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Archaeological Evaluation Report for

LAND TO THE NORTH OF HARLOW VOLUME II

For Ropemaker Properties Ltd

Diccon Hart | Janine Young

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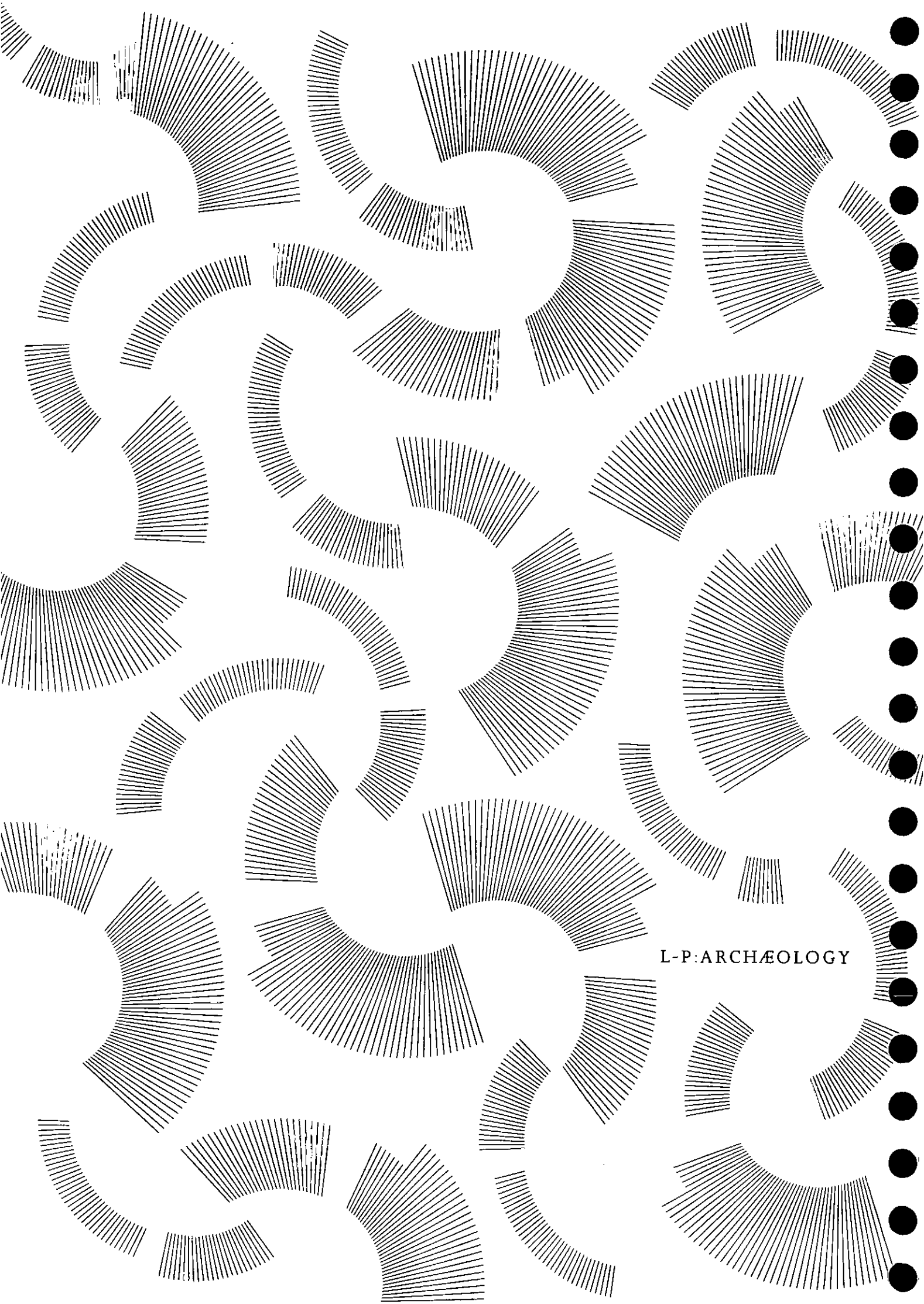

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Archaeological Evaluation Report for

LAND TO THE NORTH OF HARLOW VOLUME II

Client:	Ropemaker Properties Ltd.
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NGR:	TL86148, 64513
Author(s):	Diccon Hart, Janine Young
Figures:	Andrew Dufton
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The Truman Brewery | 91 Brick Lane | London, E1 6QL | +44 [0]20 7 770 6045 | +44 [0]20 7 691 7245

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SPECIALIST REPORTS

APPENDIX 2

THE STRUCK FLINT

1.Introduction

1.1.A visual analysis of the flint assemblage recovered from the Harlow North site (NH105) was carried out by Blair Poole on behalf of L – P : Archaeology in December 2005.

1.2.This analysis comprised individual flint analysis, compilation of a full database and assessment of the assemblage.

1.3.Time scales utilised in this assessment.

Period	From	To
Prehistoric		
Palaeolithic	450,000	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800	600 BC
Iron Age	600	AD 43
Historic		
Roman	AD 43	410
Early Medieval	AD 410	1066
Medieval	AD1066	1485
Post Medieval	AD1485	Present

1.4.A total of 57 individual items were submitted for assessment. These included lithic implements, debitage and heat treated stone material as well as natural flint items.

1.5.Of the 57 items, 4 could be clearly identified as tools (NH105-261-2, NH105-348-1, NH105-463-1 & NH105-78-1).

2.Flint Assemblage

2.1.NH105-261-2 took the form of an asymmetric point, possibly an arrowhead and was formed from material number 7 (see Appendix 1), a grey blue chert with a soap like texture and cream yellow chalky cortex. This artefact was recovered from context (261). HER 13351

2.2.The artefact showed evidence of previous flaking activity on its dorsal face and evidence of thinning out at its proximal end, again on the dorsal face. A strike from the right proximal corner has removed the original striking platform, forming a shallow crescent. There is retouch present along both right and left edges or a percussive form, struck from the ventral face.

2.3.The form of the artefact and the nature of the retouch indicates that this item could be Mesolithic in date.

2.4.NH105-348-1 was recovered from context (348) and appears to be a truncated bladelet or broken rod (Adkins, 1998). This was constructed from material 14, a white blue mottled flint with a rough cream yellow cortex.

2.5.The item was extremely small, 13mm x 9mm x 2mm, however, it did clearly show previous flaking on its dorsal face and a hinge fracture at its distal end and snapped truncation at proximal end.

2.6.There is some dispute regarding truncated bladelets with some academics feeling these are tools in their own right, with others feeling that these may be 'wasters' or parts snapped off a primary object. This practice is thought to take place when producing microliths or small artefacts to be attached to shafts. The item is likely to be Mesolithic in date.

2.7.NH105-463-1 is a large blade recovered from context (463). The artefact measured 55mm x 40mm x 13mm and was formed from material 6, a grey smooth flint with a soap like texture and yellow-cream chalky cortex, darker in colour than material 7.

2.8.The blade retained its striking platform and bulb of percussion and negative scars on the dorsal face indicate previous flaking activity. There does appear to be a thinning of the flake on the dorsal face, at its proximal end.

2.9.Bidirectional, oblique, retouch can be seen on both left and right edges at the mesial area of the tool. Wear, evidence of use, can be seen using a 30x hand magnifier on both left and right edges.

2.10. Although these blades date as far back as the Upper Palaeolithic through to the Neolithic, it is likely that this tool dates to between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.

2.11. Artefact NH105-78-1 was recovered from context (78) and can be seen to take the form of an awl. The item was formed from material 6, the same material used to construct the blade (NH105-463-1).

2.12. The striking platform and bulb of percussion were present on the artefact and it was evident from negative flake scars that previous flakes had been removed from the dorsal surface.

2.13. It appears that later flaking on the dorsal surface was employed to shape the tool. There is a definite point at the distal end and wear on the right and left edges from distal to mesial areas indicates usage.

2.14. Awls were utilised from the Upper Palaeolithic to the end of the Mesolithic in this form, before they were superseded by more complex forms. In this instance it is likely that the item dates to the Mesolithic. Using material selection as an indicator, this gives a stronger case for dating the blade (NH105-463-1) to the Mesolithic.

2.15. A number of core flakes and debitage was recovered from the site, from contexts (54), (68), (78), (259), (475), (521), (564), (693), (780) & (860). Of these contexts, (259) and (860) contain plough damaged items. This could indicate that items may be out of situ through ploughing action.

2.16. The presence of debitage can be used to indicate tool production or modification on the site, often utilising materials naturally present. The arrowhead, on the other hand, may be of an imported material. Apart from the tool and two pieces of debitage, the material (7) does not appear in any natural form.

2.17. Debitage, comprising 2 flakes, from context (475) appear to be of a distinct type to the rest of the assemblage. The form of flaking may indicate a Neolithic date.

2.18. Numerous heat treated or burnt stone materials were identified on the site. None of these materials appear to be suitable for tool production, even though some were flint. These all contained imperfections and mineral inclusions which would have affected the production and lifespan of any tool knapped from these materials. A number of these burned stones could be interpreted as pot boilers, such as those rounded sandstone and quartz items.

2.19. Burnt Flint or Pot-Boilers are smallish burnt flints, usually whitened and crackled by intense heat or stones. A number of archaeological origins have been suggested for these from heated stones used for cooking food, to the waste product of prehistoric saunas. It is probable that these do represent some form of cooking tool.

2.20. A great deal of natural flint was also included in the assemblage and it is clear that this was an area of easy access to raw materials on a small scale, ideal for minor, short term, hunting camps.

3.Summary and conclusion

3.1.Although items similar to the Awl and Blade appear from the Upper Palaeolithic onwards, taking into account the inclusion of cores showing evidence of microlith production and the asymmetric arrowhead and truncated bladelet, it is probable that the assemblage dates to the Mesolithic period with some later Neolithic activity.

3.2.It is also clear that native raw materials unsuitable for tool production were also utilised. Materials evident as being used as pot boilers are clearly distinct from those used as tool manufacture.

3.3.From the presence of debitage it can be said that prehistoric activity was present on the site, with tool production seen by the waste materials left over. Other evidence, from the tools recovered from site gives evidence of other activities on the site. Wood working (awl), hunting (arrowhead) and utilisation of plants (truncated bladelets may be evidence of plant exploitation) may be implied. The pot boilers also show evidence of food preparation on site as well.

3.4.Together it may be possible to say that a small scale camps were located across the site area, although possibly not contemporaneous with each other throughout the Mesolithic and into the Neolithic. The Lea valley is known to have a prehistoric past with evidence of Neolithic through Bronze and Iron Age to the Roman period.

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THE PREHISTORIC POTTERY

Frances Raymond (Berkshire Archaeological Services)

Introduction

The prehistoric assemblage is composed of 2624 sherds, weighing 14.315 kilograms (Table 1). The earliest diagnostic material is of late Bronze Age date, although a middle Bronze Age origin is possible for a small proportion of pottery fragments in this group. A similarly low number of sherds may be of early or middle Iron Age date, but again the evidence for this rests on fabric characteristics and is therefore very tenuous.

Date	Sherd No.	% No.	Sherd Wt. (gms.)	% Wt.
Middle to Late Bronze Age	26	1.0	54	0.3
Late Bronze Age	849	32.3	1780	12.4
Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	11	0.4	26	0.2
Iron Age	23	0.9	381	2.7
Late Prehistoric	107	4.1	630	4.4
Late Iron Age to Early Roman	1596	60.8	11434	79.9
Indeterminate Prehistoric	12	0.5	10	0.1
TOTALS		.0		.0

Table 1: The relative proportions of pottery by period

In addition to the late Bronze Age, the ceramics indicate a second phase of significant activity which began during the late Iron Age and continued into the early Roman period. This is marked by 'Belgic' pottery, principally in grog tempered wares, dating between the end of the first century BC and the early part of the second century AD.

Methodology

The work on the pottery was designed as a compromise between a rapid assessment and a more detailed level of analysis. This was intended to provide the information required for a relatively comprehensive, but preliminary description of the character, significance and potential of the assemblage. Recommendations for further work are presented at the end of the report.

The appraisal of the pottery was carried out broadly within the guidelines prescribed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). The sherds were quantified by context according to fabric, form, decoration, surface treatment, general firing conditions and abrasion. An estimate of the number of vessels in each context was made, while any technological attributes or residues were also noted. Detailed fabric analysis was not undertaken and instead the sherds were placed within broad ware groups defined by principal inclusion types. Records were also made of the frequency and size of those inclusions. The results were entered on a database and are available as part of the project archive, while a catalogue is presented in Appendix 5.

The Middle to Late Bronze Age Pottery

Distribution

Twenty-six middle to late Bronze Age sherds, weighing 54 grams, were found in four features each in a different trench. Three of these were clustered close together on the eastern side of the site (Trenches 197, 203 and 211), while the fourth was located towards its southern edge (Trench 107). In the eastern trenches sherds of this date

comprised the only ceramics from a ditch (Trench 203, (976) [977]) and a pit (Trench 211, (1032) [1033]), and were associated with late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery in another of the ditches (Trench 197, (946) [947]). To the south a similar association with late Bronze Age and 1st century AD 'Belgic' wares was recorded in the tertiary silts of a boundary ditch (Trench 107, (663), [666]).

Character

All of the middle to late Bronze Age pottery comprises featureless wall or base fragments and it is this lack of diagnostic evidence that has led to its broad date attribution. Several fabrics are represented, but all are characterised by common to very common quantities of crushed burnt flint in medium (up to 4.0 mm.) to coarse (>4.0 mm.) size ranges. The wares from Trench 107 are either exclusively flint tempered or additionally contain sparse quantities of organic material. By contrast those from the eastern side of the site also include sparse to common amounts of sand. Both oxidised and black to dark grey sherds are represented, while the surfaces are either smoothed or display no obvious signs of treatment.

Wares of this type were used over an extended period of time from their introduction during the middle Bronze Age and throughout much of the late Bronze Age. Their occurrence might indicate an early phase of activity on the site, or they may simply be a component of the more substantial late Bronze Age assemblage. The association with late Bronze Age pottery in the Trench 107 boundary ditch (663) [666] certainly points to a date at the latter end of the range for at least some of the sherds.

The Late Bronze Age Pottery

Distribution

In total 849 sherds of late Bronze Age pottery, weighing 1780 grams, were recovered from nine trenches (Trenches 10, 21, 107, 121, 126, 128, 136, 209 and 215). The distribution is confined to three broad areas: the western side of the site (Trenches 10, 126, 128 and 136); a zone to the south (Trenches 21 and 107); and an eastern area (Trenches 121, 209 and 215). The western side of the site appears to have formed the principal focus of activity (724 sherds, weighing 1322 grams) concentrating on Trench 10 (171 sherds, weighing 908 grams) and Trench 128 (539 sherds, weighing 379 grams). A significant number of sherds also came from the eastern zone (90 sherds, weighing 367 grams), mostly from Trench 215 (84 sherds, weighing 361 grams). A lighter scatter of late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the southern part of the site (35 sherds, weighing 91 grams), largely from Trench 107 (27 sherds, weighing 71 grams).

The 'Plain Ware' – 1000 to 800 BC

Much of the late Bronze Age pottery is very fragmented and there is relatively little stylistic evidence. The earliest diagnostic form, a hook-rim jar, accompanied a cremation on the western side of the site, where it was associated with the remains of five other vessels (Trench 128 (312) and (329) [311] 523 sherds, weighing 321 grams). As is typical of the period, the jar is characterised by vertical finger smearing and by dense crushed burnt flint on the exterior of the base. The fabric is coarse and includes common burnt flint and very common sand, while the surface colour varies between oxidised hues and black to dark grey.

Hook rim jars emerged at the beginning of the late Bronze Age and belong to the 'plain ware' horizon, broadly dated to between 1000 and 800 BC. The jar only has a diameter of some 12 centimetres and is more likely to have been an accessory vessel than a container. It had been placed in an upright position and was so severely damaged by cultivation that it was reduced to 95 fragments, weighing 121 grams.

A second vessel from the same feature (312) [311] is in a similar condition (368 sherds, weighing 167 grams). The few surviving diagnostic fragments indicate that this is a fine bowl with burnished black to dark grey surfaces, a short upright rim and a sharp angle between the base of the neck and the top of the shoulder. The fabric is tempered with moderate quantities of crushed burnt flint and also contains common sand.

The feature [311] additionally contained tiny sherds from at least four other vessels (60 sherds, weighing 33 grams). One of these was represented by a flattened and inverted rim and a handle fragment. The vessel has a smoothed exterior and is made from a fine oxidised fabric containing sparse burnt flint and mica, alongside common sand. The other vessels are represented by featureless wall sherds. Two are in coarse fabrics either containing sparse burnt flint and sand, or very common to common burnt flint and sand. The third is made from a ware characterised by very common coarse sand.

Potentially contemporary pottery came from a small pit on the eastern side of the site (Trench 215 (1078) [1077]). This produced 84 sherds, weighing 361 grams, derived from at least five vessels. Two are represented by small rim fragments, one from a vessel with a well defined neck. This limited stylistic information is of little help in phasing the assemblage, but the character of the fabrics does point tentatively to a date between 1000 and 800 BC. The majority of sherds are made from a coarse oxidised ware tempered with common burnt flint and very common slightly micaceous sand (78 sherds, weighing 347 grams). The other similarly coarse fabrics contain sparse to moderate burnt flint and very common sand, while a slightly finer ware is characterised by moderate shell and sand accompanied by rare burnt flint and mica.

