarised by period in Appendix 1, Table4. The pottery is discussed by period below.

Prehistoric Pottery

7.2.28. A total of four (14g) small, undiagnostic residual sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pit 319 (fill 329) and ditch 335 (slot 333). Both of these features are dated as medieval. Though the fabric is similar to the flint tempered medieval fabrics, the prehistoric sherds were defined by the coarseness of the flint and lack of other inclusions. These sherds also tended to be thicker, and the fabric softer and more abraded that the medieval fabrics.

Roman Pottery

7.2.29. A total of 17 sherds (249g) of Romano-British pottery was recovered, the majority of which was residual within medieval dated contexts and comprised mainly of small, abraded, undiagnostic sherds.

7.2.30. Fabrics include grey wares and Black Burnished wares. A sherd from a Black Burnished Ware dish (BB1) was noted in structure 534 (fill 512). Two contexts contained only Romano-British sherds, though one of these also contained a piece of worked flint. Two sherds (8g) were recovered from ditch 201 (slot 202) which also contained the single piece of worked flint. Both sherds are grey wares and are abraded and undiagnostic. A single possible sherd of Roman-British pottery was also recovered from ditch 219 (fill 229), but again is small and undiagnostic and no other finds were recovered from this feature.

Medieval Pottery

7.2.31. The largest material type recovered during the excavation of Area A was medieval pottery, of which 1739 sherds (18932g) were retrieved from a range of features. The mean sherd size is 10g, and generally the sherds are in fair condition, with moderate abrasion. There were a number of conjoining sherds both within contexts and across contexts.

7.2.32. The medieval pottery consists of two main fabric groups, both flint gritted – one with sand and one with calcareous (?chalk) inclusions. The fabrics of both show variable firing and many sherds are reduced. Vince (1997) originally identified two groups of this flint and chalk tempered ware, Group A and B, and notes it has a wide distribution along the Kennet Valley (Vince, 1997, Fig 29). Mepham (2000) identifies this ware as Kennet Valley wares, and suggests there are probably a number of production sites. The date range for these fabrics is from the late 10th to mid 12th centuries for the Kennet Valley fabric A (flint gritted) and 12th to 14th centuries for the Kennet Valley Fabric B (flint and chalk tempered).

7.2.33. A large vessel, Object number 59 (structure 450, post pit 497), is a Kennet Valley Fabric A and has lattice decoration to the main part of the body. This vessel has an upright, less shouldered profile and its complete saggy base survives. Comparable vessels were recovered from Ludgershall Castle (Gerrard and King, 2000, fig 6.62) though none of the examples from that site have the lattice decoration. This rim form was prevalent at Ludgershall and has a potential date range from the late 10th to mid 12th century. Many rim sherds from Andover have this upright profile and this form has been found on several sites around the Ludgershall Castle area and it is possibly a local variant (Mepham, pers comm.).

7.2.34. Other fabrics are present, including sandy fabrics (Laverstock type fabrics) though these are in much lesser quantities and are often smaller body sherds with few diagnostic features. A sherd of possible Michelmersh ware was recovered from ditch 296 (slot 122, fill 111) and this has a potential date range from Later Saxon/Early Medieval. A small number of micaceous fabrics were also observed, possibly from the West Wiltshire (?Crockerton) area. Sherds of a leached calcareous fabric, similar to the North Wiltshire fabrics found at Minety were also present and the forms of this fabric are all simple everted rims. These have a potential date range from the 13th to 15th centuries.

7.2.35. Forms include globular jars with saggy bases, cooking vessels (mainly defined by the presence of sooting on exterior surfaces), jugs (in sandy fabrics), storage jars and pitchers (flint tempered fabrics). Rims were mainly upright with vertical outer edges, short stubby rims and simple everted rims with either flat or rounded edges. Bases were generally obtuse angled with flat or possibly sagging bases though upright bases from jugs were present in the later material. Both bases and rims included examples of jugs/pitchers with thumbing around the edges.

7.2.36. Few sherds were decorated however both combing and lattice decorated sherds were noted in the assemblage. They include a large body sherd with combing on external surfaces in Kennet Valley type fabric and comparable with Fig 34:52 Newbury (Vince, Lobb and Richards, 1997). This sherd conjoins with sherd in context 395.

7.2.37. A vessel recovered from posthole 359 (fill 440) of which the wall and a small proportion of base survives, in a flint tempered fabric the surfaces of which; in parts, look as if they have been exposed to excessive heat and the fabric is highly fired. Whether this is a waster (some surfaces are also cracked) or whether this vessel has been exposed to excessive heat post firing is uncertain.

Wood

7.2.38. A single fragment of a charred wooden stake (Object 49) was recovered from context 49. The stake is 250mm in length and 80mm in diameter. The stake was charred prior to being driven into the ground - a common method of inhibiting decay to the part of the stake below ground level.

7.3. Finds And Human Bone Summary Report Area B - AC1137

7.3.1. The finds from Area B have been quantified by context and material and presented in Appendix 1, Table 7.

Iron Objects

7.3.2. A total of 887 iron objects was recovered from excavations at Area A East Anton. The iron objects are summarised by category, type and count in Appendix 1, Table 8. Iron objects are briefly discussed by category and iron grave furniture and associated hobnails are discussed separately within the section on burials.

7.3.3. Few dress items were observed, two possible buckle frames and hobnails. The hobnails (though could be decorative on items such as caskets) and cleats possibly derive from boots. Though generally distributed in small quantities across the site in Phase 5 (111 hobnails) and Phase 6 (120 hobnails) several concentrations were present. Feature 735, Phase 5 (context 737) contained 82 hobnails and forty-one hobnails were recovered from Phase 5 pit 251 (fill 255). Ditch 323/319, context 322 contained a group of sixty hobnails. Totals of between 71 and 120 hobnails were often used on the sole of a boot, and it is possible that these groups represent shoes.

7.3.4. A total of 267 objects of structural origin was present, the majority of this comprise of nails (245), of which 164 were recovered from Phase 5 features, 50 from Phase 6 features and the rest from unphased or uncertain contexts. There are a variety of round headed, squared shanked, offset head and flat headed nails present. No particular concentrations of nails are recorded and they appear fairly evenly distributed across the site in a range of features.

7.3.5. A total of twenty five fittings was present including cleats, mount and plate fittings, the majority of which (19 objects) were from Phase 5 contexts. Cleats can either fall into dress, as they can be used on the heel of boots or fittings, where they may be used to join two fragments of wood together.

7.3.6. A total of 51 miscellaneous iron objects was recovered, and this includes rods, sheet fragments, strap fittings and of which most was recovered from Phase 5 contexts (44 objects).

7.3.7. As with dress, objects of personal use are poorly represented, with only four knives and a single suspended spatula type object. The spatula has a small suspension loop at one end and a flat, curved, almost rounded head at the other.

7.3.8. Possibly the most interesting iron objects are five t-shaped rods with an l-shaped return at one end (Objects 294, 295, 296, 297, 298). All these objects were recovered from kiln/oven 444. Similar objects are noted by Manning (1985) and the examples from Area B were all found within the flues of corn driers. Each rod measures approximately 30cm in length and it is possible that they formed some part of a mechanism which controlled air flow through the corn drier.

Iron Coffin Fittings and Grave Furniture by Mark Corney

7.3.9. Two late Romano-British inhumation burials were fully excavated; F40 and F42. Both produced large assemblages of nails and other coffin fittings. All of the objects have been X-rayed.

Grave F40

7.3.10. The burial in Grave F40 was placed in a wooden coffin, with elaborate decorative features, held together by 23 nails (SFs 67, 77-83, 94-96, 98, 100-104 and 558).

7.3.11. Of special interest are a series of in situ iron coffin fittings. These comprise a pair of strips with nails (SFs 71/72 and 73) found across the skeletal remains and representing a strengthening for a wooden plank coffin lid; a lock plate manufactured from a single sheet (SF70) pierced by an 'L' shaped key hole within an embossed circular moulding and attached to the coffin by eight iron rivets, six of which survived; two decorative bindings (now fragmentary) in the form of strips with circular, embossed expansions and decorative terminals of trefoil form (i; SFs 86-90 and 97; ii; SFs 91-94, 96, 98 and 105); a crescent shaped decorative plate held by a single rivet (SF 97). No lock mechanism was found associated with plate SF70 and it is possible that the plate was purely decorative or the tumbler mechanism was of wood.

7.3.12. The majority of the decorative fittings and coffin nails retain traces of mineralised wood.

Grave F42

7.3.13. The coffin furniture associated with the burial in Grave F42 was less elaborate than that recorded in F40 and comprised 51 nails (SFs 17-24; 26-34; 36-48; 50-52; 54; 56-63; 67and 560-61. The positions of the nails strongly suggest that the majority are associated with the construction of the coffin and many retain traces of mineralised wood. In contrast with Grave F40 there were only two other objects that may be part of the coffin furniture; SF55, an 'L' shaped object of uncertain function and SF42, a 'T' shaped object, possibly a nail of unusual form.

Copper Alloy Objects by Mark Corney

7.3.14. A total of 38 objects of copper alloy was recovered, 36 from stratified contexts (Appendix 1, Table 9). The majority of the items are sheet fragments and with only one exception are of Roman date. The only recognisable pieces being two stud heads, a fibula spring of indeterminate form, part of a two-strand cable bracelet and part of a medieval skillet leg.

Coins by Mark Corney

7.3.15. A total of 29 Roman coins was recovered from the excavation, 19 from stratified contexts, the remainder being metal detected finds from the spoil heap. Although uncleaned, the majority are identifiable to allow provisional attribution (Appendix 1, Table 10). Apart from SF1, a second century as or dupondius, all of the coins can be provisionally dated to the period c270-378AD.

7.3.16. During the evaluation stage (AC1138) a small group of coins was recovered from Trench 34 and these coins are included with Appendix 1 Table 10.

Lead Objects

7.3.17. A total of three lead objects was recovered, all from topsoil. They include an off-cut (Object 318), a roughly rectangular lump (Object 382) and a pot mend (Object 375). All the lead is undated, though it is possible that the pot mend could be of Romano-British date.

Slag

7.3.18. A total of 37 pieces (1166g) of slag was recovered in small quantities from a range of Phase 5 and 6 features across the site. Several of the fragments were light, and very vesicular. No diagnostic fragments were noted.

Worked Flint By Julian Richards

7.3.19. A total of 296 pieces of worked flint was recovered and are summarised in Appendix 1, Table 11. The flint is mostly residual within later (Romano British) contexts. The largest group within this site subdivision is from context 30, 27 pieces of fresh but patinated complete and broken flakes. This suggests that this feature may be of Neolithic or Bronze Age prehistoric origin.

7.3.20. Identified tools are as follows:

Context	*Description*
1	Neatly retouched end scraper
13	Scraper/notch on large flake
180	Side/end scraper on long flake
318	Large flake knife, backing retouch
395	Small bifacially retouched flake knife
618	End scraper

Worked Stone

7.3.21. The worked stone consists of 219 (168049g) pieces. The majority of the stone was recovered from Phase 5 contexts (160 fragments, 134408g), and most of the stone objects were recovered contexts associated with elements of the kilns/grain drying ovens. The remaining stone was recovered from Phase 6 contexts.

Quern Stones

7.3.22. The majority of the fragments derive from greensand stone rotary querns, of which many appear to be burnt and many near complete examples are present. Surfaces are pecked and tooling marks are visible on many of the fragments. There are hoppers present, including oval and rectangular and some are offset. The majority of the rotary querns are associated with Phase 5 kilns/grain drying ovens, and in lesser amounts within Phase 6 features including pits and ditches.

7.3.23. The potential source for much of the greensand stone is possibly the Lodsworth quarries in Sussex. Greensand stone outcrops in Southern England forming an arch around the chalk downland of Wessex to the Weald of Sussex (Peacock, 1987). This quarry, located on one of these outcrops, was supplying quern stones from the Iron Age through to the medieval period and stone was transported great distances.

7.3.24. A single fragment of Niedermendig lava quern (Object 505) was recovered from the fire pit of structure 735 (fill 789), this fragment is very friable and in poor condition and has probably been burnt.

7.3.25. The most unusual stone object is a large incomplete circular fragment of green sandstone, approx 50mm thick with two iron loops inserted into its surface and held in place with lead (Object 240, context 453). The central perforation is square and there is a circular groove around the centre of this perforation. The object was possibly placed within the kiln as a "closure deposit".

7.3.26. The object, originally thought to be a quern, was recovered from kiln 430 and is thought to derive from some sort of mechanism. A similar stone object, interpreted as a quern which had nails it is upper surface was recovered during excavations at Durrington Walls (Wainwright, 1970). Wainwright suggests that the presence of the nails on the grinding face suggests that the grinding surface was "covered with a fine material".

Grinding Stones

7.3.27. Many thin, often rectangular fragments of fine grained sandstone, were also present. Many of these fragments showed signs of excessive ware in the centre area and were used as grinding stones. One fragment of fine grained sandstone from structure 735 (fill 737) has three deep groves on one of its surfaces, more indicative of a whetstone used for sharpening a blade. A piece of fine grained sandstone with worn surfaces has a perforation and iron staining on its surface. This object was recovered from structure 144 (fill 442). The use of these grinding stones is limited to Phase 5 contexts; and is associated mainly to the kiln/grain drying ovens. They appear to have fallen from use by Phase 6 and there are no grinding stones present in these contexts.

Tile

7.3.28. Other stone present included many flat fragments of Purbeck limestone which was used as tiles. Though perforations are present, these are rare. Several large, almost complete tiles were recovered, the most complete example recovered from structure 16/194 (fill 209). The large tile is in four fragments though surviving dimensions suggest the tile measured approximately 500mm in length, 200mm in width and are c.25mm thick. Other contexts also contained large tile of similar

proportions including structure 578 (fill 581), structure 723 (fill 789), structure 458 (fill 534, Object number 270), One large flat tile from structure 444 (fill 603) has a single perforation. Many tiles were used within kilns/grain drying ovens.

Chalk blocks

7.3.29. A total of seven chalk blocks were also recovered. The blocks were recovered from structures 679, pit 485 (fill 512), structure 578 (fill 581) and pit 113 (fill 114). These chalk blocks are structural and occurred in Phase 5 kiln/grain dryers.

Glass

7.3.30. Two fragments (17g) of pale blue thick glass vessel glass were recovered from Phase 5 features; pit 366 and structure 728. Neither fragment is diagnostic. The fragment from pit 366 has opaque surfaces.

Fired Clay

7.3.31. A total of 22 fragments (244g) of fired clay was recovered, and generally this consists of what is possibly abraded ceramic building material where no surfaces survive and several darker fragments with large chalk inclusions which may be fragments of mortar which have been subjected to heat. No impressions were noted, and overall all the fragments were small and undiagnostic

Ceramic Building Material

7.3.32. A total of 1154 fragments (201kg 415g) of ceramic building material was recovered. The ceramic building material was briefly scanned to identify the forms and fabrics present in the assemblage (Appendix 1, Table 13). Ceramic building material was broadly categorised using Brodribb's (1989) classification of Roman building materials.

7.3.33. Brick, brick/tile and possibly the tile category can all be described as *pilae* by Brodribb, however an attempt has been made to divide this group. Brick was categorised as being over 30mm in thickness and the brick/tile category was identified as being less than 30mm, but more than 25mm in thickness. Tile was categorised as being less than 25mm. Other fragments were identified on the basis of diagnostic features, such as the presence of flanges on *tegula*, combing on box flue tile and nail holes on roof curved fragments for *imbrex*.

7.3.34. The majority of the ceramic building material consists of 660 (16318g) of undiagnostic fragments that are too small for any positive identification to be made. Of recognised, diagnostic material, the largest proportion comprises *tegula* (roof tile) of which a total of 234 fragments (82919g) was recovered. Many of these (183 fragments, 75052g) have circular signatures, a common feature on *tegula*. A single tile also had finger impressions on its surface.

7.3.35. Other recognised forms include brick (171 fragments, 88802g) which was identified on the basis of surviving dimensions, *imbrex* which covered the flange of the tegula to ensure the roof was watertight (12 fragments, 4108g) and combed fragments from box flue tile; used in hypocaust (12 fragments, 1726g). A possible single fragment (34g) of *tessera* (small tile used for mosaics) was recovered from pit 2 (fill 23)

7.3.36. Fabrics were briefly examined and included fine sandy fabrics with few or no inclusions and hard sandy fabrics.

7.3.37. Overall, the ceramic building material was recovered predominately from Phase 5 features, with a small number of pits from Phase 6 containing material. Overall, 88% of ceramic building material by weight was recovered from elements of kilns/ovens, such as flues, fire pits or walls. In all 32.5% of the entire assemblage of ceramic building material derived from one kiln/oven; Kiln/oven 430, and together with kilns/ovens 194 and 663, they accounted for 62.2% of the entire assemblage.

7.3.38. The remaining ceramic building material was recovered from pits (5.1%), ditches (3.7%), unknown features (2.8%) and less than 1% was recovered from Grave 42 and is likely to be residual.

Pottery By Mark Corney

7.3.39. The excavation recovered 4872 sherds of pottery totalling 82182 grammes in weight. The majority of the assemblage is of Romano-British date with a small amount of prehistoric material and is mainly derived from feature fills (Appendix 1, Table 12). The pottery has been scanned by context and broad details of fabric types noted using, where applicable, the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), supplemented by reference to forms and

fabrics described by Tyers (1996) and other specialist studies. Quantification is by sherd count and weight for each context.

Prehistoric Pottery

7.3.40. Twelve sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 21gm were noted from feature fills. Further sherds were present in the general clearance layers mixed with Romano-British material. All sherds are small, abraded and generally poorly preserved. The few diagnostic features noted and the fabrics suggest a middle to late Iron Age date range.

Roman

7.3.41. The assemblage of Roman-British pottery is predominantly of later Roman date, c250-400+AD. It is dominated by coarse wares with fine wares and continental imports forming a small percentage of most stratified groups.

Early Roman

7.3.42. Feature 559, a pit, produced an assemblage of 46 sherds dating to the period c75-120AD and Feature 20, a pit, produced material dating to the late second to early third century AD. These are the only groups identified of earlier Romano-British date although material of this period is also present as residual deposits in later Roman contexts. The ceramic evidence suggests that earlier Romano-British activity within the excavated area was minimal.

Later Roman

7.3.43. The majority of the material recovered is of later Romano-British date, between c250 – 400+ AD, and includes a number of important groups.

7.3.44. Kiln and industrial structures 113,127, 144, 148, 194, 446, 728 and 746 all produced large, deeply stratified sequences that will allow a detailed analysis of the late Roman stratigraphy and chronology. Of especial importance are a number of deposits within these structures that contain diagnostic material indicative of the latest Romano-British ceramic types post dating cAD350/60 (see Table 1). These include both coarse and fine wares, the latter largely comprising Oxford and New Forest products, and a distinctive hand and wheel-made grog tempered fabric used for jars and bowls that may be of later 4th century or early 5th century date.

Human Bone by Kate Brayne

7.3.45. This report comprises an assessment of potential for analysis of the human bone in line with the requirements of MAP 2 (English Heritage, 1991), and following the recommendations of English Heritage's publication "Human Bones From Archaeological Sites".

7.3.46. The purpose of the assessment is to evaluate the potential of the human bone assemblage to contribute to archaeological knowledge, and to identify further actions and study necessary.

The Nature of the Assemblage

7.3.47. The assemblage consisted of two articulated skeletons. In addition, infant bones were recovered from four features, which for the purposes of this report have also been treated as individual skeletons. There is also a small amount of disarticulated adult bone.

Methodology

7.3.48. For each identified skeleton, the bagged bones were laid out and subjected to a brief inspection.

Assessment Criteria

• Completeness	This was expressed as a percentage, with 100% being a fully complete skeleton.
• Preservation	This assessed the level of chemical and physical degradation of bone quality. The degree of preservation was expressed as excellent, good, moderate or poor.
• Sex	This assessed whether determination of sex of the individual was immediately apparent, or would be possible with further analysis.
• Age	This assessed whether it would be possible to assess the age of the individual with further analysis
• Stature	This was expressed as a positive or negative, depending on whether sufficient bones were present from which stature could be estimated, following further analysis.
Evidence for pathology	This was expressed as a likelihood that pathological lesions could be identified if present, in the course of further analysis.
Potential	This was expressed as a star rating, as follows: 0 No further potential for providing further information except an inventory of bones present. * Limited potential for providing further information. Possibility of providing age category, and limited pathological information based on very poor levels of completeness and/or preservation. ** Moderate potential for providing further information. Possibility of providing sex, age category and limited pathological information, based on poor levels of completeness and/or preservation. *** Good potential for providing further information. Possibility of providing sex, age band, stature, and pathological information, based on moderate levels of completeness and preservation. **** Very good potential for providing further information. Possibility of providing sex, age band, stature, and pathological information, based

on good levels of completeness and preservation.

***** Excellent potential for providing further information. Possibility of providing sex, age band, stature, and pathological information, based on excellent levels of completeness and preservation.

Inventory of Skeletons

Skeleton No. 50	Adult	***Skeleton No. 57***	Adult
Completeness:	75%	Completeness:	75%
Preservation:	Good	Preservation:	Good
Sex:	Yes	Sex:	Yes
Age:	Yes	Age:	Yes
Stature:	No	Stature:	Yes
Pathology:	Possible	Pathology:	Possible
Potential:	****	Potential:	****
Skeleton No. 101	Infant	***Skeleton No. 237***	Infant
Completeness:	70%	Completeness:	10%
Preservation:	Good	Preservation:	Good
Sex:	No	Sex:	No
Age:	Yes	Age:	?
Stature:	No	Stature:	No
Pathology:	Possible	Pathology:	Possible
Potential:	****	Potential:	*
Skeleton No. 676	Infant	***Skeleton No. 721***	Infant
Completeness:	15%	Completeness:	5%
Preservation:	Good	Preservation:	Moderate
Sex:	No	Sex:	No
Age:	Yes	Age:	No
Stature:	No	Stature:	No
Pathology:	Possible	Pathology:	Possible
Potential:	**	Potential:	*

Disarticulated Bone

7.3.49. Two adult metacarpals were recovered from context 363, which was a pit fill, and four skull vault fragments were recovered from context 761, which was a ditch fill. These bones may represent two more inhumed individuals from this site. In addition, a small collection of disarticulated human bone was recovered from context 41, which is a fill of grave 40. However, it is not clear that all these bones were associated with skeleton 57 as they were very poorly preserved, in marked contrast to the articulated bones which were recovered.

7.4. Finds Summary from AC1153 Area C

Worked Flint By Julian Richards

7.4.1. A total of 544 pieces of worked flint was recovered and is summarised in Appendix 1, Table 18. The majority was recovered from phased Bronze Age contexts including ditch fills. Episodes of primary core reduction (knapping), evidenced by

large and almost wholly cortical flakes, can be identified and there would appear to be the potential for refitting material within some context groups.

7.4.2. *Identified tools:*

Context	Description
106	End scraper on partly cortical flake with blunting retouch on both sides to create 'handle'
106	Large transverse arrowhead? Trapezoidal shape with steep blunting retouch on 2 sides.
109	Fabricator?. Steep retouch on both side of long flake
113	Knife, on flake. Partly naturally backed, partly backing retouch
113	End scraper on long flake
113	Side/end scraper on non-cortical flake
118	Knife, backing retouch along one side of partly cortical flake
126	End scraper. Extensive, neat invasive retouch on non-cortical flake
134	Side scraper, coarse retouch on thick partly cortical flake
134	Side/end scraper. Neat retouch on partly cortical flake
151	End scraper, neat shallow/invasive retouch
156	Neatly retouched side scraper
156	End scraper, extensive neat retouch on thick partly cortical flake
157	Naturally backed knife on broken blade.

Worked Stone

7.4.3. A single fragment of worked stone was recovered from context 106.

Fired Clay

7.4.4. A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from context 110 and is too small to be diagnostic.

Prehistoric Pottery by Frances Raymond

7.4.5. The small assemblage of prehistoric pottery (88 sherds, weighing 879g.) includes diagnostic sherds dating between the Late Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age (Appendix 1, Table 19). Much of this material is derived from the tertiary silts of the ring ditch and is no longer in situ. Not surprisingly the pottery is very fragmented and its principal contribution is to provide a chronology for the site.

The Ring Ditch Assemblage

7.4.6. The only fragment of confirmed Late Neolithic date is a residual sherd from the shoulder of a Peterborough Ware bowl of indeterminate sub-style. This is from the

tertiary silts (Slot 6, Context 117) and is decorated on the exterior (above and below the shoulder) and interior (above the shoulder) with a short line herringbone motif. The impressions are far from crisp so that the type of implement used to produce them is unclear. Eight other plain wall sherds from equivalent stratigraphic horizons (Slot 1, Context 120; Slot 2, Context 134; Slot 3, Contexts 142 and 174) are in various wares comparable to those used for Early to Middle Neolithic ceramics and Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware. If these are of Neolithic date, then like the Peterborough Ware sherd, they must relate to a phase of pre-barrow activity. The dates for Peterborough Ware suggest that it went out of circulation around 2500 BC (cf. Gibson and Kinnes 1997), while the Early Bronze Age pottery from the site belongs to types introduced some 500 years later. Indeed the attribution of the plain wall sherds is very uncertain and as similar fabrics were being produced locally during the Early Bronze Age it is equally possible that they are of this date.

7.4.7. The principal phase of activity at the ring ditch signalled by the pottery certainly appears to have begun during this period. A small group of diagnostic Early Bronze Age sherds from the tertiary silts in Slot 8 (Contexts 112 and 145) include fragments from at least two large vessels, probably collared urns or enlarged food vessel urns. One is decorated with a row of short twisted cord impressions and both are in medium grade to coarse grog tempered fabrics typical of these forms. The large urn fragments are associated with a rim likely to be derived from a small accessory vessel. Wall sherds in similar grog tempered wares from Slot 6 (Context 117) are almost certainly of contemporary origin. Other wall fragments, including one from the primary silts in Slot 4 (Context 161), are made from fabrics first produced in the area during the Early Bronze Age with a history of use potentially extending into the Middle Bronze Age.

7.4.8. Pottery of this later period is predominant within the tertiary silts, comprising 66% of the ring ditch assemblage (by count, 52 sherds). Although it is not possible to reconstruct urn profiles there is limited evidence for the character of the vessels, which are mostly made from typically Middle Bronze Age fabrics tempered with common to abundant quantities of crushed burnt flint in various grades. The material includes a group of sherds from Slot 3 (Context 142) derived from an urn with a flattened and internally expanded rim, decorated with a fingertip row on its upper walls or around the girth. As is so often the case with pottery of this period,

one of the sherds has a mending hole providing evidence of past repair. Fragments from another vessel in a shelly fabric from Slot 4 (Context 156) include two decorated in a similar manner with a fingertip row. The material from the tertiary silts additionally includes two sherds from Slot 3 (Contexts 142 and 151) in contrasting fine flinty wares with burnished exteriors, which are almost certainly derived from globular urns. The presence of several other vessels is indicated by distinctive fabrics although there is little evidence for their character as they are represented by base and wall sherds.

Pottery from the Linear Features

7.4.9. The only diagnostic sherd from Linear 111 is an expanded and flattened rim of a type used on Early Bronze Age barrel urns and on various Middle Bronze Age vessels. The other two fragments of pottery from the feature are of uncertain phasing. One is in a fabric reminiscent of wares used for beakers and food vessels, while the other might be of contemporary origin but could equally have been produced during the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

7.4.10. The two sherds from Linear 170 are similarly difficult to date. Both are made from a flint tempered fabric that could have been produced at any time during the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Cremated Human Bone by Kate Brayne

7.4.11. The processed bone was weighed, and the bone was subjected to a brief inspection. The potential for further analysis was then assessed following the relevant criteria set out below.

Assessment criteria for the human cremated bone

Weight of 4mm fraction	Most of the identifiable bone fragments will be contained within the fraction retained in the 4mm sieve. The greater the weight of bone within this fraction, the greater the likelihood that osteological and palaeopathological data will be available from this cremation burial
Weight of 2mm fraction	It is only rarely that identifiable bone fragments are retrieved from the 2mm fraction. However, the weight of this fraction gives an impression of the quantity of cremated material available for analysis
Preservation	This assessed the level of chemical and physical degradation of bone quality. The degree of preservation was expressed as excellent, good, moderate or poor.
Sex	This assessed whether determination of sex of the individual would be possible with further analysis.
Age	This assessed whether it would be possible to assess the age of the individual with further analysis
Evidence for pathology	This was expressed as a likelihood that pathological lesions could be identified if present, in the course of further analysis.
Potential	This was expressed as a star rating, as follows: 0 No further potential for providing further information except the weight of

cremated bone present.

* Limited potential for providing further information, based on very poor levels of completeness and/or preservation. Weight of cremated bone, and an indication of pyre temperature will be recorded.

** Moderate potential for providing further information, based on poor levels of completeness and/or preservation. Age category (baby, child or adult), some inventory of bones present (in order to potentially identify if bones have preferentially been selected for burial) and an indication of pyre temperature will be recorded. It may also be possible to identify if animal bones are present.

*** Good potential for providing further information based on moderate levels of completeness and preservation. The sex, age category, pathological information, an inventory of bones present, an indication of pyre temperature and presence of animal bones will be recorded.

*** * Very good potential for providing further information based on good levels of completeness and preservation. The sex, age category, pathological information, inventory, pyre temperature, presence of animal bones and presence of additional individuals will be recorded.

*** ** Excellent potential for providing further information based on excellent levels of completeness and preservation. The sex, age category, pathological information, inventory, pyre temperature, presence of animal bones and presence of additional individuals will be recorded.

Inventory of cremation burial:

Cremation No. 104	Child
Weight of 4mm faction:	510g
Weight of 2mm faction:	11g
Preservation:	Very Good
Sex:	No
Age:	Yes
Pathology:	Possible
Potential:	*****

7.5. Finds Summary from AC1154 Area D

Worked Flint by Julian Richards

7.5.1. A total of 195 pieces of worked flint (Appendix 1, Table 22), the majority from phased Bronze Age contexts including ring ditch fills. Episodes of primary core reduction, evidenced by large and almost wholly cortical flakes, can be identified and there would appear to be the potential for refitting material within some context groups. Episodes of knapping are not evenly distributed around the perimeter of the ring ditch and it is evident that knapping is, in many cases not a primary activity as the bulk of the material occurs in secondary and tertiary ditch fills.

7.5.2. *Identified tools:*

Context	Description
1	Neatly retouched end scraper
17	Serrated blade
25	Small end scraper. Neat fine retouch
35	End scraper. Neat retouch on non cortical flake
40	Broken end scraper

40 Side/end scraper on partly cortical flake
40 Crescent shaped scraper. Fine extensive retouch
40 Serrated blade
40 End scraper. Abrupt retouch on thick dipping flake
44 End scraper. Abrupt retouch

Worked Stone

7.5.3. A small worked chalk cube measuring 26mmx36mmx20mm was recovered from the tertiary fill of slot 3 (context 30) and is of Bronze Age date.

Prehistoric Pottery by Frances Raymond

7.5.4. A small group composed of 87 sherds of prehistoric pottery (weighing 427g.) dates between the Late Neolithic and the Iron Age (Appendix 1, Table 23). Most of the sherds are no longer in situ being from the tertiary silts of the ring ditch. Their principal contribution is to provide a chronology for activity associated with the monument. The earliest pottery from the tree bole within the ring ditch includes a decorated wall fragment from Peterborough Ware of indeterminate sub-style, which can be dated broadly to the period between 3400 and 2500 BC (cf. Gibson and Kinnes 1997). Sherds from this vessel are associated with wall fragments in fresh condition from a second vessel in a coarse flint and grog tempered fabric, recalling one used relatively locally for one of the Peterborough vessels from Kimpton (Ellison and Smith 1981, Figure 3, A6).

7.5.5. The few beaker sherds from the tertiary silts of the ring ditch represent a successive phase of activity between 2500 and 1700 BC (cf. Kinnes et. al. 1991). The two rims provide little indication of vessel profile other than to indicate that the beakers are likely to have been open ‘S’ profiled vessels of Case’s Style 2, while the narrow banded decoration on the fragment from Context 16 is typical of Regional Group D which encompasses Wessex (Case 1993). The other grog tempered sherds from the ring ditch are more characteristic of the food urn series, but are difficult to date given the limited stylistic evidence. All that can be said is that the few biconical urn fragments would have been deposited during the Early Bronze Age between 2000/1800 BC and 1450 BC.

7.5.6. Approximately half of the sherds are in various densely flint tempered fabrics most typical of the Middle Bronze Age. Again there is very little evidence for vessel form, although it is clear that the repertoire includes both large urns and miniature

'accessory' vessels, while the occurrence of burnished sherds in fine flint tempered fabrics points to the presence of globular urns. It is possible that some of the fragments with lesser amounts of flint tempering listed as 'indeterminate prehistoric' may be of Early Bronze Age date, since they compare with the fabrics used locally during this period Age just to the west of Andover at Kimpton (Dacre and Ellison 1981), but this is by no means certain.

Human Bone by Kate Brayne

7.5.7. The methodology and assessment criteria are the same as those used for the assessment of the cremation from Area C – AC1153.