'Decorated' Assemblages – 800 to 600 BC

Other late Bronze Age assemblages from the site display characteristics that are consistent with the later 'decorated' ceramics of the period between 800 and 600 BC. These are mostly from trenches on its western margins (Trenches 10, 126 and 128), with a few sherds from contexts in the southern (Trench 107) and eastern areas (Trench 209). The greatest concentration of sherds focussed on Trench 10 (171 sherds, weighing 908 grams) and is derived from six small pits or postholes (97) [96], (99) [98], (103) [102], (105) [104], 107 [108] and (117) [118] and two natural features [114] and [120].

Not surprisingly, the bulk of the pottery from Trench 10 was found in two of the largest features (97) [96], (99) [98]. Cut [96] produced 125 sherds, weighing 611 grams, from at least 15 vessels. These include a shouldered jar with a fingertip row on the shoulder and no apparent surface treatment; and a fine carinated bowl with black to dark grey burnished surfaces. A base fragment with dense crushed burnt flint on the exterior is also represented. Neither this nor the two vessel types are

chronologically sensitive, although all are typically late Bronze Age in character. The evidence for phasing relies entirely on fabric characteristics and for this reason is clearly somewhat tentative. The shouldered jar is made from a coarse oxidised ware tempered with moderate quantities of burnt flint and very common sand, while the fabric of the carinated bowl is fine and contains sparse burnt flint and very common slightly micaceous sand.

There seems to have been a trend during the late Bronze Age towards sandy fabrics with lesser quantities of flint. This pattern is reflected in cut [96], where 58% of the sherds contain sparse to moderate burnt flint and common to very common sand (72 sherds, weighing 489 grams) and 18% are characterised by common to abundant sand and rare burnt flint or limestone (22 sherds, weighing 70 grams). Pottery with moderate limestone and common sand is also represented (10 sherds, weighing 16 grams), while wares containing common burnt flint and sparse sand are in the minority (15%, 19 sherds weighing 35 grams).

The assemblage from cut [98] is of a similar composition. The featured sherds include a fragment from a shouldered jar with a fingertip row on the shoulder. This is made from a coarse oxidised fabric tempered with sparse burnt flint and shelly limestone and common sand. A second decorated sherd carries part of a complex geometric motif that is too fragmented for a reconstruction of the design. This is made from a finer ware containing sparse limestone, rare burnt flint and common sand. The decoration is highly diagnostic of the later part of the Bronze Age between 800 and 600 BC, and confirms the date suggested by the sandy character of the fabrics. In this particular context all of the fabrics contain common to very common sand alongside sparse burnt flint or limestone, apart from two sherds (weighing 21 grams) that include common burnt flint in addition to the sand.

The other features in Trench 10 (103) [102], (105) [104], 107 [108], [114], (117) [118] and [120] only produced between one and five sherds and all are featureless. However, they too are characterised by a similar range of sandy fabrics and are almost certainly contemporary with the assemblages from cuts [96] and [98].

The three small groups of late Bronze Age pottery from Trenches 126 and 128 are only tentatively attributed to this same phase. A probable cremation in Trench 126 (165) [166] produced a few featureless sherds in variable condition from at least two different vessels (13 sherds, weighing 26 grams). One of the fabrics containing sparse burnt flint and very common sand is more typical of the latter part of the Bronze Age between 800 and 600 BC. The other ware, with very common burnt flint and common sand, could have an earlier origin. Unfortunately the assemblage is too small for the relative proportions of these fabrics to be meaningful, hence the uncertain phasing.

Sherds from two of the postholes in Trench 128 (316) [315] and (318) [317] are in sandy fabrics with rare to sparse flint. While this could well indicate a date between 800 and 600 BC, rare examples of similar fabrics do occur in earlier contexts in the same trench (eg. [311] dated between 1000 and 800 BC), again rendering the phasing uncertain.

Similar ambiguities apply to the potentially contemporary sherds from Trench 107 in the southern part of the site and Trench 209 on its eastern margins. The boundary ditch [666] in Trench 107 produced nine fragments of late Bronze Age pottery, weighing 15 grams, distributed within all three fills (663), (664), (665). These are made from a ware containing sparse burnt flint, rare organic inclusions and very common sand. A second ditch (669) [670] produced four residual fragments of late Bronze Age pottery, weighing five grams, in comparable fabrics.

Wares of this type were also recovered from the buried soil in Trench 209 on the eastern side of the site (1004). The assemblage (three sherds, weighing five grams) included a small upright rim fragment decorated with a fingertip row and one sherd in a fine fabric containing nothing but very common sand.

Late Bronze Age Pottery of Uncertain Phasing

Apart from the phased late Bronze Age pottery, the site also produced an additional 33 sherds, weighing 94 grams, which are less chronologically sensitive. This is partly because there is no evidence for vessel style, but the fabrics are equally difficult to phase particularly since all of the assemblages in question are small and in poor condition. The wares are, however, typically late Bronze Age in character and mostly contain moderate to very common burnt flint and moderate to very common sand. The majority are coarse and oxidised, while most of the sherds either have smoothed surfaces or appear to be untreated

The group comprises pottery from additional features in Trench 128 on the western side of the site (seven sherds, weighing 13 grams), including a cremation (306) [305], a small pit or posthole (326) [325], and two ditches (310) [309] and (328) [?]. Further sherds (14 sherds, weighing 51 grams) were also recovered from three of the ditches in Trench 107 (663) and (664) [666], (667) [668] and (669) [670].

The un-phased pottery also provides evidence for late Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of three additional trenches. The largest group of eight sherds, weighing 20 grams, is derived from a ditch in Trench 21 (508) and (509) [510], in the southern part of the site close to Trench 107. In addition, three tiny fragments of late Bronze Age pottery came from a posthole in Trench 121 (157) [?] the eastern part of the site, while a single sherd is derived from the topsoil in Trench 136 (261) its north-western margins.

The Late Bronze Age to Iron Age Pottery

Distribution

The broad date range ascribed to this small group of 11 sherds, weighing 26 grams, reflects the largely un-diagnostic character of the assemblage. The pottery is derived from Trench 8 on the western edge of the site and Trench 197 on its eastern side. Both lie within the distribution of late Bronze Age ceramics and it is most likely that the pottery was produced during the latter part of this period.

Character

The majority of sherds (nine sherds, weighing 22 grams) are from a shallow pit in Trench 8 (50) [49]. A fragment from a vessel with a sharply carinated shoulder, which would be consistent with a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date, is the only diagnostic sherd. The fabrics, tempered with sparse burnt flint and common to very

common micaceous sand, compare well with those attributed to the period between 800 and 600 BC. A single sherd in a similar and probably contemporary ware is derived from another of the pits in Trench 8 (68) [67].

One of the ditches in Trench 197 (946) [947] also produced a tiny rim fragment (weighing one gram) in a sandy ware with rare burnt flint. Here, a direct association with a small number of middle to late Bronze Age sherds strengthens the case for a late Bronze Age date.

The Iron Age Pottery

Distribution

Twenty-three sherds of pottery, weighing 381 grams, are of Iron Age character potentially pre-dating the 'Belgic' wares of the late Iron Age. The distribution focussed on two groups of trenches in the central part of the site near its northern edge (Trenches 84, 165 and 166) and on its eastern side (Trenches 197, 210 and 214). Scattered sherds also occurred in trenches in the southern (Trench 42) and western sectors (Trenches 8 and 32).

Middle to Late Iron Age Pottery

All of the pottery from the northern and western parts of the site is most likely to date to the middle or late Iron Age. The largest group (10 sherds, weighing 262 grams) came from a horizon overlying the natural in Trench 165 (785), which also produced Roman ceramics dating between AD 70 and 120. A single sherd was additionally recovered from a gully in the same trench (793) [794]. The two wares represented are both fine and contain abundant micaceous sand. The ten sherds from (785) additionally incorporate sparse organic inclusions. Two tiny fragments of pottery made from a similar sandy fabric with sparse organic inclusions were also recovered from nearby, in a possible eaves drip gully in Trench 84 (518) [517], and from a small pit or posthole in Trench 166 (803) [804]. The fabrics have been fired at a low temperature or for a short space of time and are typical of the wares which were most common during the middle Iron Age. However, the dating is uncertain since these continued into the late Iron Age and were also used for the handmade ceramics of the early to middle Saxon period.

Potentially contemporary sherds from the western margins of the site came from a pit (52) [51] and a linear feature (57) [?] in Trench 8, and from a context overlying the natural in Trench 32 (28). The wares represented are either sandy with sparse to moderate organic inclusions, or in the case of the sherd from (52) contain very common micaceous sand and sparse burnt flint. Although the burnished fragment from (52) is similar to the pottery of the final phase of the Bronze Age (800 to 600 BC), the technology more closely resembles that of the middle Iron Age. The sherd has been fired at a low temperature or for a short period of time and is soft and black throughout. Clearly in the absence of any supporting stylistic evidence the suggested date is purely tentative.

Isolated sherds of middle to late Iron Age character additionally came from a late Iron Age linear feature in Trench 197 (950) [951] on the eastern side of the site, and from the fill of a late Iron Age boundary ditch in Trench 42 (935) [937] in the southern sector. These could be contemporary with the 'Belgic' wares, but it is also conceivable that they are of earlier origin. The neck fragment from Trench 197 is

decorated with a shallow tooled geometric motif composed of horizontal and zig-zag lines. It is made from a fine black to dark grey ware containing abundant sand. The sherd from Trench 42 carries a similar motif, is black to dark grey and burnished on both surface, while the fabric contains very common sand and sparse flint.

Unphased Iron Age pottery

The remaining five sherds of Iron Age pottery, weighing 104 grams, cannot be dated with any degree of precision. They include three fragments in sandy wares with sparse to rare shell from the metalled surface in Trench 42 (920), which might be contemporary with or earlier than the late Iron Age 'Belgic' wares from the same context. The other two sherds are from the upper fill of a ditch in Trench 210 (1041) [1043] and from a recut ditch (1069) [1070] in Trench 214 on the eastern side of the site. Both are made from oxidised sandy fabrics which could have been produced at any time during the Iron Age.

The Late Prehistoric Pottery

Introduction

A relatively small group composed of 107 fragments of pottery, weighing 630 grams, cannot be closely dated. Most of the sherds are entirely featureless and in poor condition, while the fabrics represented could have been produced at any time between the final phase of the late Bronze Age (800 to 600 BC) and the late Iron Age.

Distribution

The distribution focused on the central part of the site near its northern edge (Trenches 84, 111, 113, 157, 165 and 166), with further groups in the central (Trench 176) western (Trenches 8 and 36), southern (Trenches 27 and 42) and eastern sectors (Trench 210). The pattern most closely coincides with the distribution of pre-'Belgic' middle to late Iron Age pottery described in the previous section. This correspondence might indicate that the late prehistoric wares were also produced during this period, but unfortunately the ceramic evidence is too slender to lend independent support to this suggestion. It is certainly conceivable that at least some of the sherds may well date to the late Bronze Age, particularly in the western, southern and eastern areas which have also produced pottery of this date.

Eighty-five percent of the late prehistoric sherds were found alongside Roman ceramics and are clearly residual (91 sherds, weighing 549 grams). In the northern and central part of the site assemblages of this type came from Trenches 84 (seven sherds, weighing 53 grams), 111 (five sherds, weighing eight grams), 113 (one sherd, weighing 2 grams), 165 (12 sherds, weighing 99 grams), 166 (17 sherds, weighing 27 grams) and 176 (seven sherds, weighing 41 grams). Late prehistoric sherds from Trench 27 (21 sherds, weighing 238 grams) and Trench 42 (21 sherds, weighing 81 grams) in the southern part of the site are also from Roman contexts.

The remaining sherds were either found in isolation or in deposits with 'Belgic' pottery that in some instances also contain residual wares of middle to late Iron Age date. Mixed assemblages of this type containing one or two late prehistoric sherds are from two ditches in Trench 42 (935) and (936) [937] and (938) [939] in the southern part of the site; two ditches in Trench 36 (564) [?] and (567) [569] in the western area; and in a posthole or small pit in Trench 84 (527) [528] and a ditch in Trench 113 (687) [688], both in the north central sector. An association with ceramics of the

middle to late Iron Age was recorded on the western side of the site in Trench 8 in a pit (52) [51] and a linear feature (57) [?]. Otherwise one or two isolated sherds of late prehistoric pottery were found in an additional pit (63) [62] and ditch (48) [?] in Trench 8; and in two other ditches in Trench 157 (720) [721] in the north central sector and Trench 210 (1044) [1046] on the eastern margins of the site.

Character

The late prehistoric sherds fall into six broad fabric groups. Pottery fragments belonging to the first are tempered with sparse to moderate quantities of fairly coarse burnt flint and common to abundant sand, often with rare particles of white mica and in one instance with glauconite (48 sherds, weighing 166 grams). Two finer flint tempered groups either with common to very common burnt flint and sand (two sherds, weighing seven grams), or similar amounts of burnt flint, but rare to sparse sand (three sherds, weighing 17 grams) are also represented. The only other flint tempered ware is characterised by common burnt flint and sparse grog (one sherd, weighing four grams). There are additionally a number of examples of sandy fabrics of varying grades, sometimes with white mica and rare to sparse calcareous or organic inclusions (33 sherds, weighing 329 grams), while shelly wares occur in similar numbers (14 sherds, weighing 106 grams).

The Late Iron Age to Early Roman 'Belgic' Pottery

Distribution

The largest assemblage from the site is composed of late Iron Age to early Roman 'Belgic' sherds, dating between the end of the first century BC and the early part of the second century AD (1596 sherds weighing 11.434 kilograms). These have a fairly widespread distribution with notable concentrations in three parts of the site. Deposits in trenches in the eastern sector are likely to pre-date the Conquest (Trenches 150, 151 and 197 – 586 sherds, weighing 2185 grams) and seem largely to be connected with burial, focussing on the area around Trenches 150 and 151.

The assemblages from elsewhere appear to have been generated by occupation and associated land-use. One of the principal clusters of such pottery was identified in the northern central part of the site (Trenches 84, 165 and 166 – 478 sherds, weighing 4590 grams), with a lighter scatter extending eastwards (Trenches 158 – 35 sherds, weighing 145 grams; and 133 – three sherds, weighing four grams), south-eastwards (Trench 118 – one sherd, weighing five grams) and northwards to its margins (Trenches 111, 112 and 113 – 17 sherds, weighing 218 grams). The ceramics from this area include single period groups of potential late Iron Age date, together with assemblages comprising a mixture of 'Belgic' wares associated with early Roman sherds.

A second peak in the distribution focused on three trenches in the south-western part of the site (Trenches 27, 36 and 42 – 408 sherds, weighing 3912 grams). All three produced late Iron Age groups, but only two trenches yielded mixed assemblages in post-Conquest deposits (Trenches 27 and 42). The distribution of 'Belgic' pottery encompassed an adjacent trench (Trench 107 – 10 sherds, weighing 43 grams) and extended to the south (Trench 23 – 47 sherds, weighing 265 grams), south-west (Trenches 33 and 40 – six sherds, weighing 14 grams), south-east (Trench 69 – one sherd, weighing eight grams) and north-east (Trench 176, six sherds, weighing 43 grams).

Vessel Forms

The 'Belgic' assemblage is very fragmented and there are relatively few instances where the vessel forms can be identified. Many of the styles were in current use on either side of the Roman Conquest. A few, however, have a more restricted currency. These include a large grog tempered bowl with a neck cordon of a type pre-dating the Conquest (Thompson 1982, Type D2-2) from Trench 151 on the eastern side of the site (233). The vessel, which contained a cremation, had been placed in an upright position so that unfortunately the rim had been removed and the walls fractured by cultivation. The bowl is handmade and has very dark grey smoothed surfaces with firing spalls on the interior.

The only other demonstrably pre-Conquest form came from the primary silts of a ditch in Trench 84 (516) [517] in the northern central part of the site, where it was associated with a single period 'Belgic' assemblage. The vessel is represented by a sherd with a fingertip row on the shoulder above a zone of horizontal rilling (Thompson 1982, Type C8-1), made from a medium grade grog tempered ware.

Other early forms with a slightly longer currency include fragments from three everted rim jars of a type that did not continue in use long after the Conquest (Thompson 1982, Type C2-3). The vessels are made from coarse grog tempered wares with smoothed or burnished very dark grey surfaces. They came from three ditches: one in the northern central part of the site (Trench 84 (515) [517]); and the other two in the south-western sector (Trench 27 (246) [253] and (247) [252]). The example from Trench 84 was part of a purely 'Belgic' assemblage, but the two from Trench 27 were from the upper ditch fills where they were associated early Roman wares. Here, the group from (246) also includes a coarse grog tempered lid-seated jar (Thompson 1982, Type C5-1) and a fragment from a copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter, form Cam.12 (Thompson 1982, Type G1-7), made from a fine micaceous sandy ware. Both of these types were in contemporary use during the years spanning a period immediately either side of the Conquest (Thompson 1982).

A platter fragment with a similar currency, imitating Gallo-Belgic form Cam.1 (Thompson 1982, Type G1-1) was recovered from the upper fill of a ditch in the northern central part of the site (Trench 84 (520) [522]). The vessel is made from a fine micaceous sandy ware, is wheel-made or finished and has a dark grey burnished exterior. It is part of a mixed assemblage composed of 'Belgic' and early Roman pottery of probable first century AD date.

The rest of the vessel forms from the site were in use between the end of the first century BC and the early years of the second century AD. Some were recovered from contexts containing purely 'Belgic' assemblages, and are therefore probably pre-Conquest in origin. They include vessel fragments from both fills of a ditch in Trench 84 (515) and (516) [517], which also produced one of the everted rim jars (Thompson 1982, Type C2-3). Four types are represented: an everted rim, necked jar with a neck cordon (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1), made from a fine oxidised grog tempered ware; a vessel with a neck cordon set high below the rim (Thompson 1982, ?Type B3-3) in a medium grade grog tempered ware with a very dark grey smoothed exterior; a jar with horizontal rilling from the shoulder down (Thompson 1982, ?Type 7-1) made

from a similar fabric; and a storage jar (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1) in a coarse grog tempered ware with smoothed very dark grey surfaces.

Part of an everted rim necked jar (Thompson 1982, ?Type B1-1) came from a pit some distance to the east in Trench 158 (738) [739]. This is made from a very dark grey fine micaceous sandy ware and its neck is decorated with horizontal rilling above a single shallow tooled wavy line.

In the south-western part of the site a rilled jar (Thompson 1982, Type C7-1) was recovered from the primary fill of a ditch in Trench 36 (568) [569]. This is made from a medium grade grog tempered fabric and has smoothed surfaces which are partially oxidised and very dark grey. All of the sherds from this context re-fit and are demonstrably part of this same vessel which is in fresh condition with a sooted exterior.

A second rilled jar of the same type and in a similar condition came from a ditch in Trench 42 (934) [937] also in the south-western part of the site, where it was associated with Romanised pottery spanning the period between AD 40 and 70. A fragment from an everted rim necked jar or a bowl with an offset neck (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1 or D1-1) is derived from the same context. Both vessels are made from coarse grog tempered wares with very dark grey burnished exteriors. A coarse grog tempered storage jar with at least two horizontal shoulder corrugations and a very dark grey burnished exterior (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1) came from the remnants of a yard surface (920) in the same trench.

A similar range of vessel forms are represented in other assemblages that include post-Conquest pottery. Examples from the northern central part of the site are derived from the primary fill of a ditch in Trench 84 (520) and (521) [522] and from the fill of a robber trench in Trench 165 (787) [?]. They include two everted rim necked jars or a bowls with offset necks and neck cordons (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1 or D1-1) in medium grade grog tempered fabrics with smoothed oxidised surfaces; a rounded jar with a bead rim (Thompson 1982, Type C1-2) and smoothed very dark grey surfaces, made from a coarse shell tempered ware; a coarse grog tempered storage jar with smoothed oxidised surfaces (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1); and a rilled jar (Thompson 1982, Type C7-1) with rusticated lower walls and partially oxidised, very dark grey surfaces, in a medium grade grog tempered fabric.

In the south-western sector part of a storage jar (Thompson 1982, C6-1) was recovered from a deposit common to two ditches in Trench 27 (248) [252] and [253], which also produced Roman wares dating between AD 70 and 100. This was made from a reduced coarse grog tempered ware which may well have been fired in a kiln and almost certainly post-dates the Conquest. One of the buried soils (926) nearby in Trench 42 yielded part of a rounded jar with a slightly beaded rim (Thompson 1982, Type C1-2) made from a coarse shell tempered ware with a smoothed oxidised exterior

A hook-rim storage jar from Trench 165 in the northern central part of the site is demonstrably of post-Conquest date. Fragments from this vessel were found in a buried soil (783) and the secondary (781) and tertiary silts (780) of an enclosure ditch [782] alongside pottery produced during the second century AD. The jar is similar to

Cam.270-1 (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1), has a fingertip row on the shoulder and is made from a medium grade oxidised grog tempered ware. Contemporary sherds carrying similar decoration from thick walled and coarse, grog tempered vessels were also recovered from two late first to second century deposits in a ditch in Trench 27 (246) and (258) [253] in the south-western part of the site.

The only other vessel type represented is a bead rim jar (Thompson 1982, Type C1-4) from the topsoil (228) in Trench 150 in the eastern sector. This is handmade, decorated with a single horizontal groove below the rim, has an oxidised smoothed surface and is made from a coarse grog tempered ware. Again, this has an extended currency from the end of the first century BC to the early second century AD.

Decoration

Nineteen percent of the 'Belgic' sherds by number and 40% by weight (309 sherds, weighing 4633 grams) are decorated. Rilling or combing, generally from the shoulder down but sometimes on the neck is by far the most common technique (59%, 182 sherds, weighing 2718 grams). It occurs on rilled jars (Thompson 1982, Types C7-1 and C8-1) and on thick walled sherds that are almost certainly from storage vessels (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1). Where the sherds are of a sufficient size to determine their orientation, the combing is generally on a horizontal or vertical axis. Vessels with zones of combing in both directions are represented, while there are occasional examples aligned diagonally or in sweeping curves. The combing or rilling can be combined with other decorative motifs, most commonly with horizontal grooves on vessel shoulders or necks. It can also occur below fingertip rows, above shallow tooled wavy lines and in conjunction with roughened or rusticated zones.

Horizontal cordons are also well represented within the assemblage (17%, 52 sherds, weighing 676 grams) and are most commonly combined with horizontal grooves. Single neck cordons occur on everted rim necked jars (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1), bowls with offset necks (Thompson 1982, Type D1-1) and very large bowls (Thompson 1982, Type D2-2). In one case a narrow cordon is set immediately below the rim of a jar (Thomson 1982, Type B3-3). The assemblage additionally includes narrow or broad paired cordons on vessels of uncertain form.

Small sherds with horizontal grooves occur in similar proportions (17%, 52 sherds, weighing 635 grams), most frequently either singly or in pairs. Pairs or banded groups of several spaced grooves are also represented. In most cases the position is uncertain, but grooves certainly adorn vessel necks, shoulders and lower walls.

Other motifs are rare. They include fingertip rows on the shoulders of post-Conquest storage jars, shoulder corrugations, bands composed of short oblique combed lines, a band composed of three horizontal grooves including one with a superimposed row of short diagonal impressions, and a complex motif combining curvilinear combing with shallow-tooled chevrons.

Surface Treatment

Slightly over half of the assemblage is too abraded to allow for an assessment of surface treatment (51%, 811 sherds, weighing 2828 grams). Fifty-five percent of these sherds have been fired black to dark grey (450 sherds, weighing 445 grams), 24% are oxidised (194 sherds, weighing 1595 grams), 5% are characterised by a

mixed range of hues (42 sherds, weighing 459 grams), 3% have been reduced and are possibly kiln fired (22 sherds, weighing 193 grams), while the rest are in such poor condition that there is no surviving evidence for colour.

The remainder of the assemblage is better preserved (785 sherds, weighing 8606 grams). Fifteen percent of the sherds in this group have burnished exteriors (120 sherds, weighing 1623 grams) and virtually all have been fired black or very dark grey. This type of surface treatment appears to have been applied to vessels made from various grades of fabric from fine to coarse wares.

Eighty-five percent of the sherds in this group have smoothed surfaces (665 sherds, weighing 6983 grams). Again black to dark grey pottery is in the majority (62%, 412 sherds, weighing 3370 grams), while 21% of the sherds are oxidised (138 sherds, weighing 1976 grams), 12% have mixed surface colours (80 sherds, weighing 1122 grams) and the remaining 5% (35 sherds, weighing 515 grams) are reduced and possibly kiln fired.

Fabrics

The largely fragmented character of the 'Belgic' assemblage means that there is relatively little evidence of manufacturing techniques. Both handmade and wheel-made or finished sherds occur in a variety of fabrics, but this has not been used to separate ware groups simply because the bulk of the assemblage cannot be classified in this manner.

Five broad ware groups have been identified with grog tempered sherds being in the majority. The largest part of the assemblage is characterised by common to abundant grog (79%, 1258 sherds, weighing 9177 grams). Most of this pottery is coarse (1095 sherds, weighing 8479 grams), with sherds containing fine grog being in the minority (163 sherds, weighing 698 grams). Thirty-four percent of the grog tempered sherds (429 sherds, weighing 5162 grams) are sand free or only contain rare to sparse sand grains. Rare to sparse white mica may also be present, while rare flint and calcareous or organic inclusions are additionally represented in some of the sherds. The rest of this group additionally contains moderate to very common sand, although in most cases this is silt sized and is only visible at a magnification of X40. Rare white mica is present in many of the sherds, while rare to sparse organic or calcareous inclusions and rare flint can also be present. Three fragments of pottery from this group additionally contain sparse glauconite.

The second broad ware group is also composed of grog tempered wares (7%, 109 sherds, weighing 742 grams), but in this case the grog occurs in sparse to moderate frequencies. Virtually all of these sherds also contain common to abundant sand (104 sherds, weighing 728 grams). Rare to sparse calcareous or organic inclusions and rare flint or mica can also be present. The calcareous inclusions in at least one of the sherds occur alongside sponge spicules, indicating that they are almost certainly limestone.

A small number of sherds (1%, 22 sherds, weighing 424 grams) contain a mixture of sparse to very common grog and moderate to very common shell. These inclusions occur in inverse proportions, so that sherds with less grog contain more shell and vice versa. Rare organic inclusions may also be present.

The fourth broad fabric group is composed of shell tempered wares (3%, 41 sherds, weighing 281 grams). The majority contain common to very common shell and no other inclusions (30 sherds, weighing 226 grams). The rest are characterised by moderate to sparse shell, generally alongside moderate to common sand which can be slightly micaceous.

Apart from a few splintered fragments which are too small or abraded for fabric identification (1%, 19 sherds, weighing 18 grams), the remaining 'Belgic' sherds from the site are made from sandy wares (9%, 147 sherds, weighing 792 grams). Rare to sparse flint, mica calcareous or organic inclusions and rare clay pellets, glauconite or quartzite may also be represented. In one sherd the sparse calcareous inclusions are certainly limestone since they are accompanied by calcite and sponge spicules.

Evidence for Vessel Use

A small number of sherds have post-firing drilled holes (3 sherds, weighing 45 grams) which may represent repairs. These include a fragment from the hook rim storage jar found in the buried soil (783) in Trench 165. A food residue is present on only one sherd, weighing 23 grams from the upper fill of a ditch in Trench 84 (520) [522]. Sooting is present on the sherds from the rilled jar (Thompson 1982, Type C7-1) recovered from the primary fill of a ditch in Trench 36 (568) [569]. The only other recorded example is from a buried soil in Trench 42 (926) (one sherd, weighing six grams).

Phasing

The earliest assemblages span the period between the end of the first century BC and the Roman Conquest. Small groups of purely 'Belgic' wares (listed in Appendix 5) may belong to this same phase, but it is equally possible that they were deposited between AD 43 and the early part of the second century AD.

The pre-Conquest ceramics include the cremation vessel on the eastern side of the site in Trench 151 (233). Contemporary pottery likely to be in situ from the northern central part of the site is derived from a ditch in Trench 84 (515) and (516) [517]; a foundation trench in Trench 165 (791) [795]; the fill of a small pit or posthole in Trench 166 (801) [802]; and the primary fill of a pit in Trench 158 (738) [739]. In the south-western sector pre-Conquest 'Belgic' pottery was recovered from a ditch in Trench 23 (539) [537]; two ditches in Trench 36 (564) [?] and (567) (568) [569]; and from several contexts in Trench 42 including a yard surface (920), the upper fill of a gully (921) [923], a ditch (938) [939], and the primary fill of a second ditch (936) [937].

The secondary silts of this same ditch (934) [937] produced a slightly later group of pottery dating between AD 40 and 70. Here, 'native Belgic' ceramics were found alongside Romanised wares. A small, but potentially contemporary assemblage came from the primary fill of a ditch in Trench 84 (521) [522].

The larger 'Belgic' groups associated with Roman pottery dating up to AD 120 could easily be contemporary with the post-Conquest wares, although it is probable that an earlier residual element is also represented. Deposits of this type in the northern central part of the site include the upper fill of a ditch in Trench 84 (520) [522] and

the fill of a robber trench in Trench 165 (787) [788]. Similar assemblages from the south-western sector are confined to and the upper fills of two ditches in Trench 27 (247) [252] and (248) [252/253].

A comparable mixture of contemporary and residual 'Belgic' wares is likely to be present within contexts that also produced Roman pottery with a potentially more extended currency. Larger assemblages of this type were confined to the south-western part of the site. They include a group from the upper fill of a ditch in Trench 27 (246) [253], where the earliest date of AD 100 for the Roman ceramics suggests that much of the 'Belgic' pottery is likely to be residual. Two additional assemblages of this character from Trench 42 are derived from a buried soil (926) and the upper fill of a ditch (933) [937].

Discussion

The Bronze Age Pottery

The earliest diagnostic ceramics date to the late Bronze Age and it is this period that marks the onset of significant activity on the site. The evidence for a middle Bronze Age presence is slight and ambiguous. The few densely flint tempered sherds that are potentially of this date may in fact be products of the late Bronze Age. Fabrics of this type are common during both periods on sites in the hinterland of the lower Thames and more widely in Essex. Many of the middle Bronze Age urns from Ardleigh, for example, are made from wares tempered with high frequencies of crushed burnt flint (Erith and Longworth 1960, 180; Brown 1999a, 79). Similar fabrics predominate in the middle and late Bronze Age assemblages from Springfield near Chelmsford (Brown 1999b, 16) and in the 'plain ware' groups from the Lofts Farm enclosure on the Blackwater estuary, attributed to the tenth and ninth centuries BC (Brown 1988a, 269). They also characterise contemporary groups further to the west on sites like Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1980, 40).

The subsequent shift in the second half of the late Bronze Age, towards the increased production of a range of sandier fabrics at the expense of the coarser flint tempered wares, has been noted at Lofts Farm and on a number of other Essex sites (Brown 1988a, 269). This trend has also been recorded more widely on sites further to the west in Surrey. The contrast at Egham between the flint tempered wares of the earlier Runnymede assemblage and the sandier fabrics used for the bulk of the pottery from Petters Sports Field (Longley 1980, 40; Longley 1991, 163; O'Connell 1986, 61-62) is perhaps the best known example.

The move towards sandier fabrics appears to have been accompanied by a preference for lesser densities of the coarser tempering such as flint and a bias in favour of finer grades of this material. This has been noted in the assemblage from Area 16 at Runnymede (Needham 1996, 111) and is also illustrated by the character of the ninth to eighth century wares from the North Ring at Mucking (Barrett and Bond 1988, 25-27). Here the coarse fabrics which dominated the Phase 1 assemblage decline in favour of wares either tempered with frequent burnt flint in a small size range or with relatively low densities of this material (Barrett and Bond 1988, 27 and 35 – decline in Fabric 9).

The association between a late Bronze Age vessel and a cremation is particularly noteworthy (Trench 128 (312) and (329) [311]). In the absence of the base and lower

wall sherds, the date of the vessel would be entirely ambiguous. It is so fragmented that the rim could just as easily be derived from a middle Bronze Age tub shaped vessel as a hook rim jar. However, the use of dense flint grits on the exterior of the base and the vertical finger smearing on the lower walls confirm its late Bronze Age origins. This association is reinforced by the fragments of late Bronze Age pottery found with two other nearby cremations (Trench 126 (165) [166] and Trench 128, (306) [305]). Such burials are rare during this period, although it seems probable that the hook rim jar dates to the early part of the first millennium BC, at a time when the rite is more likely to have survived. Unusual as it is, there are parallels at Broads Green in central Essex and at Stansted where cremation appears to have continued into the late Bronze Age (Brown 1988b, 13).

The Iron Age and 'Belgic' Pottery

The ceramics suggest that activity may have resumed during the middle Iron Age. As with the middle Bronze Age the evidence is ambiguous since the dating rests entirely on the characteristics of residual wares that could equally have a late Iron Age origin. Although it is also possible that this pottery is a product of the early or middle Saxon period, its association with late prehistoric, late Iron Age and early Roman ceramics renders this very unlikely.

Even if the uncertainties surrounding the precise phasing of this pottery cannot be resolved on present evidence, it does suggest that the site was at least being used before the main period of occupation began at the end of the first century BC. The nature of this is uncertain, given that most of the Iron Age and late prehistoric pottery is residual. However, the close correspondence in the distribution of these ceramics and the areas subsequently used for settlement is surely more than a coincidence. It seems quite likely that this pottery marks the origins of the occupation before or during the emergence of the new 'Belgic' styles and wares.

The location of Harlow in the south-western corner of the county places it within the Hertfordshire and Chiltern 'Belgic' pottery style zone, which includes the western part of Essex (Thompson 1982, Zone 7, 15-16). One of the defining characteristic of these regional groups comprises the relative proportions of specific vessel forms. Clearly in this particular case the assemblage is too fragmented to provide a statistically viable group for the purposes of comparison. However, it does exhibit traits that are consistent with the pottery of the Hertfordshire and Chiltern region. Perhaps the most striking is the occurrence of the rilled jars (Thompson 1982, Type C7-1) which are especially common forms within this style zone and do not occur with any frequency elsewhere (Thompson 1982, 15). Everted rim necked jars (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1) and lid-seated jars (Thompson 1982, Type C5-1) are also prevalent within the Hertfordshire and Chiltern assemblages (Thompson 1982, 15), while the distribution of the small rilled jars with stabbed impressions on their shoulders and the very large cordoned bowls is focussed on this same zone (Thompson 1982, Types C8-1, 288 and D2-2, 323).

The majority of wares within the region are tempered with grog and varying amounts of sand, while shell tempered fabrics comprise only a minor component (Thompson 1982 15-16). The sandy fabrics from the site are unusual and seem have more in common with the 'Belgic' pottery of south-east Essex (cf. Thompson 1982, Zone 2, 9-11). Their presence, however, is perhaps not surprising given the location of

Harlow on the margins of the Hertfordshire and Chiltern style zone. Similarly the grog and shell tempered wares recall fabrics prevalent in the north-western region extending into Northamptonshire (Thompson 1982, Zone 8, 16), although they are also represented in small numbers in Hertfordshire (eg. At The Grove near Watford – Thompson 2001).