Inventory of Cremated Bone

AC1154	
Cremation No. 78	Child
Weight of 4mm faction:	0g
Weight of 2mm faction:	11g
Preservation:	Poor
Sex:	No
Age:	Yes
Pathology:	No
Potential:	***

7.6. Finds Summary From Area E

Worked Flint by Julian Richards

7.6.1. A total of 254 pieces of worked flint was recovered (Appendix 5, Table 26). A high proportion of this material appears to be from ploughsoil contexts (battered and stained).

7.6.2. *Identified tools:*

Context	Description
600	Neatly retouched end scraper
2507	Neatly retouched side/end scraper
2508	Neatly retouched end scraper on long flake
2508	Neatly retouched end scraper – broken
4700	Bifacially worked patinated flake tool (like large crude Barbed and tanged arrowhead)
6700	End scraper on large plough battered patinated flake

Prehistoric Pottery by Francis Raymond

7.6.3. A total of 198 sherds (weighing 1139g.) was recovered from seven of the pits (Appendix 5, Tables 27 and Table 28). The earliest and most significant are a

group of ‘domestic’ beaker and contemporary pottery fragments of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, broadly spanning the period between c. 2500 and 1700 BC (Kinnes et. al 1991). The assemblage is composed of 171 sherds (weighing 1017g.) and is derived from five pits (AC 1138, Cuts 2504 and 2506/2509; and AC 1155, Cuts 109, 113 and 124).

7.6.4. Two of these features each produced sherds from single vessels (AC 1138, Cut 2504; and AC 1155 Cut 113). Those from Cut 2504 include refitting fragments from approximately 30% of the base and lower walls of a beaker. These are broken so low down that there is no evidence for style or decoration. The vessel from Cut 113 is represented mainly by wall sherds with only one base/lower wall fragment so that the evidence for form is very limited. The lower profile, wall thickness and fabric are equally consistent with that of a ‘giant’ beaker or an enlarged food vessel urn. Most of the wall sherds are decorated with an apparently random pattern of whipped cord maggot impressions, which appear to have occupied a broad zone that did not include the lower walls close to the base. Impressions of this type are very unusual on beakers and this might be taken to suggest that the vessel is more likely to have been an enlarged food vessel urn. However, in this instance whipped cord maggots also occur on thin walled sherds with typical beaker characteristics from two of the other pits (AC 1138, Cut 2509; and AC 1155, Cut 109). Intriguingly these two pits additionally incorporate fragments, which are almost certainly derived from the vessel deposited in Cut 113. Not only does this indicate that the three features were in use at the same time, but it also provides evidence for contemporary differences in depositional practice.

7.6.5. This is demonstrated by the contrasting character of the beaker pottery from AC 1138, Cuts 2506/2509 and AC 1155, Cuts 109 and 124, which incorporate fragments from two or more vessels. The limited evidence for form suggests that these have open ‘S’ profiles and include beakers decorated with narrow banded motifs, both typical characteristics of Case’s Style 2 beakers and of Regional Group D which encompasses Wessex (Case 1993). The largest group from Cut 109 provides significant evidence for the varied character of vessels in contemporary use. It is not possible to provide an accurate estimate of the number at this stage, but the initial appraisal would suggest the presence of fragments from at least seven beakers. These include four carrying rectangular comb

impressed motifs: two with bands of horizontal lines and lattice pattern infilling; one with horizontal lines bordering a narrow zone infilled with running chevrons; and another also with horizontal comb impressed lines, but flanking a row of vertically set whipped cord maggots. Three other beakers have designs produced by contrasting techniques: one with broad zoned or all over non-plastic fingernail impressions; one with broad zoned or all over whipped cord maggots; and one with horizontal incised lines. The assemblage additionally includes a small sherd that is either part of a handle attachment or is a fragment from the foot of a polypod bowl; as well as sherds from the large vessel in Cut 113.

7.6.6. Cuts 2506 produced a smaller group of sherds from two or three beakers with narrow banded motifs composed of rectangular toothed comb impressions. Fragments from one of these vessels with a lattice pattern infilling had been re-deposited in the re-cut of the pit (Cut 2509). These were associated with sherds from up to four other beakers including one abraded piece decorated with whipped cord maggots that might be from the same beaker as in Cut 109. Fragments likely to be derived from the similarly decorated vessel deposited in Cut 113 are additionally present.

7.6.7. The few sherds from Cut 124 (three beaker fragments, weighing 4g.) are from at least two vessels. One of these carries the same lattice pattern infilling as the beakers from Cuts 109 and 2506/2509.

7.6.8. The rest of the prehistoric pottery from the site, including sherds from Cuts 119 and 122, belongs to a contrasting ceramic tradition (27 sherds, weighing 122g.). The few sherds from Cut 119 are derived from two vessels made from fabrics tempered with common to very common medium-grade flint. The single sherd from Cut 122 is in a comparable ware. Fabrics of this type are predominant in Middle Bronze Age assemblages and continued to be used during the Late Bronze Age. This provides the 'best fit' and most likely date range for the pottery, but it cannot be confirmed with absolute confidence since the only featured sherd is a small rounded rim top from Cut 120, which is not chronologically diagnostic.

7.7. Finds Summary from Watching Brief - HRWCPM

7.7.1. A small quantity of finds was recovered from the upper fills of a well which was not fully excavated. The finds are summarised in Appendix 1, Table 31.

Iron

7.7.2. An iron nail was recovered from fill 1016, and is dated as Romano British on its association with other finds.

Slag

7.7.3. A total of seven small fragments of slag, dated as Romano-British was recovered from fill 1035.

Flint

7.7.4. A single flint (6g) was recovered and is a waste flake.

Ceramic Building Material

7.7.5. A total of 15 fragments (3035g) of ceramic building material was recovered and is of Romano British date and includes fragments of box flue tile and tegula.

Roman Pottery

7.7.6. A total of 116 sherds (1465g) of Romano-British pottery was recovered during the watching brief and all this material is broadly comparable with pottery of the same date recovered during the excavations in Area B. No detailed analysis has been undertaken of this material.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARIES

8.1. ANIMAL BONE BY Lorrain Higbee

Quantity and provenance

8.1.1. A total of 6,420 fragments (or c.88.8kg; see Table 6 below) of animal bone was recovered from the site during the normal course of hand excavation and from sieved soil samples. The sieved fraction is relatively minor.

Area	Weight (g)	% Total weight
A	11,010	12.4
B	74,219	83.6
C	994	1.2
D	1,200	1.3
WB	1,400	1.5
Total	**88,823**	**100**

Table 6 Animal bone by weight from each area

8.1.2. The site consists of four excavation areas (A-D) and the animal bone assemblages from each of these areas relate to separate periods of occupation and activity. Most of the Area A assemblage is medieval in date, that from Area B is mostly late Romano-British (phase 5 - AD240-400 and phase 6 - AD350-400+), while the assemblages from Areas C and D are Bronze Age. Additional material collected during a separate watching brief at the site is from a Romano-British well.

Methods

8.1.3. This report follows general guidelines for the assessment of environmental remains outlined by English Heritage (2002). The assemblage was rapidly scanned and the following information quantified by context into a MS Excel spreadsheet:

1. The number of:

- countable bones per species (after Davis 1992),
- non-countable and unidentifiable fragments by size and general taxonomic category,
- bones from which fusion data can be obtained,
- mandibles/loose teeth, from which eruption/wear data can be obtained,
- bones that can be measured to obtain information about the size and conformation of species,
- bones that can provide sex information (e.g. canine teeth, horn cores and pelvis),
- gnawed, burnt and butchered bones,

- mandibles that can be used to establish the prevalence of non-metric traits,
- bones displaying pathological changes.

2. The preservation condition of bone groups from individual contexts (e.g. good, fair, poor or mixed).

3. Notes on the general character of bone groups (e.g. concentrations of particular elements or types of waste).

8.2. Animal bone from AC1150 Area A (Appendix 1, Table 5)

8.2.1. A total of 1,274 fragments of animal bone was recovered from AC1150 Area A. The preservation condition of the assemblage is generally good to fair however, a few contexts include bones in different states of preservation and this suggests the presence of residual material. The incidence of gnaw marks is relatively low at 3.5% therefore the assemblage does not appear to have been significantly biased by scavengers. Burnt or calcined bone fragments are fairly common (9% of the total) and most are from pits and post-pits, especially [290] and F450.

8.2.2. Approximately 93% of the assemblage is from medieval features, mostly ditches and pits. Only 14% of fragments are identifiable to species and element. Most of the identified fragments belong to livestock species, in particular sheep/goat, although the number of horse and deer bones is also relatively high given the overall small size of the assemblage. Some of the horse bones are from juvenile animals and this suggests that breeding/rearing took place on site. Both red and roe deer remains have been identified from cranial (e.g. antler) and post-cranial elements. Deer hunting was, and still is an elite leisure pursuit, however the lower classes that assisted in hunts were gifted certain parts of the carcass according to their role (Sykes 2007, 149) and the body parts represented in the assemblage from East Anton indicate a low status residence (e.g. forester or parker).

8.2.3. A small amount of bone was recovered from pit/shaft [319], which pre-dates the medieval activity; identified fragments include a calf femur and a number of frog bones.

8.2.4. SF. 48 from medieval deposit (431) is the partial remains of a sheep/goat.

8.3. Animal Bone from AC1137 Area B (Appendix 1 Tables 14 and 15)

8.3.1. A total of 4,596 fragments of animal bone was recovered from this area of the site. Bone preservation is generally good to fair and judging by the number of

articulating bones groups (or ABGs) it would seem that a large proportion of the animal bone assemblage was deliberately deposited and rapidly buried. This is supported by the low incidence (c.2%) of gnaw marks.

8.3.2. A large proportion (c.94%) of the assemblage is from late Romano-British contexts (phases 5 and 6), mostly ditches, pits and oven/kiln structures. Approximately 23% of fragments from these two phases are identifiable to species and element, and most (c.36% NISP) belong to livestock species. Sheep is the most common species overall and this pattern is fairly typical for native rural settlements (see King 1978, 1984, 1999). Other identified species include horse, dog, cat, deer (all shed antler fragments), birds (domestic fowl, corvids and passerines) and amphibians (common frog). The number of horse bones is reasonably high at c.13% NISP (the same percentage as cattle) and several bones are from juvenile animals, which suggest that horses were being bred and reared on the site.

8.3.3. A number of ABGs have been identified from the late Roman-British assemblage; most were recognised during excavation and given a small find number, while others were pick out during the rapid scan for this assessment (Table 4). ABGs are generally defined as animal burials, skulls (including mandibles) and articulating legs (Grant 1984, 533). All of these ABG types are present in the assemblage from area B and most occur as 'closure deposits' in the tops of pits and oven/kiln structures, only one is from a ditch fill. In total 11 features contain one or more ABG.

8.3.4. Horse skulls and articulating limbs are common components in the ABGs from AC1137 Area B, for example, oven/kiln F728 includes a horse skull and two articulating limbs, one from the forequarter and one from the hindquarter. Cattle and dog skulls are another strong feature and are occasional present in the same context or associated with horse skulls, for example pit [12], which includes three horse skulls, two poleaxed cattle skulls and a charred dog skull. Burials of complete animals are comparatively rare amongst the ABGs, however two dog skeletons were recorded. Pit [111] contained the near complete skeleton of a puppy, while oven/kiln F663 contained the partial remains of an adult dog. The ABG from pit [670] is the only example that includes a pig skull and lamb bones in association with a dog skull. It is also worth mentioning that human neonates (see Brayne this report) have also been identified from the assemblage although none are associated with animal ABGs.

8.3.5. ABGs are not uncommon from sites of this period, they have been recorded from 77 Romano-British sites in Southern England, and most are from pits, ditches and wells or shafts (Morris 2008). Dog ABGs are particularly common during this period but at rural sites most AGBs tend to involve sheep, which is unsurprising given the prevalence of this species at most rural settlements. What is surprising about the ABGs from East Anton however is that sheep rarely feature in the ABGs despite their overall dominance in the assemblage. Indeed horses, and to a lesser degree dogs and cattle, appear to have been favoured for deliberate placement as 'closure deposits'.

8.4. Animal Bone from AC1153 Area C (Appendix 1, Table 20)

8.4.1. A total of 255 fragments of animal bone was recovered from a Bronze Age ring ditch in area C of the site. Bone preservation is on the whole very poor and this has significantly limited the identification of fragments. Cattle bones are common amongst the small number (*c.*5% of the total) of identified fragments. Other species include sheep/goat, pig and red deer.

8.4.2. SF. 2 from ditch segment [153] includes a number of cattle sized rib fragments.

8.5. Animal Bone from AC1154 Area D (Appendix 1, Table 24)

8.5.1. A total of 242 fragments was recovered from a Bronze Age ring ditch and two prehistoric linear features. Bone preservation is on the whole very poor and this has significantly limited the identification of fragments. Only five elements from the ring ditch and one from linear [22] can be identified to species and element. Cattle, horse and dog were all identified.

8.6. Watching Brief HRWCPM

8.6.1. Only 53 fragments of bone were recovered from the watching brief and most (66%) are from a Romano-British well [1015]. The assemblage includes a small number of cattle, horse and dog bones. The animal bone is summarised in Appendix 1 Tables 32 and 33.

8.7. CHARRED PLANTS, CHARCOAL, MARINE SHELL AND LAND SNAILS By Mike Allen

8.7.1. This assessment includes the charred plant and charcoal assessments from six sites (five areas) comprising 129 samples, the marine mollusc assessment from 2 sites (72 contexts) and rapid assessment of land snails from samples from 3 sites (see below).

Site	***Samples accessed***		
	Charred and charcoal	***Marine shell***	***snails***
Area A; AC 1150	34	✓	✓
Area B; AC 1137	60	✓	
Area C; AC 1153	8		✓
Area D; AC 1154	15		✓
Area E; AC 1138	8		
Area E; AC 1155	4		
Total	129		

Table 7 Palaeo-environmental assessments from East Anton

Methodology

8.7.2. The flots and residues were supplied for assessment from samples processed by standard washover flotation methods. Flots were variably retained on 300μm and 500μm mesh sieves, and residues on a minimum of 500μm to 1mm, with coarser residues variably fractionated to >1mm, >2mm, >4mm, >6mm. All coarse residues >5.6mm />6mm were fully sorted for ecofacts (mainly large charcoal fragments and marine shell). The 4mm fraction is not normally sorted, but these contained both a significant finer fractions (i.e. <4mm), and a number of residues from some sites clearly contained a large numbers of cereal grains, over 100 grains in some samples (e.g. Area B, AC 1137), and charcoal including twiggy fragments, roundwoood material and thorns. Residues from other sites (e.g. AC 1150) were very ‘clean’. Consequently all residues fractions labelled 4mm or >4mm were fully sorted under an illuminated magnifying glass to recover ecofacts. Charred plant remains (cereal grains, hazel nutshell fragments and fruit seeds), charcoal fragments, and marine shell as well as snails were recovered from these residues. It would be normal for the majority if these charred plant remains had floated and been recovered in the flots, but there are clearly some differences between sites, or between processing methods, operators, or sample batches.

Aims and Requirements

8.7.3. The aims of assessment were to determine the presence, quantity, quality and diversity of palaeo-environmental remains, and in particular charred plant and charcoal, to aid in the understanding and interpretation of features, activity and economy of the sites sampled. In particular this is concentrated upon examining domestic vs industrial functions (in features and sites), and of the nature if the 'industrial' activity. This aids in indicating the nature and significance of the information and of the sites in their regional setting. Full proposals for analysis are suggested.

Palaeo-environmental Assessment Methods

Charred Plant and Charcoal Methods

8.7.4. The residues were scanned under ×10 - ×30 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred plant remains (cereal caryopses, chaff, weeds seeds, nut shell and fruit seeds) recorded and quasi-quantified; while the presence of charcoal >4mm from both the flots and residues was crudely quantified, or if very large quantities were recorded volumetrically (ml).

8.7.5. Where cessy material was present, the portions of the fine residues were rapidly scanned for mineralised remains

Marine Mollusc Assessment methods

8.7.6. Marine shells were recovered by hand excavations, with a few valves and fragments recovered from the coarse residues of sample processing. Shells were rapidly examined and crudely identified (to taxa) and crudely quantified to provide an indication of numbers and species composition. An estimation of the presence of measureable valves was also made. All identifications and quantifications are for assessment purposes and will need to be confirmed for publication.

Land snail Assessment Methods

8.7.7. No samples were taken specifically for land snails, but they were recovered and recorded from a number of flots. A crude indication of the species range or presence was made for most sites.

8.7.8. In Roman and post-Roman contexts, land snails have a lower potential to make a significant contribution to the understanding of the local environmental and land-use so the records here are more cursory. Nevertheless, the presence of unusual assemblages (i.e. with high numbers of shade-loving species) or species occurrences (i.e. fresh-water or aquatic species) were made.

8.8. Environmental Summary Report AC1150 Area A

Charred Plant and Charcoal Remains

8.8.1. The 34 samples here relate to medieval features, principally those relating to building (post pits) and kilns and pits. The flots were highly variable with very large amounts of charred plant remains in a few (Appendix 1, Table 6). Preservation was generally good.

8.8.2. Cereal caryopses (grain) (including wheat, cf. barley and oat/rye were present and occur in a number of features and feature-types, but occur in relatively large quantities in fire pit 290, and surprisingly in a dump in ditch 343. Cereal caryopses were present in other pits and postholes.

8.8.3. Both cereal chaff and weed seeds were present, especially in postholes of structures, possibly indicating processing or cleaning of cereal remains in the buildings, and from fire pit 290. Hazelnut shell fragments were present in pits (448), post pits (498) and postholes (359), and fruit stones in kiln 262 and pit 448.

8.8.4. Charcoal was present throughout the assemblages, principally as fine (<4mm) comminuted pieces, much of which was less than 2mm. However, very large quantities of up to 2000ml of principally charcoal >4mm, was recovered from a number of post pits in building 450, and postholes (e.g. posthole 526). But quantities of charcoal of more than 100 fragments also occurred, not surprisingly, in kiln 262 and fire pit 260, but also on surface 586, with lesser quantities in the dump in ditch 343. Most of the charcoal was large branch/heartwood fragments but included platy flakes of charcoal, and material burnt at high temperatures and becoming vesicular (fire pit 290 but also post pit 509 of building 450).

8.8.5. One burnt and fully charred wooden stake (437) was recovered more-or-less intact from posthole forming part of building 388.

Marine shell

8.8.6. A total of 21 marine shells were hand recovered from 15 contexts. These were predominantly common oyster (*Ostrea edulis)*, but a small number of whelks species were present in one context (Table 8) Of the oysters both left and right valves were present but on rough assessment only about 40% are measureable.

Phase	*Feature*	*Context*	*Oysters*		*Whelks*
			Valves	*Measureable*	
Medieval	Pit 155	158	3	1	-
Medieval	Pit 362	363	-	-	7
Medieval	Pit 290	546	2	2	-
Medieval	Pit 379	378	+	-	-
Medieval	Pit 562	554	1	-	-
Medieval	Pit 562	555	1	-	-
Medieval	Fire pit 290	291	3	-	-
Medieval	Fire pit 290	292	6	4	-
Medieval	Str 534	512	1	1	-
Medieval	Ditch 295 (slot 296)	297	1	-	-
Medieval	Ditch 204 (slot 219)	220	1	-	-
Medieval	Ditch 335 (slot 108)	109	+	-	-
Medieval	Ditch 335 (slot 273)	274	1	-	-
Medieval	Str post pit 358	443	1	-	-
Medieval	Str post pit 507	514	1	-	-
		total	***22***	***8***	***7***
	% measurable valves				

Note numbers of valves are assessment approximations and are not accurate counts

Table 8 AC 1150 Area A: Summary of assessment of the marine molluscs

Land snails

8.8.7. Land snails were present in most flots. The predominantly comprise mixed assemblages with open country species (typically *Vallonia, H.itala* and *Pupilla*), intermediate species (*Trochulus hispidus* and *Cornu aspersum*/*Helix aspersa*), and shade-loving and garden species (*Aegopinella* and *Oxychilus*). No aquatic species were noticed, and all assemblages seemed generally in keeping with the open, but locally shady mesic environments one might expect on medieval settlements. Many contexts containing shells, are, however, unsuitable contexts containing dumped and collected soil material (i.e. some pits and postholes) rather than assemblages reflecting the natural ecology.

8.9. Environmental Summary Report AC1137 Area B

Charred Plant and Charcoal Remains

8.9.1. A total of 60 flots was examined (Appendix 1, Table 16), from predominantly Romano-British contexts. The majority of the samples (70%) were from grain dryers. Other sampled features included pits and ditches. Overall the assemblages were very to extremely rich in both charred cereal caryopses and wood charcoal. Flots were up to 2000ml and nine of the 42 samples from grain dryers had flots of 100ml or greater. Of the 60 samples, one was from a prehistoric pit. A number of flots contained rodent and amphibian bones (Appendix 1, Table 16)

8.9.2. The sample from the prehistoric pit (30) contained little charred plant remains, but a large quantity of wood charcoal was present. The majority of this was large branchwood, but twiggy and roundwood fragments were also present. On its own, this is of little significance, but it is more valuable when compared with assemblages of wood charcoal from other prehistoric sites at East Anton (i.e.AC1153, AC1154, AC1138 and AC1155).

8.9.3. Ten Romano-British grain dryers were sampled and these included samples from fire pits and flues. Overall the numbers of cereal grains was very high with between *c.* 40 and 120 in many contexts. In most cases these were accompanied by both chaff and weed seeds. Grain was principally barley/wheat. In contrast the pits generally contained little charred plant remains, with few with grains, chaff or weed seeds. The exceptions were pits 724, 111 and 95 which contained moderate numbers of grain (>20) as well as chaff and weed seeds, and in one case (pit 95) a thorn. Ditches are normally relatively sparse in charred and charcoal remains; however 3 of the 32 samples produced large flots (60-100ml) with high numbers of grain accompanied by large quantities of chaff and weed seeds, possibly indicating the single event deposition of burnt waste, possibly crop processing waste.

8.9.4. Charcoal was variably present in the grain dryers, but in some contexts (both flues and fire pits) relatively large numbers. The majority was branch and larger wood charcoal, but some twiggy and smaller branchwood was evident. Charcoal occurrence in the pits was very variable with between 0 and in excess of 120 pieces >4mm. The majority was larger woody fragments. The dumps in ditches 110 and 449 produced moderate amounts of charcoal (Table 4).

Mineralised plant remains

8.9.5. Cess pit 3524 and three other samples, all from pits (pits 20, 22 and 24), produced cessy residues indicating high calcium phosphate levels and the possibility of faecal material.

8.9.6. There is no indication if mineralised plant remains exist, these will reside in the finer residues, which were only briefly scanned and no plant remains *per se* were immediately recognised.

Marine shell

8.9.7. Excavated marine shells and those recovered from course residues fractions of processed samples were assessed by rapid quantification (Table 9), and the numbers of values and measureable values crudely estimated. The shells were rapidly identified (Appendix 1, Table 17).

Phase	***No of contexts***	***oysters***		***mussels***
		valves	***measureable***	***valves***
0	1	1	-	-
4	1	4	2	-
5	52	91	54	7
5 / 6	1	2	1	-
6	5	24	14	-
?1 - 6	1	5	4	-
3 – 6?	1	22	9	-
-	1	1	1	-
Unphased R-B	1	1	1	-
Total	***64***	***151***	***86***	***7***

Note numbers of valves are assessment approximations and are not accurate counts

Table 9 AC 1137: Summary of shell identification and quantification

8.9.8. The majority of the shells (96%) were common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) with a few (*c.*7) valves of mussel present. The oyster assemblage was moderately well preserved (*c.* 58% of the assemblage is measureable) with about 150 valves from 64 contexts. Both left and right valves were present throughout the assemblage. The majority of the assemblage (shells 60% from 79% of the contexts) was from phase 5. Most of the shells were recovered from pits, or features associated with structures, indicating that these are food waste, presumably a part of the human diet.

8.9.9. The majority of the assemblage was adult, albeit some broken, shells, and no spats and very few junior shells were present. No assessment was made of infestation, or of damage possibly caused by opening and preparation, or subsequent disposal and gnawing, though the preservation of the shells themselves is good and some carbonate tubers were present.

Land snails

8.9.10. Shells of land snails were present in most samples, but few of the sampled features were useful for land snail assemblages. Only the ditches provided useful contexts. All assemblages were predominantly open country or mixed, and no aquatic species were noted. As such land snail shells were not recorded during the assessment process.

8.10. Environmental Summary Report AC1153 Area C

Charred Plant and Charcoal Remains

8.10.1. Eight samples from ditch fills of the Bronze Age ring ditch were assessed (Appendix 1, Table 21). Charred plant remains and charcoal would not necessarily be expected in a ring ditch in non-funerary contexts away from settlement and domestic activity. Indeed charred remains were extremely sparse, with cereal grains only noticed in two flots; one from primary fills and another from tertiary fills. Weed seeds and chaff were, virtually absent, and charcoal was sparse.

Land snails

8.10.2. Snails were present in all samples (Table 6), mainly open country species (i.e. *Vallonia, Pupilla,* and *H. itala*) with the catholic species *Troculus hispidus*. The only shade-loving species (*Discus* and *Carychium*) occurred in the tertiary fills indicating more shade-loving local habitats subsequent, rather than prior, to the construction of the ring ditch.

8.11. Environmental Summary Report AC1154 Area D

Charred Plant and Charcoal Remains

8.11.1. Fifteen samples from tree hollows and ditch fills of the Bronze Age ring ditch were assessed (Appendix 1, Table 25). As with the ring ditch in Area C (AC 1153) charred plant remains and charcoal would not necessarily be expected in a ring ditch in non-funerary contexts away from settlement and domestic activity. As with the ring ditch in Area C charred remains were extremely sparse; no cereal caryopses were noted in any contexts. Weed seeds, chaff and charcoal >4mm were, virtually absent or very sparse.

Land snails

8.11.2. Snails were present in all samples (Table 7), and the assemblages are more varied than those from Area C. The treehollows were generally sparse in snails, and both open country (*P. muscorum* and *H. itala*) and shade-loving (*C. tridentatum*) were present. The primary and secondary fills of the ring ditch were mixed, with several samples containing open country species and a number of shade-loving species (*Aegopinella* spp.). The tertiary fills provided some striking contrasts. Overall higher proportions of shade-loving taxa were evident, but so was one of the rare xerophile, *Truncatellina cylindraea.* These assemblages seem to indicate a different land-use and local environmental history to those from the ring ditch in Area C.

8.12. Environmental Summary Report AC1138 (Trench 25)

Charred Plant and Charcoal Remains

8.12.1. A total of 11 samples were assessed from the two phases of excavation, and included samples from 9 pits and one posthole (Appendix 5, Tables 29 and 30). All features are considered to be Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age / Beaker, and the significance of charred plant remains and palaeo-environmental assemblages from this period is considered high due to the national scarcity of such data (Allen & Maltby forthcoming).

8.12.2. The charred plant remains were sparse; cereals were recovered from samples in three pits (pits 2504, 109 and 111), and weed seeds and chaff were less common.

Hazelnut shell fragments were present five samples. Charcoal was present in relatively high quantities in most samples, and comprised mainly large woody fragments.

9. PROPOSALS FOR POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

9.1. Aims

9.1.1. The following broad aims for the post excavation stage have been identified:

1. to produce an integrated and synthesised report on the results of the investigations, to be achieved by further analysis to an appropriate level of all data recovered from the site. This will be carried out with reference to specific recommendations outlined in the Statement of Potential and Recommendations section below;

2. to create a fully ordered and indexed research archive.

9.2. Recommendations for Further work and publication

Site Description

9.2.1. The aim of this section of the published report will be to produce text outlining the results of the work and to establish the chronology, function and nature of the site. This will comprise the following:

1. background to excavations, including on historic records and earlier investigations,

2. detailed descriptions of site stratigraphy to be prepared by area and by phase (Romano-British, followed by Medieval etc). These phases will then be sub divided by feature type, group, etc;

3. relevant illustrations will be prepared by phase, area, feature type and group.

10. FINDS STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1. Proposals for Conservation

10.1.1. All the objects identified for conservation have been sent to the Wiltshire Conservation Centre for rapid assessment for conservation. The objects will then be photographed, documented, cleaned, stabilised and packaged.

10.2. Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC1150 Area A

Iron Objects

10.2.1. The iron objects recovered from Area A are a small group of mainly structural items though there are several dateable objects which merit cleaning (Object Numbers 47, 50, 74, 87, 89, 90 and 95) and five objects require illustration (Object Numbers 74, 95, 89, 90 and 87).

10.2.2. Prepare a brief text statement and a catalogue of all the iron objects.

Recommendations for Conservation and Cleaning of Iron Objects

10.2.3. Iron objects were received with soil, small stones and corrosion products on the surface. There is some surface loss and friable areas on a number of the objects. Some separated fragments may be reattached.

Copper Alloy Objects

10.2.4. The range of objects present is limited and all, with the exception of one, are from unidentified objects.

10.2.5. Prepare a brief text statement and a catalogue of the objects. One object (two piece strap end Object 27) should be cleaned and any textiles/organics identified if this context proves to exist. This object should be illustrated.

10.2.6. The copper alloy coins have light to heavy soil, some small stones and corrosion products on the surface. A number of the coins have suffered surface loss.

Slag

10.2.7. The slag is mainly residual and occurs in such low quantities that any spatial distribution or further analysis would be meaningless. The only significant slag was recovered from ditch 343 (fill 345) as this is possibly a fragment of slag cake.

10.2.8. Prepare a brief text statement on the presence of this material, no further analysis is required.

Worked Flint by Julian Richards

10.2.9. No further analysis is required.

Stone

10.2.10. The stone assemblage is small and its potential is fairly limited. The portable objects may give an indication to craft industries being carried out at the site, or within the buildings. Such a small quantity of building material is unlikely to provide much information relating to use of stone as a building material at the site.

10.2.11. A brief text statement on the presence of stone and identification of stone types present will be prepared. Fragments of architectural stone should have their relationship to any structures examined. Prepare a catalogue of stone objects and illustrate the three portable stone objects.

Slate

10.2.12. This material is residual and present in such tiny quantities that it has little potential in terms of adding to an understanding of the site.

10.2.13. Brief text statement stating presence, no further analysis is required.

Glass

10.2.14. The glass is of post medieval date and will add little to any understanding of the site.

10.2.15. No further analysis is required of this material, and can be discarded upon agreement with the recipient museum.

Clay Pipe

10.2.16. The clay pipe is of post medieval date and will add little to any understanding of the site. There is no diagnostic pipe (such as bowls, stamped fragments) present.

10.2.17. No further analysis is required of this material, and plain stems can be discarded upon agreement with the recipient museum

Fired Clay and Daub

10.2.18. The fired clay and daub has limited potential, though the presence of possible objects could be an indicator of craft activities being carried out at the site.

10.2.19. The fired clay will be divided into portable objects and structural fragments. The portable objects will be briefly discussed in terms of their date range and functional significance to the site. Diagnostic fragments (fragments with identifiable edges, surfaces or wattle impression) of structural fired clay and daub will be briefly recorded and discussed in terms of its functional significance to the site. Fabrics will be broadly described, though no detail fabric analysis is proposed.

Prehistoric Pottery

10.2.20. The prehistoric pottery has limited potential as it is residual and undiagnostic.

10.2.21. No further analysis of this material is required.

Ceramic Building Material

10.2.22. The ceramic building is an important element to the site due to its association with the structures and may assist in determining the nature and function of the buildings.

10.2.23. The analysis of this material should include a sort by form and broad fabric groups, measure any complete tiles, note presence of glaze, peg holes and cut aways. Comparison should be made with material being produced at the local kiln sites to discover the possible sources of the tile. The distribution of the material will be assessed by phase and feature. Undiagnostic plain tile fragments can be discarded; though a representative sample of tile from each context will be retained. Any tile with complete surviving dimensions will be retained.

Roman Pottery

10.2.24. All the Romano-British tile is residual within Medieval contexts and is therefore of limited potential.

10.2.25. No further analysis of this material is proposed.

Medieval Pottery

10.2.26. The medieval pottery consists of a large group of closely dated, locally produced sherds.

10.2.27. The Medieval pottery will be subject to a full fabric and form analysis, and details of any manufacturing technique, surface treatment, decoration and evidence will be recorded. Reference should be made to potential sources and in particular comparison should be made with the Ludgershall Castle assemblage (Gerrard and King, 2000). Examination of the spatial distribution across the site may establish any site function.

10.2.28. A selection of diagnostic sherds will be illustrated, including Object 59.

10.3. Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC1137 Area B

Iron Objects

10.3.1. Nails, featureless sheet/strip fragments and amorphous lumps of corrosion products will be summarised in tables for publication. All other objects will be fully catalogued including, where possible, dated parallels. This data will form the basis of the text report and will discuss implications for the site.

10.3.2. A selection of objects, including all decorative grave furniture will be subject to full cleaning and conservation. A total of twenty three iron objects will be illustrated, including the grave goods.

10.3.3. Material from unstratified contexts may be discarded, subject to agreement by the recipient museum.

Iron Coffin Fittings and Grave Furniture

10.3.4. All iron fixtures and fittings associated with Graves F40 and F42 should be cleaned and conserved. The ornate nature of the fittings associated with Grave F40 is of

great importance. Special attention should be paid to the species identification of mineralised wood adhering to many of the items.

10.3.5. The preservation and positions of the objects associated with the two coffins are of regional importance to the character of late Romano-British coffined burial studies.