The fragmentary condition of the 'Belgic' assemblage does limit its potential contribution to any study of the ceramics of the period in Essex. Moreover, the individual deposits on the site are small and lack a sufficient range of forms to allow for precise phasing. However, the occurrence of both pre- and post-Conquest assemblages is highly significant, as is the position of the site on the margins of a major style zone. It is quite probable that key groups of regional importance would be recovered from both settlement and burial contexts were further excavation to take place. This type of evidence could potentially lead both to a better understanding of any changes in the character of the pottery over this crucial transitional period, and to a clearer picture of the influences on the ceramics which were produced and used in this liminal zone.

Recommendations

Introduction

If additional stages of area excavation are envisaged on the site, then further work on the pottery should be delayed until this has taken place. It is quite likely that this type of work would produce better examples of the various vessel forms identified in the current report, along with larger securely stratified groups. This is likely to significantly alter the approaches recommended for further analysis of the prehistoric pottery from the evaluation. Therefore an appraisal of the appropriate level of analysis for the evaluation assemblage should be delayed and included in an assessment of ceramics derived from future area excavations. This would prevent the un-necessary and over refined description of fragmentary material, ensure that the pottery from the evaluation is fully integrated into the more complete assemblage and allow for a more accurate interpretation of the evidence.

If, however, the evaluation represents the final phase of archaeological investigation on the site, then further work on the assemblage is recommended. This excludes the small and poorly dated Iron Age, late prehistoric and indeterminate prehistoric groups. Detailed fabric analysis would not lead to a better understanding of this material, particularly since there is no evidence for vessel form. The level of description provided in this report is more than adequate for any future publication.

Potential

A more detailed approach to the late Bronze Age and 'Belgic' assemblages from the evaluation would, however, be justified if publication is envisaged. The potential contribution of the prehistoric pottery to an understanding of ceramic production, patterns of exchange, regional affiliation, or the manipulation of style by communities in the past is very limited. Some aspects, however, are unusual enough to warrant publication.

In spite of the fragmentary condition of the ceramics, both the late Bronze Age and 'Belgic' groups are sufficiently complete to provide not only a broad chronology, but also a more refined phasing within the identified periods. The association of a late

Bronze Age vessel with pyre debris and cremated remains is rare, while the changing character of the fabrics through time reinforces and contributes to trends observed in the surrounding region. The occurrence of pre- and post-Conquest 'Belgic' wares on the same site is equally noteworthy. In spite of the difficulties of isolating residual elements, it is still possible to describe the character of the pottery on either side of this transition. There is certainly a trend towards fully oxidised or reduced wares and vessels with thick walls (likely to be storage jars) in the later groups which ought to be charted. Furthermore, there are relatively few contemporary assemblages in the Harlow area, which being in west Essex occupies a crucial position close to the edge of a 'Belgic' regional style zone.

Recommended Stages of Further Work

A full fabric analysis is recommended to provide an appropriate and standardised level of description in keeping with the recommendations of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). The few middle to late Bronze Age and late Bronze Age to Iron Age sherds should be included in this level of work, since it seems probable that both groups are in fact part of the late Bronze Age assemblage. Closer comparison of the fabrics may well resolve this issue.

It should be reiterated that the condition of the late Bronze Age and 'Belgic' pottery means that there is limited potential for relating fabric type to vessel form, while there is little chance of recovering additional evidence for manufacturing methods, surface treatment or vessel function. However, a record of wall thickness would allow some of the storage jars to be isolated within the 'Belgic' groups. The fully oxidised wares should also be distinguished from those with oxidised surfaces in the darker colour range. Thick walled sherds and fully oxidised or reduced wares are prominent components of the post-Conquest 'Belgic' assemblages and ought to be quantified.

A representative sample of the late Bronze Age and 'Belgic' vessel and rim forms certainly needs to be illustrated (totalling 42 sherds or upper vessel profiles). For the late Bronze Age this includes sherds from 10 vessels: nine small fragments, either rims or decorated sherds and the refitting rim to shoulder of a jar decorated with a fingertip row. Fragments from 10 pre-Conquest and 22 post-Conquest 'Belgic' vessels are recommended for illustration. These are mostly upper profiles extending from the rim to just below the shoulder.

Apart from depicting the character of the pottery for publication, the illustrations will allow for a more detailed comparison between the vessel types from the site and the contemporary forms from the surrounding region. This will facilitate an expansion of the discussion of assemblage affinities, which is particularly recommended for the 'Belgic' wares.

The importance of the late Bronze Age cremations has already been stressed in this report. However, a closer examination of their character of comparable deposits on other sites is important. The hook-rim jar is largely associated with pyre debris and a few fragments of cremated bone. This may well mark a change in the earlier rites of the middle Bronze Age which would certainly repay some investigation.

Programme and Timetable

1. Fabric analysis and descriptions 10 days

2. Record of wall thickness and fully oxidised wares 1 day
3. Illustrations 42 @ 6 per day 7 days
4. Reintegrating new data with existing database 1 day
5. Re-writing fabric descriptions and integrating with existing report 1½ days
6. Catalogue of illustrated sherds and cross-references in the text ½ day
7. Liaison with other specialists – material from LBA and IA cremations and post-Conquest 'Belgic' deposits ½ day
8. Comparison with contemporary assemblages 2 days
9. Expanding current discussions on regional affinities and LBA cremations 1½ days

TOTAL 25 days

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THE ROMAN POTTERY

Rupert Featherby (Museum of London Specialist Services)

Table 1 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Roman pottery	569 sherds. Total 4.486kg

Table 2: Roman Pottery

Roman pottery	4.486kg	569 sherds

Roman pottery

SUMMARY/INTRODUCTION

There are 569 sherds of Roman pottery from 41 contexts, 33 of which are small in size (less than 30 sherds) and eight are medium sized (30 to 99 sherds). The sherds are generally small sized with a number of sherds being abraded.

METHODOLOGY

The pottery was spot-dated using standard MoLAS/MoLSS methods. It was quantified by sherd and weight and the data entered into an Excel database. In the absence of a fabric series for the Harlow area, a combination has been consulted. The fabric series from Milton Keynes established by P T Marney provided one of the closest. However, the nomenclature has not been borrowed, the general fabric names such as FINE or SAND have been borrowed from the MoLAS type series and the closest match to the Milton Keynes series included in the comments. The dating of the Milton Keynes fabrics have been used except where a fabric can be fitted into the MoLAS series and then the dates from there used.

DISCUSSION

Table 3 (below) shows the date ranges for NHI05. Sixteen contexts, 39%, date to the early Roman period, i.e. AD 50–160, and eight contexts, 19.5% date to the 4th/5th centuries. Another six contexts contain either unsourced fabrics or single sherds and are therefore less secure for dating purposes. Eleven contexts, 26.8%, date to *c* AD 200 but as will be described below this dating could change.

Table 2 Date range of Roman pottery assemblage

Date of Contexts	Late Date							Total
Early Date	70	100	120	150	160	200	400	
0			1					1
40	1							1
50		2	1	1	1		4	9
70		1	2		2	7		12
100			1			2	2	5
120				1	2			3
150						2	5	7
250							1	1
270							2	2
Total	1	3	5	2	5	11	14	41

Fabrics

Imported wares account for 4.4% of the assemblage by sherd count. Samian made up 1.2% of the assemblage by sherd count whereas amphorae comprised 1.8%. The other 0.4% included sherds of Gallo-Belgic white ware and unsourced imported wares. The range of amphorae mainly represents vessel types from Italy and Spain. Unidentified amphorae represented only 0.5% of the assemblage by sherd count.

Reduced fine wares were the most common ware of all at 33.7% by sherd count, with oxidised wares being the next most common at 27.9% by sherd count (see Table 3). Black-burnished wares comprised only 0.9% of the assemblage by sherd count. Imported fine wares were absent from the assemblage but Romano-British fine wares, which comprised only Nene Valley colour-coated (*c* AD 150–400) and Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated fabrics (*c* AD 270–400), represented 1.4%.

Table 3 Breakdown of Roman pottery by fabric type

Category	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Amphora	10	1.8%	652	14.5%
Samian	7	1.2%	29	0.6%
Romano-British Fine wares	8	1.4%	72	1.6%
Black-burnished wares	5	0.9%	62	1.4%
Reduced Fine wares	192	33.7%	1600	35.7%
Reduced wares	132	23.2%	786	17.5%
Tempered wares	50	8.8%	415	9.3%
Oxidised wares	159	27.9%	863	19.2%
Miscellaneous wares	6	1.1%	7	0.2%
Grand Total	569	100.0%	4486	100.0%

FABRICS

In general the Roman pottery represents only a minor part of the total prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage, some 17% by sherd count, which would tend to indicate very limited Roman activity on the site. Early Roman fabrics represent a surprising low percentage of the assemblage suggesting that the decline in activity was quite rapid in this area. However, when considered in combination with the late Iron Age (LIA) assemblage, we may be witnessing a greater continuity of LIA pottery usage. In this case, activity has not declined but the adoption of Romanised pottery fabrics and forms has been limited. The lack of Roman fabrics or forms firmly dated to the period dating *c* AD 160–250 and the relatively strong presence of late Roman fabrics appears to be in line with the general economic history of later Roman Britain as outlined by Millet (1992). However this paucity may also be the result of the countrywide lack of well-dated and quantified groups from this period against which sites can be compared.

Forms

Naturally, a small range of vessels have been identified on NHI05 with jars being the most common at 21.4% by sherd count, interestingly dishes were the next most common at 3.9% (see Table 4). Unfortunately, the small size of this assemblage makes it almost impossible to say much more regarding the importance in presence or absence of various forms.

Table 4 Breakdown by form

Forms	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Amphora	10	1.8%	652	14.5%
Beaker	9	1.6%	57	1.3%
Bowl	14	2.5%	118	2.6%
Dish	22	3.9%	463	10.3%
Flagon	5	0.9%	47	1.0%
Jar	122	21.4%	1313	29.3%
Jar/Beaker	31	5.4%	301	6.7%
Lid	1	0.2%	4	0.1%
Mortarium	1	0.2%	4	0.1%
Unidentified	354	62.2%	1527	34.0%
Totals	569	100.0%	4486	100.0%

Discussion

The assemblage is comprised of small, abraded sherds and therefore do not provide much information regarding pottery issues. However, because of the sites proximity to the Hadham kilns fabrics FINE MK3k and OXIDF MK37 bear great resemble to Hadham grey ware and Hadham oxidised ware. The dating and sourcing of these two fabrics would be tightened greatly if they could be compared to kiln products. Furthermore, a Camulodunum plate form 24, an imitation of an imported plate form, dating *c* AD 50–100, was identified in MK 3K, possibly from the early phase of the Hadham industries.

Analysis of potential

Pottery

Due to the poor nature of the assemblage, there is limited potential for the refinement of the dating once the spot-date information has been fully integrated with the stratigraphic sequence.

Significance of the data

Pottery

International and National

The pottery has little national or international significance as a standalone assemblage

Regional and Local

The pottery has little regional and local significance despite its late nature. However, it will gain significance if examined alongside other sites within the Harlow area, providing more information regarding the development of the region.

Furthermore, after comparison to sourced Hadham fabrics, our understanding of the early industry in the region will be enhanced.

Original and Revised research aims

Original Aims

At the time of the assessment no research aims were available.

Revised Aims

1. *What information, despite its size, can this assemblage provide regarding the development of the Hadham Roman pottery industry.*

The identification of a fabric with many affinities to Hadham grey wares but of possibly relatively early dating raises questions regarding the Romanisation of the region and the development of 'local' pottery industries.

Method statements

Pottery

Task 1. Full integration of spot-date information with stratigraphic sequence, interpretation and preparation of dating table if required, and analysis of pottery by group/land use and writing of contributing text to the chronological narrative if required.

1.5pd

Task 2. Comparison of fabrics FINE/MK3K and OXID/MK37 to sourced Hadham fabrics and correction of dating. Writing-up of results of comparisons.

2.0pd

Task 3. Write text regarding Romanisation and 'local' pottery industry.

1.0pd

Task 4. Liaison with illustrator, check pencil illustrations @ a rate of 50pd, preparation of figure list, selection, preparation and packaging of pottery

1.0pd

Task 5. Illustration of approximately 10 Vessels **Estimate Required**

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THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Lucy Whittingham (Museum of London Specialist Services)

Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 5 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Medieval pottery	96 sherds. Total 0.5 kg, 1 box
Post-medieval pottery	272 sherds. Total 7.2 kg, 3 boxes

The pottery

Table 6 Pottery

Post-Roman pottery	7.7 kg	368 sherds

This site produced an assemblage of 368 post-roman sherds from forty three contexts. The majority of the pottery is post-medieval (272 sherds), whereas the medieval assemblage is found in small quantities of very abraded sherds (96 sherds) some of which is residual. This is a small post-roman pottery assemblage, in which most of the pottery is poorly preserved and very abraded, occurring in small context groups indicative of shallow archaeological features. Eleven contexts are of a mixed date and further integration with the stratigraphic evidence is needed to ascertain which is the residual or intrusive material in these contexts. Three of these contexts contain Roman pottery, some in association with a medieval or post-medieval assemblage. There are no vessels which warrant further illustration or photography.

METHODOLOGY

All of the post-roman pottery has been identified with reference to work previously carried out in Harlow. The application of London fabric codes is appropriate to most of the post-medieval assemblage but the medieval material needs further research and comparison with a local fabric type series. All of the sherds have been weighed and quantified using sherd count and the estimated number of vessels calculated. Fabric type, vessel form and attributes, such as decoration and glaze, have also been noted. The size of each context assemblage is estimated as small (less than 30 sherds), medium (31-100 sherds) or large (100 sherds or more) and a spot date calculated on the fabrics present. These records are entered on an Excel database which will be stored with the site archive.

Medieval pottery (c 400–1500)

SUMMARY/INTRODUCTION

The medieval assemblage is a minor part of this post-roman assemblage.

FABRICS

Of the 96 sherds (0.5 kg) of medieval pottery the majority are found in abraded and undiagnostic sherds of a coarse red earthenware. These are likely to be a local product as Harlow is known more particularly in the post-medieval period for production of red earthenware, but has documentary evidence for potters working in the area from 1254 (Fisher 1955). The area is one of boulder clay which has been

exploited for pottery and tile making in the areas of Foster Street, Potter Street and Latton Street, which are the three wards closest to the common land near London Road (Fisher *ibid*). Further research is required to assess where these medieval sites are in comparison to this archaeological site situated to the north of Harlow. These wares could therefore date from the mid 13th but are unlikely to be much later than early 14th century in date on stylistic grounds. Diagnostic sherds from at least three jugs show that these are forms with a splayed thumbed base and small strap handles from a plain upright rim. Other sherds in the medieval assemblage are occasional finds and probably regional imports. These include early medieval grog-tempered ware (EMGR) dated 1050 to 1150 in London, early Surrey ware (ESUR) dated 1050-1150, coarse London-type ware (LCOAR) and with calcareous temper (LCOAR CALC) dated 1080 to 1200 in London, Headingham Ware dated 1150 to 1250 and possibly late London-type ware dated 1400 to 1500.

FORMS

The majority of sherds in the 'local' coarse earthenware are from jugs or jars. Other diagnostic sherds are Headingham ware sherds with white slip-painted decoration and coarse London-type ware sherds with combed slip decoration under a lead glaze which must represent the presence of various decorated jugs.

DISCUSSION

The medieval assemblage is found scattered between Trenches 68, 107, 121, 161, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 190 and 191. There appears to be a higher association with Trenches 180 to 191, the significance of which will require further attention. Within the medieval assemblage there is a range of coarsewares primarily supplied by local industries within Essex. Most of the sherds would appear to be from jugs and jars and therefore represent a domestic household assemblage. Unfortunately the sherds are so abraded and small that they cannot contribute further to the current knowledge of vessel form typology or chronology within Harlow.

Post-medieval (c 1500–1900)

SUMMARY/INTRODUCTION

The post-medieval assemblage forms the greater part of this assemblage and is primarily found in two large, later post-medieval assemblages.

FABRICS

A small number of earlier post-medieval sherds of a late 16th to early 18th-century date occur as individual sherds. These are found as continental imports in a Raeren (RAER) drinking jug and Frechen (FREC) stoneware bartman jug, a regionally imported Surrey/Hampshire borderware (BORDY) pipkin, London-area post-medieval redware (PMRE/PMREC) and tin-glazed earthenware with white glaze (TGWC) and pale-blue glaze (TGW BLUE). Local products are represented by post-medieval fine redware (PMFR/Essex Fabric 40) (Cunningham 1985), post-medieval Essex black-glazed redware (PMBL) and Metropolitan slipware (METS).

The bulk of the post-medieval assemblage includes late 18th to 19th-century industrial finewares such as Creamware (CREA), mocha-decorated Creamware (MOCH), transfer-printed ware (TPW2/3/4), pearlware with transfer printed

decoration (PEAR TR2) and underglaze painted decoration (PEAR PNTD), Yellow ware (YELL), English porcelain (ENPO), refined whiteware (REFW), brown (ENGS) and blue stoneware (BLUE) and black basalt ware (BBAS). Coarsewares are also found at this later date in the form of London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), London-area slipped redware (PMR SLIP) and combed slipware (STSL).

FORMS

Within the earlier post-medieval assemblage diagnostic sherds are from a Surrey/Hampshire borderware pipkin and various post-medieval redware deep bowls, rounded bowls, slip-decorated flanged dishes and garden vessels such as flowerpots. A post-medieval black-glazed redware tankard, chamber pots and white tin-glazed ware ointment pot are indicative of a mixed household assemblage. The later post-medieval wares include a larger range of vessel form, such as stoneware jars and bottles and fineware forms such as plates, dishes, cups and saucers, bowls in creamware, pearlware, transfer printed wares and English porcelain. Utilitarian products such as chamber pots and bowls for both kitchen and tableware are also produced in these industrial finewares. Part of a refined whiteware figurine or zoomorphic milk jug is also present in the later assemblage. All of these forms are typical domestic wares from households of both the early and later post-medieval periods.