10.3.6. The preservation in situ of the two groups allows a full paper reconstruction of the coffins and their associated fittings to be made. This should be undertaken and full reference made to other well-preserved late Romano-British coffined burials from elsewhere in southern England. These must include the examples from Poundbury, Dorset (Farwell and Molleson 1993) where a number of ornate and complex wooden coffins were recorded and reconstructed. Full reference should also be made to the typology of coffin nails developed by Mills (ibid.) for the Poundbury burials. Reference must also be made to the coffined burials from the Lankhills cemetery located outside the north gate of Winchester, only 15 miles from East Anton (Clarke 1979). It is possible that a late Romano-British coffin manufacturing tradition associated with Civitas Belgarum may be identified.

Copper Alloy Object

10.3.7. The recommended conservation and analysis should be carried out as soon as possible as the un-conserved objects are unstable. After conservation and analysis all the objects should be returned to a finds specialist for a full report prior to publication.

10.3.8. A catalogue entry should be completed for every object to include a brief description and measurements together with identification and dating where possible. A small selection of the objects from this site should be published and therefore warrant a higher level of study to include full description, references, comment and discussion.

Coins

10.3.9. All coins, where indicated on Table 1, should be cleaned and conserved to facilitate full identification. All identifiable coins should be given full RIC or LRBC references and grouped according to Reece mint periods (Reece 1991). Although this is a small group, full comparison should be made with the unpublished list prepared by Reece from the earlier excavations at East Anton. This assemblage

will allow comparisons to be made with the profiles analysed by Reece (1991) and aid the characterisation and interpretation of the settlement.

Recommendations for Conservation and Cleaning for Copper Alloy Objects from AC1137 and Area E – AC1138

10.3.10. The copper alloy coins have light to heavy soil, some small stones and corrosion products on the surface. A number of coins have suffered surface loss although active corrosion was not found.

Lead

10.3.11. All the lead objects were recovered from the topsoil and are undated. No further analysis of this material is recommended.

Worked Flint

10.3.12. This assemblage requires little further analysis beyond the examination of some small groups contained within 'fire pits' (contexts 30 and 471).

Worked stone

10.3.13. The worked stone objects will be described summarising the stone types present, their petrology and probable source, date range and distribution on site, citing relevant parallels where appropriate. A selection of worked stone objects will be illustrated.

Glass

10.3.14. No further analysis of this material is recommended. A brief text statement on the presence, origin and distribution of this material will be prepared.

Fired Clay

10.3.15. No further analysis of this material is recommended. A brief text statement on the presence, origin and distribution of this material will be prepared.

Ceramic building material

10.3.16. Broad fabric descriptions will be prepared and ceramic building material will be categorised by fabric and form. Distribution across the site and location within

kiln/ovens should be examined to establish how building material was being used structurally within these features.

Pottery

10.3.17. Apart from the site at Neatham (Millett and Graham 1986), the paucity of published Romano-British ceramic groups from other 'small town' or roadside settlements in Hampshire makes the East Anton assemblage one of regional importance.

10.3.18. The prehistoric and Romano-British ceramic assemblage will be subjected to a full fabric and form analysis. The fabric and vessel form series will be related as far as possible to existing local and regional type series. Definition of datable vessel forms and fabrics, cross referenced to the associated coins, will enable a refinement of the existing stratigraphic phasing. The text will describe the range of fabrics, forms and decoration present. Conclusions will be drawn as to the significance of the assemblage in terms of site function and any contribution to understanding systems of ceramic production and distribution.

10.3.19. A selection of diagnostic sherds or vessels and key groups from specific contexts or structures will be illustrated.

Human Bone

10.3.20. English Heritage have recommended that "The level of work carried out at the analysis phase on articulated skeletal material should normally include recording of demographic aspects (age and sex), normal variation (both measurements and non-metric anatomical variants) and recording of signs of injury and disease to the bones and teeth".

10.3.21. Both the articulated adult skeletons show a high potential for further analysis. In addition, the disarticulated infant bones show a moderate to good potential for further analysis. With additional study it will be possible to establish conclusively (as postulated) whether there are four discrete individuals represented by these bones. Some of the disarticulated bone from Grave 40 shows lesions which would benefit from further investigation.

10.3.22. Small assemblages of this nature can only supply limited demographic information. However, full osteological and palaeopathological analysis of these assemblages

would add to the knowledge base about past populations of East Anton in particular and this geographical area in general.

10.4. Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC1153 Area C

Worked Flint

10.4.1. This assemblage warrants more detailed analysis (including examination for refitting potential) in order to identify product, method of production and chronological/technological change within the stratified ditch assemblages.

Worked Stone

10.4.2. No further analysis of this material is required. A brief text statement on the presence, origin and distribution of this material will be prepared.

Fired Clay

10.4.3. No further analysis of this material is recommended. A brief text statement on the presence, origin and distribution of this material will be prepared.

Prehistoric Pottery

10.4.4. Most of the ceramics from the ring ditch have lost their stratigraphic integrity and all of the pottery from the site is in fragmented condition, providing only limited evidence for vessel style and decoration. The Peterborough Ware sherd is noteworthy partly because of the relative rarity of such pottery in Hampshire and partly because it provides evidence for pre-barrow activity.

10.4.5. The pottery has little to add to ceramic studies, but the ring ditch assemblage does provide an indication of the date and range of vessels deposited during funerary and commemorative ceremonies. As the site is to be published further analysis is recommended as it would provide an indication of vessel numbers and a more representative description of their character. The Peterborough Ware, the decorated fragment from the Early Bronze Age urn, the rim from the accessory vessel and the few sherds from the Middle Bronze Age urn from Slot 3 are the only pieces worthy of illustration. As is usual, any publication level report should include a brief discussion comparing the assemblage with other local and regional groups.

Human Cremated Bone

10.4.6. This cremation burial shows an excellent potential for further analysis.

10.4.7. A single cremation of this nature can only supply limited demographic information. However, full osteological and palaeopathological analysis of this cremation together with the cremation recovered from AC1154 would add to the knowledge base about past populations of East Anton in particular and this geographical area in general.

10.5. Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC1154 Area D

Worked Flint

10.5.1. This assemblage warrants more detailed analysis (including examination for refitting potential) in order to identify product, method of production and chronological/technological change within the stratified ditch assemblages.

Prehistoric Pottery

10.5.2. The few Late Neolithic sherds are noteworthy because of the relative rarity of comparative material in Hampshire. Although the pottery came from a natural feature its presence has the added significance of demonstrating that this particular place is one which had been visited and used during the Late Neolithic prior to the construction of the ring ditch, a pattern which recurs at a number of other round barrows. The lack of evidence for vessel form means that the Early and Middle Bronze Age ceramics have limited potential and this is further reduced by their re-deposition in the tertiary silts of the ring ditch.

10.5.3. It is recommended that further work is limited to a more detailed analysis and description of the Neolithic and beaker pottery and to a brief summary of the character of the later prehistoric ceramics based on this appraisal. This should include an estimate of the number of vessels represented and the assemblage as a whole should be set in its local and regional context. The decorated beaker rim is the only sherd which would warrant illustration.

Human Cremated Bone

10.5.4. This cremation burial shows good potential for further analysis.

10.5.5. A single cremation of this nature can only supply limited demographic information. However, full osteological and palaeopathological analysis of this cremation together with the cremation recovered from AC1153 would add to the knowledge base about past populations of East Anton in particular and this geographical area in general.

10.6. Statement of Potential and Recommendations for Area E

Worked Flint

10.6.1. No further analysis of this material is required.

Beaker Pottery

10.6.2. The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery from the five pits is a significant group in spite of the limited evidence for vessel form. In the first place 'domestic' beaker assemblages, particularly from groups of pits rather than from isolated features, are a relative rarity especially in Hampshire where there are no published parallels. This particular group encapsulates evidence for the diversity of vessels in contemporary use and includes some carrying unusual decorative devices. Quite apart from providing an insight into the character of the ceramic repertoire, the assemblage also contributes to current understanding of the complex and varied modes of deposition in a non-funerary setting.

10.6.3. This potential warrants full analysis and publication to provide a more accurate and representative description of the pottery. There may be cross context refits between some of the pits and although the fragmented nature of the assemblage means that this is a relatively remote possibility it ought to be checked. The report should be supported by illustrations of stylistically diagnostic sherds and of those carrying contrasting decorative motifs and devices, selected so as to convey a clear impression of the character of the group. The descriptive text should be complemented by a discussion drawing on evidence from contemporary assemblages to highlight the significance of the pottery, both in terms of ceramic traits and depositional practice.

10.6.4. The later pottery from cuts 119 and 122 has limited potential. Its provisional dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age would not be improved by more detailed analysis. In view of the small size of the stratified assemblage and lack of

stylistically diagnostic material further analysis is not recommended. Instead, a brief note based on the current assessment and outlining the principal characteristics of the pottery would be adequate.

11. PALEO-ENVIROMENTAL AND ANIMAL BONE STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1. ANIMAL BONE STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.2. Animal Bone from AC1150: Area A

11.2.1. A brief summary of the results from this assessment, perhaps with a more detailed discussion of the medieval assemblage from Area A, is all that is required.

11.3. Animal Bone from AC1137: Area B

11.3.1. The Romano-British assemblage (phases 5 and 6) from Area B offers the most potential for further analysis. The assessment results suggest that c.23% of fragments are identifiable to species and element, and that a moderate but sufficient quantity of detailed information is available for further study (Table 10). The assemblage includes a large number of 'closure deposits' from features associated with agri-industrial activity, and the character and significance of these deposits is worthy of further consideration.

	Area					
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**WB**	**Total**
Age data - epiphyseal fusion	79	221	2	6	5	313
Age data - mandible (+2 teeth)	8	61				69
Age data - loose tooth	19	135	8		1	163
Biometric data	39	245	3		3	290
Butchery	3	23			3	29
Non-metric trait	1	30				31
Pathology	1	2				3

Table 10 Quantity and type of detailed information available for further study by area. WB = watching brief.

11.3.2. The Romano-British assemblage has the potential to address the following points:

1. How does the economy of the site compare to other Roman-British assemblages?
2. How does the size and conformation of livestock species compare to those in other geographical areas and/or time periods?
3. What is the significance of the 'closure deposits' and how does the general character of these deposits compare with other Romano-British sites, particularly those associated with agri-industrial processing?
4. What is the evidence for horse breeding/rearing?

5. How does the pattern of butchery marks compare to other Romano-British assemblages and are there any butchery techniques that can be described as typically Roman (see Maltby 1985, 1989; Dobney 2001)?
6. What does the prevalence of non-metric traits and pathological conditions tell us about animal husbandry practices?

11.3.3. The Romano-British assemblage from area B merits full analysis to record the data quantified in Table 8 and produce a detailed archive report. The report should seek to address the above points and include a summary of the assessment results from the other areas of the site.

11.3.4. Any publication of the fieldwork results should include a section on the animal bone assemblage and in particular the ABGs. The archive report can easily be scaled down to produce a final publication report following initial feedback and comments.

11.4. Animal bone from Area C: AC1153

11.4.1. The assemblage of animal bone is rather small and/or poorly preserved to merit further analysis.

11.5. Animal Bone from AC1154: Area D

11.5.1. The assemblage of animal bone is rather small and/or poorly preserved to merit further analysis

11.6. CHARRED PLANTS, CHARCOAL, MARINE SHELL AND LAND SNAILS

11.6.1. Collectively the sites at East Anton provide important information particularly about the Romano-British period.

11.6.2. The collection of grain dryers may suggest a regional centre, in which case the analysis of the charred plant remains may indicate if all the cereals were cultivated locally on chalk soils or included crops cultivated on other geologies further afield. This is an important collection of features in an area of relatively little excavated Roman material, and the remains here will help define what the dryers were used for, how they were operated, and whether this was a local centre or one of large scale production and distribution. Remains from other Roman features provide a balance to these semi-industrial features.

11.6.3. The marine molluscs provide complementary evidence of food stuffs, and analysis is recommended at the appropriate level (see below). In the Romano-British phases the larger numbers of oysters may allow their source (East coast, London, Solent etc) to be identified – and these also indicate wider social-economic trade and distribution.

11.6.4. The charred plant remains from the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age contexts inform our understanding of prehistoric farming economies, while those from the Medieval phases provide a useful and relatively rare opportunity to examine such good, well-preserved and dated remains.

11.6.5. The charcoals spread across the Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods allow the examination of the changing natural woodland resources, and of the management and utilisation of woodland. At a more specific scale they provide evidence of fuel for the dryers and for other more domestic features.

11.6.6. Although samples were not taken for land snails, those from a few selected contexts of just two of the sites provide the opportunity of examining and comparing apparently contrasting land-use histories of the two ring ditches.

Analysis Programme Recommendations

11.6.7. Explicit recommendations for analysis of the charred plant, mineralised plant and charcoal remains as well as land snails are given in the assessment tables in the relevant site Appendices. Recommendations for analysis and the level of analysis of the marine molluscs are presented in Table 11. A programme of targeted analysis is suggested, concentrating on the regionally important Romano-British charred plant remains. These recommendations are summarised in Table 11.

Site	***Charred plants***		***Mineralised plants***	***charcoal***	***Marine shell***	***snails***
	analysis	***scan***				
Area A; AC 1150	8	0	1	6	rapid	0
Area B; AC 1137	17	12	3	8	full	0
Area C; AC 1153	0	0	0	0	-	5
Area D; AC 1154	0	0	0	0	-	5
Area E (trench 25); AC 1138	1	0	1	1	-	0
Area E (trench 25); AC 1155	3	0	0	3	-	0
	29	12	4	18	✓	10

Table 11 Palaeo-environmental analysis summary for the East Anton sites

11.7. Charred Plants, Charcoal, Marine Shell and Land Snails Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC1150 Area A

Summary

11.7.1. The rich charred plant and charcoal assemblages from specific dated features can provide important information about the medieval occupation and activities. Further, this is made more significant by the lack of other comparable data for the area, making this of high local or even regional importance. The marine shells provide an extra addition to complement information on the food economy from the animal bones and charred assemblages.

Charred plant remains

11.7.2. The charred plant remains clearly have the potential to help determine the function of some of the features and of activities performed within some of the buildings (especially building 450). The medieval economy included the cultivation of a variety of cereals, but also hazelnuts and other fruits are present. The occurrence of chaff and weed seeds, might also help determine processes and activities, and whether grains were principally prepared for storage, market or consumption.

11.7.3. The charcoal has the potential to aid determining the domestic or industrial use of 'kiln' 262 and fire pit 290, as well as determining the construction of building 450 and via the wooden post, building 388. Other charcoals may indicate the presence of managed, coppiced or pollarded woods, and determine the species composition in part of both the natural and managed woodland.

11.7.4. A selection of eight samples have been recommended, which includes prehistoric posthole 299.and the following medieval features; fire pit 290 ($\times$2), pits 335 and 448; building 450 post pits 497 and 463, and ditch 343.

11.7.5. The good preservation and wide range of materials present provide a good indication of the economy and 'home-life' during the medieval period. The cultivated and wild food-stuffs, and 'industrial' and domestic activities seem to be represented in the charred assemblages and can help determine and define the functions and use of special features and the role and nature of the site as a whole.

11.7.6. One possible prehistoric feature (posthole 299) may provide information of value when comparing this charred plant remains data with that from Areas C (AC 1153), D (AC 1154) and E (AC 1138 & AC 1155).

Mineralised plant remains

11.7.7. Only one sample has the potential to contain mineralised remains; that from cess pit 290.

Charcoal

11.7.8. A series of six samples were selected: fire pit 290, pit 448, building 450 post pits 358 and 463, charred stake from posthole 388, and sample from ditch 343.

Marine Molluscs

11.7.9. The assemblage is small and there is potential to look at consumption versus preparation waste in the oysters, and to provide full accurate quantification and identification. The assemblage size is too small to warrant examination of infestation to attempt to look at the location of the oyster catch (i.e. south coast east coast etc) or to determine whether these were from natural or farmed oyster beds.

11.7.10. Only limited examination is suggested; full accurate quantification and identification and the recording of left versus right valves (oysters).

11.7.11. This small assemblage provides information about the medieval food consumption, economy and exploited resources. It gives an indication of the wider trade and transport, and provides a good comparison with the Roman shellfish economy (see Area B: AC 1137)

Land Snails

11.7.12. The potential for the land snail assemblages here to aid with the interpretation of feature use, land-use and environment is low.

11.7.13. No analysis recommended.

11.8. Charred Plants, Charcoal, Marine Shell and Land Snails Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC 1137 Area B

11.8.1. This is an important and regionally significant Romano-British assemblage which will help in defining the role and activities on site, but also the role and function of the site in the wider socio-economic context. There is the possibility of defining a regional production and distribution centre, or that for just large centralised local farming communities. The farming economy, as well as the grain drying practices and uses (i.e. drying for storage or for malting) can be defined.

Charred plant remains

11.8.2. One of the key elements of this site is the grain dryers and there is a very high potential to examine the nature of these and crop processing practices, farming economy and the role of the site via the charred plant remains and charcoal assemblages. The spatial distribution of charred remains within the features will help elucidate how these features were used and functioned.

11.8.3. The assemblages from dumps in the pits and ditches provide an important comparator. The presence of chaff and weed seeds provide the opportunity of examining grain processing, as well as providimg better species identification of the crops. The weed seeds may aid in defining if all the crops were grown locally on chalk soils or were from crops cultivated on other geologies as a part of small local economic/industrial centre next to the Roman road. The charcoal provides the potential to examine both the fuel, and the management (coppicing, pollarding) of woodlands, and dumps in pits and ditches may provide an indication of fuel and timber used in more domestic tasks.

11.8.4. Overall the significance and potential of these assemblages is high, as the assemblages are rich, diverse, well dated, and from good and appropriate contexts, and there is a distinct lack of both Romano-British archaeological evidence and palaeo-environmental/palaeo-economic evidence from the Andover area.

11.8.5. A series of 17 samples are suggested for analysis and that a further 12 are scanned. Samples for analysis include a range from each grain dryer; grain dryer 113 (×1); dryer 148 (×2); dryer 194 (×1); dryer 430 (×2); dryer 466 (×1); dryer 663 (×2); dryer 707 (×2); and dryer 728 (×1). In addition samples from pit 95 and 724

and ditches 110 and 449. Samples for scanning are listed on Appendix 1, Table 16.

Mineralised plant remains

11.8.6. Several samples contain potential mineralised remains of which four have been selected for examination; cess pit 3524, dryer 728, and pits 22 and 24.

Charcoal

11.8.7. A targeted selection of 8 samples have been suggested for analysis: these include samples from prehistoric pit 30, Romano-British dryers 148, 430, 466, 707 and 728 and pit 95.

Marine shell

11.8.8. As this assemblage is, on the whole, well-dated, then the potential indicated suggests that full analysis of the main dated assemblage is recommended, including analysis of infestations etc.

11.8.9. The assemblage is a moderate size, and has the potential to examine if the shells represent full disposal or selective disposal of preparation or consumption waste by identifications and analyses of the valves. Infestation on the shells may enable the location (i.e. source) of the oysters to be determined. There is limited scope to determine whether these were from natural or farmed oyster beds.

11.8.10. The marine molluscs here indicate a small but important component of the Romano-British food stuffs. Their use may help identify preparation and consumption and disposal areas, while their acquisition indicates a wider trading and transportation economy.

11.8.11. If this assemblage is, on the whole, well-dated, then the potential indicated suggests that analysis of the main dated assemblage is recommended.

Land snails

11.8.12. There is limited potential for the land snails to provide useful information about the nature of the local environment and land-use other than that we can readily assume.

11.8.13. No analysis recommended.

11.9. Charred Plants, Charcoal and Land Snails Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC 1153 Area C

11.9.1. The palaeo-environmental evidence is limited here – and the only area worth limited examination is the land snails.

Charred plant remains

11.9.2. There is little potential for the charred remains to contribute to the understanding of the history and use of the site. Identification of the charred cereal grains may provide a record of crop use in the earlier Bronze Age in the area in general and would make a useful comparator with Bronze Age or prehistoric contexts from Area B (AC 1137) and Area E (AC 1138 and AC 1155).

11.9.3. The remains are too sparse for any analysis to be warranted.

Charcoal

11.9.4. The remains are too sparse for any analysis to be warranted.

Land snails

11.9.5. A small selection of five samples which includes samples from the primary fills secondary fills and tertiary fills are suggested for analysis to examine the land-use history of the ring ditch environs.

11.9.6. The land snails have the potential to indicate the local land-use and environmental history. By examining selected samples from primary fills, secondary fills and tertiary fills a local land-use history could be defined. The possibly rapid vegetation regeneration over the barrow seems to contradict the idea of white revered and maintained barrow mounds that Grinsell purported, but has been demonstrated at barrows from Basingstoke (Allen *et al.* 1995), and Lewes (Allen 1995).

11.10. Charred Plants, Charcoal, and Land Snails Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC1154 Area D

11.10.1. The palaeo-environmental evidence is limited here – and the only area worth limited examination is the land snails.

Charred plant remains

11.10.2. The charred remains are so sparse and have little potential to contribute to the understanding of the history and use of the site.

11.10.3. The remains are too sparse for any analysis to be warranted.

Charcoal

11.10.4. The remains are too sparse for any analysis to be warranted.

Land snails

11.10.5. A small selection of five samples which includes samples from the pre-barrow treehollow features, and the primary fills secondary fills and tertiary fills are suggested for analysis to examine the land-use history of the ring ditch environs.

11.10.6. As with the ring ditch in Area A the land snails have the potential to indicate the local land-use and environmental history. By examining selected samples from primary fills, secondary fills and tertiary fills a local land-use history could be defined. The more mesic vegetation existing from the construction of the barrow may indicate a rapidly unkempt barrow that remained ungrazed.

11.11. Charred Plants, Charcoal, and Land Snails Statement of Potential and Recommendations for AC 1138 (Trench 25) & AC 1155 Area E -

Charred plant remains

11.11.1. The potential here is limited, but the national recognition of the sparse nature of palaeo-environmental data from more domestic-like features of this period makes limited analysis important. There is the potential to compare the basic cereals cultivated with those from other Bronze Age periods, and more particularly to examine the wild food stuffs (hazelnuts). The charcoal, however, plays an important role and this provides the potential of examining the nature of the woodland resources exploited and will help define if these are relicts of ancient woodlands, or is managed secondary woodlands.

11.11.2. The remains are sparse but samples from pits 2502, 108, 110 and 111 are suggested for analysis.

11.11.3. Despite the relatively impoverished charred plant remains, these are important because of the regional and national scarcity of such remains in more domestic and non-funerary and non-ritual contexts. The charcoal has an important role in defining the presence or absence of ancient woodland, as well as defining the nature of the managed or utilised woodland resources.

Charcoal

11.11.4. Four samples of charred plant remains have been selected for analysis; these include samples from pits 2502, 108, 110 and 111.

Land snails

11.11.5. No analysis recommended.

12. TASK LIST AND RESOURCES

12.1. Table 12 lists the main tasks involved in achieving the project aims and objectives. It also states the personnel and estimated time required to complete each task.

TASK	PERSONNEL	No. of days
Site Narratives	Mark Corney, S Robinson AC archaeology	20
Conservation	Wiltshire Conservation Service	146.30 hours
FINDS		
Metalwork	Emma Firth, Mark Corney AC archaeology	10
Coins	Mark Corney	1
Worked Flint	Julian Richards	1
Worked Stone	Emma Firth, AC archaeology Stone id by Dr David Williams, University of Southampton	5
Fired Clay and Daub	Emma Firth, AC archaeology	1
Prehistoric Pottery	Francis Raymond, Freelance specialist	10
Medieval Pottery	Emma Firth, AC archaeology	20
Roman Pottery	Mark Corney, AC archaeology	10
Ceramic Building Material	Emma Firth, AC archaeology	20
Human Bone	Kate Brayne, freelance specialist	10
ILLUSTRATION		
Site Illustration	Sarah Cottam, Graphics Officer, AC Archaeology	10
Finds Illustration	Nick Griffiths, freelance specialist	20
PALEOENVIRONMENTAL		
Animal Bone	Lorraine Higbee, freelance Specialist	16
Molluscs	Allen Environmental Associates	Estimate of 20 days
Charred Plants	Allen Environmental Associates	
Charcoal	Allen Environmental Associates	
Oyster	Allen Environmental Associates	
ARCHIVE		
Prepare Site Archives	Project Officer, AC Archaeology	10 days
Deposit Site Archive	Project Officer, AC Archaeology Ltd	1 day

Table 12 List of Tasks and Resources

12.1. Storage and Curation

12.1.1. The aim is to create a synthesised and ordered archive containing all primary records and results of subsequent analysis. The end result must be useable and easily accessible for anyone carrying out subsequent research on this or other comparable sites.

12.1.2. An agreement has been reached with Hampshire County Council Museum Service concerning deposition and the long term of the storage of the project archive. The Archive will be prepared to the standards outlined in Appendix 1 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) and *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown,2007).

Storage

12.1.3. All artefacts and samples are currently stored at the offices of AC archaeology. Inherently unstable objects (metalwork) are awaiting conservation work by Wiltshire Conservation Service, but are stored in airtight plastic boxes with a drying agent (silica gel). All finds are packages in accordance with Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material form archaeological sites (UKIC, 1984).

Policy for non-retention of selected artefacts

12.1.4. In accordance with the Society of Museums Archaeologists Document Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1993), it is proposed that undiagnostic or poorly provenanced material, whose study is considered of limited value to the project will be discarded (either by outright dispersal, or dispersal to reference or teaching collections).

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Enham Alamein

Smannell

A343

Icknield Way

East Anton

Finkley Down
Farm Park

Area A

Area B

Area C

Area D

Area E

49

48

47

SU

37

38

Key

Development Area

50m archaeological evaluation trench

Strip-map-sample area

N

0 500m

SCALE 1:7000 @ A3

AC archaeology

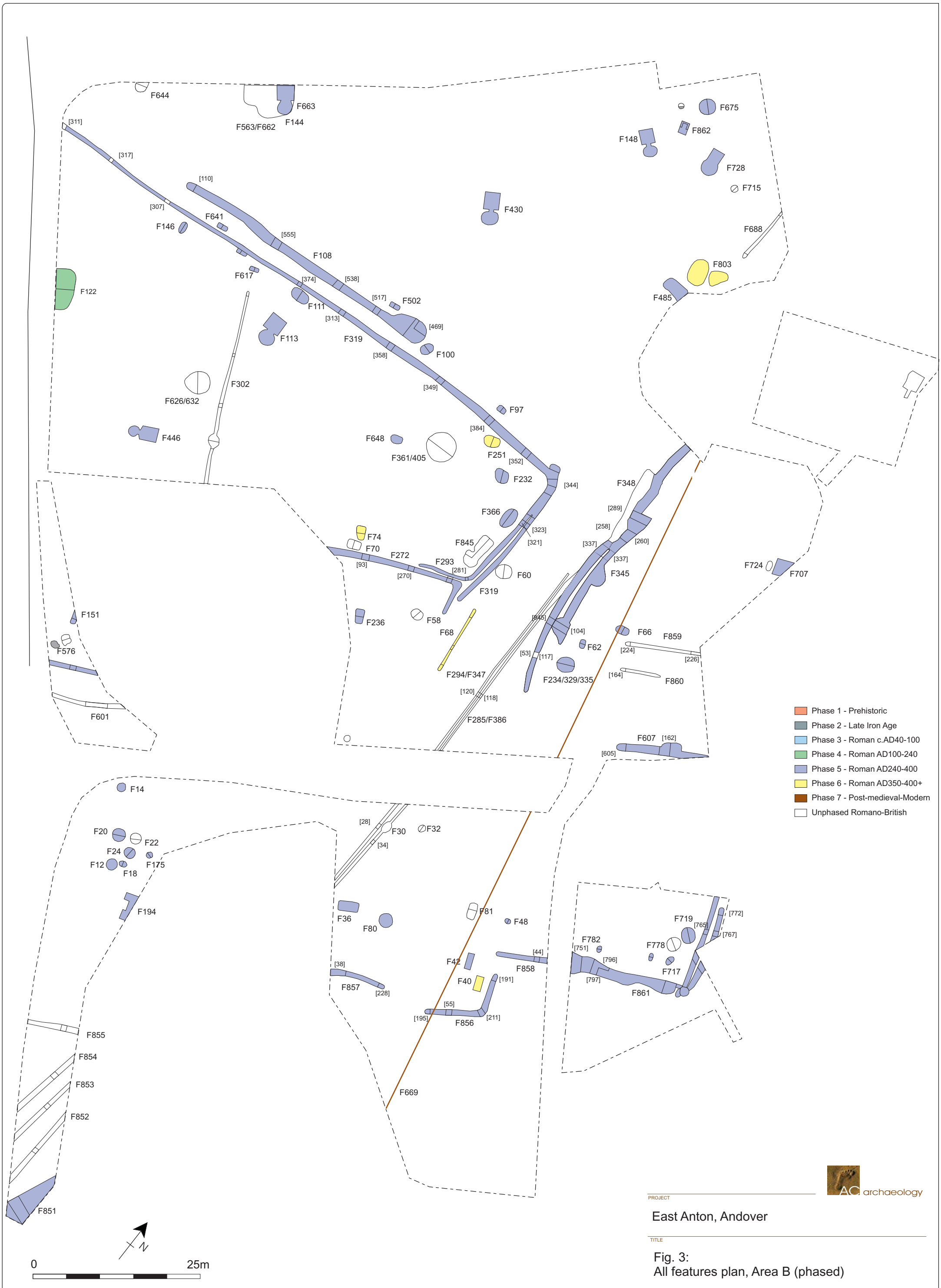
PROJECT

East Anton, Andover

TITLE

Fig. 1:
Location of areas of archaeological investigation


F204
F204
F2
F3
F4
F14
F527
F5
F515
F8
F13
F296
F290
S485
F6
F9
S388
F22
F23
F10
F19
F20
F21
F235
F237
F242
F37
F36
F26
F17
468
522
F38
F51
F52
F212
461
358
F36
463
F27
F28
419
F53
568
F40
S450
497
F46
F50
F584
580
F391
507
F48
F530
509
F47
F353
F57
481
F154
F362
F201
F66
F365
F68
F69
F70
F262
?585
F335
F65
F67
F529
F534
F64
F63
F73
F126
F62
F446
F562
F75
F319
F294
F15
F590
F76
F78
F591
F86
F272
F344
0
10m
N
AC archaeology
PROJECT
East Anton, Andover
TITLE
Fig. 2:
Plan of all features, Area A



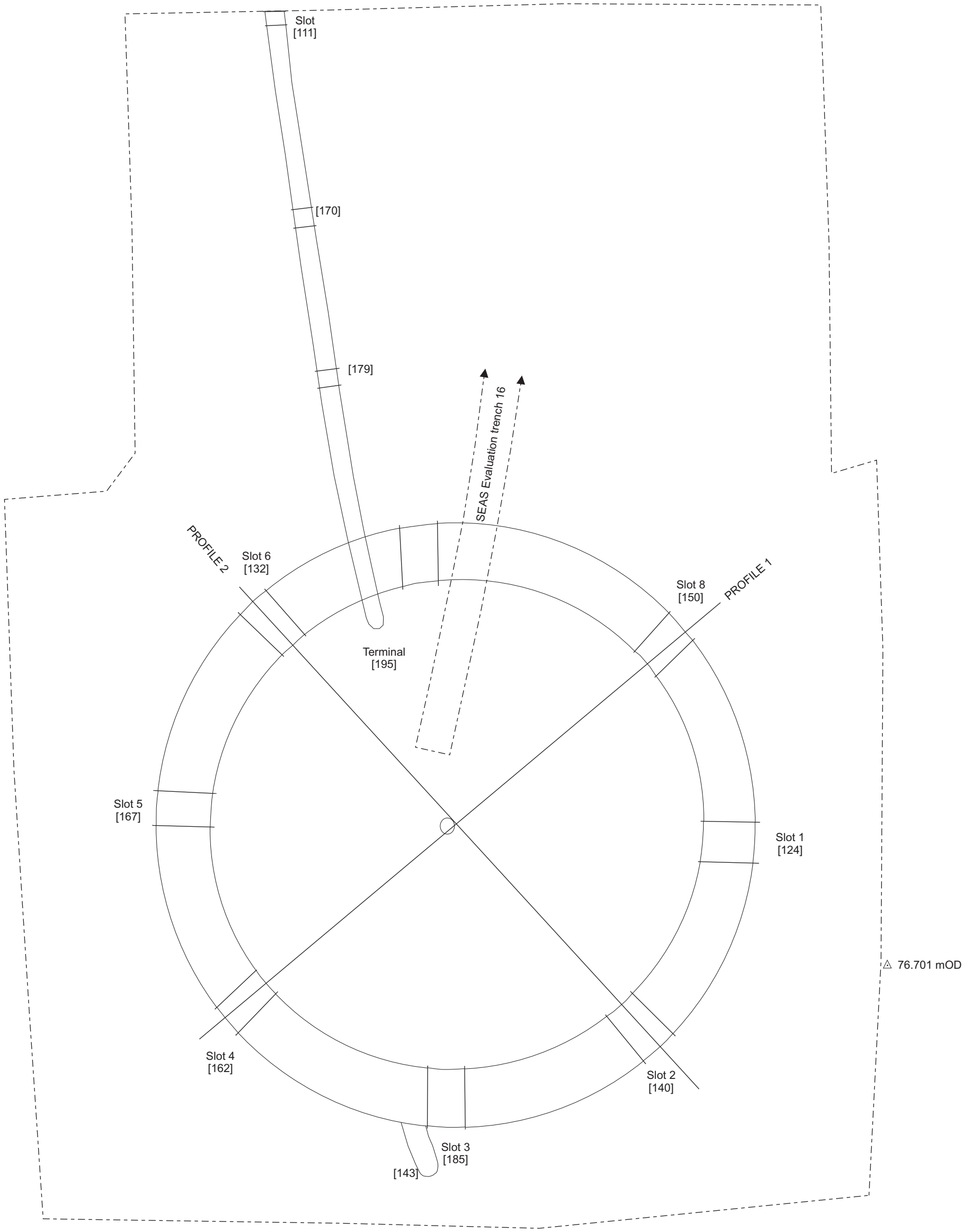
AC archaeology

PROJECT

East Anton, Andover

TITLE

Fig. 3:
All features plan, Area B (phased)