DISCUSSION

The earlier post-medieval wares (RAER, FREC, METS, PMFR, PMBL, TGW C) of late 16th to early 18th-century date are found only in association with Trenches 105 and 108 which must be of some significance. The later industrial finewares are found in Trench 132 and primarily in Trench 181 where there are large assemblages in contexts [353] and [354]. The post-medieval wares are all of well-known established wares which are of no particular significance to Harlow or its geographical region. The earlier post-medieval redwares (PMFR, PMBL and METS) are most likely to be of local manufacture.

Assessment work outstanding (all periods)

There is no outstanding work to be carried out for the assessment of the post-roman pottery.

Analysis of potential

Pottery

By comparison with other assemblages from the Essex region both the medieval and post-medieval assemblages are typical of Harlow. Unfortunately the medieval sherds are so abraded and small that they cannot contribute further to the current knowledge of vessel form typology or chronology within medieval Harlow. However, comparison with the established medieval fabric type series for Essex will possibly determine a closer date for the local medieval red coarsewares and be of further interest to the archaeology of the town. The assemblage is of little potential beyond acting as a dating tool when integrated fully with the site phasing and interpretation.

Of significance are the differentiated associations of medieval, early post-medieval and later post-medieval assemblages with different Trenches and succinct archaeological features. Further integration with the stratigraphic evidence is needed to ascertain the level of residuality, but on initial analysis this assemblage seems worthy of a fuller report and publication.

Significance of the data

Local significance

This medieval assemblage in particular is of significance to the town of Harlow, particularly as there are known documentary references to potters working in the town from c. 1254 (Fisher *ibid*). The bulk of the medieval wares are probably local but should be defined within the context of a local type series and the history of ceramic production within Harlow. The post-medieval wares are all from well known established manufacturers or, in the case of the earlier wares, are a rather poor representation of locally produced redwares and slipwares for which there are much larger and more complete assemblages published. The most significant work to be gained from further study of this assemblage is in comparing the medieval assemblage with any available material from Harlow and in registering the presence of medieval activity within the historic environment record.

National/international Significance

The pottery has no significance beyond that of a local level.

Revised research aims

Pottery

The medieval assemblage should be compared with a local fabric type series for Harlow with a particular view to determining their date. They will be of great significance if any correlation can be made between these products and the documentary evidence for local potters working in the areas of Foster Street, Potter Street and Latton Street, which are in the three wards closest to the common land near London Road (Fisher 1955-60). There may be some potential for comparison between these fabrics and any local sources of clay which are available in local clay pits. A geological comparison between samples of re-fired local clay and some of these medieval fabrics could be undertaken by thin-section analysis to establish geological similarity and subsequently provenance.

Method statements

Pottery

Database analysis will be used to integrate the pottery evidence with that of the stratigraphy, after which a basic chronological narrative will establish the sequence of pottery types and vessels within the site sequence. The assemblage should be published fully in association with the archaeological sequence.

Recommendations for further work

Task 1. Quantify fully all of the pottery and enter data onto existing database
1p/d

Task 2. Prepare final report on pottery fabrics and vessel forms, integrating fully with site data - **1.5p/d**

Task 2. Further research and comparison with local fabric type series from Harlow or Essex region - **1p/d** – Cost to be confirmed

Task 3. Compare medieval fabrics from site with local clay sources
Estimate and cost to be discussed further

Total estimate 3.5 p/d

illustration/photography

None

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THE BUILDING MATERIAL

Terence Smith (Museum of London Specialist Services)

Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 7 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Building material	Variously packed material Total 42.51kg

The building material

Table 8 Building material (including worked stone)

Material	Weight (kg)	Weight as %	Count	Count as %
Roman cbm	7.10	16.70	43	27.92
Med./Post-med. cbm*	34.07	80.15	92	59.74
Stone	1.30	3.06	3	1.95
Daub	0.04	0.09	16	10.39
Total	**42.51**	**100.00**	**154**	**100.0**

* Not including weight of samples

Introduction/methodology

The building material, from a total of 55 contexts, has been recorded using standard Museum of London recording forms and fabric codes. Fabric code 3498 has been used for medieval/post medieval ceramic materials which (i) are not typical London fabrics or (ii) are too overfired for their fabrics to be determined. Fabric identification has been undertaken using a binocular microscope (x10). Data from the recording forms have been added to an Excel database. All material has been retained after recording.

Roman ceramic building material

Roman ceramic material accounts for only a small percentage of the total and some is clearly residual, being associated with materials of later date. Some reflect this fact by being decidedly abraded.

FABRICS

Nearly all the Roman ceramic building materials from the site belong to the 2815 fabric group. These materials were manufactured at Brockley Hill and neighbouring kiln sites in Hertfordshire between *c*50 and *c*160. They were quite widely distributed throughout this part of the country. Four fragments were in fabric 3023. These materials were manufactured in the Radlett area of Hertfordshire between *c*50 and *c*120. One fragment is in fabric 3238. Such materials date from the final three decades of the 1st century; place of manufacture is not at present known.

FORMS

Only the most common forms of Roman ceramic building material were recovered – that is, bricks and the two roofing tile types, tegulae and imbrices. There is thus no evidence of any great status.

Medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material

Bricks
A number of bricks or brick fragments were recovered.

Of quite early date is a fragment (with no dimensions preserved) in MoL fabric 3031. Such yellowish to grey bricks are known from elsewhere in Essex. They date from the 14th and 15th centuries and were almost certainly imported from the Low Countries.

Most brick fragments are in MoL fabric 3033 or a variant of this (including MoL fabric 3046). They are orange-red in colour and quite soft. In London, bricks in this fabric were superseded by others during the three final decades of the 17th century. But in more rural areas they persisted and some of the bricks from the site, to judge from their thickness and their often quite sharp arrises, are certainly later products, probably, in some cases, of the 19th century. The sample from wall 180-017 (479) is an especially large brick (234 x 104 x 83mm and was probably intended (if not actually used) for some industrial purpose. In this wall it was bonded with peg tiles, used as thin 'bricks'. Some may be rather older, and those forming the sample from wall 180-003 (465) are probably 18th-century and reused 16th- or 17th-century products. That from context 105-006 (438) is quite worn and may have been used as a paviour. A possibly Tudor brick from context 105-008 (440) shows sunken margins, indicating that it was made as a *place brick*, and grass marks in its lower bedface; that face has been partly cut at a slight angle, possibly to form the springer of a brick arch; it has a straight scratch diagonally across its upper bedface, though this is probably accidental. A probably 19th-century brick from context 181-003 (356) has a diagonal pressure mark on one stretcher face, indicating that it was stacked in a diagonal honeycomb arrangement for initial drying. Diagonal pressure marks in Essex are more common on 18th-century and earlier bricks, and the fact is sometimes used in dating bricks, but the evidence from a number of places is that diagonal and other ways of stacking the bricks were practised simultaneously, sometimes even at the same yard.

A brick fragment from context 105-009 (441) is in MoL fabric 3032, darker and harder than the 3033 bricks and containing various organic inclusions or voids where these have burned out during firing. They were introduced *c*1670 and rapidly superseded the 3033 bricks in London and its immediate environment but not further afield, as here.

A brick from context 181-032 (383) is in a non-MoL fabric: it is light orange and moderately sandy with some calcium carbonate. It measures 232 x 110 x 65mm and is probably a 19th-century product.

Four bricks, none of them complete, are in MoL fabric 3036. These are small bricks in a dense yellowish fabric. Sometimes mistakenly called 'clinkers, they are more

properly called 'IJssel-bricks' (Dutch *IJsselstenen*). They were quite widely imported from the Netherlands into eastern England from *c*1630 onwards.

Peg tiles

Numerous peg tile fragments were recovered, none preserving either length or width. They are in MoL fabrics 2271 and 2586, although this does not mean that they are London products. More probably they are fairly local products made from superficial clay deposits similar to those exploited in London itself.

Peg tiles hardly changed after their introduction in the 12th century, and are therefore difficult to date. The fact that none of the fragments shows glaze, however, does suggest that those from this site are likely to be post-medieval in date. Where peg/nail holes are present they are mostly circular, although one fragment from context 161-004 (137) has a diamond-shaped hole: this is most probably post-medieval. The tiles from context 180-017 (479) were used not for roofing but, together with an unusually large brick (see above), in walling. Such non-roofing deployment of what was essentially a roofing material is by no means unusual.

Ridge tile

One fragment of ridge tile was found unstratified in topsoil T42 (context 918). It is in MoL fabric 2271. It was almost certainly made along with the peg tile. It is impossible to date and may be either medieval or post-medieval.

Pantiles

Six pantile fragments were found, none preserving either length or width. One from context 119-002 preserves a concave cutaway corner. All are in MoL fabric 2279. Pantiles are occasionally found from the late 16th century, but they only became common after *c*1630. At first they were imported from the Netherlands but during the course of the 18th century home-production gradually took over entirely. They continued to be used into the early 20th century.

Undated

DAUB

A few fragments of daub were recovered from contexts 42-009 (926) and 42-021 (938). Most is light brown and fine with chalk specks although one fragment is orange and fairly sandy. Some pieces are burned. None is large enough to preserve wattle or other impressions.

STONE

Little stone was recovered. From context 165-012 (787) comes a damaged ashlar block in grey medium-grained sandstone. It would have been used for wall building. From context 222-004 (1124) comes a lump of coarse sandstone with mortar, including pebbles, adhering to it. It was probably used in rubble walling. A single flint comes from context 42-003 (920). Its partly knapped surface may be accidental rather than deliberate and this stone may not be building material at all. It is not possible to date any of these stones.

Analysis of potential

Building material

The Roman ceramic building material is of common fabrics and forms. It is present in meagre quantities, though the absence of more specialised forms (flue tiles, for example) suggests that whatever building they came from was of no great status.

The medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials are again of commonplace forms and therefore have little potential. The bricks seem to cover a wide date range, from the late Middle Ages (one fragment) down to the 19th century. The possibly Tudor brick cut to form, perhaps, the springer of a brick arch is of some interest, as is the large brick (perhaps intended for industrial use) bonded together with peg tiles in a wall. The use of peg tiles for a non-roofing purpose is interesting but not unusual. As with the Roman materials, those of post-Roman date do not include specialist products (floor tiles, wall tiles) which might suggest a degree of status.

The daub and stone have no potential beyond showing what materials were used at the site.

Significance of the data

The building materials have no great significance.

Revised research aims

Building material

The building materials do no suggest any revised research aims.

Method statements

Building material

Finds analysis/investigation

Task 1: The building material assemblage should be compared with the stratigraphic sequence and all available dating evidence = 1 Day

Task 2: Write publication report for integration in the principal text and separate building materials appendix = 2 Days

Task 3:

Total time required for Building Material = **3 DAYS**

Work required for illustration/photography

None

Preparation for deposition in the Archive

The material has been retained for return to the excavators.

ACCESSIONED FINDS

Nicola Powell (Museum of London Specialist Services)

Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 9 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Finds (bags)	1 ceramic, 6 glass, 35 iron, 1 stone, 5 copper alloy, 1 lead, 1 lead alloy, 1 composite, 16 slag, 2 coal, 1 leather

The accessioned finds

Table 10 Summary of accessioned finds by material and period

Material	Prehistoric	Roman	Med.	Post med.	Unknown	Comment
Glass				4	2	Bottle and window
Ceramic	1 or	1				spindlewhorl
Iron		6?	2?	1	26	Inc. iron ore
Copper alloy		2		3		
Stone				1		
Lead					1	Wet sieved
Lead alloy				1		pewter
Slag					16	Most wet sieved
Coal					2	
Composite				1		
Leather					1	Wet sieved

Introduction/methodology

The accessioned finds and bulk materials listed above were recovered during the excavation at North of Harlow, (NHI05). The finds have been processed in accordance with Museum of London (MoL) standards. The finds have been examined briefly for the assessment and the initial identifications confirmed or revised and listed in the archive catalogue. The finds have also been examined in the light of the available stratigraphic and dating evidence. A summary of the material is given below, and its significance and potential discussed in terms of understanding the function and development of the site itself.

Categories by dating and materials

PREHISTORIC/ROMAN

Ceramic

A spindle whorl was recovered from context [527], the fill of pit/posthole 84_015. It has been manufactured from a body sherd from a vessel. It has been roughly shaped to

a roundel and a hole drilled in the centre for the spindle. The pottery fabric suggests a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman date (100BC to AD100) (Featherby, pers. comm.).

ROMAN

Copper alloy

A coin was recovered from an unstratified context. It is a sestertius issued between 27BC and AD269), with a bust in high relief, suggesting an early Imperial date. More research would be required to firmly identify and date the coin, but it may possibly be Trajan.

An unusual copper alloy bow brooch was recovered from context [787], the fill of a cut, possibly a robber trench, 165 _013. It is very small, being only 24mm in length. It appears to be a Colchester one- or two-piece brooch. It is in several pieces, with the bow broken in two and turns broken off from the spring. It is 1st century AD in date and may have been for a child or intended as a votive offering.

Iron

Nails numerically dominate the iron assemblage and it is highly likely that most if not all the nails recovered from the site are Roman. Nails are a very common find and several do appear to conform to types described by Manning, notably Manning type 1a (1985, 133, Fig. 32). This type has a square sectioned stem or shank with a rounded or rectangular head. Also Roman in date is a nail with a T-shaped head, recovered from an unstratified context and a diamond-headed nail from [441], a deposit of river silts. However, all are heavily corroded and bent through use to be properly identified. Hobnails were also included in the assemblage, from contexts [641] (natural) and [654], the fill of postholes 111_006 and 111_007.

A small knife with a triangular blade and whittle-tang was recovered from [651], fill of pit 111-004. The top of the blade curves down to meet the edge and the tip is lost, conforming to Manning type 13, suggesting a mid 1st century date (1085, 115, pl. 55, Q44). Possibly of Roman date is a tool or key from [652], a fill of the same pit. It has a loop at one end and the other end appears thickened. Manning describes a similar object as of unknown function (1985, 143, pl. 69, S130).

Bone

The remains of a double-sided composite comb was recovered from context [1116]. It consists of a large part of the two side-plates, attached with rivets in place, and one of the end-plates. All parts are undecorated and the end plate has a curved, almost fishtail outer edge.

MEDIEVAL

Iron

The remains of a small horseshoe, an arm with worn toe, came from context [712], the plough soil. It has the remains of three sub rectangular counter sunk nail holes, and may be late medieval in date. Of similar date is what appears to be the remains of a knife from [852], also from the plough soil. An x-ray shows two rivet holes, suggesting it may be a scale-tang knife, with the shape of the iron echoing the handle, now lost. The end of the tang is hooked.

POST MEDIEVAL

Copper alloy

A fragment of a cast sub rectangular buckle was recovered from the plough soil [433]. It is a shoe buckle, with one of the holes fro the spindle set in the shorter, convex side. It is decorated with moulded transverse grooves and knops and is 18th century in date. A rule, curiously with the divisions '03', '13' and '33' also came from the plough soil. It is subdivided into half and then eighths of an inch.

What may be a coin or medallion came from context [861], subsoil within plough soil. It is very abraded, with no visible markings. Interestingly, it is pierced so may have been reused and worn on a thong.

Lead alloy

The remains of a second buckle was also recovered from the plough soil [433]. Of a similar 18th century date to the copper alloy example, it too is a shoe buckle with a D-shaped section and decorative incised line around the outside edge.

Iron

Context [845], plough soil, produced the remains of a horseshoe, with one arm broken. It has five rectangular nail holes.

Also likely to be of post medieval date are various broken and heavily corroded iron pieces, from agricultural machinery and the remains of structural ironwork.

Glass

All the glass recovered from the site is post medieval in date. Sherds of bottle glass were recovered from contexts [245], [353], [354][355], [368], [463/464]. All of these contexts are associated with dump layers, plough soil and post-medieval features such as the ha-ha. The sherds all date from the 18th to 20th century. Window glass was also recovered, from [463/464] and [470], the fill of a drain cut. Again the late date of these features supports the post medieval date of the window glass.

A tiny sliver retrieved during wet sieving sample <33> is undiagnostic. It came from context [466], a prepared surface.

Stone

A hone or whetstone was found in [441], river silts. It is of a fine, light grey sandstone and cylindrical in shape, with one end worn.

Composite

The remains of a knife or tool handle was recovered from the river silt deposit [441]. It is broken towards the middle and appears to be an iron whittle-tang with antler handle around.

Leather

Several pieces of leather were recovered from context [442] and were examined after conservation. They appear to consist of the remains of a small shoe, with sole and associated pieces. It may be other different pieces are included here and warrant further study.

UNCERTAIN

Iron

Wet sieving produced iron nails from four contexts; one unstratified <47>, [105] (fill of posthole 10-018), [403] (burnt deposit) <67> and [442] (organic fill of stream channel) <28>. All are in poor condition.

Slag

Slag with a total weight of around 140g was recovered from the site, with tiny pieces retrieved through wet sieving samples. Date is uncertain, but of the hand-retrieved slag, two pieces were stratified, coming from context [246], fill of ditch 27_009 and [664], the middle fill of ditch 107_007. As is stated above, wet sieving produced very small pieces that warrant further study, as they may be indicative of metalworking on the site and one sample, <45>, came from context [638], a cremation deposit.

Coal

The site produced a single piece of burnt coal, from one of the fills [356] of quarry cut 181_037, and unburnt coal from wet sieving sample <20> from context [310], the fill of curvilinear ditch 128_007.

Leather

A single piece of leather was recovered during wet sieving sample [442], the organic fill of the steam channel. It has a slight curve and several stitch holes. It may be a piece of clothing or footwear and is likely to be associated with the other leather finds hand-collected from [442].

Functional analysis

The assemblage is small and disparate and the soil particularly unfriendly to iron. However, the number of nails does suggest structures on the site, though the condition of the ironwork makes it difficult to be certain of the date from this evidence alone. Many of the finds such as the Roman coin are unstratified or from the plough soil and will be casual losses. The nature of the slag suggests metalworking may have been carried out on the site, although some may have been produced through cremation.

Assessment work outstanding

Further research is warranted on a few of the objects, namely the coin (although unstratified) and the brooch. More time should be spent on the stratified nails, in order to identify them as fully as possible and so attribute them to the Roman or later periods of use of the site. The nature of the slag warrants further investigation, as shown above.

LIST OF OBJECTS FOR INVESTIGATIVE CONSERVATION OR CLEANING

The following finds should be subject to investigative conservation:

U/S Roman coin, cleaning for identification
<18> Brooch, cleaning and conservation
<4> Knife, some investigative conservation to confirm, if possible, date.

LIST OF OBJECTS FOR ILLUSTRAION

The following finds should be illustrated for publication:

<18> Brooch
<22> Knife
Spindle whorl from context [527].

Analysis of potential

Some of the finds do have potential for helping to date certain contexts. However, a great many were from unstratified contexts and the ironwork in particular in very poor condition. The tiny roman brooch is unusual, but again its context does not suggest a votive offering, though it may well have been intended for that purpose. They do indicate a period of settlement in the Roman period and to a lesser extent the post medieval period. It is interesting to note the dearth of medieval finds, which may suggest the site fell out of use or was little used between the Roman and post medieval periods.

Significance of the data

The finds are of local significance only in terms of the site itself.

Revised research aims

The brooch <18>, because of its size, is unusual. A parallel from Hertfordshire, also complete, is 6mm larger at 30mm (Neal, Wardle and Hunn, 1990, 119-120, Fig. 122, No. 37). Further parallels from secure contexts should be sort, as a brooch of this size does not appear at first glance to be practical.

Most of the slag recovered through wet sieving consists of very small pieces. What is the nature of the slag? Is it smelting or smithing waste and what is the association with cremation?

Method statements

The finds should be further discussed for any publication of the site.

Accessioned finds

Further analysis of accession <18>; further research on unidentified accessions and slag. Write up the accessioned finds and bulk finds for inclusion in the site publication:

2.5 days.

Consulting with slag specialist 0.5day

Bibliography

Manning, W.H., 1985, *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*, British Museum Publications, Dorchester

Neal, D.S., Wardle, A. and Hunn, J., 1990, *Excavation of the Iron Age, Roman and medieval Settlement at Gorhambury, St Albans,* English Heritage Archaeological Report no 14, Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

THE FIRED CLAY

by Frances Raymond (Berkshire Archaeological Services)

In total 61 fragments of fired clay, weighing 190 grams, were recovered from contexts that also produced prehistoric or Roman pottery (Appendix 5). Virtually all of this material is oxidised and is derived from contexts of late Bronze Age, late Iron Age and Roman date. Most of the fired clay is tempered with calcareous inclusions (44 fragments, weighing 159 grams). The majority of fragments have no surviving surfaces, while occasional pieces have one flat side, but it is uncertain whether they represent burnt daub, material from ovens, hearths or parts of artefacts.

Sandy fabrics are also represented and these include 11 fragments, weighing seven grams, from the late Bronze Age cremation (312) and (329) [311] in Trench 128. These tiny pieces of burnt clay may well be pyre debris.

Further work on the fired clay is not recommended because of its fragmentary character and poor condition.

THE CLAY PIPES

By Tony Grey (Museum of London Specialist Services)

Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 11 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Clay pipe	7 fragments (no accessions)

The clay pipes

Introduction/methodology

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from NHI05 was recorded in accordance with current Museum of London Specialist Services practice and entered onto an excel database. The English pipe bowls, if present, would be classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), with the dating of some of the 18th-century pipes refined where appropriate by reference to the Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41). The prefixes AO and OS are used to indicate which typology has been applied. Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

Quantification

Table 12 Clay tobacco pipe quantification

Total no. of fragments	7
No. of bowl fragments	0
No. of stem fragments	7
No. of mouthpieces	0
Accessioned pipes	0
Marked pipes	0
Decorated pipes	0
Imported pipes	0
Complete pipes	0
Wasters	0
Kiln material fragments	0
Boxes (bulk\accessioned)	I bag

Condition

There are no complete clay pipes. Only stem fragments are present of which one is burnt.

1.1.1.4 Provenance and dating of the clay pipes

This tiny assemblage of seven clay pipe stems derives from contexts [261], [368], [369], [433], [441], [463/463] and [468] with one fragment from each. None are diagnostic or datable beyond the broad range of c1580-1910. The dating of these contexts is firmer from the pottery with [368] Trench 181 a make-up layer over robbed out walls and drain, [369] Trench 181 a wall foundation cut, [433] Trench 105 topsoil, [441] Trench 105 silt in a stream channel, [463/464] Trench 468 overlying layers and [468] the infill of a brick drain.

Table 13 Clay tobacco pipe dates, by context (B – bowl; M – mouthpiece; S – stem)

Context	Date range	TPQ	B	M	S	Total
261	1580-1910	1580			1	1
368	1580-1910	1580			1	1
369	1580-1910	1580			1	1
433	1580-1910	1580			1	1
441	1580-1910	1580			1	1
463/464	1580-1910	1580			1	1
468	1580-1910	1580			1	1
Total					7	7

Table 14 The chronological distribution of datable clay pipe bowls (ED – earliest date; LD – latest date)

	LD	
ED	1910	**Total**
1580	7	7
Total	7	7

Bibliography

Atkinson, D R and Oswald, A, 1969 London clay tobacco pipes, *J British Archaeol Assoc* 32, 171–227

Davey, P 1997 *Clay pipes from Bolsover church*, unpub archive rep

Higgins, D A and Davey, P, 1994 *Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets*, unpub rep

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR 14, Oxford

CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

By Liz Barham (Museum of London Specialist Services)

Introduction/methodology

This assessment of any conservation needs for the accessioned and bulk finds from the LP Archaeology excavations at North Harlow encompasses the requirements for finds analysis, illustration, analytical conservation and long term curation. Work outlined in this document is needed to produce a stable archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1992).

All conserved objects are packed in archive quality materials and stored in suitable environmental conditions. Records of all conservation work are prepared on paper and stored at the Museum of London and copies can be forwarded for archive deposition.

The accessioned finds were assessed by visual examination of both the objects and the X-radiographs. Closer examination where necessary was carried out using a binocular microscope at high magnification. The accessioned finds were reviewed with reference to the assessment by Nicola Powell and the pottery with reference to the assessments by Frances Raymond and Lucy Whittingham.

Finds analysis/investigation

None further was identified as necessary.

Work required for illustration/photography

[165012]<18> copper alloy brooch was identified for reconstruction prior to illustration

[651]<4> iron knife – clean section to clarify for illustration purposes

Seven pre historic pots require conservation input. The Roman pots have not been assessed but it is thought that a number of them will also require conservation for illustration.

Preparation for deposition in the archive

The brooch [165012]<18> in particular needs repacking in a clear polythene "crystal" box of an appropriate size, padded with tissue. This could be done as part of the work outlined above for illustration.

The current packing system appears to be a mix of self-seal bags without any Jiffy foam or crystal boxes and perforated polythene bags with.

It would be advisable to repack the objects to current best practice. For example if the material was to be deposited in the LAARC, the Museum of London's archive standards (1999) would have to be considered. These state self-seal bags can only be used for accession finds and suggested that if self-sealing bags are used, they should be of good quality, perforated and least 5" by 7". The accessioned objects should also be supported within the bags with a sheet of Jiffy foam and visible from one side. If self-seal bags are used accession details must be written clearly on the write-on panels and one Tyvek finds label must be placed within the bag, it is also suggested that pre-printed labels are used.

The material appears to be stable and no interventive conservation work is required.

Remedial work outstanding

None.

Conservation

Task 1 Conservation work for illustration/photography	4 days

This task includes 1.5 days for the Roman pot work; this needs to be reassessed once the specialists have examined the Roman pot

Task 2 Preparation for archive deposition	1 day
Total:	5 days

Bibliography

English Heritage 1992 *Management of Archaeological Projects II*

Museum of London 1999 *General standards for the preparation of archaeological archives to be deposited with the Museum of London*

THE ANIMAL BONE

Alan Pipe (Museum of London specialist Services)

Table 15 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Animal bone	estimated 2973 fragments/total 7.526 kg.

Table 16 Contents of animal bone archive

	Weight (kg)	**No. fragments**	**No. boxes**
Animal bone	7.526	2973	7 archive quality 'shoeboxes'

Introduction/methodology

The hand-collected and wet-sieved animal bone from NHI05 was recorded directly onto Excel spreadsheets in terms of species, carcase-part, fragmentation, preservation, modification, and the recovery of epiphyses, mandibular tooth rows, measurable bones, complete long bones and sub-adult age groups. The assemblage was not recorded as individual fragments. All identifications referred to the MoLSS reference collection. Fragments not identifiable to species level were allocated, on the basis of wall thickness, to the approximate categories 'ox-sized' and 'sheep-sized' as appropriate.

Summary (see Appendix 5)

A total of 7.526 kg, estimated 2973 fragments, of animal bone were recovered by hand-collection and wet-sieving, mainly from the fills of ditches, pits, postholes and cremations.
The animal bone was predominantly in a 'medium' state of preservation, with some surface damage. It was very severely fragmented, with a usual maximum fragment length of 25-75mm.
Although much of the assemblage consisted of unidentifiable fragments of 'ox-sized' and 'sheep-sized' longbone, rib and vertebra, there was a considerable component of identifiable bones, mainly derived from the major mammalian domesticates. The identifiable fauna included ox *Bos taurus*, sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus* and pig *Sus scrofa* with smaller components of horse *Equus caballus* and occasional finds of unidentifiable fragments of fish and small passerine bird. There were bones of frog or toad, and a single bone of shrew *Sorex sp.* from posthole fill [97] {4}, and fragments of unidentifiable deer antler from pit fill [651] {46} and posthole fill [654] {47}. There was no other recovery of wild species, and no evidence for consumption of game. Although ox, sheep/goat and pig were represented by all carcase areas, the bulk of the assemblage derived from the vertebra and upper and lower limbs; the areas of better meat-bearing quality. Virtually all the bones were assessed as from mature animals with negligible recovery of juveniles, and no recovery of foetal/neonates or infants.

Probably due to the extreme fragmentation and poor surface condition there was very limited evidence of butchery, and none for working, gnawing or pathological change, although there is considerable evidence for burning, with some charred fragments and a large component of calcined bone, some of which is definitely identifiable as human skull and longbones.
Evidence suitable for study of age-at-death and stature is limited to only 11 mandibular tooth rows and 36 epiphyses, with only four measurable bones, one of which is complete.
Samples currently grouped as prehistoric and Roman produced 4.970 kg, estimated 1845 fragments, of animal bone almost entirely derived from the major mammalian domesticates, with no birds and negligible fish, amphibians and small mammals. There was limited potential for study of age at death with only nine mandibular tooth rows and 23 epiphyses. The potential for metrical study was negligible with only two measurable bones but no complete longbones.
Samples currently grouped as medieval or post-medieval produced 1.983 kg, estimated 125 fragments, of animal bone derived from the major mammalian domesticates with a single bird bone. There was very limited potential for study of age at death, with two mandibular tooth rows and 12 epiphyses. The potential for metrical study was negligible with only two measurable bones and one complete longbone.

Analysis of potential

Further analysis of this assemblage will allow some interpretation of the meat diet in terms of carcase-part selection and age-at-slaughter of ox, sheep/goat and pig for the prehistoric/Roman and medieval/post-medieval periods. There is negligible potential for study of butchery, or for metrical analysis of stature. Further study will also allow identification of species and skeletal elements from the cremated samples.
There is no potential for comment on local habitat or conditions.

Significance of the data

This assemblage has very limited local signficance for interpretation of meat diet and economy, but no regional or wider significance.

Revised research aims

The animal bones allow some contribution to the research aim:-

What interpretation can be made of the local meat diet in terms of utilisation of beef, mutton and pork?

Method statement

The animal bone should be be identified and quantified using the MoLSS reference collection and resources, and then recorded directly onto the MoLSS external site post-assessment database and interpreted with reference to the available stratigraphic and finds data.

The resource rquirements are:-

Task 1: Identification and recording of identifiable bones	*(PH/Roman)*	*1.5 pdays*
Task 2: Identification and recording of identifiable bones	*(M/PM)*	*0.5 pday*
Task 3: Report preparation		*2.0 pdays*
Task 4: Editing/archiving		*0.5 pday*
TOTAL		**4.5 days**

Tables (in Appendix 5)

(The animal bones from NHI05/summary
The animal bones from NHI05/detailed summary

see also Excel sheets bontab01.xls; bontab02.xls; bontab03.xls

THE BOTANICAL SAMPLES

Site archive: finds and environmental, quantification and description

Table 17 Finds and environmental archive general summary

Bulk soil samples	Flots and flora from 77 samples; 5 litre soil sub samples remained unprocessed for insect analysis from 8 samples; <28> (442), <29> (452), <60> (875), <61> (873), <62> (882), <63> (883), <64> (894), <65> (895)

The botanical samples

Introduction/methodology

84 samples were taken on site from cremation deposits, pits, ditches, and river lain deposits. Of the seventy-seven samples that produced flots, thirteen came from Bronze Age deposits, twenty-two were from Iron Age deposits, three were from generic prehistoric deposits, seven were from Roman deposits, two were medieval, three were post medieval and twenty seven, at the time of writing were undated. Sample size varied from 1 to 40 litres, and, apart from the eight waterlogged samples listed above where 5 litre sub samples were retained, all of the soil was processed for each sample. Of the 84 samples taken, 77 produced flots.

The samples were processed by flotation, using a Siraf flotation tank, with meshes of 0.25mm and 1.00mm to catch the flot and residue respectively. The resulting flots were kept wet when the majority of the remains were preserved by waterlogging and dried when they were mainly charred. The residues were dried and sorted by eye for artefacts and environmental material. The flots were scanned briefly, using a low-powered binocular microscope, and the abundance, diversity and general nature (method of preservation, unusual features) of plant macrofossils and any faunal or artefactual remains were recorded in an Access database. Residue remains were recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. , , and show the sample information, flot contents, flot information and any finds found in the flot.

Burial conditions

Intrusive material was present in the majority of these samples. This mainly consisted of rooting material. However obviously modern cereal straw was present in a number of samples, suggesting a large degree of disturbance. Due to the presence of this material, it was assumed that many of the non charred seeds were intrusive. This was compounded by the fact that in most of the samples the only seeds present were from the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae indet.). Their ubiquity and their general condition suggested that they were modern and intrusive. The presence of un-charred grass seeds also made the archaeological authenticity of these seeds dubious as grass seeds are not usually preserved by waterlogging and so these seeds are unlikely to be archaeological and are probably intrusive.

Waterlogged wood

Forty-four large and identifiable pieces of wood were present in the samples from post-medieval stream channel fill <28> (442) and undated peat horizons <63> (883), <64> (894) and <65> (895). The identification of these pieces of wood should provide useful information about any trees growing in the locality of this site and possibly provide more information about the interaction of the inhabitants of this site with their environment.

Charcoal

71 samples contained charcoal. Frequently this was only present in very small crumbs. The sample from late Bronze Age cremation fill <23> (306), which was specifically taken for charcoal identification, contained pieces of charcoal that were large enough for identification to be carried out. This sample should provide evidence for fuel use in this cremation and evidence for exploitation of local woodland resources. The three other samples that were taken for charcoal identification did not contain charcoal pieces large enough for identification.

Charred remains

LATE PREHISTORIC

Charred plant remains were present in two samples. These samples only contained very low levels of plant remains, including cereal grain and grass seeds.

LATE BRONZE AGE

These samples only contained low amounts of charred plant remains. These were present in five samples and included cereal grain, some of which was identifiable as hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare s.l.*). Also present were spelt wheat glume bases (*Triticum spelta*) and seeds from plants such as clover (*Trifolium* spp.) and dock (*Rumex* spp.). Charred plant remains are typically rare in the Bronze Age and survive less well and so despite the low levels of plant remains in these samples, these samples are still important and should be looked at.

LATE IRON AGE – 1ST CENTURY AD

Three samples contained very good charred plant assemblages. Well-preserved and moderately abundant cereal chaff, and abundant grain and weed seeds were present in <16> (257). This sample contained spelt wheat glume bases (*Triticum spelta*), wheat (*Triticum* spp.) glume bases and spikelet forks and barley rachis (*Hordeum vulgare s.l.*). Sample <16> (257) and samples <71> (920) and <68> (921) contained moderately abundant cereal grain. Other less rich samples were also present, containing small amounts of grain, seeds and chaff were also present. These samples should give a good picture of cereal production and consumption on this site, due to the presence of cereal grain and arable weeds, which may point to particular arable growing conditions.

ROMAN

Three samples (<15> (254), <57> (784) and <58> (787)), contained good charred cereal remains and charred seeds. Weed seeds were very common and included seeds from plants such as dock (*Rumex* spp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* spp.) and vetch/vetchling/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.). There were also two samples with smaller numbers of charred plant remains. Cereal grain present in these samples included hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare s.l.*) and oats (*Avena* spp.). Good cereal chaff was present in some of these samples, in particular in <15> (254), <57> (784) and <58> (787), where glume bases and spikelet forks were also present. Where identifiable these were from spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*).