0 10m

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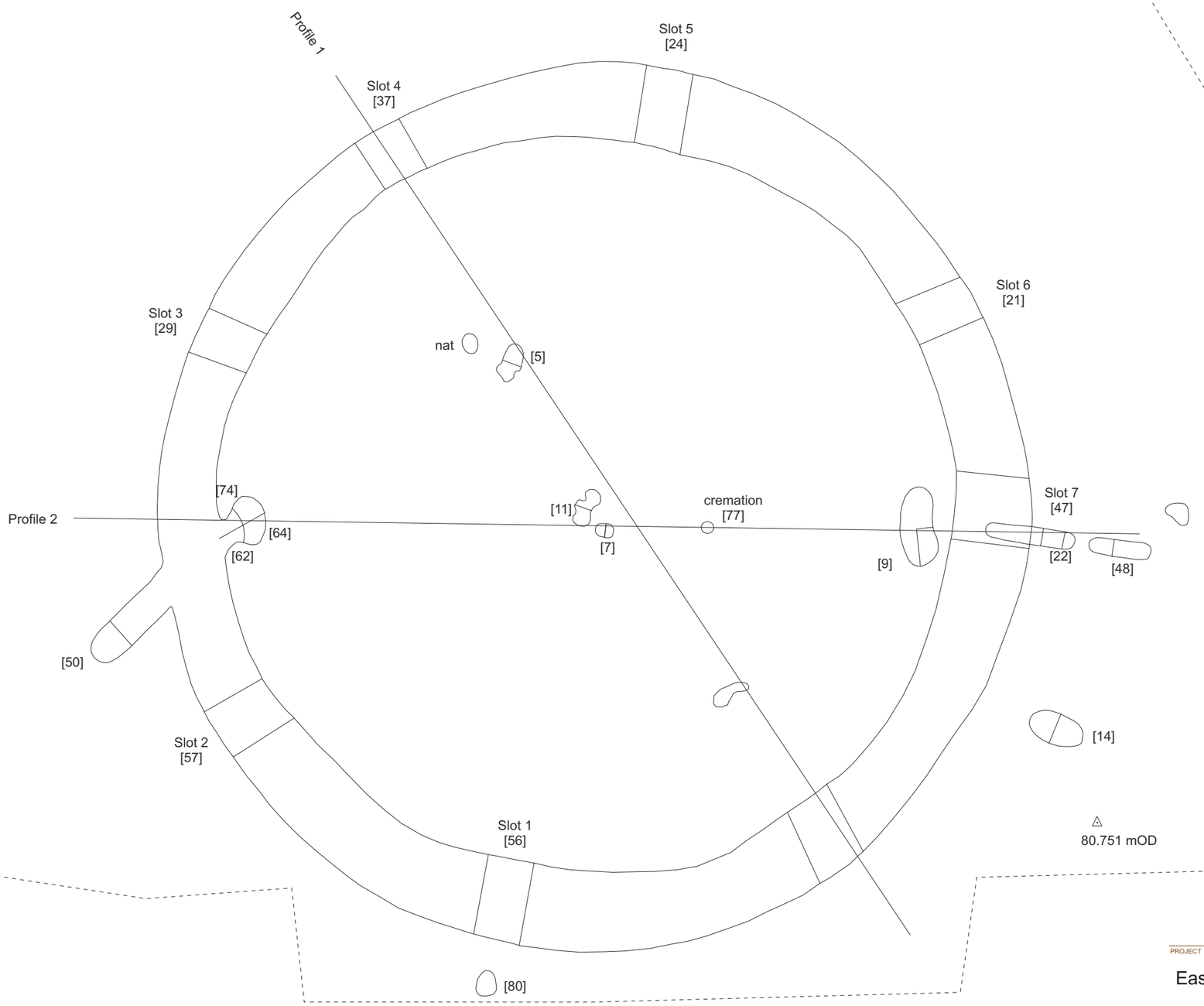
AC archaeology

PROJECT

East Anton, Andover

TITLE

Fig. 4:
All features plan, Area C

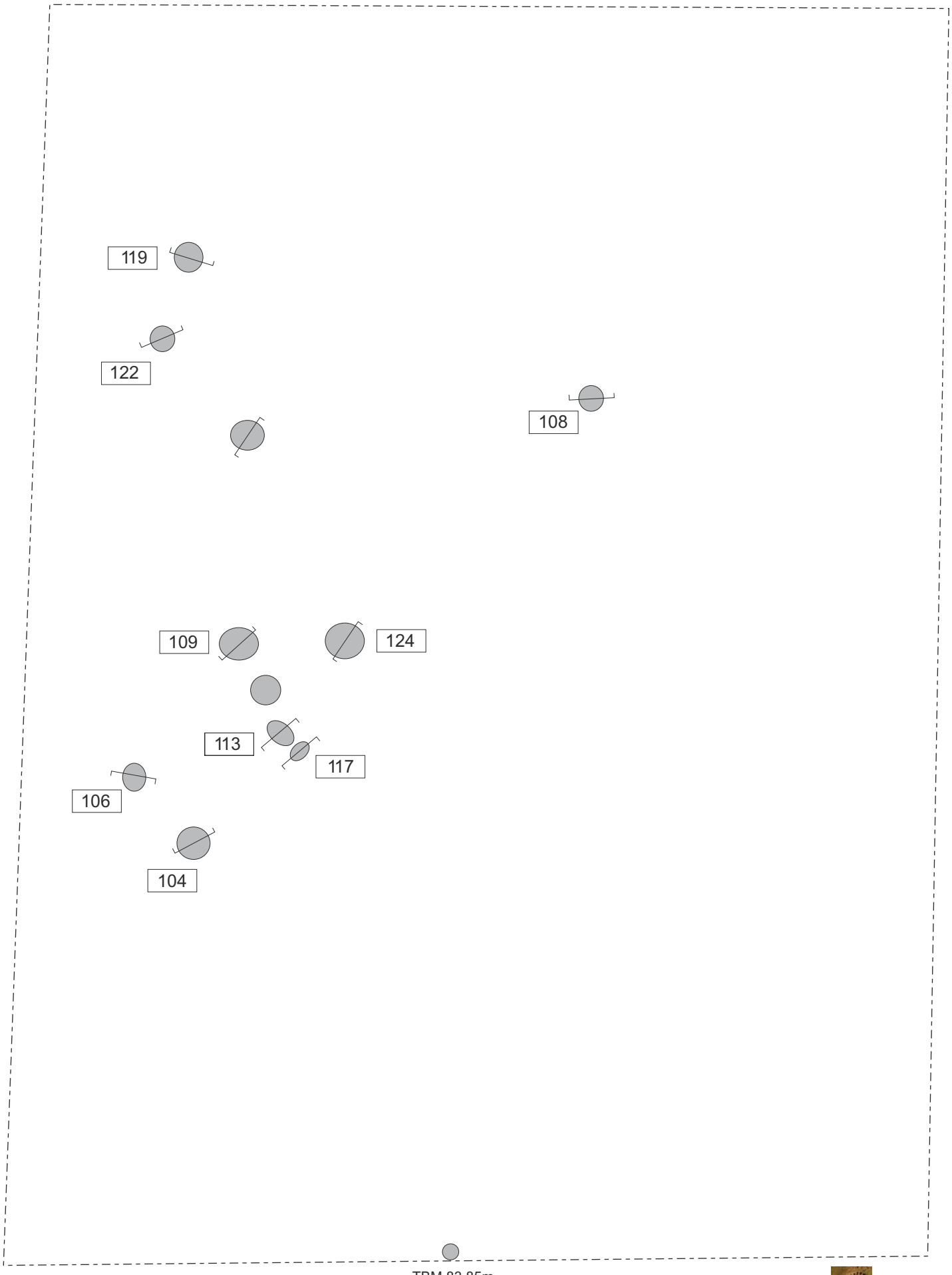


PROJECT

East Anton, Andover

TITLE

Fig. 5:
Plan of all features, Area D



PROJECT

East Anton, Andover

TITLE

Fig. 6: All features plan, Area E

Plate 1: Building 534 as fully excavated; viewed from the north (scales 1m and 2m)

Plate 2: Building 534 showing 538 (burnt flint spread) and 539 (pitched tiles, bottom right) View to west (scales 2m)

Plate 3: Oven F262. View to north (scales 1m and 2m)

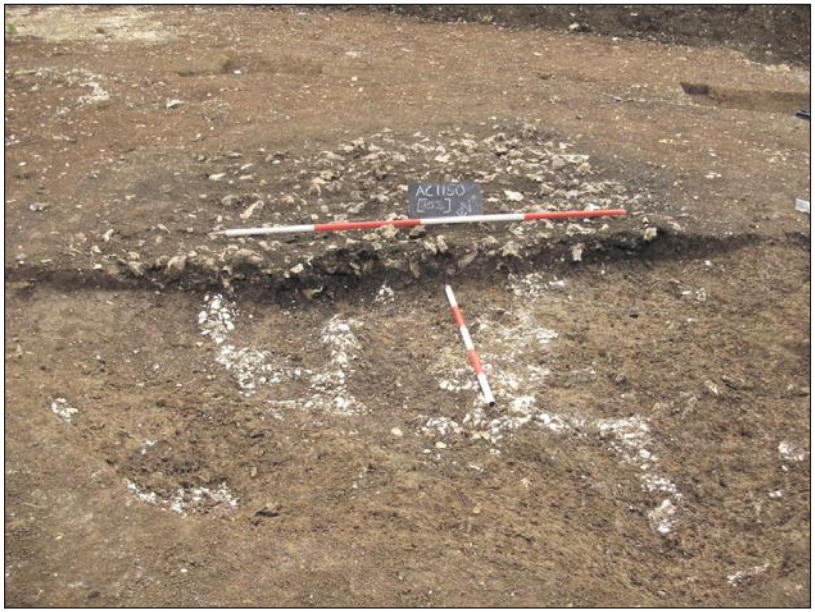


Plate 4: Oven or kiln base F353. View to south (scales 1m and 2m)

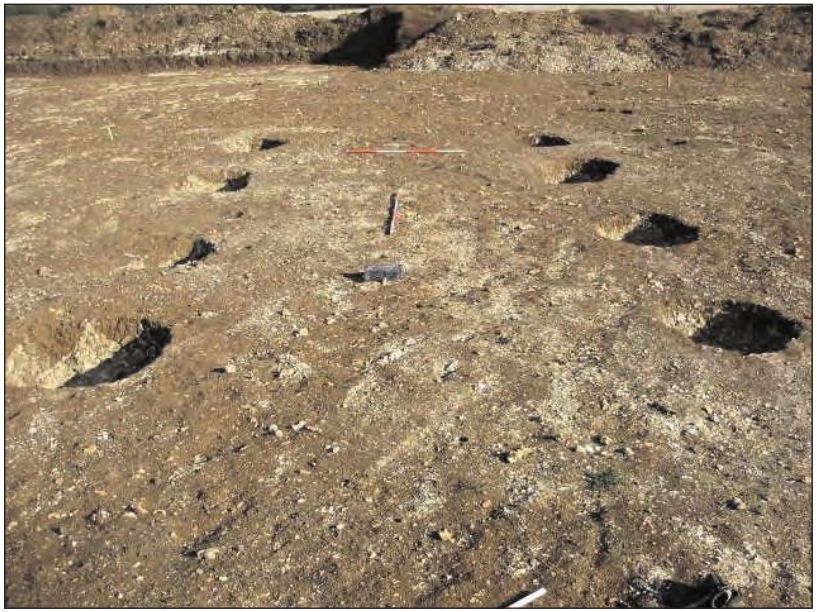


Plate 5: Building 450. View to north (scales 2m)

Plate 6: Building 450, post-pit 463 with charred post '*in situ*' (scales 0.5m and 0.2m)

Plate 7: Building 450, post-pit 468 showing post stain (scales 1m and 0.5m)

Plate 8: Building 485, view to the south (Scales 2m)

Plate 9: Building 388, view to the north (scales 1m and 2m)

Plate 10: Section across ditch F204, view to west (scales 0.5m and 0.2m)

Plate 11: Ditch F212, view to the north (scales 1m and 0.5m)

Plate 12: Ditch F590, view to the north where upper fill is cut by a shallow pit (scales 1m and 0.5m)

Plate 13: Ditch F335, view to the south (scales 1m and 0.5m)

Plate 14: Ditch F591, view to the west (scales 2m, 1m and 0.5m)

Plate 15: South terminal of ditch F296, view to north (scales 2m and 1m)

Plate 16: Ditch F201, view to the east (scale 1m)

Plate 17: Pit F344 cut by ditch F343, view to the east (scale 1m)

Plate 18: Ditch F272, view to the east (scales 1m and 0.5m)

Plate 19: Upper fills of pit F319, view to north east (scales 2m and 1m)

Plate 20: Pit F562, view to south west (scales 2m and 1m)

Plate 21:
Iron fittings in grave F40
(scales 1m and 2m)

Plate 22: Grave F42 (scales 1m, 0.5m and 0.2m)

Plate 23: Kiln/oven F113 (scales 2m and 1m)

Plate 24: Kiln/oven F148

Plate 25:
Kiln/oven F194 (scales 2m)

Plate 26: Kiln/oven F430 (scale 2m)

Plate 27:
Kiln/oven F446
(scales 2m and 1m)

Plate 28:
Kiln/oven F663
(Scales 2m)

Plate 29: Kiln/oven F728 (scales 1m and 2m)

Plate 30: Kiln/oven F746 (scales 2m, 1m and 0.2m)

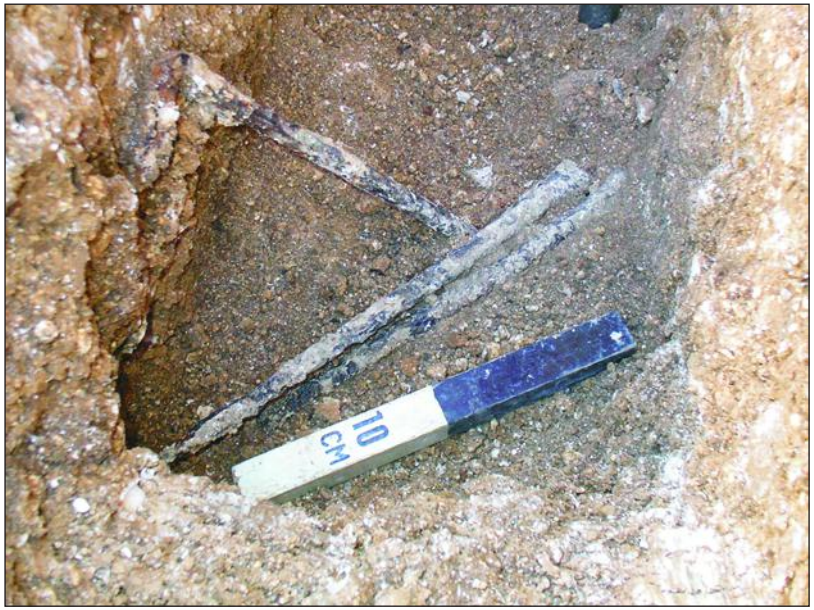


Plate 31: Iron bars in cross flue of kiln/oven F148 (scale 0.2m)

Plate 32: Iron bars in cross flue of kiln/oven F148 (scale 0.2m)

Plate 33: Iron loop and quern fragments in kiln/oven F430 (scales 1m and 0.2m)

Plate 35: Flue arch in kiln/oven F728

Plate 34:
Ceramic tile quoins at mouth of flue in kiln/oven F??

Appendix 1

Table 1 AC1150 Area A: quantification by material type and context

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Fe	Cu Alloy	SLAG		WORKED FLINT		BURNT FLINT		WORKED STONE		SLATE		GLASS		CLAY PIPE		DAUB		FIRED CLAY		CBM		Pottery		ANIMAL BONE		SHELL		WOOD	
				no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
5	posthole	undated	**5**																									1	4				
35	posthole	Medieval	**35**																							1	13						
39	pit	undated	**39**																									2	2				
46	posthole	Medieval	**46**																							18	69						
67	posthole	medieval	**67**					7	74																	22	208	1	25				
75	unknown	Medieval	**75**																							1	2						
80	Linear	?medieval	**80**																					2	104			1	18				
86	rectangular pit	Medieval	**86**																					3	38	11	106						
117	pit	Medieval	**73**																							1	7						
117	feature	Medieval	**118**	1				1	2													2	5	1	16	14	61	11	33				
126	posthole	Medieval	**127**																							2	19	1	2				
128	posthole	Medieval	**129**					1	6													1	17			2	12	1	1				
128	posthole	Medieval	**130**																							1	6						
136	posthole	Medieval	**135**																							1	6						
138	posthole	undated	**137**																					1	10								
142	linear	Post Medieval	**139**					2	3									1	1					1	3	1	4						
144	pit	Medieval	**145**	1				1	5																	6	51	7	23				
154	pit	Medieval	**36**																							1	13						
154	pit	Medieval	**152**					5	14	2	48															8	22	13	582				
154	pit	Medieval	**153**					3	51	1	5															8	109	4	4				
155	pit	Medieval	**158**																							18	315	35	500	3	62		
155	pit	Medieval	**160**					50	405	8	293															2	38						
155	pit	Medieval	**161**					5	90	2	36																						
155	pit	Medieval	**163**					6	327	1	51																						
201	linear slot 202	Medieval	**203**					1	6																	2	8						
201	linear slot 213	Medieval	**214**					1	2																								
204	Linear	Medieval	**1**																							2	22						
204	linear (surface finds)	Medieval	**119**					7	158																	13	248	20	155				
204	linear (slot 134)	?Medieval	**124**					4	23																	1	14	1	11				
204	linear (slot 134)	Medieval	**131**					2	16																	28	439						
204	linear slot 205	Medieval	**206**	2																						2	10	5	29				
204	linear slot 216	Medieval	**215**					1	170	3	13															17	64						
204	ditch slot 219	Medieval	**220**	1				1	6	2	36													1	39	6	23	16	19	2	2		
204	ditch slot 219	Medieval	**221**					1	2	6	594															2	102	1	1				
204	ditch slot 219	check	**229**																							1	5						
204	ditch slot 230	Medieval	**231**																			1	4	1	19	4	17	3	79				

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Fe	Cu Alloy	SLAG		WORKED FLINT		BURNT FLINT		WORKED STONE		SLATE		GLASS		CLAY PIPE		DAUB		FIRED CLAY		CBM		Pottery		ANIMAL BONE		SHELL		WOOD	
				no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
204	linear slot 216	Medieval	**232**							1	8																	1	1				
204	ditch slot 234	Medieval	**233**					1	3	4	737	1	379													11	82	3	62				
212	ditch slot 208	Medieval	**207**					1	13	9	74															3	21						
212	ditch slot 240	medieval	**239**					3	23	1	30															1	14						
212	ditch slot 252	Medieval	**251**					1	7																			1	8				
212	ditch slot 261	Medieval	**260**					1	1	6	177															5	15						
257	fire pit	?prehistoric	**258**							150	6580																						
262	structure	Medieval	**259**		1			9	321	2	64	1	717							1	91			535	31014	2	29						
262	structure	Medieval	**264**					1	2															4	18	1	18	1	1				
262	Feature	Medieval	**451**																					33	3054								
262	Feature	Medieval	**453**	2																						1	3						
262	Feature	Medieval	**457**	1																													
262	Feature	Medieval	**458**	2																													
262	Feature	Medieval	**480**	2																													
272	linear slot 270	Medieval	**270**					1	3																	5	30	4	49				
272	ditch slot 284	Medieval	**283**					2	40	2	7															3	5						
287	pit	Roman	**287**																							8	2	2	8				
290	fire pit	Medieval	**291**	2																1	19	2	5			74	771	33	394	5	17		
290	fire pit	Medieval	**292**	9				3	51											6	105	15	246	4	353	75	795	89	474	19	110		
290	fire pit	Medieval	**293**	5								1	216							25	531					16	260	16	82				
290	pit	Medieval	**546**									1	160							12	706	3	134			8	129	32	344	2	44		
290	pit cess	Medieval	**571**																					1	125	2	4	9	71				
295	ditch slot 277	Medieval	**278**																							7	57	9	192				
295	ditch slot 296	Medieval	**297**					2	19	5	82									11	41	14	14	2	78	106	973	45	116	3	16		
295	ditch slot 296	Medieval	**308**																							3	18						
295	ditch slot 296	Medieval	**309**																							2	3						
296	linear (slot 105)	Medieval	**104**	1				1	181	4	128															50	669	29	338				
296	linear (slot 122)	Medieval	**111**			1	4	3	13	16	588											1	24	1	4	20	143	5	13				
296	linear (slot 105)	Medieval	**116**					1	6	5	168											1	20	1	12	23	192	8	20				
296	building footings	Medieval	**25 = 291**																			1	1										
299	posthole	? prehistoric	**298**					1	1													1	2										
302	Feature	?medieval			1																												
319	pit	Medieval	**320**																	1	15	3	26			3	10						
319	pit	Medieval	**324**					6	42	1	18											1	4	1	70	13	263	33	241				
319	pit	Medieval	**325**	8																													
319	pit	Medieval	**327**	5																													
319	pit	Medieval	**328**					2	7																			13	293				
319	pit	Medieval	**329**							1	28															2	4	3	8				
319	pit	Medieval	**330**					6	61	1	48															1	6						
319	pit	Medieval	**331**	9																								34	1				

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Fe	Cu Alloy	SLAG		WORKED FLINT		BURNT FLINT		WORKED STONE		SLATE		GLASS		CLAY PIPE		DAUB		FIRED CLAY		CBM		Pottery		ANIMAL BONE		SHELL		WOOD	
				no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
319	pit	Medieval	**332**			7	47																										
319	pit	?medieval	**74 = 320**		1																	1	4										
335	ditch (slot 108)	Medieval	**106**	4																				1	268	36	275	8	263				
335	ditch (slot 108)	Medieval	**107**					1	13																	5	27	5	34				
335	ditch (slot 108)	Medieval	**109**	1						1	3															41	492	37	287	3	11		
335	ditch (slot 110)	Medieval	**121**					1	12																	6	46	6	40				
335	ditch slot 241	Medieval	**245**																							3	10						
335	ditch slot 247	Medieval	**248**					1	1																	4	24	3	6				
335	linear slot 273	Medieval	**274**																							19	178	12	332	5	6		
335	linear slot 273	Medieval	**275**	2												1	5							12	9	32	263	44	516				
335	ditch slot 333	Medieval	**334**			1	131					1	23													32	160	6	24				
335	pit	Medieval	**341**																			2	7			6	39						
335	ditch slot 374	Medieval	**371**					8	45	2	47															75	525	7	109				
335	ditch slot 374	Medieval	**372**																							7	161						
335	ditch slot 374	Medieval	**373**																									3	146				
339	pit	Medieval	**337**					2	56	1	4													2	1	55	421	14	5				
339	possible pit	Medieval	**338**	1																						7	142	1	1				
343	ditch	Medieval	**345**	2		1	817	26	351	20	503															27	173	4	81				
343	ditch	Medieval	**346**					2	13	4	74													2	5	6	37	3	7				
343	ditch	Medieval	**347**	3						1	1															2	14	2	6				
344	pit	Medieval	**416**																									2	220				
348	structure slot 366	Medieval	**367**					1	32	1	9															10	278	2	21				
348	structure slot 366	Medieval	**368**																							2	23						
349	ditch slot 350	Medieval	**351**																							3	37	4	56				
349	ditch slot 384	Medieval	**385**																							5	12						
349	ditch slot 384	Medieval	**386**																							4	5						
349	ditch slot 384	Medieval	**387**																							4	41						
349	structure	Medieval	**501**							2	20															17	95	5	6				
353	pit	Medieval	**354**	4																				24	593	10	191	38	236				
353	pit	Medieval	**355**	4										1	10									134	3977	20	205	76	698				
353	pit	Medieval	**356**					1	6															72	1916	30	261	6	21				
353	pit	Medieval	**357**					1	7	7	132															10	47	5	8				
359	posthole	Medieval	**440**																							27	497	25	10				
362	pit	Medieval	**363**	3																				6	143	9	44	17	366	8	78		
365	posthole	undated	**364**					1	1																								
379	pit	Medieval	**378**	2						1	2															3	32	1	1	6	1		
382	beam slot	Medieval	**380**							3	26															1	8	2	1				
382	beam slot	Medieval	**381**																							1	2						
383	structure slot 414	Medieval	**412**							3	31															15	158						
388	ditch slot 389	Medieval	**390**	2				1	2													1	7			6	127	7	96				

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Fe	Cu Alloy	SLAG		WORKED FLINT		BURNT FLINT		WORKED STONE		SLATE		GLASS		CLAY PIPE		DAUB		FIRED CLAY		CBM		Pottery		ANIMAL BONE		SHELL		WOOD	
				no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
388	structure slot 423	Medieval	**424**							1	115															2	40	4	31				
391	ditch slot 392	Medieval	**393**	2				1	7																	1	12	1	3				
391	ditch terminal 426	Medieval	**426**																			2	9			3	12	12	58				
391	ditch terminal 434	Medieval	**433**																							4	34					1	459
394	posthole	Medieval	**395**	1						2	31															3	8						
398	ditch slot 396	Medieval	**397**							3	65															2	5						
398	ditch slot 396	Medieval	**401**							2	18															8	83	2	5				
398	ditch slot 396	Medieval	**403**					1	12	2	80															4	29						
398	ditch slot 396	Medieval	**405**																							1	3						
410	ditch	Medieval	**409**							1	1															1	4	1	4				
444	ditch	Medieval	**445**																							12	68						
446	ditch	Medieval	**447**																							1	9						
448	pit	Medieval	**449**																					1	4			36	151				
450	structure post pit 358	Medieval	**360**							1	6															1	33	1	1				
450	structure post pit 358	Medieval	**361**	1																		22	400			25	586	1	2				
450	structure post pit 419	Medieval	**420**					1	1															1	4	6	31	5	12				
450	structure post pit 419	Medieval	**421**	2						4	16															1	17						
450	structure post pit 358	Medieval	**443**																									2	13	1	29		
450	structure posthole 461	Medieval	**462**																							5	29	3	15				
450	posthole 463	Medieval	**464**							1	15									9	24	3	22			3	25	3	3				
450	structure posthole 468	Medieval	**470**																							2	5	1	12				
450	structure post pit 481	Medieval	**490**																					2	9	1	13	1	92				
450	structure post pit 497	Medieval	**498**	2																		13	304			23	1556						
450	structure post pit 497	Medieval	**499**	2				2	37															1	57	3	9	5	18				
450	structure post pit 507	Medieval	**506**							1	68															1	16	1	22				
450	structure post pit 509	Medieval	**510**		1																					7	140						
450	structure post pit 509	Medieval	**511**																							1	6						
450	structure post pit 507	Medieval	**514**																									1	3	1	4		
455	ditch terminal 455	Medieval	**456**							1	26															3	7	1	10				
468	pit	Medieval	**487**																							7	45						
469	posthole	Medieval	**471**	1		2	19															1	2			5	28	1	5				
476	pit	Medieval	**477**																							3	28						
485	south ditch 383 of structure terminal slot 472	Medieval	**473**																							13	58	4	46				
495	posthole	Medieval	**496**																							2	14						
515	pit	Medieval	**516**	1																						3	19	3	3				
515	pit	Medieval	**520**																									2	1				
522	pit	Medieval	**523**	1																						3	29						
534	structure	Medieval	**209**	3																				6	121	1	4	1	1				
534	structure	Medieval	**210**	1				2	60	1	150													34	1005	7	82	16	295				

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Fe	Cu Alloy	SLAG		WORKED FLINT		BURNT FLINT		WORKED STONE		SLATE		GLASS		CLAY PIPE		DAUB		FIRED CLAY		CBM		Pottery		ANIMAL BONE		SHELL		WOOD	
				no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
534	structure	Medieval	**431**																									326	148				
534	structure	Medieval	**512**	27																		1	10	572	31422	16	219	26	130	1	6		
534	structure	Medieval	**537**	1				5	96	1	163											7	11	45	1060	9	48	3	20				
534	structure	Medieval	**539**																					41	2094								
534	structure gulley 544	Medieval	**545**							2	10											2	30	8	104	1	5	2	19				
534	structure	Medieval	**267 = 209**	1				4	14			10	1696							13	260	1	2	323	11539	3	11	5	68				
547	pit	Medieval	**548**																					8	577	3	17	5	13				
550	layer	Medieval	**551**																					6	277	33	423						
562	pit	Medieval	**554**	1				6	39	12	123											1	11	1	68	14	187	36	262	1	5		
562	pit	Medieval	**555**							5	111															4	60	94	999	1	18		
562	pit	Medieval	**556**					1	5	1	53																	1	78				
562	pit	Medieval	**558**																							2	9						
562	pit	Medieval	**561**							3	31															2	5						
568	Feature	Medieval	**574**																							1	6						
568	Feature	Medieval	**575**																					2	87								
568	Feature	Medieval	**577**																							1	12						
590	ditch slot 222	Medieval	**223**																							5	69	6	41				
590	ditch slot 222	Medieval	**224**																							1	14						
590	ditch slot 303	Medieval	**304**					2	22															2	7	66	576						
591	ditch slot 279	Medieval	**280**					1	32	2	238													3	133	6	92	4	66				
591	ditch slot 279	Medieval	**281**																							2	5	8	65				
591	ditch slot 311	Medieval	**310**																							13	207	1	13				
591	ditch slot 311	Medieval	**316**					1	28	4	235											1	3			11	72	86	165				
591	ditch slot 311	Medieval	**318**																									1	18				
no	record		**148**							6	260															13	120	8	197				
	topsoil	unphased	**101**	14	1																			11	170	83	866	4	58				
	subsoil	unphased	**102**																							60	1028						
	deposit		**143**																							21	143						
	topsoil	unphased	**200**																					3	54	6	119						
	tree throw	unphased	**294**							2	8																						
	ditch slot 377	Medieval	**375**		1																					2	12	27	97				
	ditch slot 377	Medieval	**376**																							15	55	3	3				
	natural feature	unphased	**529**																							2	3						
	Unstratified finds	unphased	**9999**	1				1	13																	16	150	14	202				
Grand Total				**141**	**6**	**12**	**1018**	**218**	**3059**	**337**	**12488**	**15**	**2385**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**79**	**1792**	**104**	**1324**	**1915**	**90661**	**1760**	**19199**	**1606**	**11269**	**61**	**409**	**1**	**459**

Table 2 AC1150 Area A Quantification of Iron Objects by Object Type and by Feature

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	barrel lock	curved strip	fitting	flat fragment	flat strip	hobnails	hook	key	knife	loop	misc	nail	ring	rod	shears	strip	unknown	Total context
117	Feature	Medieval	**118**												1						**1**
144	pit	Medieval	**145**												1						**1**
204	linear slot 205	Medieval	**206**							1									1		**2**
204	ditch slot 219	Medieval	**220**												1						**1**
257	fire pit	?prehistoric	**258**																	8	**8**
262	Kiln	Medieval	**453**												2						**2**
262	kiln	Medieval	**457**												1						**1**
262	kiln	Medieval	**458**												2						**2**
262	kiln element 262	Medieval	**480**												2						**2**
290	fire pit	Medieval	**291**												1					1	**2**
290	fire pit	Medieval	**292**	5										3	5		1			1	**15**
290	fire pit	Medieval	**293**								2				1					2	**5**
296	linear (slot 105)	Medieval	**104**														1				**1**
319	pit	Medieval	**325**						8												**8**
319	pit	Medieval	**327**													1				4	**5**
319	pit	Medieval	**331**						9												**9**
335	ditch (slot 108)	Medieval	**106**				1								6						**7**
335	ditch (slot 108)	Medieval	**109**																	1	**1**
335	linear slot 273	Medieval	**275**												2						**2**
339	possible pit	Medieval	**338**												1						**1**
343	ditch	Medieval	**345**												1					1	**2**

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	barrel lock	curved strip	fitting	flat fragment	flat strip	hobnails	hook	key	knife	loop	misc	nail	ring	rod	shears	strip	unknown	Total context
343	ditch	Medieval	**347**				3														**3**
353	pit	Medieval	**354**												3						**3**
353	pit	Medieval	**355**			1									3						**4**
362	pit	Medieval	**363**												3						**3**
379	pit	Medieval	**378**												2						**2**
388	ditch slot 389	Medieval	**390**												2						**2**
391	ditch slot 392	Medieval	**393**												1						**1**
394	posthole	Medieval	**395**			1															**1**
450	structure post pit 358	Medieval	**361**												1						**1**
450	structure post pit 419	Medieval	**421**			1						1									**2**
450	structure post pit 497	Medieval	**498**												2						**2**
450	structure post pit 497	Medieval	**499**																	2	**2**
469	posthole	Medieval	**471**												1						**1**
515	pit	Medieval	**516**												1						**1**
522	pit	Medieval	**523**												1						**1**
534	structure	Medieval	**209**												2						**2**
534	structure	Medieval	**210**										1								**1**
534	structure	Medieval	**512**												18			1	1		**20**
534	structure	Medieval	**537**												1						**1**
534	structure	Medieval	**267 = 209**												1						**1**
562	pit	Medieval	**554**					1													**1**
	topsoil	unphased	**101**		1										13						**14**

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	barrel lock	curved strip	fitting	flat fragment	flat strip	hobnails	hook	key	knife	loop	misc	nail	ring	rod	shears	strip	unknown	Total context
	deposit	unphased	**143**																	1	**1**
	ditch slot 377	Medieval	**376**																	8	**8**
	Unstratified finds	unphased	**9999**			1					1				10					1	**13**
Total Metalwork by Type				**5**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**17**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**92**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**30**	**169**

Table 3 AC1150 Area B Flint

Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	Total
	Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
U/S				1														1
104	1																Core/hammer	1
107				1										U	F		V fresh	1
111				2	1					1			1	P	F		Burnt broken flake	5
118							1							U	F			1
119				4							1					2	SF	5
121					1													1
124				2	1												Mixed pat	3
129				1														1
131				2														2
139					2													2
145				1														1
152				2	2												Mixed pat	4
153			1	1						1								3
160			2	24	5								4			12	Inc core rej flake	35
161				3									1			1		4
163	1			2	1					1						2	Burnt core frag?	5
203				1														1
207				1	2													3
210				2														2
214							1											1
215				1														1
220									1									1
221				1														1
232				1														1
233					1													1
239				2	1													3

Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	Total
	Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
248					1													1
251				1														1
259				4	2											1		6
260								1										1
264				2	1								4					7
267				1	3													4
270					1												? Thinning flake	1
280				2	1												1 huge flake	3
283				2														2
292				2														2
297				2						1								3
298																1		0
304				2														2
316						1												1
324				3	2	1							1				Bifacial ret on small flake	7
328				2														2
330				2	3													5
337	1												1				Crude core	2
345				17	7	1										4	Mixed pat. Battered	25
346					1											1		1
347				1												1		1
356																		0
357				1	1													2
364																1		0
367					1													1
371				4	4												Mixed pat. Some v fresh	8
390				1														1
393						1												1
403				2														2

Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	Total
	Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
409				1														1
420				1														1
499						2											1 'notch'	2
537				4	1												Mixed pat	5
545				2														2
554				3	2			1										6
556								1										1
F 67				1	1											5		2
291													1					1
292													1					1
297													1			2		1
341				2														2
347				1	1													2
356				2									2			5		4
449				1														1
458				1	1													2
464													2					2
471						1							1					2
484				1									1				Chert flake	2
500													2					2
523													1					1
524													2					2
total	3	0	3	126	51	7	2	3	1	4	1	0	26	0	0	38	0 0	227

Table 4 AC1150 Area A Quantification of Pottery by Period, Feature and Context

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Prehistoric pottery		Romano-British pottery		Medieval Pottery		Total No	Total Weight (g)
				no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no	wt
	topsoil	unphased	**101**					83	866	83	866
	subsoil	unphased	**102**					60	1028	60	1028
	deposit	Unphased	**143**					21	143	21	143
	deposit	unphased	**148**					13	120	13	120
	topsoil	unphased	**200**					6	119	6	119
	ditch slot 377	Medieval	**375**					2	12	2	12
	ditch slot 377	Medieval	**376**					15	55	15	55
	natural feature	unphased	**529**					2	3	2	3
35	posthole	Medieval	**35**					1	13	1	13
46	posthole	Medieval	**46**					18	69	18	69
67	posthole	medieval	**67**					22	208	22	208
75	unknown	Medieval	**75**					1	2	1	2
86	rectangular pit	Medieval	**86**					11	106	11	106
117	pit	Medieval	**73**					1	7	1	7
117	feature	Medieval	**118**					14	61	14	61
126	posthole	Medieval	**127**					2	19	2	19
128	posthole	Medieval	**129**					2	12	2	12
128	posthole	Medieval	**130**					1	6	1	6
136	posthole	Medieval	**135**					1	6	1	6
142	linear	Post Medieval	**139**					1	4	1	4
144	pit	Medieval	**145**					6	51	6	51
154	pit	Medieval	**36**					1	13	1	13
154	pit	Medieval	**152**					8	22	8	22
154	pit	Medieval	**153**					8	109	8	109
155	pit	Medieval	**158**					18	315	18	315
155	pit	Medieval	**160**					2	38	2	38
201	linear slot 202	Medieval	**203**			2	8			2	8
204	Linear	Medieval	**1**					2	22	2	22
204	linear (surface finds)	Medieval	**119**					13	248	13	248
204	linear (slot 134)	?Medieval	**124**					1	14	1	14
204	linear (slot 134)	Medieval	**131**					28	439	28	439
204	linear slot 205	Medieval	**206**					2	10	2	10
204	linear slot 216	Medieval	**215**					17	64	17	64
204	ditch slot 219	Medieval	**220**					6	23	6	23
204	ditch slot 219	Medieval	**221**					2	102	2	102
204	ditch slot 219	check	**229**			1	5			1	5
204	ditch slot 230	Medieval	**231**					4	17	4	17
204	ditch slot 234	Medieval	**233**					11	82	11	82
212	ditch slot 208	Medieval	**207**					3	21	3	21
212	ditch slot 240	medieval	**239**					1	14	1	14
212	ditch slot 261	Medieval	**260**					5	15	5	15
262	structure	Medieval	**259**					2	29	2	29
262	structure	Medieval	**264**					1	18	1	18
262	Kiln	Medieval	**453**					1	3	1	3

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Prehistoric pottery		Romano-British pottery		Medieval Pottery		Total No	Total Weight (g)
				no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no	wt
272	linear slot 270	Medieval	**270**					5	30	5	30
272	ditch slot 284	Medieval	**283**					3	5	3	5
287	pit	Roman	**287**			4	1	4	1	8	2
290	fire pit	Medieval	**292**					75	795	75	795
290	fire pit	Medieval	**293**					16	260	16	260
290	pit	Medieval	**546**					8	129	8	129
290	pit cess	Medieval	**571**					2	4	2	4
295	ditch slot 277	Medieval	**278**					7	57	7	57
295	ditch slot 296	Medieval	**297**					106	973	106	973
295	ditch slot 296	Medieval	**308**					3	18	3	18
295	ditch slot 296	Medieval	**309**					2	3	2	3
296	linear (slot 105)	Medieval	**104**					50	669	50	669
296	linear (slot 122)	Medieval	**111**					20	143	20	143
296	linear (slot 105)	Medieval	**116**					23	192	23	192
296	building footings	Medieval	**25 = 291**					74	771	74	771
319	pit	Medieval	**324**			2	180	11	83	13	263
319	pit	Medieval	**329**	2	4					2	4
319	pit	Medieval	**330**					1	6	1	6
319	pit	Medieval	**74 = 320**					3	10	3	10
335	ditch (slot 108)	Medieval	**106**					36	275	36	275
335	ditch (slot 108)	Medieval	**107**					5	27	5	27
335	ditch (slot 108)	Medieval	**109**					41	492	41	492
335	ditch (slot 110)	Medieval	**121**					6	46	6	46
335	ditch slot 241	Medieval	**245**					3	10	3	10
335	ditch slot 247	Medieval	**248**					4	24	4	24
335	linear slot 273	Medieval	**274**					19	178	19	178
335	linear slot 273	Medieval	**275**					32	263	32	263
335	ditch slot 333	Medieval	**334**	2	10	4	17	26	133	32	160
335	pit	Medieval	**341**					6	39	6	39
335	ditch slot 374	Medieval	**371**					75	525	75	525
335	ditch slot 374	Medieval	**372**					7	161	7	161
339	pit	Medieval	**337**					55	421	55	421
339	possible pit	Medieval	**338**					7	142	7	142
343	ditch	Medieval	**345**					27	173	27	173
343	ditch	Medieval	**346**					6	37	6	37
343	ditch	Medieval	**347**					2	14	2	14
348	structure slot 366	Medieval	**367**					10	278	10	278
348	structure slot 366	Medieval	**368**					2	23	2	23
349	ditch slot 350	Medieval	**351**					3	37	3	37
349	ditch slot 384	Medieval	**385**					5	12	5	12
349	ditch slot 384	Medieval	**386**					4	5	4	5
349	ditch slot 384	Medieval	**387**					4	41	4	41
349	structure	Medieval	**501**					17	95	17	95
353	pit	Medieval	**354**					10	191	10	191
353	pit	Medieval	**355**					20	205	20	205
353	pit	Medieval	**356**					30	261	30	261

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Prehistoric pottery		Romano-British pottery		Medieval Pottery		Total No	Total Weight (g)
				no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no	wt
353	pit	Medieval	**357**					10	47	10	47
359	posthole	Medieval	**440**					27	497	27	497
362	pit	Medieval	**363**			1	18	8	26	9	44
379	pit	Medieval	**378**					3	32	3	32
382	beam slot	Medieval	**380**					1	8	1	8
382	beam slot	Medieval	**381**					1	2	1	2
383	structure slot 414	Medieval	**412**					15	158	15	158
388	ditch slot 389	Medieval	**390**					6	127	6	127
388	structure slot 423	Medieval	**424**					2	40	2	40
391	ditch slot 392	Medieval	**393**					1	12	1	12
391	ditch terminal 426	Medieval	**426**					3	12	3	12
391	ditch terminal 434	Medieval	**433**			1	4	3	30	4	34
394	posthole	Medieval	**395**					3	8	3	8
398	ditch slot 396	Medieval	**397**					2	5	2	5
398	ditch slot 396	Medieval	**401**					8	83	8	83
398	ditch slot 396	Medieval	**403**					4	29	4	29
398	ditch slot 396	Medieval	**405**					1	3	1	3
410	ditch	Medieval	**409**					1	4	1	4
444	ditch	Medieval	**445**					12	68	12	68
446	ditch	Medieval	**447**					1	9	1	9
450	structure post pit 358	Medieval	**360**					1	33	1	33
450	structure post pit 358	Medieval	**361**					25	586	25	586
450	structure post pit 419	Medieval	**420**					6	31	6	31
450	structure post pit 419	Medieval	**421**					1	17	1	17
450	structure posthole 461	Medieval	**462**					5	29	5	29
450	posthole 463	Medieval	**464**					3	25	3	25
450	structure posthole 468	Medieval	**470**					2	5	2	5
450	structure post pit 481	Medieval	**490**					1	13	1	13
450	structure post pit 497	Medieval	**498**					23	1556	23	1556
450	structure post pit 497	Medieval	**499**					3	9	3	9
450	structure post pit 507	Medieval	**506**					1	16	1	16
450	structure post pit 509	Medieval	**510**			1	2	6	138	7	140
450	structure post pit 509	Medieval	**511**					1	6	1	6
455	ditch terminal 455	Medieval	**456**					3	7	3	7
468	pit	Medieval	**487**					7	45	7	45
469	posthole	Medieval	**471**					5	28	5	28

Feature	Feature Type	Phase	Context	Prehistoric pottery		Romano-British pottery		Medieval Pottery		Total No	Total Weight (g)
				no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no	wt
476	pit	Medieval	**477**					3	28	3	28
485	south ditch 383 of structure terminal slot 472	Medieval	**473**					13	58	13	58
495	posthole	Medieval	**496**					2	14	2	14
515	pit	Medieval	**516**					3	19	3	19
522	pit	Medieval	**523**					3	29	3	29
534	structure	Medieval	**210**					7	82	7	82
534	structure	Medieval	**209 = 267**					4	11	4	11
534	structure	Medieval	**512**			1	14	15	205	16	219
534	structure	Medieval	**537**					9	48	9	48
534	structure gulley 544	Medieval	**545**					1	5	1	5
547	pit	Medieval	**548**					3	17	3	17
550	feature	Medieval	**551**					33	423	33	423
562	pit	Medieval	**554**					14	187	14	187
562	pit	Medieval	**555**					4	60	4	60
562	pit	Medieval	**558**					2	9	2	9
562	pit	Medieval	**561**					2	5	2	5
568	Feature	Medieval	**574**					1	6	1	6
568	Feature	Medieval	**577**					1	12	1	12
590	ditch slot 222	Medieval	**223**					5	69	5	69
590	ditch slot 222	Medieval	**224**					1	14	1	14
590	ditch slot 303	Medieval	**304**					66	576	66	576
591	ditch slot 279	Medieval	**280**					6	92	6	92
591	ditch slot 279	Medieval	**281**					2	5	2	5
591	ditch slot 311	Medieval	**310**					13	207	13	207
591	ditch slot 311	Medieval	**316**					11	72	11	72
	Unstratified	unphased	**9999**					16	150	16	150
Grand Total				**4**	**14**	**17**	**249**	**1739**	**18932**	**1760**	**19195**

Table 5 Area A: estimated number of specimens identifiable to species (or NISP) based upon a rapid scan of the assemblage.

	pre-medieval	medieval	Unstrat.	Total
livestock	3	137	9	149
other mammals	1	21		22
birds	1	4	1	6
amphibia	20	4		24
Total identified	**25**	**166**	**10**	**201**
% identified	*50*	*14*	*28.5*	*15.7*
large mammal	10	207	11	228
medium mammal	2	234	11	247
small mammal		1		1
mammal	13	567	3	583
Bird		11		11
Fish		3		3
Total unidentifiable	**25**	**1023**	**25**	**1073**
% unidentifiable	*50*	*86*	*71.5*	*84.3*
Grand total	**50**	**1189**	**35**	**1274**
% Grand total	*4*	*93.5*	*2.5*	*100*

Table 6 AC1150 Area A Charred Plant and Charcoal Assessment

Type	*Feature*	*Context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
? prehistoric											
Posthole	299	298	6	2.5	2	A	C / B	-	-	Several different cereal species	P
Medieval											
Kiln	262	264	4	12	150	C	- / -	100	-	Large h/w and twig charcoal, many comminuted charcoal frags, some snails	
Kiln	262	458	22	1.5	40	C	- / -	40	-	Fruit seed, mainly fine comminuted charcoal	
Fire pit	290	292	34	15	100	A	- / -	60	-	Many platy charcoal frags and vesicular pieces, many fine comminuted charcoal, some snails	
Fire pit	290	291	35	19	100	A*	B / ?C	70	1	Many fine charcoal pieces, some twiggy bits <2mm, some snails	
Fire pit	290	292	36	15	125	A*	B / ?C	150	-	Many fine charcoal pieces, some snails, rare burnt bone	P C
Fire pit	290	291	38	15	50	A*	B / -	40	-	Many fine charcoal pieces, some snails, rare bone	
Fire pit	290	292	39	14	100	A**	B / -	60	1	Many fine charcoal pieces, some snails	P
Pit	339	337	8	13	20	C	C / -	10	-	many comminuted charcoal frags, some snails	
Pit	335	341	9	12	30	A	C / C	15	-	Wheat and rye/oats, many comminuted charcoal frags, some snails	P
Pit	353	356	10	10	30	C	- / C	45		many comminuted charcoal frags inc twigs, some snails	
Pit	448	449	18	12	60	C	B / C	75	-	Several fruit stones (B), charcoal, inc twigs, nut shell, some snails	P C
Pit	515	520	37	6	10	A	B / ?C	10	-	Comminuted charcoal, rare snails	
Str 450 post pit	450, 358	361	13	13	1500	-	- / -	3000ml	-	Very large charcoal frags, inc lumps	C
Str 460 post pit	450, 419	421	16	7	5	C	C / -	5	-		
Str 450 Str post pit	450, 497	498	26	10	60	C	C / -	40		Nut shell frags, much fine charcoal and larger pieces, inc fine twigs, rare snails	P

Type	*Feature*	*Context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Str 450 Str post pit	450, 509	511	32	15	1000	-	-	75	-	Many platy charcoal frags and vesicular pieces, many fine comminuted charcoal, many snails	
Str 450 post pit	450, 481	484	23	10	50	C	- / -	100	-	Wood charcoal may large 'platy' frags >4mm, numerous snails esp *Aegopinella/Oxychilus*	
Str 450 post pit	450, 497	500	27	10	100	C	C / -	150ml	-	Many large charcoal frags, and fine charcoal, rare snails	
Str 450 post pit	450, 507	505	28	15	100	-	- / -	100+	-	Many charcoal platy and finer frags, and fine charcoal, rare snails	
Str 450 post in post pit	450, 507	508	29	?	500ml	no flot		500ml	-	Coarse charcoal large lumps	
Str 450 Posthole	450, 463	464	19	12	60	C	- / -	75	-	Nutshells many comminuted charcoal frags, some snails	P nutshell
Str 450 Posthole	450, 463	464	20 (+19)	??	3000ml			3000ml	-	Large charcoal lumps, and burnt soil	C
Str 450 posthole	450, 463	464	24	14	500	-	- / -	250ml	400ml	Comminuted charcoal and large lumps and 'platy' charcoal pieces, rare snails – larger burnt soil fragments	
Posthole	359	359	11	8	20	B	B / B	2	-	Nut shell frags, twiggy charcoal, some snails	
Posthole	388	437	SF 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 charred / waterlogged roundwood stake possibly with a point c 10cm long by 7cm diameter	C
Posthole	394	395	12	10	20	C	C / -	1	-		
Posthole	469	471	21	13	125	B	- / -	125ml +100	-	Mainly charcoal inc large lumps	
Posthole	526	524	33	10	5	B	C / -	1		Much comminuted charcoal, rare snails	
Ditch	295 (S296)	297	7	10	30	B	C / C	25	-	many comminuted charcoal frags, some snails	
Ditch	343	347	14	15	60	A**	B / -	75	-	Many very large charcoal lumps, rare snails	P C
Ditch	522	523	30	12	20	A	C / -	1	-	Much comminuted charcoal, rare snails	
Cess pit	290	571	41	5	5	C	- / C	6	-	Many cessy lumps/pellets	Min

Type	*Feature*	*Context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Surface	586	582	40	6	100	C	C / -	100		Much comminuted charcoal, snails	

KEY: C = 1-5; B-= 5-10; A= >10; A* = *c.* 10-20; A** >20, and A*** = rich Analysis: C = charcoal; P = charred plant remains; Min = mineralised remains

Table 7 AC1137 Area B Quantification of finds by material type and context

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects		Iron Objects		Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.		no.		no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
Unphased Contexts with finds																														
-	1	Topsoil	11		10		4	294			7	205			3	2489							45	2836	138	2267	49	826	1	40
	47	Natural feature																							4	26				
	52	deposit																							6	677				
	61	deposit																					3	485	4	29				
	65	deposit													12	1665														
	75	deposit	1																				2	1735	16	362	9	29		
	84	deposit																							9	140				
	86	deposit			1																									
	88	deposit																					6	425	4	63	28	570		
	103	deposit																									3	12		
	126	deposit																									6	152		
	156	deposit																									1	2		
	157	deposit							2	63																			2	33
	161	deposit																							4	5				
	375	deposit - Thought to be a re-cut																											9	480
	376	deposit																					2	56	20	124	8	52		
	636	Natural feature		1							1	3													1	1				
387	437	Fill assoc with structure													1	159							2	5	9	190	12	79	1	44
Total unphased contexts with finds			**12**		**12**		**4**	**294**	**2**	**63**	**8**	**208**			**16**	**4313**							**60**	**5542**	**215**	**3884**	**116**	**1722**	**13**	**597**
Phase 1-3*																														
1 - 3?																														
118	119	Sole fill of ditch											1	19											5	13	1	1		
120	121	Sole fill of ditch																							1	1				
34	35	Fill of gully segment		1																					16	120				
Total Phase 1-3*				***1***									***1***	***19***											***22***	***134***	***1***	***1***		
Phase 1-6 ?																														
361	363	Upper fill of pit									4	35													12	75	37	140		
523	522	Fill of pit																			3	30			10	64			5	239
Total Phase 1-6*											***4***	***35***									***3***	***30***			***22***	***139***	***37***	***140***	***5***	***239***
Phase 3-6 ?																														
58	59	Fill of pit. Same as 96? Unphased Romano-British Romano - British																												
599	600	Fill of ditch									1	4													46	556	1	1	31	602
626	629	Fill of pit																							2	920				
778	779	Sole fill of pit		6																					1	12	2	1		
Total Phase 3-6?				***6***							***1***	***4***													***49***	***1488***	***3***	***2***	***31***	***602***

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
Phase 3-7?																												
30	31	Primary fill of pit		1																								
31, 201	30	(Fire?) Pit							28	287																		
Total Phase 3-7?				***1***					***28***	***287***																		
Phase 4																												
122	123	Fill of pit		4					2	114	2	40	2	168			3	5			3	49	53	577	11	58	10	139
Total Phase 4				***4***					***2***	***114***	***2***	***40***	***2***	***168***			***3***	***5***			***3***	***49***	***53***	***577***	***11***	***58***	***10***	***139***
Phase 4 - 6*																												
258	266	Fill of ditch																					1	9				
289	290	Fill of ditch																			1	2912						
Total Phase 4-6*																					***1***	***2912***	***1***	***9***				
Phase 5																												
100	101	Uppermost fill of pit																			1	10	10	97	117	1154		
	417	Fill of pit											1	4438														
	418	Fill of pit																			3	12						
	429	Fill of pit																							85	931		
104	105	Fill of pit											1	216							3	515	36	334	25	249	1	11
	381	Primary fill of pit							1	11													1	4	3	14		
110	109	Fill of scoop																			6	945	25	192	35	497	1	45
	143	Upper fill of ditch															1	12					10	74	12	225		
	473	Secondary fill of ditch																					3	31	1	7	4	122
110, 538	108	Group No											1	56							1	139	3	12	12	92		
111	112	Uppermost fill of pit																							2	79		
	664	Fill of pit							5	9	4	24											3	54	496	1155	1	34
	667	Fill of pit							6	51											1	109	1	1	74	4	7	13
113	114	Fill of pit	3	5					9	109	3	441	3	1465							8	96	52	863	195	2305	5	123
113, 578	679	Flint Wall											1	3652														
	682	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 680 and 598											2	10									4	29	11	456		
	683	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 681							2	22															4	214		
	726	Re- deposited Chalk Packing for walls - East Side																							32	106		
117	54	Upper fill of ditch																					7	41				
12	13	Uppermost fill of pit		2					1	61							1	21					26	376	54	947	2	30
	129	Fill of pit									1	49									2	290	13	354	154	4379	3	49
	132	Fill of pit																					6	375	84	3034	1	61
	133	Fill of pit		28																			33	2140	123	4359	1	15
	180	Primary fill of pit		2			1	22	9	97	7	279	1	44							7	285	32	150	91	299	14	92
127	128	Upper fill assoc with		3					1	10	5	204	3	11319							19	2899	21	102	21	290	2	42

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
		structure																										
127, 430	454	Assoc with structure		1																								
14	15	Uppermost fill of pit	2	4					6	48	1	13	1	314							3	18	21	187	9	74		
	136	Fill of pit					3	43	2	23	1	108											4	57				
	137	Fill of pit					1	123															7	36				
	138	Fill of pit							2	16																		
	139	Fill of pit							1	2	1	16											3	29	8	46	2	103
	140	Fill of pit																					1	16	8	160		
	142	Primary fill of pit	3						1	23													73	21450			2	15
143, 109, 108	110	Scoop / Shallow Cut		1																	7	244	13	166	10	53		
144	442	Fill assoc with structure											1	365							12	664	3	71	58	657		
	443	Fill assoc with structure		1																			2	24	515	2624		
	821	Fill assoc with structure		1																			3	18				
144, 820	827	Fill assoc with structure	1																									
144, 840	830	Fill assoc with structure																			1	453			11	585		
146	147	Upper fill of pit		4					5	27	8	171									2	9	17	231	24	678		
	556	Upper fill of pit																					3	35			2	72
	563	Fill of pit																					1	3				
	565	Fill of pit							1	17															20	98		
148	149	Upper fill assoc with structure		2					2	13	12	573	9	2208							12	685	26	529	8	20	2	69
	402	Fill assoc with structure											1	210			3	19					3	17				
	445	Fill assoc with structure					1	4			1	31									2	519	6	41	2	18		
	483	Flint Wall																			1	63						
148, 444	693	Flint Wall																			11	3079						
	699	Flint Wall																			40	25537						
148, 466	487	Fill assoc with structure		1					1	303			1	33											18	259		
153	210	Fill of slot (?). Probably not real ???																					7	36	8	112		
16	17	per fill assoc with structure		3			3	122	2	18			1	941							38	690	33	360	39	410		
16, 194	209	Fill assoc with structure											4	6942							161	14414			2	6		
162	163	Fill of ditch																			4	300	12	46	32	205		
18	19	Upper fill of pit		1					1	7	1	14					1	40			1	20	18	164	64	676		
	166	Fill of pit																							1	1		
	177	Fill of pit																					1	5				
	178	Primary fill of pit																					1	7	15	516		
194	150	Fill assoc with structure					3	25			1	24									209	9773	12	156	37	268	1	43
	193	Fill assoc with structure															6	6			2	61	3	31	17	85		
	273	Fill assoc with structure																			4	5	1	6	13	1		
	332	Assoc with structure																	1	20								
196, 856	195	Linear																					4	49				
2	3	Sole fill of ditch		4					9	97											4	205	13	353	126	964	1	28

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
20	21	Uppermost fill of pit							2	56											2	41	47	894	43	316	1	29
	182	Fill of pit									1	76																
	183	Fill of pit							5	71													17	866	2	1		
	184	Fill of pit							1	22																		
	188	Fill of pit		2									1	1265											37	45		
	189	Fill of pit																					3	8				
211	212	Fill of ditch							1	7			1	51							3	308	11	78	22	182	4	44
22	169	Fill of pit																	1	8								
	170	Fill of pit		3																	2	761			30	1		
222	223	Fill of pit																					3	5	4	255		
232	233	Fill of pit	1	10			1	14					3	459							9	508	32	375	73	1600	7	316
	240	Fill of pit		1																			7	67	78	383	5	205
	241	Fill of pit		1									1	237							2	31	13	97	48	442	16	318
	245	Fill of pit		1																			4	77	12	133	3	114
	247	Fill of pit																			1	228	6	61	5	134	2	44
234	248	Upper fill of pit		2									1	6					1	2	1	11	41	232	29	318	3	54
	276	Fill of pit		1					1	21	3	155	1	186									25	252	11	348	2	19
236	237	Upper fill of pit	5	5					1	7	3	165											48	379	27	215		
	238	Primary fill of pit		3																			10	279	6	178		
24	155	Fill of pit					9	6																				
	158	Fill of pit																					3	3				
	159	Fill of pit		3							2	13											3	24	56	47		
	173	Fill of pit																							7	23		
	203	Fill of pit																			1	1						
	207	Fill of pit																					2	268	22	6		
251	253	Fill of pit	1																		1	234	12	64	14	183		
	254	Fill of pit																					10	89	13	358		
260	261	Fill of ditch							1	10	3	153											7	43	1	2		
	262	Fill of ditch																					1	1				
284	285	Fill of ditch																					2	3				
	287	Fill of ditch																					1	3				
313	314	Linear							2	34													2	42	8	265		
333, 234	235	Fill of pit		1					1	6			2	1378							5	779	115	949	59	386	3	19
337	338	Fill of ditch		2							6	320											11	33	1	1		
339	340	Fill of gully																					2	6				
358	357	Fill of ditch																					1	5	3	158		
36	37	Upper fill of pit		2									1	317							3	40	68	1141	5	16		
	199	Primary fill of pit		4																			28	517	16	93		
366	367	Fill of pit													1	14							18	430	6	74	8	220
	395	Fill of pit							4	20	3	276											9	67	7	83		
374	372	Upper fill of ditch							2	14													5	54	9	58	1	29
379	453	Primary fill of pit		2									4	17257							27	12082	10	125	10	57	2	40

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
	455	Fill of fire pit		1									5	5657							43	22411						
38	39	Sole fill of ditch		1					1	14													32	140	75	150		
387	439	Fill assoc with structure									6	36	1	140									2	7				
	579	Fill assoc with structure																							1	4		
388	424	Upper fill of pit		2							3	41	5	8537									90	833	10	14	3	7
	468	Basal fill of pit																							5	235		
40	41	Grave fill	1	157																			31	481	25	40		
	57	Skeleton		33																								
430	481	Flint Wall																			47	12000						
	482	Flint Wall																			34	14569						
	488	Fill assoc with structure																							21	1		
430, 459	536	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 534																			6	1375			2	101		
44	45	Lower fill of ditch	1	1			1	5															23	190	14	134	1	17
444	602	Fill assoc with structure		1									1	129							7	1664	7	87	10	46	1	78
	603	Fill assoc with structure											2	5974							20	3356						
	604	Fill assoc with structure		2																								
	642	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 643		52					1	12															4	281	1	4
	643	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 643											3	1469														
	646	Fill assoc with structure																							3	1		
446	423	Fill assoc with structure																					2	7				
	463	Fill assoc with structure									2	8											21	276	1	3		
	464	Flint Wall																							25	248		
	471	Fill of fire pit		2					12	208	4	83	1	17							1	9	34	299	7	45	6	92
446, 560	531	Fill assoc with structure		3																	2	2	22	273	2	7		
449	461	Fill assoc with structure							10	135	1	5											17	104	21	40		
458	436	Fill assoc with structure																			4	89	13	187	5	87	1	13
	462	Fill assoc with structure		3							3	181	2	849							1	94	26	195	4	1		
	475	fill of flue																			1	12			6	9	1	3
	479	Fill assoc with structure																			3	188	4	36	3	20		
	480	Fill assoc with structure																					8	503	4	14		
	497	Primary silting of fire pit		2																	2	167			6	1		
	534	Fill assoc with structure											2	6798									1	4				
466	477	Fill assoc with structure																							47	1		
	478	Fill assoc with structure		3					2	20	1	41											11	95	1	1	6	64
	490	Fill assoc with structure							1	18	1	4	1	486									10	129				
	498	Fill assoc with structure											1	8							2	116	16	200	6	248		
	504	Fill assoc with structure		1																	3	142	8	36	28	96		
	530	Fill assoc with structure		1									1	1502									27	165				
	543	Fill of structure		1									1	1288									42	372	20	55		
	591	Fill assoc with structure		1					1	15			1	329							17	4034	2	20	1	4		
48	49	Sole fill of pit																					4	6				

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
485	486			1																	2	5	15	90	22	57		
	510	Fill assoc with structure																					8	520				
	512	Fill of fire pit											2	3672											3	348		
	572	Fill assoc with structure																					5	194	8	6		
502	503	Fill of ditch		2					3	8	1	110											28	156	6	6		
53	115	Lower fill of ditch																					1	38				
54, 850	117	Linear																							11	14		
55	56	Sole fill of ditch		3																			7	44	12	219	3	93
555	553	Upper fill of ditch																					6	38	15	25		
	554	Fill of ditch																					2	15	5	38	1	46
573	152	Fill of gully					1	3			2	15											3	6	1	9		
578	581	Fill assoc with structure	1	1							5	208	32	24530					6	8	10	9578	3	23	16	25		
	582	Fill assoc with structure		1			1	7	2	41	1	316									1	13	2	90	43	6		
	597	Fill assoc with structure							4	93	1	10											1	2	1	112		
	598	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 682 and 680							4	34			1	729									5	195	8	39		
585	501	Fill of gully																					2	23	4	12		
	586	Upper fill of ditch							3	54													3	69				
605	606	Fill of ditch		1					2	23													9	28	2	18		
617	618	Fill of pit							5	40													8	54	24	70		
62	63	Sole fill of pit											14	6012									3	24	1	136		
648	649	Fill of pit																					28	697	4	166		
	652	Fill of pit																					14	107	12	122		
66	67	Fill of pit		3																			2	57				
663	580	Fill assoc with structure																					1	7				
67	66	Pit									1	16																
670	671	Fill of pit																							1	73		
	672	Fill of pit		9																					391	498		
	674	Fill of pit									2	7											3	29	37	206		
675	676	Upper fill of pit	2	10					5	40											1	117	149	1171	74	911	2	35
	714	Primary fill of pit. Same as 721	1																									
	721	Fill of pit		1																								
		Fill of pit. Same as 721																					21	216	16	139		
707	708	Fill assoc with structure	66	14					3	13	1	7	8	1201					1	31	6	114	118	1331	32	279		
	710	Demolition rubble of 707	48	3									1	56							9	1387	67	903	10	37	5	41
	723	Demolition rubble of 707		1							3	12	7	760							2	80	25	208				
	784	Fill assoc with structure		6									3	1747					151	2726	3	1850	6	107	1	1		
719	720	Uppermost fill of pit							1	1													20	152	8	115		
728	833	Flint Wall, Flue																			2	1068						
728, 735	793	Same as 737, runs into flue from fire pit																					5	32	1	1		
728, 788	804	Fill assoc with structure																			3	1647	3	11	2	13		
	806	Fill assoc with structure		4																	1	21	7	58	287	1479		