MEDIEVAL

Two samples contained moderate to good charred plant remains. Sample <9>, (147) contained a moderate quantity of charred cereal grain, including oats (*Avena* spp.) and wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and weed seeds, including grass (Poaceae indet.) and vetch/tare/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.). Sample <34>, (474) contained a small amount of free threshing wheat grain (*Triticum aestivum/compactum/turgidum*).

POST MEDIEVAL

Only three samples came from the post medieval phase of this site, of which all contained small to moderate charred plant remains. Of these sample <33>, (466) contained a moderate amount of free threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum/turgidum*) and a small amount of seeds from grass (Poaceae indet.) and vetch/tare/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.). The other two samples contained small amounts of cereal grain.

UNDATED

Three samples (<69> (928) and <79> (1002) and <83> (1114)) contained good charred plant remains. Cereal grain was abundant in <79> (1002), which also contained a moderate amount of cereal chaff. Eight samples also contained small amounts of charred plant remains. These samples contained wheat (*Triticum* spp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare s.l.*) and oats (*Avena* spp.). Chaff was present in some of these samples, including spelt wheat glume bases (*Triticum spelta*).

Waterlogged remains

LATE BRONZE AGE

Only one sample contained convincing waterlogged plant remains. Sample <22> (312) contained a large amount of seeds, including a single cherry stone (*Prunus cerasus/avium*) and wild plant remains, mainly from the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae indet.). There is no potential in these remains for further work.

LATE IRON AGE – 1ST CENTURY AD

Sample <16> (257) contained a moderate amount of daisy family (Asteraceae indet.) seeds. It is not likely to be worth looking further at these plant remains.

MEDIEVAL

Sample <9> (147) contained a small amount of thistle (*Carduus/Cirsium* spp.) seeds. No further work should be carried out on these plant remains.

POST MEDIEVAL

Sample <28> (442) contained very good waterlogged plant remains with a large diversity of species including fruit and nut remains such as blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). It also contained well-preserved wild plant remains including acorns (*Quercus* spp.), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and sedge (*Carex* spp.) amongst others. This sample could be used to look both at diet and the local environment of this site in the post medieval period. Alder catkins (*Alnus* spp.) were also found in stream channel fill <28> (442) and

UNDATED

Samples <30> (451), <29> (452), <61> (873), <60> (875), <62> (882), <63> (883), <64> (894) and <65> (895), which all came from undated deposits, contained characteristically waterlogged assemblages and came from undisturbed contexts in waterlogged areas of the site. It is likely that these seeds were archaeological and not intrusive. The waterlogged seeds from the samples from these contexts came from wetland plants and water plants. The waterplants included bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.) and stoneworts (Carophytes indet.). Wetland plants included branched bur-reed, spearwort (*Ranunculus scleratus*), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* spp.) and sedges (*Carex* spp.). Remains from trees that grow in damp areas such as alder (*Alnus* spp.) were also present in the samples peat layer <29> (452).

Faunal remains

Occasional fish bones were present in the flots from these samples. Large quantities of fresh water and terrestrial mollusca were also present. These are all being examined by the relevant specialist.

Insect remains

Good beetle assemblages were present in five samples and these should be looked at by an insect specialist. The samples came from the following fills; <61> (873), <60> (875), <62> (882), <63> (883) and <65> (895).

Artefactual remains

Very occasional crumbs of building material were present in these samples, as were occasional fragments of leather and hair.

Analysis of potential

Botanical samples

Waterlogged wood

Forty-five pieces of waterlogged wood that were big enough to carry out diagnostic work were present in the samples listed below. Identification of this material should be useful in any considerations of the local environment, and the relationship between this and the inhabitants of the site.

Table 18 List of contexts containing identifiable waterlogged wood

Context Information	Period	Pieces of identifiable wood
<28> (442)	Post-medieval	2 pieces
<63> (883)	Undated	6 pieces

<64> (894)	Undated	3 pieces
<65> (895)	Undated	33 pieces

Charred wood

Sample <23> from late Bronze Age fill (306) was taken specifically for charcoal identification and contained large enough pieces for identification to be carried out. This should be carried out in order to identify the fuel used for cremation.

Charred plant remains

There were eleven rich charred samples as well as a number of samples with only a small number of charred plant remains. These samples came from the Late Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, post-medieval and undated samples. The poorer samples could be a reflection of the date of the samples or varying preservation conditions rather than absence of charred plant remains. The poorer prehistoric samples are still important due to the lower levels of information available for prehistoric sites. Plant remains tend to be less well-preserved and less common in earlier samples and so these samples could still provide useful information on cereal consumption. Evidence is even less common for Bronze Age sites. These early samples should be looked at, despite the paucity of the plant remains contained within them, however no further work should be carried out on poorer samples from later periods since there are moderately rich samples present from these periods, which will provide more useful information.

The presence of charred cereal grain in all phases of this site should provide information about diet and cereal consumption on this site. The charred chaff may provide information about how and where cereals were processed spatially across this site and will also help with the identification of the cereal grains, since chaff is frequently more diagnostic than cereal grain. The presence of chaff as well as grain in these samples suggests that crops were being processed locally. The presence of charred weed seeds should enable a consideration of the different environments that were farmed by these people since different crop weeds grow in different soil conditions, and with different crops. Because this is a multi period site, these assemblages should also provide information about how consumption and husbandry changed over time.

Table 19 Contexts containing charred plant remains

Period	Contexts containing moderate to rich assemblages of charred plant remains	Contexts containing small amounts of charred plant remains
Late Prehistory		<2> (50); <52> (719/720);
Late Bronze Age		<5> (99); <11> (165); <22> (312); <49> (667); <80> (1004)
Late Iron Age – 1st Century AD	<16> (257); <68> (921); <71> (920);	<3> (57); <13> (229); <38> (515); <41> (538/539); <42> (567); <51> (687); <53> (738); <54> (801); <56> (806); <59> (777); <70> (926); <74> (933); <75> (934); <76> (935);
Roman	<15> (254); <57> (784); <58> (787);	<20> (310); <46> (651);

Medieval	<9> (147);	<34> (474);
Post-medieval	<33> (466);	<27> (438); <28> (442);
Undated	<69> (928); <79> (1002); <83> (1114)	<8> (145); <17> (278); <19> (314); <44> (630); <63> (883); <67> (403); <72> (930); <78> (1028);

Waterlogged plant remains

The samples from the river silt and peat deposits did contain good waterlogged remains. Preservation was good enough to allow the possibility of identifying the majority of the plant remains from these samples. These samples should enable a consideration of the local environment of the site, the kind of vegetation that might have been growing in the vicinity and the condition of the water and the site in the immediate vicinity of the water. These samples contained evidence of both smaller plants, such as sedges and pondweed and trees and shrubs, including alder (*Alnus* spp.), and so should be useful in building up a picture of what the site looked like.

This should be carried out alongside analysis of the fresh water snails and beetles that were found, as these could provide different information about the local environment and the interaction of the people who lived there with their environment. The peat horizons from the undated samples also have the potential to show changes in the environment over time.

Samples containing non charred plant materials from other periods of this site have not been included in this table, since it is not certain that the plant remains are archaeological, and no further work is recommended on them.

Table 20 Contexts containing waterlogged plant remains

Period	Contexts containing moderate to rich assemblages of waterlogged plant remains
Post Medieval	<28> (442);
Undated	<29> (452); <30> (451); <60> (875); <61> (873); <62> (882); <63> (883); <64> (894); <65> (895)

Insect remains

Well preserved insects were present in five samples from the following undated fills: <61> (873), <60> (875), <62> (882), <63> (883) and <65> (895). Insects provide different information from other forms of environmental information and so should be looked at. Insects are sent to an external specialist.

Significance of the data

These plant remains are of local significance only.

Revised research aims

Botanical samples

Waterlogged wood

The waterlogged wood should be identified to help build up a picture of the local environment.

Charred wood

The charcoal from late Bronze Age sample <23> (306) should be identified, to see what woods were being used as fuels for cremations.

Charred plant remains

The charred plant remains should be identified and tabulated in order to look at diet and crop husbandry and processing on this site.
These plant remains should be used to look at the relationship of this site to its environment.

Waterlogged plant remains

Waterlogged remains should be identified, in order to build up a picture of the local environment of the site.

Insect remains

Since insect remains provide different and complementary local environmental information from plant remains, these should be sent to an external specialist, in order to see what light might be shed on the local environment of the site.

Method statements

Botanical samples

Waterlogged wood

It is suggested that waterlogged wood should be identified, as it fits with the project aims. A list of contexts with identifiable wood fragments is above. Wood is identifiable at ten pieces per day. It is suggested that if identification of wood from any of the contexts below would fit with the project aims, then it should be carried out.

Charred wood

Identification of charcoal would be carried out by an external specialist. The charcoal that was sampled specifically for charcoal identification should be sent to a charcoal specialist in order to find out which woods were being used for cremations.

The plant remains

The samples to be looked at should be selected, based on dating and stratigraphic information. With regards to the charred plant remains it is suggested that all of the richer samples from the Iron Age onwards, all of the Bronze Age samples and seven of the remaining, poorer prehistoric (mainly Iron Age) samples should be looked at. These last should be selected based on the project aims at analysis stage. The undated waterlogged samples should all be looked at

Following that, charred plant remains should be extracted, identified and quantified and entered into MoLAS recording sheets. The results should then be tabulated into an excel spreadsheet and interpreted using ecological information from various floras and ethnological work on cereal processing.

Crop processing, diet and crop husbandry should all be considered and a comparison should be made with other sites in the area.

The waterlogged samples should be scanned and all plant remains should be identified and estimated using the following scale:
'+' ≤ 10 items, '++' ≤ 50 items, '+++' ≤ 100 items, '++++' > 100 items
Waterlogged plant remains should only be extracted from the flot when they are very rare or when identification can only be carried out using the reference collection. Plant remains should be recorded using the MoLAS standard recording sheets. The results will then be tabulated and interpreted using ecological information from various floras. This information will be used to look at the local environment of the site.

Identification of plant remains from 11 rich charred flots	5.5days
Identification of plant remains from the Bronze Age flots and seven of the Iron Age flots, to be selected at analysis stage	3 days
Identification of plant remains from 9 wet waterlogged flots	4.5 days
Tabulation (including editing)	1 day
Analysis and report writing	4 days
TOTAL	**18 days**

Insect remains

Insect remains should be sent to an external specialist, in order to be identified and to provide environmental information about this site. Insect remains can often provide very detailed information of a different kind from plant remains.

CONTEXT LIST

APPENDIX 3

Trench number
↓

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
1	1_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
2	1_002	Natural	Natural
3	1_003	Deposit	Fill of [1_004]
4	1_004	Cut	Cut of probable ploughscar (1_003)
5	2_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
6	2_002	Natural	Natural
7	3_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
8	3_002	Natural	Natural
9	4_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
10	4_002	Natural	Natural
11	9_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
12	9_002	Natural	Natural
13	9_003	Natural	Natural
14	11-001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
15	11_002	Natural	Natural
16	12_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
17	12_002	Natural	Natural
18	13_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
19	13_002	Natural	Natural
20	13_003	Natural	Natural
21	14_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
22	14_002	Natural	Natural
23	29_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
24	29_002	Natural	Natural
25	30_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
26	30_002	Natural	Natural
27	32_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
28	32_002	Natural	Natural
29	38_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
30	38_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil/Interface
31	38_003	Natural	Natural
32	39_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
33	39_002	Natural	Natural
34	39_003	Deposit	Deposit
35	40_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
36	40_002	Natural	Natural
37	40_003	Natural	Natural
38	41_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
39	41_002	Natural	Natural
40	41_003	Natural	Natural
41	125_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
42	125_002	Natural	Natural
43	127_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
44	127_002	Natural	Natural
45	8_001	Cut	Cut of pit (8_002)
46	8_002	Deposit	Fill of pit [8_001]
47	8_003	Cut	Cut of possible ditch (8_004)
48	8_004	Deposit	Fill of possible ditch [8_003]
49	8_005	Cut	Cut of pit (8_006)
50	8_006	Deposit	Fill of pit [8_005]
51	8_007	Cut	Cut of pit (8_008)
52	8_008	Deposit	Fill of pit [8_007]
53	8_009	Cut	Cut of linear (8_010)
54	8_010	Deposit	Fill of linear [8_009]
55	8_011	Cut	Cut of linear (8_012), (8_013)
56	8_012	Deposit	Fill of linear [8_011]
57	8_013	Deposit	Primary fill of linear [8_011]
58	8_014	Natural	Natural
59	8_015	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
60	8_016	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
61	8_017	Natural	Natural
62	8_018	Cut	Cut of pit (8_019)
63	8_019	Deposit	Fill of pit [8_018]
64	8_020	Cut	Cut of possible pit (8_021), (8_022)
65	8_021	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [8_020]
66	8_022	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [8_020]
67	8_023	Cut	Cut of possible pit (8_024)
68	8_024	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [8_023]
69	5_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
70	5_002	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5_004]
71	5_003	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5_004]
72	5_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (5_002), (5_003)
73	5_005	Natural	Natural
74	6_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
75	6_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
76	6_003	Natural	Natural
77	6_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (6_005)
78	6_005	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6_004]
79	6_006	Cut	Cut of posthole (6_007)
80	6_007	Deposit	Fill of posthole [6_006]
81	7_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
82	7_002	Natural	Natural
83	7_003	Cut	Cut of ditch (7_004),(7_005), (7_006)
84	7_004	Deposit	Fill of ditch [7_003]
85	7_005	Deposit	Fill of ditch [7_003]
86	7_006	Deposit	Fill of ditch [7_003]

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
87	10_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
88	10_002	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_003)
89	10_003	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_002]
90	10_004	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_005)
91	10_005	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_004]
92	10_006	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_007)
93	10_007	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_006]
94	10_008	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_009)
95	10_009	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_008]
96	10_010	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_011)
97	10_011	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_010]
98	10_012	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_013)
99	10_013	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_012]
100	10_014	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_015)
101	10_015	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_014]
102	10_016	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_017)
103	10_017	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_016]
104	10_018	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_019)
105	10_019	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_018]
106	10_020	Deposit	Layer?
107	10_021	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_022]
108	10_022	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_021)
109	10_023	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_024]
110	10_024	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_023)
111	10_025	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_026]
112	10_026	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_025)
113	10_027	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_028]
114	10_028	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_027)
115	10_029	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_030]
116	10_030	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_029)
117	10_031	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_032]
118	10_032	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_031)
119	10_033	Deposit	Fill of posthole [10_034]
120	10_034	Cut	Cut of posthole (10_033)
121	10_035	Natural	Natural
122	15_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
123	15_002	Natural	Natural
124	15_003	Deposit	Fill of ditch [15_004]
125	15_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (15_003)
126	31_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
127	31_002	Deposit	Colluvial deposit
128	31_003	Natural	Natural
129	31_004	Natural	Natural

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
130	33_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
131	33_002	Deposit	Fill of ditch [33_003]
132	33_003	Cut	Cut of ditch (33_002)
133	33_004	Natural	Natural
134	161_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
135	161_002	Deposit	Made up ground
136	161_003	Deposit	Made up ground
137	161_004	Deposit	Waterlain deposit
138	161_005	Cut	Channel cut
139	161_006	Deposit	Bank deposit
140	161_007	Deposit	Made up ground
141	161_008	Natural	Natural
142	161_009	Deposit	River gravel
143	161_010	Cut	Cut of posthole (161_011), (161_012)
144	161_011	Deposit	Fill of posthole [161_010]
145	161_012	Deposit	Fill of posthole [161_010]
146	161_013	Cut	Cut of pit/tree bole (161_014)
147	161_014	Deposit	Fill of pit/tree bole [161_013]
148	34_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
149	34_002	Natural	Natural
150	35_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
151	35_002	Cut	Cut of ditch (35_003), (35_004)
152	35_003	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [35_002]
153	35_004	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [35_002]
154	35_005	Natural	Natural
155	121_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
156	121_002	Cut	Cut of posthole (121_003)
157	121_003	Deposit	Fill of posthole [121_002]
158	121_004	Natural	Natural
159	121_005	Natural	Natural
160	122_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
161	122_002	Ploughsoil	Colluvium/Subsoil?
162	122_003	Deposit	Colluvium?
163	122_004	Natural	Natural
164	126_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
165	126_002	Deposit	Fill of [126_003]
166	126_003	Cut	Cut of (126_002)
167	126_004	Natural	Natural
168	137_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
169	137_002	Natural	Natural
170	138_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
171	138_002	Natural	Natural
172	139_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
173	139_002	Natural	Natural
174	142_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
175	142_002	Natural	Natural
176	143_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
177	143_002	Natural	Natural
178	144_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
179	144_002	Natural	Natural
180	145_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
181	145_002	Natural	Natural
182	146_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
183	146_002	Natural	Natural
184	146_003	Natural	Natural
185	147_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
186	147_002	Natural	Natural
187	147_003	Natural	Natural
188	63_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
189	63_002	Deposit	Fill of gully [63_003]
190	63_003	Cut	Cut of gully (63_002)
191	63_004	Natural	Natural
192	64_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
193	64_002	Natural	Natural
194	65_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
195	65_002	Natural	Natural
196	66_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
197	66_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
198	66_003	Natural	Natural
199	90_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
200	90_002	Natural	Natural
201	91_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
202	91_002	Natural	Natural
203	92_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
204	92_002	Natural	Natural
205	92_003	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
206	67_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
207	67_002	Natural	Natural
208	68_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
209	68_002	Natural	Natural
210	131_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
211	131_002	Cut	Cut of posthole/stakehole (131_003)
212	131_003	Deposit	Fill of posthole/stakehole [131_002]
213	131_004	Natural	Natural
214	148_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
215	148_002	Natural	Natural