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
	807	Fill assoc with structure	1	3									2	1169									22	467	9	34	4	54
	808	Fill assoc with structure																							7	229		
	809	Fill assoc with structure		28																					12	206		
	814	Flint Wall. Part of Flue of 728, bonded to 813 and 815																			13	6276						
		Flint Wall. Part of Flue of 728, bonded to 813 and 816											2	2662														
733	734	Fill assoc with structure	1																				2	31				
735	731	Uppermost fill of fire pit. Same as 791		9			2	52			1	46	1	293							5	590	54	507	31	591	1	51
	732	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 792		6					1	10											1	223	22	208	13	104		
	737	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 793																							96	2839		
		Fill assoc with structure. Same as 794																			7	307						
		Fill assoc with structure. Same as 795																					88	1287				
		Fill assoc with structure. Same as 796											1	377														
		Fill assoc with structure. Same as 797																									12	327
		Fill assoc with structure. Same as 798		108																								
		Fill assoc with structure. Same as 799									3	107																
		Fill assoc with structure. Same as 800							9	124																		
	738	Fill assoc with structure																					2	28				
	786	Fill of fire pit																					2	2				
	787	Fill of fire pit		4																							1	3
		Fill of fire pit.																							10	169		
	790	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 730 and 818	1	7			1	54	3	67	1	37					1	13			3	447	78	1048	23	440	3	89
	791	Same as 731									1	15									1	14	1	11				
	792	Same as 732		1																			1	8				
	817	Upper fill of fire pit															1	12			1	22	23	130	10	48	3	17
746	745	Fill assoc with structure							4	36													1	5	1	11		
	747	Fill assoc with structure							5	11	1	4	3	1704							1	4	6	20				
749	750	Fill of ditch																			2	58	10	78	2	41	1	70
751	752	Primary fill of ditch																			1	21	17	196	8	12		
	761	Upper fill of ditch																			2	183	42	307	60	419	2	22
758	759	Upper fill of pit		2					15	36									1	5	2	371	50	512	381	2187		
765	764	Fill of ditch							11	62			1	200									3	27	1	1		
77	76	Sole fill of pit																			1	6	53	771	6	62		
772	771	Fill of ditch							3	168													2	1				
773	777	fill of flue	1	1									1	996														
	783	Fill assoc with structure																			5	11239	1	23				

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
	795	Fill assoc with structure		4													3	81	25	278			8	54	2	3		
780	760	Primary fill of ditch																					8	146				
	770	Upper fill of ditch																	1	19			20	299	5	45	1	10
782	781	Sole fill of pit							5	26													7	93	2	7	11	17
788	794	Fill assoc with structure		6					2	5			1	58									25	246	11	71	1	21
80	78	Uppermost fill of pit	1						2	14											2	55	36	240	14	47		
	79	Lower fill of pit																					16	140	13	861		
	131	Fill of pit																					5	126	2	10		
801	800	Fill of probable corn dryer - Unexcavated											1	224									4	18				
820	826	Fill assoc with structure	1										1	870											49	359		
826, 829	820	Cut for Flue ???																							2	143		
840	822	Fill assoc with structure																			3	520	2	11	40	167	1	17
	823	Fill assoc with structure																			2	408			1	23		
	824	Fill assoc with structure																			5	4516						
	825	Fill assoc with structure		2																								
870	416	Fill of pit		1					1	4			5	596							5	106	12	92	6	69	1	15
93	94	Ditch fill																					31	556	8	799	57	1107
95	96	Fill of pit		2																	2	48	116	878	19	71	3	106
	231	Fill of pit		5																	2	29	63	650	7	54		
	239	Fill of pit																			2	113	52	636	40	241	2	64
	242	Fill of pit		1																			23	447	4	10		
	243	Fill of pit																			2	70	8	85	2	3		
	244	Fill of pit																			2	369	6	187	3	12		
	265	Fill of pit																					3	53	7	57		
97	98	Sole fill of pit		1					11	86											23	1443	26	325	35	167	11	277
663	144	Corn Dryer																			2	17	1	10				
Total Phase 5			***142***	***624***			***28***	***480***	***220***	***2650***	***112***	***4414***	***160***	***134408***	***1***	***14***	***17***	***204***	***188***	***3097***	***952***	***180626***	***3139***	***59188***	***5697***	***53352***	***255***	***5178***
Phase 5-7*																												
545	518	Upper fill of 545																							4	92		
Total Phase 5-7*																									**4**	**92**		
Phase 5 - 7?																												
541	542	Fill of re-cut ditch							4	29													3	26	33	294		
844	181	Upper fill of pit							2	53									5	133			30	989	6	148		
Total Phase 5-7?									**6**	**82**									**5**	**133**			**33**	**1015**	**39**	**442**		
Phase 5/6																												
22	23	Upper fill of pit		1					3	12									12	266	1	33	20	182	39	536	2	54
70	377	Fill of pit																					20	236	6	38		
Total Phase 5/6				**1**					**3**	**12**									**12**	**266**	**1**	**33**	**40**	**418**	**45**	**574**	**2**	**54**

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
Phase 5/6?																												
144	843	Quarry / threshing pit linked to 144 or same as 662?																			5	323	2	25	6	360		
Total Phase 5/6?																					**5**	**323**	**2**	**25**	**6**	**360**		
Phase 5*																												
175	176	Fill of pit																							7	24		
176, 179	175	Pit		2																	1	12	7	34	5	5		
198, 858	197	Linear																					5	30				
281	280	Fill of ditch		1																			1	1				
292	291	Fill of ditch																							3	22		
311	312	Sole fill of ditch							1	6											1	638			2	1		
317	318	Fill of ditch							21	277	3	104											21	84	14	103		
321	320	Fill of ditch									1	91											1	15	4	24		
323, 319	322	Fill of ditch		50					2	6													35	149	6	128		
335	336	Fill of ditch							4	60													1	6	7	7		
344	343	Fill of ditch											1	95									1	11			3	92
349	350	Sole fill of ditch							1	17															29	147		
352	351	Fill of ditch							2	143													2	6	52	294		
384	382	Fill of ditch		1					4	127	2	156											2	4	58	300		
	383	Fill of ditch		3					7	62	1	125									2	84	5	36	20	70		
385	386	Upper fill of ditch		1									1	1241														
767	766	Fill of ditch							8	79	2	76											2	47	1	7		
796	798	Fill of ditch																			1	1181						
845	116	Fill of ditch. Cut by 104. Same as 389 *Phased by association							1	12													2	10				
Total Phase 5*				**58**					**51**	**789**	**9**	**552**	**2**	**1336**							**5**	**1915**	**85**	**433**	**208**	**1132**	**3**	**92**
Phase 5?*																												
617	619	Fill of pit																							3	47		
637 - 640	641	Pit							2	16											2	265	2	6	6	36		
659	660	Fill of pit																			2	44	2	18	1	25		
Total Phase 5*?									***2***	***16***											***4***	***309***	***4***	***24***	***10***	***108***		
Phase 6																												
251	255	Fill of pit		43									3	40									5	197	51	52		
	256	Primary fill of pit																					1	11				
252 - 257	251	Pit																					11	97	12	108		
379	380	Fill of pit	1	11					12	147	7	365	5	873							47	3080	74	783	163	646	21	141
42	43	Grave fill		121					3	9											1	25	4	279	6	7		
	50	-		10																								
466	499	Fill assoc with structure																					7	49				
469	107	Sole fill of ditch seg		2					3	29	3	7	5	2357							1	141	33	246	261	3092		

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
578	412	Fill assoc with structure		6					4	13	1	22	2	389							5	52	27	188	70	409	9	65
662	145	Upper fill of pit	2	2					5	29			2	278							7	1217	21	204	36	535	1	41
	398	Fill of pit	1	8																	4	333	84	723	49	1121	5	64
	419	Primary fill of pit		1					2	21											24	1153	58	659	76	1423	2	34
68	69	Fill of ditch		2																			7	22	1	1		
69, 99	68	Linear											7	12982									59	791	20	81		
70	71	Upper fill of pit		10					1	5			5	3424							2	106	242	2279	129	1964	4	40
728	729	Fill assoc with structure		16			5	145			4	105	3	421	1	3	1	20	2	57	15	1071	315	3320	12	46	16	105
728, 735	785	Primary fill of fire pit. Same as 789		1															8	23			1	3	3	3	1	14
735	730	Fill assoc with structure. Same as 790	4	22					6	77	3	135	2	165					2	38	4	374	114	1289	45	176	2	45
	789	Primary fill of fire pit. Same as 785		292					3	70			4	5596							1	1178	11	279	34	2341	8	297
74	72	Uppermost fill of pit																					6	49	2	11		
	73	Upper fill of pit		35			1	467	1	2			3	583							1	196	145	1963	390	3552	7	147
803	802	Fill of probable corn dryer - Unexcavated		1							1	40									4	448	32	284	2	10		
870	401	Fill of pit					1	11	5	56			3	1771					11	120	4	285	17	109	6	50	141	723
Total Phase 6			**8**	**583**			**7**	**623**	**45**	**458**	**19**	**674**	**38**	**27750**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**20**	**23**	**238**	**120**	**9659**	**1274**	**13824**	**1368**	**15628**	**217**	**1716**
Phase 6 / 7?																												
174	25	Sole fill of pit																					4	274	3	26		
614	616	Fill of pit																					1	32				
Total Phase 6 / 7?																							***5***	***306***	***3***	***26***		
Phase 7																												
-	172	Subsoil	2																				2	5				
403	364	Fill of pit	**2**																				**3**	**3**				
Total Phase 7			***4***																				***5***	***8***				
Unphased Romano-British																												
10	11	Sole fill of ditch									1	19																
164	165	Surface finds from 706																							3	10		
32	33	Upper fill of pit									2	302									1	5			2	1	3	47
33	32	Pit											1	74							2	42						
447	448	Upper fill of ditch							2	9																		
614	615	Upper fill of pit							1	9	1	5											7	533	3	1		
644	645	Fill of ditch							3	48	2	6											7	44	20	352	1	33
685	686	Upper fill of gully																					3	1				
704	705	Sole fill of gully																					1	14				
715	716	Fill of pit																					6	3				
717	718	Fill of pit		2																								
724	725	Primary fill of pit		2																								
81	82	Sole fill of pit		3					8	104	7	218					1	19					54	412	8	46		

Feature	fill/layer	Description	Copper Alloy Objects	Iron Objects	Lead		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Worked Stone		Glass		Fired Clay		Mortar		Ceramic Building Material		Pottery		Animal Bone		Shell	
			no.	no.	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt	no.	wt
89	90	Sole fill of pit. Same as 671 ???																							15	62		
Total Unphased Romano-British				***7***					***14***	***170***	***13***	***550***	***1***	***74***			***1***	***19***			***3***	***47***	***78***	***1007***	***51***	***472***	***4***	***80***
Grand Total			164	1297	4	294	37	1166	384	4825	156	6249	219	168049	2	17	22	248	231	3764	1154	201415	5028	82480	7615	74220	540	8697

Table 8 AC1137 Area B Iron Objects by type and by Context

Feature	layer	Description	dress		fitting			Grave related			miscellaneous					personal		structural						tool			Total
			buckle	hobnail	Cleat	mount	plate fitting	coffin furniture	coffin nail	hobnails (skel)	lump	rod	Sheet	unknown	strap fitting	Knife	spatula	fitting	fitting t-clamp	flat fragment	hobnail	nail	flat fragments	hook	t-shaped long handle	punch	
Phase 4																												
122	123	Fill of pit					1															3					4
Total							**1**															**3**					**4**
Phase 5																											
2	3	Sole fill of ditch														1						3					4
12	13	Uppermost fill of pit																1				1					2
	133	Fill of pit																				28					28
	180	Primary fill of pit																				1					1
14	15	Uppermost fill of pit																				4					4
16	17	per fill assoc with structure												1								2					3
18	19	Upper fill of pit																				1					1
20	188	Fill of pit																				2					2
22	170	Fill of pit																				1					1
24	159	Fill of pit												2							5						7
36	37	Upper fill of pit																				1					1
	199	Primary fill of pit																				4					4
38	39	Sole fill of ditch			1																						1
40	41	Grave fill						28	27	55																	110
	57	-								33																	33
44	45	Lower fill of ditch		1																							1
55	56	Sole fill of ditch		1	1																	1					3
66	67	Fill of pit																					3				3
95	96	Fill of pit				1																6					7

Feature	layer	Description	dress		fitting			Grave related			miscellaneous					personal		structural						tool			Total
			buckle	hobnail	Cleat	mount	plate fitting	coffin furniture	coffin nail	hobnails (skel)	lump	rod	Sheet	unknown	strap fitting	Knife	spatula	fitting	fitting t-clamp	flat fragment	hobnail	nail	flat fragments	hook	t-shaped long handle	punch	
	231	Fill of pit																				6					6
	242	Fill of pit																				1					1
97	98	Sole fill of pit										1															1
113	114	Fill of pit		1														1				3					5
127	128	Upper fill assoc with structure																				3					3
144	443	Fill assoc with structure		1																							1
	821	Fill assoc with structure																				1					1
146	147	Upper fill of pit		3																		1					4
148	149	Upper fill assoc with structure																				2					2
232	233	Fill of pit		1										2						1		6					10
	240	Fill of pit																				1					1
	241	Fill of pit		1																							1
	245	Fill of pit															1										1
234	248	Upper fill of pit																				2					2
	276	Fill of pit		1																							1
236	237	Upper fill of pit												1								4					5
	238	Primary fill of pit												1				1				1					3
337	338	Fill of ditch									2																2
379	453	Primary fill of pit																				2					2
	455	Fill of fire pit																				1					1
388	424	Upper fill of pit																				2					2
444	602	Fill assoc with structure					1																				1
	604	Fill assoc with structure													1				1								2
	642	Fill assoc with structure					1																		3		4
446	471	Fill of fire pit																				2					2

Feature	layer	Description	dress		fitting			Grave related			miscellaneous					personal		structural						tool			Total
			buckle	hobnail	Cleat	mount	plate fitting	coffin furniture	coffin nail	hobnails (skel)	lump	rod	Sheet	unknown	strap fitting	Knife	spatula	fitting	fitting t-clamp	flat fragment	hobnail	nail	flat fragments	hook	t-shaped long handle	punch	
458	462	Fill assoc with structure																				3					3
	497	Primary silting of fire pit																				2					2
466	478	Fill assoc with structure																				3					3
	504	Fill assoc with structure			1																						1
	530	Fill assoc with structure																				1					1
	543	Fill of structure																				1					1
	591	Fill assoc with structure																				1					1
485	486																					1					1
502	503	Fill of ditch														1						1					2
578	581	Fill assoc with structure																				1					1
	582	Fill assoc with structure																				1					1
605	606	Fill of ditch																				1					1
670	672	Fill of pit		8																							8
675	676	Upper fill of pit														1				2		6					9
	721	Fill of pit																				1					1
707	708	Fill assoc with structure		1	1		1							1								7					11
	710	Fill assoc with structure			1																	1					2
	723	Fill assoc with structure																				1					1
	784	Fill assoc with structure																				6					6
735	731	Uppermost fill of fire pit																2				7					9
	732	Fill assoc with structure												2								4					6

Feature	layer	Description	dress		fitting			Grave related			miscellaneous					personal		structural						tool			Total
			buckle	hobnail	Cleat	mount	plate fitting	coffin furniture	coffin nail	hobnails (skel)	lump	rod	Sheet	unknown	strap fitting	Knife	spatula	fitting	fitting t-clamp	flat fragment	hobnail	nail	flat fragments	hook	t-shaped long handle	punch	
	737	Fill assoc with structure		82	6																	2					90
	787	Fill of fire pit		2							1																3
	790	Fill assoc with structure																				8					8
	792	-			1																						1
758	759	Upper fill of pit			3																						3
773	777	Fill of flue																				1					1
	795	Fill assoc with structure		1																1		2					4
788	794	Fill assoc with structure		3																		2					5
840	825	Fill assoc with structure										1										1					2
870	416	Fill of pit																				1					1
127, 430	454	Assoc with structure																						1			1
143, 109, 108	110	Scoop / Shallow Cut	1																								1
148, 466	487	Fill assoc with structure			1																						1
333, 234	235	Fill of pit																				1					1
446, 560	531	Fill assoc with structure																		2		1					3
728, 788	806	Fill assoc with structure		3																		1					4
	807	Fill assoc with structure																				2					2
	809	Fill assoc with structure		1									28														29
Total			***1***	***111***	***16***	***1***	***3***	***28***	***27***	***88***	***3***	***2***	***28***	***10***	***1***	***3***	***1***	***5***	***1***	***6***	***5***	***164***	***3***		***4***		***511***
Phase 6																											
42	43	Grave fill						2	52	30																	84

Feature	layer	Description	dress		fitting			Grave related			miscellaneous					personal		structural						tool			Total
			buckle	hobnail	Cleat	mount	plate fitting	coffin furniture	coffin nail	hobnails (skel)	lump	rod	Sheet	unknown	strap fitting	Knife	spatula	fitting	fitting t-clamp	flat fragment	hobnail	nail	flat fragments	hook	t-shaped long handle	punch	
	50	-								10																	10
68	69	Fill of ditch																				2					2
70	71	Upper fill of pit		2										4								4				1	11
74	73	Upper fill of pit	1	24	2													1				8					36
251	255	Fill of pit		41																							41
379	380	Fill of pit		1																		10					11
469	107	Sole fill of ditch seg																				2					2
578	412	Fill assoc with structure		3	2																	1					6
662	145	Upper fill of pit																				2					2
	398	Fill of pit		3										1								5					9
	419	Primary fill of pit																				1					1
728	729	Fill assoc with structure		9																		3					12
735	730	Fill assoc with structure		11														1				9					21
	789	Primary fill of fire pit		26																		1					27
803	802	Fill assoc with structure																				1					1
728, 735	785	Primary fill of fire pit																				1					1
Total			***1***	***120***	***4***			***2***	***52***	***40***				***5***				***2***				***50***				***1***	***277***
Unphased																											
-	1	Topsoil										1				1						8					10
	86	-																				1					1
	636	Natural feature																				1					1
Total												***1***				***1***						***10***					***12***
Phase 1 - 3?																											

Feature	layer	Description	dress		fitting			Grave related			miscellaneous					personal		structural						tool			Total
			buckle	hobnail	Cleat	mount	plate fitting	coffin furniture	coffin nail	hobnails (skel)	lump	rod	Sheet	unknown	strap fitting	Knife	spatula	fitting	fitting t-clamp	flat fragment	hobnail	nail	flat fragments	hook	t-shaped long handle	punch	
34	35	Fill of gully segment																						1			1
total																								***1***			***1***
Phase 3 - 6?																											
778	779	Sole fill of pit		2																		4					6
Total																						***4***					***6***
Phase 3 - 7?																											
30	31	Primary fill of pit									1																1
total											***1***																***1***
Phase 5 / 6																											
22	23	Upper fill of pit																				1					1
Total																						***1***					***1***
Phase 5*																											
384	382	Fill of ditch																				1					1
	383	Fill of ditch																				3					3
385	386	Upper fill of ditch																				1					1
176, 179	175	Pit																				2					2
323, 319	322	Fill of ditch		60																							60
total				***60***																		***7***					***67***
Unphased Romano-British																											
81	82	Sole fill of pit																				3					3
717	718	Fill of pit			1																	1					2
724	725	Primary fill of pit																				2					2
total					***1***																	***6***					***7***

Feature	layer	Description	dress		fitting			Grave related			miscellaneous					personal		structural						tool			Total
			buckle	hobnail	Cleat	mount	plate fitting	coffin furniture	coffin nail	hobnails (skel)	lump	rod	Sheet	unknown	strap fitting	Knife	spatula	fitting	fitting t-clamp	flat fragment	hobnail	nail	flat fragments	hook	t-shaped long handle	punch	
Grand Total			***2***	***293***	***21***	***1***	***4***	***30***	***79***	***128***	***4***	***3***	***28***	***15***	***1***	***4***	***1***	***7***	***1***	***6***	***5***	***245***	***3***	***1***	***4***	***1***	***887***

Table 9 AC1137 Area B Objects of Copper Alloy

SF No.	Context	Description	Clean
11	15	Sheet fragment	No
60	75	Two strand cable bracelet with hooked terminal	Yes
116	237	Spring from fibula. Mid 1st – 2nd century	No
126	142	Sheet fragments	No
163	1	Dome headed stud	No
165	1	Skillet leg. Late Med – post Med.	No
167	237	Stud head	No
263	114	Sheet fragment	No
329	710	Lump	No
333	710	Sheet	No
335	710	Fragments	No
336	710	Sheet fragments	No
337	710	Sheet fragments	No
339	708	Lump	No
340	708	Sheet fragment	No
341	708	Lumps	No
342	708	Sheet fragments	No
347	708	Fragments	No
348	708	Fragments	No
349	710	Sheet fragment	No
350	708	Fragments	No
351	708	Fragments	No
352	708	Fragments	No
353	708	Fragments	No
354	708	Fragments	No
355	708	Fragments	No
356	708	Fragments	No
357	708	Fragments	No
358	708	Fragments	No
361	708	Fragments	No
362	710	Sheet fragments	No
389	710	Sheet fragments	No
391	708	Fragments	No
393	708	Fragments	No
402	710	Sheet fragments	No
402	777	Sheet fragment	No
403	710	Sheet fragments	No
585	242	?Finger ring fragment	No

Table 10 AC1137 Area B Romano-British Coins

SF No.	Context	Identification	Date	Clean/ conserve
4	15	Faustina I	141-5	Yes
108	45	Æ 4 – large minim	3rd – 4th century	Yes
69	41	Constantine II	318-24	Yes
106	78	Æ 3	4th century	Yes
233	114	Carausius	287-93	Yes
241	114	Claudius II?	268-70	Yes
145	287	House of Constantine	340-8	Yes
145	307	Minim. 'Fallen Horseman'	c350-60	Yes
164	1	'Urbs Roma'	330-40	Yes
178	233	Minim. 'Fallen Horseman'	c350-60	Yes
223	380	'Constantinopolis'	330-40	Yes
251	398	Valens	364-78	No
262	253	Tetricus II	270-3	Yes
287	581	Barbarous radiate	c270-85	No
317	1	Barbarous radiate	c270-85	No
324	676	Carausius	287-93	Yes
364	708	Æ 3-4	3rd – 4th century	Yes
365	710	Tetricus II	270-3	Yes
366	676	Barbarous radiate minim	c270-85	Yes
369	714	?Carausius	287-93	Yes
370	1	House of Constantine	340-8	Yes
371	1	Æ 4 – Illegible	4th century	No
372	1	Gallic Empire	c268-73	Yes
373	1	Barbarous radiate minim	c270-85	Yes
374	1	House of Constantine	348-55	Yes
376	730	House of Constantine	318-24	Yes
378	730	House of Constantine	340-8	Yes
379	1	Tetricus II	270-3	Yes
380	1	Æ 4	4th century	Yes
381	1	House of Constantine	335-40	No
423	730	House of Constantine	330-40	Yes
425	730	Minim	3rd – 4th century	Yes
427	734	Æ 3-4	3rd – 4th century	Yes
437	826	House of Constantine	330-40	Yes
456	172	House of Constantine	330-48	Yes
457	172	Æ 3	3rd – 4th century	Yes
532	827	House of Valentinian	364-78	Yes

Coins recovered from AC1138 Trench 34 and 35 (evaluation)

Context	SF	Identification/comment	Clean
3407	1	Tetricus I. 270-74	Yes
3405	2	Gallic Empire c268-74	Yes
3514	3	As or dupondius Julia Domna. 193-217	Yes
3406	4	Claudius II. 268-70	Yes
3406	5	Gallienus. 260-68	Yes
3406	6	Gallic Empire c268-74	Yes
3406	7	Tetricus I. 270-74	Yes
3406	10	Barbarous copy c270-75	Yes
3405	13	Claudius II or Quintillius. 268-71	Yes
3523	31	2nd century sestertius. Heavily encrusted.	Yes

Table 11 AC1137 Area B Quantification of Flint

Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	Total
	Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
1				2							1						SF	3
3					2	1										6		3
13											1						SF Unpat	1
15				5	1													6
17				2													V fresh	2
19				1														1
21					1												Bashed frag/core?	1
23				3														3
30				24	3												Patinated but V fresh	27
39						1												1
43				2										U			Grave fill - too fresh looking	2
43							1							P			By right foot	1
71																1		0
73																1		0
78						1										1		1
82		1		3	1	1			1							1	Blade is patinaed -rest not	7
98				6	5													11
107				2												1		2
114						5				1						4	V fresh - sharp Burnt core	6
116				1													Chert - fine grey	1
123								1										1
128				1														1
136				2														2
138				1		1												2
139					1													1
142				1														1
145				3	2											1	One bf rec as 'blade' SF 303	5
147				4	1													5

149			2					1								Burnt broken flake	3
159								1									1
180			7	1												Mixed pat	8
181		1			1												2
183			3	1												Mixed pat	4
184			1														1
212					1											Ret cuts patination	1
235			1														1
237			1														1
261			1														1
276					1												1
312						1											1
314			1	1													2
318		1	11	4						1	2			2		SF massive ret flake tool	19
322						1	1										2
336			3		1												4
350						1										Blade props -? Deliberate	1
351				1										1			1
363			4														4
372			1		1												2
380			8	3	1												12
381			1														1
382		1	1	1										1		Some V fresh	3
383	1		4	3												Some V fresh	8
395			3							1						Tiny bifacial tool	4
401			4	1												Mixed pat	5
412		1		2		1		1								Burnt core frag	5
416			1														1
419														2			0
448			2														2
461														10			0
471	1		8	2				1						1		Burnt flake	12

478			2														2
487															1		0
490			1														1
503			1	1		1											3
542			2		1										1		3
565			1														1
582															2		0
586			1	1													2
591				1													1
597	1		1												2	V basic core/lump	2
598			1	2											1		3
606			1												1		1
615			1														1
618			2	2						1						SF	5
636			1														1
641			1	1									U			One V fresh	2
642			1														1
645			3														3
664				1											4		1
667			1												5		1
674															1		0
676			3		1		1										5
683			1													V fresh	1
708			1												2		1
720						1											1
729									1								1
730		1	2	2					1								6
732			1													V fresh	1
737			6	2												? Strat	8
745			2	1				1									4
747			4	1												V fresh	5
759				1											1	Plus - 'unworked flint' bag	1

764				2	1											7				3
766				1	2											5				3
771				1	1															2
781				1	2															3
789				2						1										3
790				2																2
974				2																2
Total	3	1	5	183	59	18	7	3	2	8	3	2	2	0	0	66				296

Table 12 AC1137 Area B Quantification of Pottery by Context and descriptions of forms present

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
1	Layer	138	2267	Topsoil and clearance context. Iron Age to late Roman material.	LIA - Roman	7
3	Fill F2	13	353	Oxon. CC mortarium C100; bowl C51; jar.	4th century	5
13	Fill F14	26	376	Oxon. CC C51; BBI type 3; BBI base, probably type 25. Dressel 20 amphora.	4th century	5
15	Fill F14	21	187	SG Samian Drag. 31; LIA-early Roman bead rim jar; BBI jar type 3. Numerous grey ware body sherds. Assemblage undoubtedly later Roman but a high % of 1st century material. 2nd century coin SF 4	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
17	Fill F16	33	360	Everted rim jars, 4th cent type; Alice Holt storage jar L3rd – 4th cent type; Oxon CC open form; 'Moselkeramik' beaker.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
19	Fill F18	18	164	'Poppy-head' beaker; Oxon white mortarium, 3rd cent type; everted rim jars.	3rd century.	5
21	Fill F20	47	894	Lid; 2nd – 3rd cent type everted rim jars; Rhineland or Nene Valley beaker; Dressel 20 amphora.	Late 2nd – 3rd century.	5
23	Fill F23	20	182	CG Samian Drag 38; Folded beaker in grey fabric; everted rim jars.	3rd century.	5
25	Fill F174	4	274	CG Samian Drag 31 or 18/31; Dressel 20 amphora.	Late 2nd – 3rd century.	5
37	Fill F36	68	1141	CG Samian Drag 45; BBI type 3 jars; Oxon white mortarium M17; Oxon. CC closed form; NF beaker type 27. Oxon mortarium conjoining sherds.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
39	Fill F38	32	140	NF beaker type 27; jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
41	Fill of grave F40	31	481	Oxon. CC C20; Alice Holt jar with external white slip. Oxon vessel conjoining sherds giving complete vessel profile. Coin 318-24 SF 69.	4th century.	5
43	Fill of grave F42	4	279	Chip of SG Samian. Complete vessel – squat everted rim jar.	350-400+	6
45	Fill F44	23	190	CG Samian Drag 30; BBI type 3 jar, type 20 dish; Oxon. CC C51 and indeterminate form	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
47	Natural!!	4	26	Jar in Alice Holt fabric	3rd – early 4th century.	5
49	Fill F48	4	6	Lezoux CC closed form; indeterminate body sherds including Oxon CC.	3rd century.	5
52	Sheet missing	6	677	Conjoining body sherds of large storage vessel.	3rd – 4th century.	5
54	Fill F117	7	41	Everted rim jar; BBI type 20 dish.	3rd – 4th century.	5
56	Fill F55	7	44	Jars; body sherds with obtuse lattice.	3rd – 4th century.	5
59	=96	1	1	Undiagnostic body sherd.	Roman	5
61	Sheet missing	4	29	Undiagnostic body sherds.	Roman	5
63	Fill F62	3	24	Oxon. CC beaker; colander	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
67	Fill F68	2	57	'Early type' drop flange bowl, two conjoining sherds.	3rd century.	5
68	Cut	59	791	Oxon. CC closed form; Alice Holt jar with white slip (numerous conjoining sherd); everted rim jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
69	Fill F68	7	22	Undiagnostic body sherds.	Roman	6
71	Fill F70	242	2279	Dressel 20 amphora; BBI types 3 & 25; CG Samian Drag 45; Oxon white mortarium; Oxon. CC beakers, minimum 3 vessels; NF type 27, minimum 4 vessels; Overwey fabric jar and drop flange bowl.	350-400+	6
72	Fill F74	6	49	Indeterminate form. ?Late Roman handmade vessel	4th century?	6

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
73	Fill F74	145	1963	NF 'parchment' bowl; NF type 27; BBI types 3, 20, 25; Oxon CC bowl with rouletting. BBI typ3 jar has 'X' graffito on base underside.	350-400+	6
75	Fill F77	16	362	Alice Holt storage jar, Oxon. CC closed form.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
76	Fill F77	53	771	Alice Holt and handmade storage jars; Oxon CC open and closed forms.	4th century.	5
78	Fill F80	36	240	NF type 27; Oxon CC open form; everted rim jars. 4th century coin SF106.	4th century.	5
79	Fill F80	16	140	BBI typ3 jar; NF closed forms; Oxon CC closed form	4th century.	5
82	Fill F81	54	412	CG Samian Drag 45; EG Samian Drag 18/31; Dressel 20 amphora; BBI type 25 bowl	3rd century	4/5
84	Layer	9	140	Jar. No diagnostic features.	2nd – 4th century.	4/5
88	Layer	4	63	NF closed form? flagon?. 3 grey ware body sherds	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
94	Fill F93	31	556	Copy of Gallo-Belgic platter; bead rim jar in IA fabric; Savernake jar	60-100	3
96	Fill F95	116	878	Oxon. CC closed form; NF beaker; BBI type 20; CG Samian Drag 37	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
98	Fill F97	26	325	NF beaker; Oxon. CC closed form and open form footstand; everted rim jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
101	Fill F100	10	97	CG Samian Drag 35; BBI jar.	Mid 2nd century +	4/5
105	Fill F104	36	334	NF closed form; Oxon. CC closed form; everted rim jar; drop flange bowl. Body sherds in a calcareous and grog tempered fabric, residue on interior surface. Sherds probably from same vessel in context 110.	4th century	5
107	Fill F469	33	246	Oxon. CC bowl C78; NF beaker; everted rim jars; Alice Holt white slip grey wares.	340-400+	6
108	Feature Group Number	3	12	?Jar rim. Coin L 3rd - 4th century 'minim' SF45.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
109	Fill F110	25	192	Oxon CC open form; everted rim jars; Alice Holt white slip grey wares.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
110	cut	13	166	Alice Holt jar with dark grey slip; flanged bowl; Body sherds in a calcareous and grog tempered fabric, residue on interior surface. Sherds probably from same vessel in context 105.	4th century	5
114	Fill F411	52	863	Oxon. CC C51;NF beaker; BBI type 20;everted rim jars; Dressel 20 amphora	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
115	Fill F53	1	38	Drop flange bowl	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
116	Fill F53	2	10	Grey ware body sherds.	2nd – 4th century.	4/5
119	Fill F118	5	13	Body sherds in Iron Age fabric	Iron Age	
121	Fill F120	1	1	Body sherd in similar fabric to 119	Iron Age	
123	Fill F122	53	577	CG Samian Drag 35; Drag 18/31; Dressel 20 amphora; Oxford white mortarium M14; BBI type 20; everted rim jars; Savernake developed bead rim jar. Absence of NF and Oxon CC products suggest deposition before mid 3rd century.	180-250	4
128	Fill F127	21	102	Oxon. CC closed and open forms; NF beaker type 27; everted rim jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
129	Fill F12	13	354	Everted rim jars; large storage jar. Mainly body sherds and bases.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
131	Fill F80	5	126	NF beaker type 27; BBI type 25 bowl.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
132	Fill F12	6	375	Everted rim jar body sherds with obtuse lattice – same vessel present in context 133. Dressel 20 amphora.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
133	Fill F12	33	2140	Everted rim jar body sherds with obtuse lattice – same vessel present in context 132; Oxon CC bowl C49-50; flagon	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
136	Fill F14	4	57	Body sherds of a jar. Fabric suggests later Roman date	3rd – 4th century.	5
137	Fill F14	7	36	Body sherds. Fabric suggests later Roman date	3rd – 4th century.	5
139	Fill F14	3	29	Flanged rim dish.	3rd – 4th century.	5
140	Fill F14	1	16	Body sherd. Fabric suggests later Roman date	3rd – 4th century.	5
142	Lowest Fill F14	73	21450	Conjoining sherds of lower half of Dressel 20 amphora. Rim and handles absent.	1st – early 3rd century.	3/4
143	fill	10	74	BBI type 3 jars; Alice Holt rim with white slip.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
144	Cut	1	10	Everted rim jar	3rd – 4th century.	5
145	Fill F662	21	204	Oxon CC closed and open forms; NF bowl type 89; everted rim jars. Fulford dates the development of type 89 to c350+.	350-400+	6
147	Fill F146	17	231	Drop-flange bowl in a calcareous and grog tempered fabric; plain rim dish; burnt CG Samian.	4th century	5
149	Fill F148	26	529	NF beaker type 27; everted rim jars; BBI type 20	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
150	Fill F194	12	156	Oxon white mortarium; Oxon CC body sherd; grey ware body sherds	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
152	Fill F573	3	6	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
158	Fill F24	3	3	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
159	Fill F24	3	24	Base	3rd – 4th century.	5
161	Layer	4	5	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
163	Fill F162	12	48	NF beaker type 47-52; grey ware body sherds	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
172	Subsoil	2	5	Undiagnostic body sherds. Coins, 330-48 SF456, 4th century SF457	4th century	7
175	Cut	7	34	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
177	Fill F18	1	5	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
178	Fill F18	1	7	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
180	Fill F12	32	150	Oxon CC closed and open forms; BBI type 20; drop-flange bowl; everted rim jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
181	Fill F844	30	989	Everted rim jars; Dressel 20 amphora; Nene Valley beaker	3rd century	
183	Fill F20	17	866	SG Samian Drag 31; Dressel 20 amphora. Samian vessel almost complete.	Early 2nd century	
189	Fill F20	3	8	Conjoining sherds of bag beaker	2nd – early 3rd century	
193	Deposit	3	31	BBI type 25; everted rim jar	4th century	5
195	Cut	4	49	Body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
197	Cut	5	30	Body sherds, 2 in a prehistoric/IA fabric, remainder undiagnostic Roman	Roman	
199	Fill F36	28	517	CG Samian Drag 45; NF beaker; BBI type 3, type 20 or 25	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
207	Fill F24	2	268	Gaulish amphora	2nd – early 3rd century	5
210	Fill F153	7	36	Everted rim jars	3rd – 4th century.	5
212	Fill F211	11	78	NF closed form; Oxon CC closed form; everted rim jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
223	Fill F222	3	5	All small body sherds. Coins 287-93 SF114, c350-60 SF178	4th century	5

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
231	Fill F95	63	650	CG Samian Drag 38; drop flange bowl; everted rim jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
233	Fill F132	32	375	CG Samian Drag 38 and 45; NF closed forms; Oxon CC open form; BBI type 20; Alice Holt jar with white slip; everted rim jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
235	Fill F333/234	115	949	NF closed forms; Oxon CC closed form; Oxon white mortarium; Alice Holt jar with white slip; everted rim jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
237	Fill F236	48	379	CG Samian open forms; NF CC flagon with white paint decoration; everted rim jars; Alice Holt storage jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
238	Fill F236	10	279	Everted rim jar; plain rim dish	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
239	Fill F95	52	636	CG Samian Drag 45; Oxon CC closed forms; everted rim jar; plain rim dish	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
240	Fill F232	7	67	Oxon CC closed and open forms; BBI jar with obtuse lattice. Coin 268-70 SF118	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
241	Fill F232	13	97	Oxon CC closed form; jars – mainly body sherds	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
242	Fill F95	23	447	Indented beaker in coarse grey fabric; everted rim jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
243	Fill F95	8	85	Jars; flagon	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
244	Fill F95	6	187	Alice Holt drop flange bowl	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
245	Fill F232	4	77	NF closed form; BBI type 3 jar; Alice Holt jar with dark grey slip	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
247	Fill F232	6	61	Jar, mainly body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
248	Fill F234	41	232	SG Samian Drag. 31; Oxon CC closed form; NF closed form; BBI type 3 jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
251	Cut	11	97	Everted rim jar	3rd – 4th century.	5
253	Fill F251	12	64	CG Samian Drag 45; ; Oxon CC closed form; everted rim jar. Coin 270-73 SF262	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
254	Fill F251	10	89	CG Samian footstand; grey ware body sherds	Late 2nd – 4th century	4/5
255	Fill F251	5	197	BBI type 3 jar; NF flagon cf type 23	350-400+	6
256	Fill F251	1	11	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
261	Fill F260	7	43	Oxon CC of indeterminate form; BBI type 3	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
262	Fill F260	1	1	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
265	Fill F95	3	53	Oxon CC closed form; white ware flagon	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
266	Fill F258	1	9	Body sherd, handmade, in flint tempered fabric	Prehistoric	
273	Deposit	1	6	Everted rim jar	3rd – 4th century.	5
276	Fill F234	25	252	Alice Holt rolled rim storage jar; BBI type 3	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
280	Fill F281	1	1	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
285	Fill F284	2	3	Body sherds, handmade, in fine flint tempered fabric	Prehistoric	
287	Fill F284	1	3	Undiagnostic body sherd. Coin 340-8 SF145	4th century	5
314	Fill F313	2	42	Alice Holt jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
318	Fill F317	21	42	Mainly closed forms, all body sherds; body sherd in BBI	2nd – 4th century	4/5
320	Fill F321	1	15	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
322	Fill F323	35	149	Everted rim jars, at least 4 vessels; possible prehistoric body sherd	?3rd century	

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
336	Fill F335	1	6	Handmade body sherd	?IA	
338	Fill F337	11	33	Oxon CC type 8 flagon; grey wares	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
340	Fill F339	2	6	Jar	3rd – 4th century.	5
343	Fill F344	1	11	SG Samian Drag 31. Part of stamp visible (illegible)	80-100	
351	Fill F352	2	6	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
357	Fill F358	1	5	NF closed form	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
363	Fill F361	12	75	CG Samian Drag 33; BBI and grey ware jars	3rd century	
364	Fill F403	3	3	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	7
367	Fill F366	18	430	EG Samian base; oxidised fabric flagon with white slip; lid; Savernake Ware jar; plain rim dish; Dressel 20 amphora	3rd century	
372	Fill F319	5	54	Plain rim dish; indeterminate closed forms	2nd – 4th century	
376	Layer	20	124	BBI indeterminate form; NF closed forms; Alice Holt jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
377	Fill F70	20	236	CG Samian Drag 37; 'Moselkeramik' beaker; early 3rd century type mortarium; flagon	Late 2nd – mid 3rd century	
380	Fill F379	72	747	BBI type 3 and type 20 or 25; NF closed form; Oxon CC closed and open forms; possible 'late' fabric everted rim jar. Coin 330-40 SF223	350-400+	6
381	Fill F104	1	4	Oxon CC bowl	3rd – 4th century.	5
382	Fill F384	2	4	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
383	Fill F384	5	36	Possible Rhineland beaker with applied 'scale' decoration	Late 2nd – 3rd century	
395	Fill F366	9	67	CG Samian open form; drop flange bowl; Alice Holt jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
398	Fill F662	84	723	Oxon CC closed and open forms, mortarium C100; everted rim jars; Alice Holt jar with white slip; grog tempered fabrics; possible prehistoric body sherd. Coin 364-78 SF251	Late 4th century +	6
401	Fill F466	17	109	Everted rim jars; Overwey fabric body sherd	350-400+	6
402	Layer	3	17	NF form 27; everted rim jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
412	Fill F578	27	188	Oxon CC types C51, C76-7, C81-4 and indeterminate forms	350-400+	6
416	Fill F466	12	92	Oxon CC mortarium C97; Alice Holt jar with white slip	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
419	Fill F662	58	659	Alice Holt jar with white slip; Overwey fabric; indeterminate Oxon CC types; NF beaker; possible handmade body sherds	350-400+	6
423	Fill F446	2	7	Grey ware copy of NF type folded beaker	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
424	Fill F388	90	833	SG Samian open form; CG Samian Drag 31 or 18/31, Drag 45; plain rim dish; everted rim jars. Absence of Oxon and NF CC types suggests date in 1st half of 3rd century	1st half of 3rd century	
436	Fill F458	12	187	BBI type 3; colander	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
437	Fill F387	9	190	CG Samian Drag 38; Alice Holt jars; handmade everted rim jar	4th century	5
439	Fill F387	2	7	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	5
442	Layer	3	71	Undiagnostic body sherds. Fabrics suggest later Roman date	3rd – 4th century.	5

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
443	Layer	2	24	Copy of a NF type beaker	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
445	Fill F148	6	41	Everted rim jar; beaded rim jar	3rd – early 4th century.	5
453	Fill F379	10	125	Everted rim jar; possible handmade vessel	4th century	5
461	Fill F449	17	104	Alice Holt jar; body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
462	Fill F458	26	195	Everted rim jar; 'early' drop flange bowl	3rd century	
463	Fill F446	21	276	Everted rim jars; plain rim dish	3rd century	
471	Fill F446	34	299	NF 'parchment' bowl; Alice Holt drop flange bowl; everted rim jar	4th century	5
473	Fill F110	3	31	BBI type 20 or 25; Alice Holt jar with white slip	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
478	Fill F466	11	95	NF 'parchment' bowl; everted rim jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
479	Fill F458	4	36	Oxon CC beaker	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
480	Fill F458	8	503	Oxon CC beaker, mortarium C97; NF CC flagon with white paint decoration	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
486	Fill F501	15	90	CG Samian Drag 18/31; Oxon CC closed form; everted rim jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
490	Fill F466	10	129	Large storage jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
498	Fill F466	16	200	BBI type 3; drop flange bowl	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
499	Fill F466	7	49	NF parchment ware bowl type 89. . Fulford dates the development of type 89 to c350+.	350-400+	6
501	Fill F585	2	23	Body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
503	Fill F502	28	156	CG Samian Drag 18/31; NF CC beaker; flagon; possible IA sherd. Samian has 'X' graffito	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
504	Fill F466	8	36	Alice Holt jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
510	Fill F485	8	520	BBI type 3, type 20	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
522	Fill F523	10	64	Undiagnostic Roman and possible IA body sherds	Roman	
530	Fill F466 = L465	27	165	BBI type 20 or 25; everted rim jar with obtuse lattice (many conjoining with sherds in context 531)	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
531	Fill F466	22	273	Everted rim jar with obtuse lattice (many conjoining with sherds in context 530)	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
534	Fill F458	1	4	Body sherd	3rd – 4th century.	5
542	Fill F541	3	26	Body sherds from same vessel	2nd – 4th century.	
543	Fill F466	42	372	Everted rim jars; storage jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
553	Fill F108	6	38	Oxon CC mortarium (burnt); Alice Holt grey ware body sherds	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
554	Fill F108	2	15	Body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
556	Fill F146	3	35	Body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
563	Fill F146	1	3	Body sherd, hand made	IA	
572	Fill F485	5	194	BBI type 3; Alice Holt jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
580	Fill F663	1	7	Oxon CC beaker	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
581	Fill F578	3	23	Alice Holt body sherds with dark grey slip	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
582	Fill F578	2	90	Body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
586	Fill F585	3	69	BBI type 25	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
591	Fill F466	2	20	Body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
597	Fill F578	1	2	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
598	Fill F578	5	195	BBI type 3; Oxon CC beaker, mortarium C100	4th century	5
600	Fill F599	46	556	Bead rim jar; cordoned jar; copy of Drag 37 (approximately half vessel in conjoining sherds)	75-120	
602	Fill F444	7	87	NF CC flagon; flanged bowl	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
606	Fill F607	9	28	NF CC beaker; jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
615	Fill F614	7	533	Dressel 20 amphora; misc body sherds	Late 2nd – 3rd century	
616	Fill F614	1	32	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
618	Fill F617	8	54	Alice Holt jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
629	Fill F626	2	920	Dressel 20 amphora	Late 1st – early 3rd century	
636	Possibly natural	1	1	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
641	Cut	2	6	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
645	Fill F644	7	44	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
649	Fill F648	28	697	BBI type 25 (many conjoining sherds); everted rim jars	4th century	5
652	Fill F648	14	107	Everted rim jars	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
660	Fill F659	2	18	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
664	Fill F111	3	54	CG Samian open form; grey ware jars	3rd – 4th century.	5
667	Fill	1	1	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
674	Fill F670	3	29	Undiagnostic body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
676	Fill F675	149	1171	Oxon CC C29, C51; NF CC type 27; drop flange bowls; everted rim jars. Coins 287-93 SF324, 270-85 SF366	4th century	5
682	Fill F578	4	29	Oxon CC C51	4th century	5
686	Fill F685	3	1	Handmade body sherds	?Prehistoric	
705	Fill F704	1	14	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
708	Fill F707	118	1331	Oxon CC C25 (barbotine decoration of running animal); NF CC beaker; BBI type 3. Coin 4th century SF365	4th century	5
710	Fill F707	67	903	NF CC type 27; Oxon CC C45; jars. Coin 270-3	4th century	5
716	Fill F715	6	3	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
720	Fill F719	20	152	Lid; jar; mainly body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5
721	Fill F675	21	216	Oxon CC beakers; jars; ?late Roman grog tempered fabric	4th century	5
723	Fill F707	25	208	Everted rim jars; body sherds	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
729	Fill F728	315	3320	Oxon CC C45, C51, C83-4; NF CC beakers and flagon; everted rim jars; Overwey jar; ?late Roman grog tempered fabric	350-400+	6

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
730	Fill F735	114	1289	Oxon CC C51, mortarium C97; NF CC beakers, flagon, mortarium type 81; BBI type 3 and 20. Coins: 318-24 SF376, 340-8 SF378, 330-40 SF423, L3rd – 4th century SF425	350-400+	6
731	Fill F735	54	507	Oxon CC closed form; NF CC closed form; BBI type 3, 20 or 25 base; everted rim jar	4th century	5
732	Fill F735	22	208	BBI type 3 (same vessel as context 731); Alice Holt jars	4th century	5
734	Fill F735	2	31	BBI type 20; coin late 3rd – 4th century SF427	4th century	5
737	Fill F735	88	1287	Oxon CC closed and open forms, C20; NF CC type 27, white painted decoration; BBI types 20, 25; Alice Holt jar with dark grey slip. Base of jar with graffito SF416	4th century	5
738	Fill F735	2	28	Body sherds, one in Alice Holt fabric with white slip.	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
745	Fill F746	1	5	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
747	Fill F746	6	20	Body sherds	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
750	Fill F749	10	78	BBI open form; Dressel 20 amphora; large jar	3rd – 4th century.	5
752	Fill F751	17	196	Oxon CC closed form; Alice Holt jars; grog tempered jar	4th century	5
759	Fill F758	50	512	Oxon CC C51; BBI type 3; drop flange rim bowl, everted rim jars	4th century	5
760	Fill F780	8	146	NF CC closed form with white painted decoration; everted rim jar	4th century	5
761	Fill F751	42	307	Oxon CC closed form; BBI type 3; Alice Holt jars; grog tempered jar	4th century	5
764	Fill F765	3	27	BBI, possibly type 25	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
766	Fill F767	2	47	Undiagnostic body sherds	Roman	
770	Fill F780	20	299	Oxon CCC51; NF CC closed form with white painted decoration; BBI type 3; grog tempered jar	4th century	5
771	Fill F772	2	1	Oxon CC closed form	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
779	Fill F778	1	12	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
781	Fill F782	7	93	Jar; handmade body sherd, probably prehistoric	3rd – 4th century.	5
783	Fill F773	1	23	Alice Holt grey ware jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
784	Fill F707	6	107	BBI type 20 or 25; everted rim jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
785	Fill F735	1	3	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
786	Fill F735	2	2	Oxon CC closed form	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
789	Fill F735	11	279	Oxon CCC52; everted rim jars.	350-400+	6
790 = 730	Fill F735	78	1048	Oxon CCC20; mortarium C97; NF CC type 17; BBI type 3; Alice Holt jars with dark grey slip and white slip; grog tempered everted rim jars.	4th century	5
791	Fill F735	1	11	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
792	Fill F735	1	8	Undiagnostic body sherd	Roman	
793 = 737	Fill F735	5	32	CG Samian Drag 45; BBI type 3; Alice Holt jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
794	Fill F788	25	246	Oxon CC mortarium C97; NF CC type 42 and open form; BBI type 3	4th century	5
795	Fill F773	8	54	Undiagnostic body sherds	3rd – 4th century.	5

Context	Context type	No.	Wt	Forms, comment	Date	Prov. Phase
800	Fill F801	4	18	NF CC open form; grog tempered base	4th century	5
802	Fill F803	32	284	NF parchment ware bowl type 86; Oxon CC mortarium C97; Alice Holt jars with white slip; everted rim jar	350-400+	6
804	Fill F728	3	11	Oxon CC closed form	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
806	Fill F788	7	58	Oxon CC C20; Alice Holt jar with white slip	4th century	5
807	Fill F788	22	467	Oxford white mortarium M22; BBI type 3; Alice Holt jar with white slip	4th century	5
817	Fill F735	23	130	Oxon CC closed form; BBI type 3; Alice Holt jar with white slip; grog tempered forms	4th century	5
821	Layer	3	18	Everted rim jar	4th century	5
822	Fill F840	2	11	Oxon CC open form; Alice Holt jar	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5
843	Cut	2	25	NF CC beaker; Oxon CC body sherd, open form	Late 3rd – 4th century.	5

Key to abbreviations

CC	Colour Coat
NF	New Forest: form numbers refer to Fulford 1976
Oxon	Oxford products: form numbers refer to Young 1977
SG	South Gaulish
CG	Central Gaulish
EG	East Gaulish
Drag	Dragendorff type series
BBI	Black Burnished Ware I: form numbers refer to Greyhound Yard typology (Woodward et al 1987)

Provisional Phasing

1: Prehistoric 2: Late Iron Age 3: cAD40-100 4: AD100-240 5: AD240-400 6: AD350-400+ 7: Post-Medieval/Modern

Table 13 AC1137 Area B Quantification of Ceramic Building Material by Phase, Feature and Ceramic Building Material Type

Phase	Feature	Context	Description	box flue tile		brick		brick/tile		imbrex		tegula		tesserae		tile		unknown		Total number	Total Weight (g)
				no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)		
-	-	1	Topsoil	1	615							3	553					41	1651	45	2819
		61	-															3	485	3	485
		75	-					2	1619											2	1619
		88	-															5	399	5	399
		376	-									1	36					1	20	2	56
	387	437	Fill assoc with structure															2	6	2	6
4	122	123	Fill of pit															3	49	3	49
4 - 6*	289	290	Fill of ditch			1	2944													1	2944
5	100	101	Uppermost fill of pit															1	10	1	10
	104	105	Fill of pit															3	517	3	517
	110	109	Fill of scoop									4	717					2	220	6	937
	110, 538	108	Group No															1	142	1	142
	111	667	Fill of pit			1	109													1	109
	113	114	Fill of pit															8	95	8	95
	12	129	Fill of pit	1	86							1	200							2	286
		180	Primary fill of pit									1	104			1	68	5	112	7	284
	127	128	Upper fill assoc with structure	1	88			7	2165			1	273					10	293	19	2819
	14	15	Uppermost fill of pit															3	19	3	19
	143, 109, 108	110	Scoop / Shallow Cut									2	112					12	376	14	488
	144	442	Fill assoc with structure					2	454			3	135					7	81	12	670
	144, 840	830	Fill assoc with structure									1	453							1	453
		835	Fill assoc with structure															3	6	3	6
	145	144	Construction Cut															2	19	2	19
	146	147	Upper fill of pit															2	10	2	10
	148	149	Upper fill assoc with structure					2	492									11	190	13	682
		445	Fill assoc with structure			1	500											1	7	2	507
		483	Flint wall															1	64	1	64
	148, 444	693	Flint wall									11	3079							11	3079
		699	Flint wall									40	25537							40	25537

	16	**17**	per fill assoc with structure					2	375			1	102					35	214	38	691
	16, 194	**209**	Fill assoc with structure			4	3439	10	2742	2	1635	11	2823			8	1507	82	2517	117	14663
	162	**163**	Fill of ditch			1	235											3	65	4	300
	18	**19**	Upper fill of pit															1	20	1	20
	194	**150**	Fill assoc with structure			1	640	6	1361			6	1095			18	3703	189	2926	220	9725
		193	Fill assoc with structure									1	50					1	10	2	60
	2	**3**	Sole fill of ditch	1	61													3	142	4	203
	20	**21**	Uppermost fill of pit															2	42	2	42
	232	**233**	Fill of pit									3	266					6	239	9	505
		241	Fill of pit															2	31	2	31
		247	Fill of pit									1	227							1	227
	234	**248**	Upper fill of pit															1	11	1	11
	24	**203**	Fill of pit															1	2	1	2
	251	**253**	Fill of pit									1	233							1	233
	333, 234	**235**	Fill of pit									2	178			2	552	1	13	5	743
	36	**37**	Upper fill of pit															3	41	3	41
	379	**453**	Primary fill of pit			18	11577											9	414	27	11991
		455	Fill of fire pit			29	20965											10	520	39	21485
	430	**481**	Flint wall			21	11156											22	471	43	11627
		482	Flint wall			23	14006											11	453	34	14459
	430, 459	**536**	Fill assoc with structure	2	354	2	954											2	22	6	1330
	444	**602**	Fill assoc with structure									7	1664							7	1664
		603	Fill assoc with structure									20	3356							20	3356
	446	**471**	Fill of fire pit															1	9	1	9
	446, 560	**531**	Fill assoc with structure															2	2	2	2
	458	**436**	Fill assoc with structure															4	89	4	89
		462	Fill assoc with structure			1	94													1	94
		475	fill of flue															1	12	1	12
		479	Fill assoc with structure									1	169					2	18	3	187
		497	Primary silting of fire pit													1	169			1	169
		534	Fill assoc with structure	1	153													2	44	3	197
	466	**498**	Fill assoc with structure			1	80											1	36	2	116
		504	Fill assoc with structure					1	107									2	32	3	139
		591	Fill assoc with structure			5	1717	2	315			2	1686					8	182	17	3900
	485	**486**																2	6	2	6
	578	**581**	Fill assoc with structure			1	5000			5	1491	2	2227					3	39	11	8757
		582	Fill assoc with structure															1	14	1	14

	675	**676**	Upper fill of pit					1	117											1	117
	707	**708**	Fill assoc with structure															6	114	6	114
		710	Fill assoc with structure									9	1387							9	1387
		723	Fill assoc with structure															2	80	2	80
	728	**833**	Flint wall					2	1068											2	1068
	728, 788	**804**	Fill assoc with structure									2	1627					1	20	3	1647
		806	Fill assoc with structure															1	21	1	21
		814	Flint wall									13	6276							13	6276
	735	**731**	Uppermost fill of fire pit									1	342			1	175	3	73	5	590
		732	Fill assoc with structure									1	223							1	223
		737	Fill assoc with structure															7	307	7	307
		790	Fill assoc with structure									1	73			1	332	1	42	3	447
		791	-															1	14	1	14
		817	Upper fill of fire pit															1	22	1	22
	746	**747**	Fill assoc with structure															1	4	1	4
	749	**750**	Fill of ditch									1	46					1	12	2	58
	751	**752**	Primary fill of ditch															1	21	1	21
		761	Upper fill of ditch									1	169					1	14	2	183
	758	**759**	Upper fill of pit									1	349					1	22	2	371
	77	**76**	Sole fill of pit															1	7	1	7
	773	**783**	Fill assoc with structure									5	11239							5	11239
	80	**78**	Uppermost fill of pit															2	58	2	58
	840	**822**	Fill assoc with structure									3	520							3	520
		823	Fill assoc with structure							2	408									2	408
		824	Fill assoc with structure									5	4516							5	4516
	870	**416**	Fill of pit			4	90											1	16	5	106
	95	**96**	Fill of pit															2	44	2	44
		231	Fill of pit															2	30	2	30
		242	Fill of pit															1	4	1	4
		243	Fill of pit															2	70	2	70
		244	Fill of pit									2	350							2	350
	97	**98**	Sole fill of pit									6	610					17	782	23	1392
5 / 6	**22**	**23**	Upper fill of pit											1	34					1	34
5 / 6?	**144**	**843**	Pit									2	291					3	32	5	323
5*	**176, 179**	**175**	Pit															1	13	1	13
	311	**312**	Sole fill of ditch			1	638													1	638
5?*	**637 - 640**	**641**	Pit													2	265			2	265

	659	**660**	Fill of pit															2	44	2	44
6	**379**	**380**	Fill of pit	8	1960			1	181			3	335			2	321	20	239	34	3036
	42	**43**	Grave fill															1	25	1	25
	469	**107**	Sole fill of ditch seg									1	143							1	143
	578	**412**	Fill assoc with structure															2	28	2	28
	662	**145**	Upper fill of pit					2	151									5	124	7	275
		398	Fill of pit					2	295									2	34	4	329
		419	Primary fill of pit					3	429	3	574							18	147	24	1150
	70	**71**	Upper fill of pit	1	92													1	14	2	106
	728	**729**	Fill assoc with structure			1	391									14	680			15	1071
	735	**730**	Fill assoc with structure															4	374	4	374
		789	Primary fill of fire pit									1	1178							1	1178
	74	**73**	Upper fill of pit									1	198							1	198
	803	**802**	Fill assoc with structure					4	448											4	448
	870	**401**	Fill of pit			2	265											2	12	4	277
Unphased Romano-British	**32**	**33**	Upper fill of pit															1	5	1	5
	33	**32**	Pit															2	43	2	43
Grand Total				**16**	**3409**	**118**	**74800**	**49**	**12319**	**12**	**4108**	**185**	**75147**	**1**	**34**	**50**	**7772**	**660**	**16318**	**1091**	**193907**

Table 14 AC1137 Area B: estimated number of specimens identifiable to species (or NISP) based upon a rapid scan of the assemblage.

	Phase					Broadly dated				
	4	**5**	**6**	**5/6**	**7**	**Prehistoric/ Roman**	**Roman**	**Roman-modern**	**Unstrat.**	**Total**
livestock	3	291	65	6	6	1	2	6	8	388
other mammals		92	67		2				1	162
birds		11	2						1	14
amphibia		412	37					1		450
Total identified	**3**	**806**	**171**	**6**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**10**	**1014**
% identified	*30*	*24.7*	*16.3*	*16.2*	*17.7*	*16.6*	*3.5*	*17.5*	*10.9*	*22*
large mammal		735	290	17	15		18	4	26	1105
medium mammal	4	605	157	6	9		7	10	23	821
small mammal		16				4			1	21
mammal	3	1095	428	8	13	1	29	19	31	1627
bird		6	2							8
Total unidentifiable	**7**	**2457**	**877**	**31**	**37**	**5**	**54**	**33**	**81**	**3582**
% unidentifiable	*70*	*75.3*	*83.7*	*83.8*	*82.3*	*83.4*	*96.5*	*82.5*	*89.1*	*78*
Grand total	**10**	**3263**	**1048**	**37**	**45**	**6**	**56**	**40**	**91**	**4596**
% Grant total	*0.2*	*71*	*22.8*	*0.8*	*1*	*0.1*	*1.2*	*0.8*	*2*	*100*

Table 15 AC1137 Area B: articulated bone groups (or ABGs)

ABG	Feature	Description
SF. 110	pit [12]	cattle skull (poleaxed) / horse skull & mandibles (male)
SF. 111	pit [12]	horse skull
SF. 119	pit [12]	dog skull (charred), horse tibia (charred) & cattle mandibles
SF. 122	pit [12]	horse skull
SF. 125	pit [12]	cattle skull (poleaxed)
SF. 129	upper fill pit [18]	horse lumbar vertebrae and sacrum
SF. 283	oven/kiln F663	horse skull & long bones
SF. 304	pit [111]	cattle skull
SF. 394	oven/kiln F728	horse articulating hind leg with pathology
SF. 429	oven/kiln F728	horse femur & mandible, cattle metatarsal
SF. 430	oven/kiln F728	horse articulating foreleg
SF. 431	oven/kiln F728	horse skull
SF. 516	pit [758]	horse skull
	ditch F851	dog skull & mandibles
	pit [74]	cattle skull, dog skull & mandibles
	pit F430	horse skull
	oven/kiln F663	dog partial skeleton
	pit [111]	puppy skeleton
	pit [670]	pig skull, dog skull and lamb post-cranial bones

Table 16 AC1137 Area B Charred Plant and Charcoal Assessment

Type	*Feature*	*context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*Grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Phase 1-3?	**(Prehistoric- Roman) Bronze Age – Roman**										
Pit	30	31	8	15	500	-	C / -	200+	120	Wood charcoal (modern snails)	C
Phase 5	**Roman – AD 240-400**										
GD 113 fire pit	113, 411	548	30	15	2	B	C / C	-	-	Several cereal species	
GD 113 flue	578	582	35	15	20	A***	C / B	-	-	Almost pure grain (10gr in res)	P
GD 113 flue	578	582	34	15	40	A*	B / A	-	?		scan P
GD 113 flue	578	582	40	15	30	A*	B / B	-	-		scan P
GD 148 flue	444	604	43	15	120	A***	A / B	-	150	(10 gr in res)	P C
GD 148 flue	444	646	38	15	60	A**	B / B	-	-	Almost pure grain (30 gr in res)	scan P
GD 148 flue	444	647	39	15	150	A***	A / A	-	-	(10 gr in res)	P
GD 194	194	273	19	15	250	A***	A / A	-	-	Mainly cereal grains (40+gr in res), ?coal	P
GD 430 fire pit	379	453	42	?	10	A	B / B	-	8	(2 gr in res) amphibian/rodent bones	
GD 430 fire pit	430/460	537	29	17	3	A**	C / -	-	-	Almost pure grain	P
GD 430 flue	430	462	23	?	15	A**	A*/A*	1	15	(30-40gr in res)	P C
GD 430 flue	430	488	44	?	30	A	B / C	-	-	Many snails inc *C. aspersum*, amphibian bones	
GD 430 flue	458/430	497?	24	1 sack	60	A*	B / A	-	-	Rodent and amphibian bones (15 gr in res)	
GD 466	466	478	25	15	40	A	B / C	10	18		P
GD 466	466	499	26	?	5	C	C / C	-	35	(1 gr in res) [?phase 6 in xls]	C
GD 466	466	504	28	15	50	A	C / C	-	-		
GD 485 fire pit	485	572	32	?	5	B	C / -	-	-	(1 gr in res) many modern roots	
GD 663 flue 144	144, 820	827	54	15	60	A*	B / B	-	-		scan P
GD 663 flue 144	144, 840	830	63	15	50	A*	A / A	-	-		P
GD 663 flue 144	144, 840	830	66	15	10	A*	C / C	-	-	(3 gr in res)	
GD 663 flue 144	144, 840	835	64	15	60	A	B / B	-	-	Many modern roots, few amphibian/rodent bones, (12gr in res)	scan P
GD 663 flue 144	144, 840	835	67	?	60	A*	B / B	-	-	(300 gr in res) amphibian / rodent bones	scan P
GD 663 flue 144	144, 840	836	68	15	10	A*	C / C	-	-	(2 gr in res)	scan P
GD 663 flue 144	840	825	53	15	60	A	C / B	-	-		scan P
GD 663 flue 144	840	825	55	15	120	A**	A / A	-	-	amphibian/rodent bones	P

Type	*Feature*	*context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*Grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
GD 663	663	580	33	?	60	A*	B / A	1	-		scan P
GD 707 flue	773	783	65	15	1000	A***	A*/A*	100+	30	(100 gr in res) nearly pure grain	P C
GD 707 flue	773	795	51	15	450	A**	A / A	100	25	(75 gr in res)	scan P
GD 707	707	784	69	30	2000	A**	A / A	30	-	Almost pure gain	P
GD 728 fire pit	735	712	41	n/r	2	-	- / -	-	-	Modern leaves and roots	
GD 728 fire pit	735	730	56	15	60	A*	C / B	-	-		
GD 728 fire pit	735	730	61	15	100	A*	A / A	-	-		?scan P
GD 728 fire pit	735	731	49	?	30	-	- / -	-	-	Waterlogged or mineralised remains, weed seeds A**	Min
GD 728 fire pit	735	786	50	15	20	A*	C / A	-	-		
GD 728 fire pit	735	787	52	1 sack	10	C	- / C	-	-		
GD 728 fire pit	735	789	60	?	1	C	-	-	-		
GD 728 fire pit	735, 728	785	59	1 sack	125	A***	A / A	50	15	(30 gr in res) many v large charcoal frags	P C
GD 728 fire pit	735	790	57	15	15	A**	C / B	-	5	(6 gr in res) rich in grain, cessy residue	?scan P
GD 728 flue	728, 788	810	58	?	2	-	-	-	-	Few amphibian and small mammal bones	
GD 728 flue	728, 788	811	62	?	1	C	- / -	-	-		
GD 746 oven pit	746	748	45	15	10	C	- / -	-	-	Nearly all modern roots	
Pit	12	180	16	?	2	-	- / -	-	-		
Pit	14	142	10	15	0	-	- / -	-	-	Residue is cessy, flot all modern roots	
Pit	20	188	12	?	10	-	- / -	-	8	Cessy residue	
Pit	22	170	14	?	2	4	Min	-	125 + min	Cessy residue (3 gr in res)	Min
Pit	24	159	11	15	10	-	- / -	11	65	Amphibian bones, many C. aciclua	
Pit	24	207	13	?	2	-	Min	-	1 = min	Cessy + shells, many amphibian bones	Min
Pit	95	242	15	15	20	A*	A / B	15	25	Thorn (2 gr in res)	P C
Pit	111	664	37	?	50	A*	B / A	-	-		
Pit	232	240	17	1 sack	1	-	- / -	1	4	Inc modern snails	
Pit	234	276	18	?	20	-	- / -	-	-	Many roots and snails only	
Pit	379	453	27	?	2	B	C / -	-	4	(2 gr in res)	
Pit	724	725	47	?	40	A**	C / B	50	-		P
Ditch	110	143	21	15	100	A*	A*/A*	-	-		P
Ditch	449	461	22	15	60	A*	A**/A*	30	30	Amphibian/rodent bones (2gr in res)	P C
Ditch	780	760	46	?	10	C -	- / -	-	15	Mainly modern roots	

Type	*Feature*	*context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*Grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
***Phase* Roman – AD 240-400**	***AC 1138 evaluation (now part of AC 1137)***										
Cess Pit	2524	3523	2	5	0	-	-	-	-	No flot. Residue is cessy but no flot, many cessy pellets	Min
Phase 5?*	**?Roman – AD 240-400**										
Pit	617	619	36	15	2	C	C / C	-	-	Cessy residue	
Phase 6	**Saxon / Early Medieval - AD 350-600+**										
GD oven	148	401	20	15	15	C	C / C	1	?	Coal	P

GD = Grain Dryer. KEY: C = 1-5; B-= 5-10; A= >10; A* = *c.* 10-20; A** >20, and A*** = rich Analysis: C = charcoal; P = charred plant remains; min = mineralised plants

Table 17 AC 1137 Area B List of assessed marine shell

Phase	*feature*	*context*	*oysters*		*mussels*
			valves	*measureable*	*valves*
0	topsoil	1	1	-	-
4	Pit 122	123	4	2	-
5	Pit 104	105	1	-	-
5	Scoop 110	109	1	1	-
5	Pit 113	114	4	2	-
5	Structure 127	128	2	1	-
5	Pit 12	132	1	1	-
5	Pit 14	139	1	1	-
5	Pit 14	142	1	-	-
5	Pit 662	145	1	1	-
5	Pit 22	170 (S14)			2
5	Pit 12	180 (S16)	1		
5	Pit 333/234	235	1	1	-
5	Pit 236	237	2	1	-
5	Pit 232	240	6	4	-
5	Pit 95	242 (S15)	+		
5*	Ditch 292	291 (S38)	+		
5*	Ditch 292	292 (S34)	1		
5*	Ditch 292	292 (S39)	1		
5	Ditch 293	356 (S10)	+		
5	Ditch 374	372	1	-	-
5	Ditch 374	373	9	5	-
5	Pit 870	416	1	-	-
5	Pit 338	424	+	-	-
5	fill str 458	436	1	1	-
5	Pit 379	453	2	1	-
5	Fire pit 466	471	4	2	-
5	Ditch 110	473	4	3	-
5	Flue 458	475	+	-	-
5	Fill str 466	478	3	1	-
5	ditch 555	554	1	1	-
5	Pit 146	557	1	1	-
5	fill str 444	602	1	1	-
5	Linear 162, 605	607	+	-	-
5	Fill str 444	642	-	-	1
5	Pit 111	664	1	1	-
5	Pit 675	676	2	1	-
5	Fill str 707	710	1	-	-
5	Fill str 707	723	6	2	-
6	Fill str 735	730	1	-	-
5	Fire pit 735	731	1	1	-
5	Fill str 735	737	9	6	-

Phase	*feature*	*context*	*oysters*		*mussels*
			valves	*measureable*	*valves*
5	Linear 749	750	1	1	-
5	Ditch 711	761	2	1	-
5	Ditch 780	770	1	-	-
5	Pit 782	781	1	-	-
5	Fire pit 735	785	1	1	-
5	Fire pit 735	787	-	-	1
5	Fire pit 735	789	6	5	1
5	Fill str 735	790	3	2	-
5	Fill str 788	794	1	1	-
5	Fill str 728, 788	807	1	1	-
5	Fire pit 735	817	1	1	1
5	Fill str 822	822	1	1	-
5 / 6	Pit 22	23	2	1	-
6	Pit 379	380	6	2	-
6	Pit 662	398	2	1	-
6	Pit 870	401	13	9	-
6	Fill str 578	412	2	1	-
6	Pit 662	419	1	1	-
?1 - 6	Pit 523	522	5	4	-
3 – 6?	Ditch 599	600	22	9	-
-	Fill str 387	437	1	1	-
5*?	Pit 617	619 (S36)			1
Unphased R-B	Ditch 644	645	1	1	-
		total	***151***	***86***	***7***
			58% measurable		

Note numbers of valves are assessment approximations and are not accurate counts

Table 18 AC1153 Area C Quantification of Flint

Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	Total
	Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
106				40	5					4	1	1		P	F		Cort to non cort	51
107					2													2
108				26	4	1				1						1		32
109				26	3		3		1								Ret blade SF	33
110				6	3												Not as fresh	9
112				15	3					1							1 ret nat. Some V big flakes	19
113				15	1						2	1					SF's	19
114		1		15	4		1	1		1			4			5	Single plat blade core	27
115				22	6		1						2					31
116				3	3					1							Poss burnt core	7
117				1	1					1			2				Burnt flake	5
118				8	2							1						11
119				5			2											7
120				4														4
123				9	2												Looks early	11
125				4	1													5
126				3							1						SF Invasive ret	4
128				5	1	1											Big flakes	7
130				1														1
133				5	1		1						1			2		8
134			1	8	1						2					2	SFs	12
136				2			1										Blade props but ? deliberate	3
141				7									1			4		8
142				12	2		1											15
144				12	1		1											14
145				10													1 huge flake	10
151				7			1				1					1	Blade pat. Rest not as pat	9

Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	Total
	Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
152				12	2					1						1	Small. Burnt flake	15
154				11	1	1										1		13
156				25	4		1				2					1		32
157				10	6		1					1						18
158				8	2												Mixed pat	10
163				8	1													9
164				4	1			1										6
165				10														10
166				8	4		1											13
171							1											1
174					1													1
181				11	1											2	? Slot 7	12
182																2		0
206			1	34	4			1								3		40
Total	0	1	2	412	73	3	16	3	1	10	9	4	10	0	0	25		544

Table 19 AC1153 Area C Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

Context	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
Ring Ditch Slot 1				
120	Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	1	12	Wall sherd (dating very uncertain – most likely to be earlier Neolithic or Peterborough Ware, but Early Bronze Age also possible) – sparse coarse flint and sparse fine grog tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 2				
109	Middle Bronze Age	4	7	Wall sherds and one base/lower wall fragment – common fine flint tempering
115	Early to Middle Bronze Age	1	17	Wall sherd – moderate medium grade flint (early Bronze Age more likely) and grog tempering
	Early to Middle Bronze Age	1	4	Wall sherd – moderate medium grade flint tempering
134	Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	1	4	Wall sherd (most likely to be earlier Neolithic or Peterborough Ware) – sparse coarse flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 3				
142	Neolithic or Early to Middle	3	25	Wall sherds (dating very uncertain – most Bronze Age likely to be earlier Neolithic or Peterborough Ware, but Early to Middle Bronze Age also possible) – sparse to moderate coarse flint tempering
	Neolithic or Early to Middle Bronze Age	2	6	Wall sherds (dating very uncertain – most likely to be earlier Neolithic or Peterborough Ware, but Early to Middle Bronze Age also possible) – sandy ware with sparse medium grade flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	15	396	Sherds from thick walled urn decorated with fingertip row with flattened and internally expanded rim (one decorated wall sherd with mending hole; sherds from base/lower walls also present) – abundant medium grade flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	3	46	Wall or base sherds from thick walled urn – common coarse flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	2	12	Wall sherds with burnished exterior (?globular urn) – common fine flint tempering
151	Middle Bronze Age	3	8	Wall sherds including one with burnished surfaces likely to be from globular urn – very common fine flint tempering
174	Neolithic or Early Bronze Age	1	4	Split wall sherd (most likely to be earlier Neolithic or Peterborough Ware) – sparse medium grade flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 4				
133	Middle Bronze Age	1	17	Wall sherd from thick walled urn – very common mostly fine flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	4	3	Wall sherds – moderate fine flint tempering
156	Middle Bronze Age	3	50	Wall sherds including two decorated with fingertip row – very common medium grade shell
	Middle Bronze Age	2	12	Base/lower wall and wall sherd – common fine flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	1	11	Wall sherd – very common mostly fine flint tempering
161	Early to Middle Bronze Age	1	4	Wall sherd – common fine flint with rare fine grog
Ring Ditch Slot 5				
163	Middle Bronze Age	4	12	Wall sherds including one with fingertip row– common fine flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 6				
117	Late Neolithic	1	11	Residual Peterborough Ware shoulder sherd decorated with short line herringbone motif on exterior above and below shoulder and on interior above shoulder – common medium grade flint tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	5	16	Wall sherds in fabric typical of food urn series – common medium grade grog tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	6	25	Wall sherds – very common medium grade flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 8				
106	Middle Bronze Age	4	16	Wall sherds – common fine flint tempering
112	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	5	Simple flattened and upright rim from small vessel likely to be accessory to food urn series – common fine grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	3	43	One base/lower wall and two wall fragments in fabric typical of food urn series – very common medium grade grog tempering
145	Late Neolithic/Early	6	47	Wall sherds in fabric typical of food urn series (collared urn or

Context	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
	Bronze Age			enlarged food vessel urn most likely); one decorated with row short twisted cord impressions – common coarse grog tempering
Linear 111				
108	?Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	2	Wall sherd (may be beaker or food vessel, but not certain) – sparse fine flint and grog tempering
	Early to Middle Bronze Age	1	16	Expanded and flattened rim of type occurring on Early Bronze Age barrel urns or various Middle Bronze Age vessels – common medium grade flint tempering
	Indeterminate prehistoric	1	4	Wall sherd – coarse sandy fabric with sparse medium grade flint (might be Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, but could equally be of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date)
110	Indeterminate prehistoric	1	1	Rolled wall fragment
E/W Linear 170				
171	Neolithic or Bronze Age	2	4	Wall sherds – moderate medium grade flint tempering
206	Middle Bronze Age	2	35	Wall sherds from thick-walled urn – very common medium grade flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	1	4	Wall or base sherd – common fine flint tempering

Table 20 AC1153 Area C: estimated number of specimens identifiable to species (or NISP) based upon a rapid scan of the assemblage

	Bronze Age ring ditch
livestock	13
deer	1
Total identified	**14**
% identified	*5.4*
large mammal	78
medium mammal	19
mammal	142
bird	2
Total unidentifiable	**241**
% unidentifiable	*94.6*
Grand total	**255**

Table 21 AC1153 Area C Charred Plant and Charcoal Assessment

Type	*Feature*	*context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Bronze Age ring ditch primary fills											
Slot	6	130	2	2 sacks	-	C	- / -	-	-	Mainly modern fine roots, snails (*Vallonia, Trichia*)	Sn
Slot	3	178	8	1 sack	1	-	-	-	-	Many fine modern roots, rare snails	
Bronze Age ring ditch secondary fills											
Slot	1	123	3	1 sack	2	-	- / -	1	-	Mainly fine roots, and fine comminuted charcoal, snails = *Vallonia, H. itala, Pupilla, Cochlicopa* and *C. acicula*	Sn
Slot	4	158	6	1 sack	5	-	- / -	-	3	Many fine roots, fine comminuted charcoal, snails = *P. elegans, Vallonia, Trichia*	Sn
Slot	5	165	7	1 sack	2	-	- / -	-	1	Mainly fine roots, some fine charcoal, snails = *Vallonia, Pupilla*	
Bronze Age ring ditch tertiary fills											
Slot	2	127	1	1 sack	5	-	C / -	5	5	Mainly fine roots, some fine comminuted charcoal, snails = *P. elegans, C. acicula*	
Slot	2	135	4	1 sack	5	C	- / -	5	-	some fine comminuted charcoal, snails = *Vallonia, Discus, H. itala and C. acicula*	Sn
Slot	3	152	5	1 sack	2	-	- / -	-	-	some fine comminuted charcoal, snails = *Vallonia, Cochlicopa, Carychium, Trichia* and *C. acicla*	Sn

KEY: C = 1-5; B-= 5-10; A= >10; A* = *c.* 10-20; A** >20, and A*** = rich

Analysis: C = charcoal; P = charred plant remains; Sn = snails

Table 22 AC1154 Area D Quantification of Flint

S sub	Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	
		Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
	1				5	1						1			P			Scraper not pat	7
	15					1									U				1
	17				11	5							1		P	F		SF serrated blade	17
	18				2										P	F			2
	19				1										P	F			1
	25							1				1							2
	27				3										P	F			3
	30		1		24	2		1		1							1	Tiny rej blade core. Ser blade	29
	31				38	8		3			1				P	F	1	Big flakes. Primary knapping	50
	32				8												1		8
	33				5										P	F		Small	5
	34				9	1					1								11
	35						1					1						SF Burnt scraper	2
Sam. 9	36				1														1
	40				17	2					1	4	1	2				SF's	27
																		SF serrated blade	0
	44				4							1			P	F		SF different pat.	5
	51				4	2									P	F		Big flakes	6
	52				1	1													2
	53				1										P	F		1 flake broken in 2	1
	54				2														2
	58				2			1											3
	59				1													Slot 2	1
	63				1														1
	65				5														5
	66				1	1													2
	75					1													1
	Total	0	1	0	146	25	1	6	0	1	3	8	2	2			3		195

Table 23 AC1154 Area D Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

Context	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
1	Modern	1	17	Stoneware
	Middle Bronze Age	1	4	Wall sherd – fine common flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 2				
58	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	2	Undecorated rim sherd from short necked beaker – grog tempered with sparse fine flint
	Early Bronze Age	3	3	Wall sherds – grog tempered
	Early Bronze Age	5	26	Shoulder and wall sherds from biconical urn – common fine grog and sparse fine flint tempering
	Early Bronze Age	1	10	Wall sherd in similar fabric to above biconical urn sherds, but from thicker walled vessel
	Early Bronze Age	1	3	Simple rounded and upright rim from thin walled ?miniature vessel – fine moderate grog and fine sparse flint tempering
	Early to Middle Bronze Age	5	11	Wall sherds – moderate fine flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	3	7	Wall sherds with burnished exterior – common fine flint tempering (?globular urn)
	Middle Bronze Age	3	10	Wall sherds – very common fine flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	4	20	Wall sherds – common medium grade flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 3				
30	Early to Middle Bronze Age (early more likely)	1	49	Base/lower walls (18cm diam. 14% present) – common medium grade flint and grog tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	2	19	Wall sherds – very common fine flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	2	23	Wall sherds – abundant medium grade flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 4				
16	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	9	Beaker rim with rectangular comb motifs (narrow bands horizontal lines flanking one filled with short diagonal lines)
	Middle Bronze Age	7	24	Wall and base sherds from single vessel –fine very common flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	1	9	Wall sherd – medium grade very common flint tempering
34	Indeterminate prehistoric	1	1	Split wall sherd – sparse fine flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 5				
25	Early Bronze Age	1	12	Simple rim little evidence for form, but most probably biconical urn – grog tempered with sparse fine flint
	Early Bronze Age	3	6	Wall sherds (one in same fabric as rim) – other two very common medium grade grog
	Middle Bronze Age	1	10	Simple rounded and upright rim with burnished surfaces likely to be from a globular urn – fine very common flint tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	7	56	Base and wall sherds from large thick walled urn – medium grade very common - flint tempering
Ring Ditch Slot 6				
17	Middle Bronze Age	1	6	Wall sherd – fine common flint tempering with burnished exterior (?globular urn)
	Middle Bronze Age	8	45	Base and wall sherds – fine very common flint tempering
	Iron Age	1	4	Wall sherd – coarse sandy ware
	Indeterminate prehistoric	4	3	Split wall sherds – sparse medium grade Flint
Ring Ditch Slot 7				
44	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	2	Residual undecorated beaker wall sherd – grog tempering
	Early to Middle Bronze Age(early more likely)	3	27	Wall sherds – moderate fine flint with sparse fine grog tempering
	Middle Bronze Age	1	1	Simple rounded and inverted rim top from miniature vessel – common fine flint tempering
	Indeterminate prehistoric	1	3	Wall sherd – sparse medium grade flint tempering
Cut 48				
49	Indeterminate prehistoric	3	2	Wall sherds from single vessel – moderate fine flint tempering

Context	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
Cut 74				
75	Middle Bronze Age	1	2	Wall sherd – common fine flint tempering
Cut 80				
81	Late Neolithic	4	8	Peterborough Ware wall sherds from single vessel; one decorated with two sub-circular impressions made by implement of uncertain type – few visible inclusions apart from sparse medium grade flint
	Late Neolithic	2	23	Wall sherds likely to be Peterborough Ware – sparse coarse flint and sparse medium grade grog tempered fabric
141	Middle Bronze Age	3	3	Wall sherds – common fine flint
(31 – not pottery might be burnt bone)				

Table 24 AC1154 Area D Estimated Number of Specimens Identifiable to species (or NISP) based upon a rapid scan of the assemblage

	Bronze Age ring ditch	Other features	Total
cattle	3		3
horse		1	1
dog	2		2
Total identified	**5**	**1**	**6**
% identified	*2.3*	*3.8*	*2.4*
large mammal	47	16	63
medium mammal	25		25
mammal	139	9	148
Total unidentifiable	**211**	**25**	**236**
% unidentifiable	*97.7*	96.2	97.6
Grand total	**216**	**26**	**242**
% Grand total	*89.2*	*10.8*	*100*

Table 25 AC 1154 Area D Charred Plant and Charcoal Assessment

Type	*Feature*	*context*	*sample*	*Sample vol*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Natural features											
Treehollow	6	6	1	1 sack	40	-	C / -	1	-	Many roots, little fine comminuted charcoal, few snails *Carychium, Pupilla, C. acicula*	Sn
Treehollow	6	8	2	1 sack	2	-	- / -	1	4	Mainly roots, little fine comminuted charcoal, few snails *C. acicula*	
Treehollow	9	10	4	1 sack	250	-	- / -	-	1	All (250ml) modern weed seeds, v few comminuted fine charcoal frags	
Treehollow	12	12	3	5	1	-	- / -	-	-	Many roots, rave very fine charcoal, few *C. acicula + H. itala*	
Bronze Age ring ditch primary fills											
Slot 1	1	55	13	1 sack	1	-	- / -	-	-	Rare fine charcoal, snails, *Pupilla Cochlicopa, Vallonia, Aegopinella*	Sn
Slot 3	3	32	7	1 sack	2	-	- / -	-	-	Many roots, few snails *Vallonia*	
Slot 3	3	33	8	1 sack	3	-	- / -	-	-	Many roots, rare fine charcoal, rare snails	
Slot 6	6	20	5	5	2	-	- / -	-	-	Roots, few fine charcoal frags + snails, *Vallonia, Pupilla, C. acicula*	
Slot 8	8	68	14	1 sack	2	-	- / -	-	-	Some snails *Vallonia, Cochlicopa, Aegopinella*	Sn
Bronze Age ring ditch secondary fills											
Slot 4	4	36	9	1 sack	5	-	- / -	3	-	Many roots, snails = *H. itala, Trichia, Pupilla, Aegopinella, Cochliopa, Vertigo*	
Slot 5	5	26	6	1 sack	3	-	- / -	-	-	Many snails *Vallonia, Pupilla, H. itala, Aegopinella*	
Slot 7	7	44	11	1 sack	2	-	- / -	-	-	Many snails *Pupilla, Vallonia, Cochlicopa, Aegopinella, H. itala*	Sn
Bronze Age ring ditch tertiary fills											
Slot 2	2	59	12	1 sack	2	-	- / -	-	-	Many snails, *Vallonia, Discus, Cochlicopa, Carychium, H itala*	
Slot 7	7	41	10	1 sack	30	-	C / -	-	-	Much v fine cominuted charcoal <2mm, fine modern roots, *Discus, H. itala, Clausilia, Aegopinella, Vallonia, Carychium, Truncatellina, Pupilla*	Sn
Slot 7	7	43	15	1 sack	2	-	- / 1	19	2	Fine cominuted charcoal, Rare snails in *Cepaea Discus, Carychium, Discus, H. itala*	

KEY: C = 1-5; B-= 5-10; A= >10; A* = *c.* 10-20; A** >20, and A*** = rich

Analysis: C = charcoal; P = charred plant remains; Sn = snails

Table 26 AC1155/AC1138 Area E Quantification of Flint

S sub	Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	
		Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
	600											1						SF	1
	1700				1														1
	2400				2	2													4
	2503				2						1								3
	2505				5	3								15	P			Includes from sample 3.	23
	2507	1			12	2	1												16
	2508				12			1				2						SF's	15
	2511			1	10	5								2					18
	3000			1	7	6												Mixed pat. Abraded	14
	3006				1														1
	3010					1	1												2
	3200				9	2			1								1		12
	3201																1		0
	3203				1												3		1
	3205					1													1
	3208					1	1												2
	3406				1														1
	3500				2	1													3
	3510				1			1	1										3
	3512				1	3													4
	3514			1	4	3											14		8
	3518				3														3
	3521																1		0
	3529					1													1
	3601													1					1
	3900				4	1													5
	3901				3	1													4
	3906					1													1
	4000				1														1

S sub	Context	Cores			Flakes			Blades			Burnt	Tools		Chips	Pat	Cond	Rej	Comment	
		Flake	Blade	Frags	Whole	Broken	Ret	Whole	Broken	Ret	Wkd	Scraper	Other						
	4002				1	2											1	Flake is grey grainy chert	3
	4200				11	4											1	Plough battered	15
	4300				4	5								1			1	Plough battered	10
	4400					1				1								Plough battered	2
	4500				3	3											2	Plough battered	6
	4600				3	2											1		5
	4700				3								1					SF. Bifacial tool	4
	5300							1											1
	5700				1	1													2
	6100				7	1												Mixed pat	8
	6200				3	2	1												6
	6300				2	1	1										1		4
	6400						1												1
	6500				1	1	1												3
	6600				2	1													3
	6700											1						SF	1
	6704				2				1						P	F		? strat	3
	110				4	2													6
	112				1														1
5	114										1							Burnt flake	1
	114				1	1													2
	116				2														2
	120				2														2
	126				2	2												V fresh	4
6	126				2	6		1			2								11
	130				1														1
Total		1	0	3	140	69	7	4	3	1	4	4	1	19			27		256

Table 27 AC1138 Trench 25 Quantification of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pottery

Context	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
Cut 2504				
2505	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	4	42	Refitting beaker base/lower wall sherds (8cm diameter and 30% present) – common medium-grade grog tempering with rare fine flint
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	14	12	Split base fragments from above vessel (associated two rolled fragments fired clay –5g.)
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	3	8	Beaker wall sherds from above vessel
Cut 2506				
2503 SF26	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	15	Rim from beaker with open 'S' profile decorated with two narrow bands infilled with short diagonal lines above broader zone horizontal lines – rectangular toothed comb impressions (overlapping) – sandy fabric with grog tempering
2503	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	7	Beaker wall sherds – two vessels one sandy grog tempering with rare fine flint; other grog tempered with rare fine to medium grade flint
2507	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	8	Beaker wall sherds decorated narrow bands horizontal rectangular toothed comb with diagonal comb infilling – grog tempering with rare medium grade flint
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	7	32	Beaker sherds from single vessel: one base/ lower wall; rest wall fragments decorated with narrow bands horizontal rectangular toothed comb with at least one zone of lattice infilling (further sherds from this vessel in2508) – sandy fabric with grog tempering and sparse fine flint
Cut 2509				
2508 SF 27	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	3	9	Rim and two wall sherds from same vessel as in 2507; rim from beaker with open 'S' profile decorated with narrow bands horizontal rectangular toothed comb with at least one zone of lattice infilling – sandy fabric with grog tempering and sparse fine flint
2508	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	5	6	Wall sherds from same vessel as in 2507
SF 28				as in 2507decorated with narrow bands horizontal rectangular toothed comb with at least one zone of lattice infilling – sandy fabric with grog tempering and sparse fine flint
2508	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	3	Beaker wall sherd decorated with horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	9	Beaker wall sherd decorated with horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb – grog tempering with sparse medium grade flint
2508	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	4	Beaker wall sherd decorated with zoned horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb– sandy fabric with moderate mostly fine flint and sparse grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	6	Abraded beaker wall sherd decorated with whipped cord maggots (closely resembles fine thin walled sherd from AC 1155 Context110) - grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	22	Thick walled vessel, either beaker or one of food urn series, decorated with whipped cord maggots (?same vessel as from AC1155, Contexts 111, 114 and 116) – grog tempering with sparse coarse flint
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	5	31	Undecorated wall sherds likely to be from above vessel
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	8	17	Undecorated beaker wall sherds from various grog tempered vessels

Table 28 AC1155 Quantification of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pottery

Context	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
Cut 109				
110	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	21	Wall sherd from fine thin walled beaker decorated with whipped cord maggots(broad zoning or all over; very similar to thin walled sherd from AC 1138 Context 2508) – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	7	81	Beaker base and wall sherds, decorated with parallel horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb (some evidence of banding) – very common fine grog tempering with sparse coarse flint and chalk
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	2	Beaker wall decorated with zoned parallel horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb– coarse sandy fabric with grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	4	Beaker wall decorated with zoned parallel horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb bordering narrow band infilled with lattice pattern – coarse sandy fabric with grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	1	Beaker wall decorated with narrow band infilled with lattice pattern bordered with horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb- grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	3	4	Beaker wall sherds decorated with horizontal lines rectangular toothed comb with some evidence of banding – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	3	16	Beaker base and lower walls decorated with parallel horizontal incised lines – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	7	Beaker base and lower walls decorated with abraded horizontal lines of uncertain origin – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	4	20	Base and walls of beaker with rusticated non-plastic fingernail decoration – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	7	33	Beaker walls decorated with short oval impressions of uncertain origin (two vessels) – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	15	21	Undecorated beaker wall sherds – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	2	Undecorated wall sherd either from a beaker or one of the food urn series – common fine grog and sparse fine flint tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	9	Undecorated lower wall sherd either from a beaker or one of the food urn series – common fine grog and moderate fine flint tempering
111	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	6	Undecorated rim from beaker with open 'S' profile – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	3	24	Refitting beaker wall sherds decorated with narrow bands horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb and lattice pattern infilling – grog tempering
111	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	5	Beaker wall sherd decorated with horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb with infilled band of diagonal whipped cord maggots – grog tempering
111	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	4	Beaker sherds – one with zoned horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb – sandy with grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	22	Thick walled vessel, either beaker or one of food urn series, decorated with whipped cord maggots (same vessel as from 114 and 116; and ?AC1138, Context 2508) – grog tempering with sparse coarse flint
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	4	37	Thick walled sherds, either beaker or one of
				food urn series decorated with occasional crescentic to oval impressions (possibly fortuitous) – grog tempering with rare medium grade flint
111	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	8	Rim from beaker with open 'S' profile decorated with narrow bands horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb, one infilled with running chevrons - grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	8	Beaker wall sherds decorated with parallel horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb impressions – grog tempering
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	11	Beaker wall sherds decorated with parallel horizontal lines of rectangular toothed comb impressions – grog tempering with moderate fine flint
	Late	1	6	Split beaker sherd – could be either handle attachment or part of foot from

Context	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age			polypod bowl
	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	6	11	Split beaker wall sherds largely undecorated (a couple with very abraded impressions of uncertain origin) – grog tempering some with sparse to moderate fine flint
112	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	1	Split wall sherd either from beaker or one of food urn series – grog tempering with rare fine flint
Cut 113				
114 (Cut 113)	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	34	380	All sherds from single thick walled vessel either very large beaker or one of food urn, series decorated with whipped cord maggots in a broad zone (undecorated band on lower walls close to base). One sherd from base/lower wall (same vessel as from 111 and 116) – grog tempering with sparse coarse flint
114 Sample 5	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	9	One decorated wall sherd from above vessel
116	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	28	Wall sherd from same thick walled vessel as in 111 and 114; either very large beaker or one of food urn series decorated with whipped cord maggots – grog tempering with sparse coarse flint
Cut 119				
120	Middle to Late Bronze Age	5	15	One simple rounded rim top and four wall sherds from single vessel – common medium grade flint tempering
	Middle to Late Bronze Age	4	22	Wall sherds –very common medium grade flint tempering
Cut 122				
123 Sample 8	Middle to Late Bronze Age	1	2	Wall sherd – common medium grade flint tempering
Cut 124				
126	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	3	Beaker wall sherds; one decorated band of horizontal rectangular toothed comb impressions adjacent to infilled lattice pattern – sandy with grog tempering
	Indeterminate prehistoric	1	1	Split wall fragment
126	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	1	1	Beaker wall sherd decorated two horizontal incised lines – grog tempering
0	Middle to Late Bronze Age	17	83	Wall sherds – common mostly fine flint tempering

Table 29 Area E (trench 25); AC 1138: Charred Plant and Charcoal Assessment

Type	*Feature*	*context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*grain*	*Weed seeds/ chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal 4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Phase Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age											
Pit	2504	2505	3	?	100	C	C / C	80	*c.* 60	A** hazelnut shell frags	P C
Pit	2509	2508	4	8	10	-	C / -	15	-	Many fine comminuted charcoal pieces flot	
Pit	2506	2507	5	12	10	-	C / -	10	2	Many fine comminuted charcoal pieces flot	

KEY: C = 1-5; B-= 5-10; A= >10; A* = *c.* 10-20; A** >20, and A*** = rich Analysis: C = charcoal; P = charred plant remains

Table 30 Area E (trench 25); AC 1155: Charred Plant and Charcoal Assessment

Type	*Feature*	*context*	*sample*	*Sample vol (L)*	*Flot vol (ml)*	*grain*	*Weed seeds/chaff*	*Flot charcoal >4mm*	*Residue charcoal >4mm*	*notes*	*analysis*
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age / Beaker											
Pit	106 only fill	107	4	?					15		
Pit	108 primary	130	7	?	40	-	- / -	20	100	35 nut shell frags, fine comminuted charcoal frags	P C
Pit	109 tertiary	110	1	?	10	C	?C / -	7	40	Nut shell frags, mainly fine comminuted charcoal	P C
Pit	109 secondary	111	2	?	10	C	- / -	-	110	30 nut shell, fine comminuted charcoal	P C
Pit	113 secondary	114	5	?	10	-	- / -	15	50	3 nut shell frags and fine charcoal frags	
Pit	122 only fill	123	8	?	10	-	- / -	8	50	Fine comminuted charcoal	
Pit	124 primary	126	6	?	2	-	- / -	-	50	+ 1 crem bone frag and fine charcoal frags	
Posthole	104	105	3	?	0	-	- / -	-	-	No flot	

KEY: C = 1-5; B-= 5-10; A= >10; A* = *c.* 10-20; A** >20, and A*** = rich Analysis: C = charcoal; P = charred plant remains

Table 31 Finds By Material Type

	Iron		Slag		Worked Flint		Ceramic Building Material		Roman Pottery		Animal Bone		Charcoal		Shell	
context	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)
1012							4	165	31	483	20	398	5	7	14	269
1013											1	107				
1016	1	5					1	41	41	446	25	545			1	21
1017					1	6	4	184	27	382	6	29				
1019							4	1596								
1021							1	798			1	15				
1026							1	251	3	21	1	4				
1028									14	133	2	12				
1035			7	83							3	98				
Total	**1**	**5**	**7**	**83**	**1**	**6**	**15**	**3035**	**116**	**1465**	**59**	**1208**	**5**	**7**	**15**	**290**

Table 32. Quantity of animal bone recovered by area. WB = watching brief.

Area	Weight (g)	% Total weight
A	11,010	12.4
B	74,219	83.6
C	994	1.2
D	1,200	1.3
WB	1,400	1.5
Total	**88,823**	**100**

Table 33. Quantity and type of detailed information available for further study by area. WB = watching brief.

	Area					
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**WB**	**Total**
Age data - epiphyseal fusion	79	221	2	6	5	313
Age data - mandible (+2 teeth)	8	61				69
Age data - loose tooth	19	135	8		1	163
Biometric data	39	245	3		3	290
Butchery	3	23			3	29
Non-metric trait	1	30				31
Pathology	1	2				3

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