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
216	149_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
217	149_002	Natural	Natural
218	152_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
219	152_002	Natural	Natural
220	153_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
221	153_002	Natural	Natural
222	132_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
223	132_002	Natural	natural
224	132_003	Cut	ditch cut (132_004)
225	132_004	Deposit	fill of ditch [132_003]
226	132_005	Deposit	fill of ditch [132_006]
227	132_006	Cut	ditch cut (132_005)
228	150_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
229	150_002	Deposit	cremation, pot insitu.[150_003]
230	150_003	Cut	cut for cremation pot.(150_002)
231	150_004	Natural	natural
232	151_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
233	151_002	Deposit	ovoid pot. Approx 7mm thick
234	151_003	Cut	cut for burial of pot (151_002)
235	151_004	Natural	natural
236	151_005	Deposit	fill of ditch [151_006]
237	151_006	Cut	linear NE/SW ditch (151_005)
238	24_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
239	24_002	Natural	natural
240	24_003	Natural	subsoil
241	25_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
242	25_002	Natural	natural
243	26_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
244	26_002	Natural	natural
245	27_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
246	27_002	Deposit	fill of ditch [27_009]
247	27_003	Deposit	fill of ditch [27_008]
248	27_004	Deposit	bag of mixed finds from (27_002), (27_003)
249	27_005	Deposit	fill of gully[27_006]
250	27_006	Cut	cut of gully
251	27_007	Natural	natural
252	27_008	Cut	cut of ditch filled by (27_003), (27_010), (27_011).
253	27_009	Cut	cut of ditch filled by (27_002), (27_012), (27_013), (27_014).
254	27_010	Deposit	primary fill of ditch [27_008]
255	27_011	Deposit	slump in ditch [27_008]
256	27_012	Deposit	fill of ditch [27_009]
257	27_013	Deposit	primary fill of ditch [27_009]

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
258	27_014	Deposit	slump in ditch [27_009]
259	135_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
260	135_002	Natural	natural
261	136_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
262	136_002	Natural	natural
263	155_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
264	155_002	Natural	natural
265	167_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
266	167_002	Natural	natural
267	167_003	Natural	natural alluvial deposit
268	168_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
269	168_002	Natural	natural
270	171_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
271	171_002	Natural	natural
272	171_003	Natural	natural alluvial deposit
273	172_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
274	172_002	Natural	natural
275	48_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
276	48_002	Deposit	fill of (48_003)
277	48_003	Cut	natural depression
278	48_004	Deposit	fill of [48_005]
279	48_005	Cut	natural depression
280	48_006	Deposit	fill of [48_007]
281	48_007	Cut	natural depression/poss.post hole or small pit
282	48_008	Deposit	fill of [48_009]
283	48_009	Cut	natural depression
284	48_010	Natural	natural
285	48_011	Natural	natural
286	70_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
287	70_002	Natural	natural
288	79_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
289	79_002	Natural	natural
290	80_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
291	80_002	Natural	natural
292	80_003	Natural	natural
293	85_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
294	85_002	Natural	natural
295	85_003	Natural	natural
296	86_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
297	86_002	Natural	natural
298	86_003	Natural	natural
299	87_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
300	87_002	Natural	natural

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
301	108_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
302	108_002	Natural	natural
303	128_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
304	128_002	Natural	natural
305	128_003	Cut	cut of poss cremation burial filled by (128_004)
306	128_004	Deposit	fill of poss. Cremation burial [128_004]
307	128_005	Cut	cut of poss cremation burial filled by (128_006)
308	128_006	Deposit	fill of poss cremation burial [128_005]
309	128_007	Cut	cut of curvilinear ditch filled by (128_008)
310	128_008	Deposit	fill of curvilinear ditch [128_007]
311	128_009	Cut	cut of cremationburial filled by (128_010)
312	128_010	Deposit	fill of cremation burial [128_009]
313	128_011	Cut	cut of pit filled by (128_012)
314	128_012	Deposit	fill of pit [128_011]
315	128_013	Cut	cut of posthole fillrd by (128_014)
316	128_014	Deposit	fill of posthole [128_013]
317	128_015	Cut	cut of posthole filled by (128_016)
318	128_016	Deposit	fill of posthole [128_015]
319	128_017	Cut	cut of deep plough scar / mole drain filled by (128_018)
320	128_018	Deposit	Fill of plough scar / mole drain [128_017]
321	128_019	Cut	cut of post hole filled by (128_020)
322	128_020	Deposit	fill of post hole [128_019]
323	128_021	Cut	cut of posthole (base only) filled by (128_022)
324	128_022	Deposit	fill of post hole [128_021
325	128_023	Cut	cut of post hole / pit filled by (128_024)
326	128_024	Deposit	fill of post hole / pit [128_023]
327	128_025	Cut	poss ditch cut filled by (128_026)
328	128_026	Deposit	poss ditch fill of [128_025]
329	128_027	Deposit	Western cremation in cut [128_009]
330	169_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
331	169_002	Natural	natural
332	47_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
333	47_002	Cut	cut of pit/ditch filled by (47_003), (47_004), (47_005)
334	47_003	Deposit	fill of pit/ditch [47_002]
335	47_004	Deposit	fill of pit/ditch [47_002]
336	47_005	Deposit	fill of pit/ditch [47_002]
337	47_006	Cut	cut of pit filled by (47_007)
338	47_007	Deposit	fill of pit [47_006]
339	47_008	Natural	natural
340	47_009	Deposit	fill of ditch [47_010]
341	47_010	Cut	cut of ditch filled by (47_009)

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
342	47_011	Deposit	fill of ditch [47_011]
343	47_012	Cut	cut of pit filled by (47_011)
344	133_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
345	133_002	Natural	natural
346	133_003	Deposit	fill of ditch cut [133_004]
347	133_004	Cut	cutof ditch filled by (133_003)
348	133_005	Deposit	fill of gully [133_006]
349	133_006	Cut	cut of gully filled by (133_005)
350	133_007	Deposit	fill of [133_008]
351	133_008	Cut	cut of ditch filled by (133_007)
352	181_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
353	181_002	Deposit	subsoil
354	181_003	Deposit	demolition of ha-ha wall and domestic refuse dump
355	181_004	Deposit	slumped or redeposited clay fill of ha-ha ditch
356	181_005	Deposit	fill of [181_037]
357	181_006	Deposit	fill of [181_037]
358	181_007	Deposit	fill of [181_037]
359	181_008	Deposit	primary fill of ha-ha ditch
360	181_009	Deposit	fill of stake hole [181_010] rotted out stake.
361	181_010	Cut	triangular tapered stake hole filled by (181_009).
362	181_011	Deposit	rotted out stake fill of [181_012]
363	181_012	Cut	circular stakehole filled by (181_011)
364	181_013	Deposit	rotted out stake fill of [181_014]
365	181_014	Cut	triangular stake hole filled by (181_013)
366	181_015	Natural	natural clay bank
367	181_016	Masonry	18th century ha-ha wall
368	181_017	Deposit	demolition dump layer
369	181_018	Cut	cut of E-W wall
370	181_019	Cut	cut of N-S wall
371	181_020	Deposit	clay layer above 181_021
372	181_021	Deposit	grey layer beneath 181_020
373	181_022	Cut	construction cut for ha-ha ditch and wall.
374	181_023	Deposit	redeposited clay / levelling fill
375	181_024	Deposit	redeposited clay / levelling fill
376	181_025	Deposit	redeposited clay / levelling fill
377	181_026	Deposit	layer slot 2
378	181_027	Natural	natural slot 2
379	181_028	Masonry	mortar layer assoc.with wall
380	181_029	Deposit	fill assoc.with wall
381	181_030	Deposit	fill assoc.with wall
382	181_031	Natural	natural slot 2
383	181_032	Masonry	prob wall slot 2
384	181_033	Masonry	E-W wall within [181_018]

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
385	181_034	Masonry	N-S wall within [181_019]
386	181_035	Deposit	layer slot 2
387	181_036	Cut	wall cut slot 2
388	181_037	Cut	extensive quarry cut slot 2
389	181_038	Masonry	mostly robbed out / demolished brick drain
390	181_039	Masonry	stone spread
391	181_040	Deposit	coal spread
392	181_041	Deposit	cbm spread
393	181_042	Masonry	robbed out drain
394	181_043	Deposit	demo. Deposit
395	71_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
396	71_002	Natural	natural
397	181_044	Cut	c. cut of [181_032]
398	181_045	Cut	c. cut for [181_016]
399	52_001	Deposit	topsoil
400	52_002	Deposit	subsoil
401	52_003	Deposit	CBM layer
402	52_004	Deposit	CBM layer
403	52_005	Deposit	burnt deposit
404	52_006	Deposit	natural
405	52_007	Cut	ill-defined cut of unknown function
406	73_001	Deposit	topsoil
407	73_002	Deposit	natural
408	76_001	Deposit	topsoil
409	76_002	Deposit	natural
410	78_001	Deposit	topsoil
411	78_002	Deposit	natural
412	78_003	Deposit	fill of ditch [78_004]
413	78_004	Cut	cut filled by (78_003)
414	78_005	Deposit	fill of ditch cut [78_006]
415	78_006	Cut	cut filled by (78_005)
416	78_007	Deposit	fill of ditch cut [78_008]
417	78_008	Cut	cut filled by (78_007)
418	93_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
419	93_002	Deposit	subsoil
420	93_003	Natural	natural
421	95_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
422	95_002	Natural	natural
423	96_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
424	96_002	Natural	natural
425	98_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
426	98_002	Natural	natural
427	100_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
428	100_002	Deposit	subsoil
429	100_003	Natural	natural
430	102_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
431	102_002	Deposit	colluvium
432	102_003	Natural	natural
433	105_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
434	105_002	Deposit	made ground
435	105_003	Deposit	made ground
436	105_004	Deposit	demo deposit
437	105_005	Deposit	made ground
438	105_006	Deposit	made ground
439	105_007	Deposit	made ground
440	105_008	Masonry	masonry- lowest surviving course
441	105_009	Deposit	river silts
442	105_010	Deposit	organic fill of stream channel
443	105_011	Deposit	made ground
444	105_012	Cut	possible stream channel cut
445	105_013	Cut	possible stream channel cut
446	105_014	Natural	natural
447	105_015	Natural	natural
448	103_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
449	103_002	Deposit	subsoil
450	103_003	Deposit	interface
451	103_004	Deposit	silting
452	103_005	Deposit	peat
453	103_006	Natural	base/bed of channel
454	110_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
455	110_002	Deposit	subsoil
456	110_003	Deposit	modern building rubble
457	134_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
458	134_002	Natural	natural
459	134_003	Deposit	fill of pit cut [134_004]
460	134_004	Cut	cut of pit/ditch terminus filled by (134_003)
461	134_005	Deposit	fill of ditch cut [134_006]
462	134_006	Cut	cut of ditch filled by (134_005)
463	180_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
464	180_002	Deposit	subsoil
465	180_003	Masonry	masonry
466	180_004	Deposit	prepared surface
467	180_005	Deposit	dumped deposit
468	180_006	Deposit	fill of drain [180_007]
469	180_007	Masonry	drain wall filled by (180_006)
470	180_008	Deposit	fill for (180_009)

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
471	180_009	Cut	drain cut filled by (180_008)
472	180_010	Deposit	fill of vesitge of cut [180_011]
473	180_011	Cut	cut filled by (180_010)
474	180_012	Deposit	fill of ditch [180_013]
475	180_014	Deposit	uncertain relationship with [180_013] and (180_012)
476	180_013	Cut	cut of ditch filled by (180_012)
477	180_015	Deposit	dumped deposit within [180_023]
478	180_016	Cut	cut within [180_023] filled by (180_017)
479	180_017	Masonry	probably wall within [180_023]
480	180_018	Deposit	fill/prepared surface of wall [180_017]
481	180_019	Deposit	fill/dump of [180_023]
482	180_020	Deposit	fill/dump of [180_023]
483	180_021	Deposit	fill/dump of [180_023]
484	180_022	Deposit	fill/dump of [180_023]
485	180_023	Cut	large ditch cut filled by (180_015), (019), (020), (021), (022)
486	180_024	Natural	natural
487	180_025	Natural	natural
488	17_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
489	17_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
490	17_003	Deposit	Fill of posthole/pit [17_004]
491	17_004	Cut	Cut of posthole/pit (17_003)
492	17_005	Deposit	Fill of posthole/pit [17_006]
493	17_006	Cut	Cut of posthole/pit (17_005)
494	18_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
495	18_002	Natural	Natural
496	18_003	Natural	Natural
497	19_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
498	19_002	Natural	Natural
499	19_003	Natural	Natural
500	20_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
501	20_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
502	20_003	Natural	Natural
503	20_004	Natural	Natural
504	22_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
505	22_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
506	22_003	Natural	Natural
507	21_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
508	21_002	Deposit	Fill of ditch [21_004]
509	21_003	Deposit	Fill of ditch [21_004]
510	21_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (21_002), (21_003)
511	21_005	Deposit	Fill of posthole [21_006]

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
512	21_006	Cut	Cut of posthole (21_005)
513	21_007	Natural	Natural
514	84_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
515	84_002	Deposit	Fill of [84_004]
516	84_003	Deposit	Fill of [84_004]
517	84_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (84_002), (84_003)
518	84_005	Deposit	Fill of cut [84_006]
519	84_006	Cut	Linear cut, gully
520	84_007	Deposit	Upper fill of [84_009]
521	84_008	Deposit	Primary fill of [84_009]
522	84_009	Cut	Cut of ditch (84_007), (84_008)
523	84_010	Natural	Natural, yellow
524	84_011	Natural	Natural, orange
525	84_012	Deposit	Fill of gully [84_015]
526	84_013	Cut	Linear cut, gully (84_012)
527	84_014	Deposit	Fill of [84_015]
528	84_015	Cut	Cut of pit/post hole (84_014)
529	88_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
530	88_002	Natural	Natural
531	88_003	Deposit	Fill of [88_004]
532	88_004	Cut	Cut of (88_003)
533	88_005	Deposit	Fill of [88_006]
534	88_006	Cut	Cut of (88_005)
535	23_001	Ploughsoil	Topoil
536	23_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
537	23_003	Cut	Cut of ditch (23_004), (23_005), (23_006), (23_007)
538	23_004	Deposit	Fill of ditch [23_003]
539	23_005	Deposit	Fill of ditch [23_003]
540	23_006	Deposit	Fill of ditch [23_003]
541	23_007	Deposit	Fill of ditch [23_003]
542	23_008	Cut	Cut of beam slot (23_009)
543	23_009	Deposit	Fill of beam slot [23_008]
544	23_010	Natural	Natural
545	37_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
546	37_002	Natural	Natural
547	43_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
548	43_002	Natural	Natural
549	44_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
550	44_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
551	44_003	Natural	Natural
552	44_004	Natural	Natural
553	45_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
554	45_002	Natural	Natural
555	45_003	Natural	Natural
556	46_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
557	46_002	Natural	Natural
558	46_003	Natural	Natural
559	49_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
560	49_002	Natural	Natural
561	50_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
562	50_002	Natural	Natural
563	36_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
564	36_002	Deposit	Fill of ditch [36_004]
565	36_003	Deposit	Fill of ditch [36_004]
566	36_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (36_002), (36_003)
567	36_005	Deposit	Fill of ditch [36_007]
568	36_006	Deposit	Fill of ditch [36_007]
569	36_007	Cut	Cut of ditch (36_005), (36_006)
570	36_008	Natural	Natural
571	51_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
572	51_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
573	53_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
574	53_002	Natural	Natural
575	56_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
576	56_002	Natural	Natural
577	57_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
578	57_002	Natural	Natural
579	58_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
580	58_002	Natural	Natural
581	59_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
582	59_002	Natural	Natural
583	60_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
584	60_002	Natural	Natural
585	61_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
586	61_002	Natural	Natural
587	72_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
588	72_002	Natural	Natural
589	62_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
590	62_002	Natural	Natural
591	74_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
592	74_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
593	74_003	Natural	Natural
594	69_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
595	69_002	Natural	Natural
596	69_003	Deposit	Fill of gully [69_004]

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
597	69_004	Cut	Cut of gully (69_003)
598	69_005	Deposit	Fill of gully [69_006]
599	69_006	Cut	Cut of gully (69_005)
600	69_007	Cut	Cut of small pit (69_008)
601	69_008	Deposit	Fill of small pit [69_007]
602	69_009	Cut	Cut of ditch (69_010)
603	69_010	Deposit	Fill of ditch [69_009]
604	69_011	Cut	Cut of gully (69_012)
605	69_012	Deposit	Fill of gully [69_011]
606	69_013	Cut	Cut of pit (69_014)
607	69_014	Deposit	Fill of pit [69_013]
608	69_015	Cut	Cut of posthole (69_016), (69_017)
609	69_016	Deposit	Fill of posthole [69_015]
610	69_017	Deposit	Fill of posthole [69_015]
611	69_018	Cut	Cut of gully (69_019)
612	69_019	Deposit	Fill of gully [69_018]
613	75_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
614	75_002	Natural	Natural
615	81_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
616	81_002	Natural	Natural
617	81_003	Deposit	Fill of [81_004]
618	81_004	Cut	Tree Bole/animal burrow (81_003)
619	81_005	Deposit	Fill of [81_006]
620	81_006	Cut	Natural depression
621	82_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
622	82_002	Natural	Natural
623	83_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
624	83_002	Natural	Natural
625	89_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
626	89_002	Natural	Natural N. end
627	89_003	Natural	Natural
628	89_004	Deposit	Fill of [89_005]
629	89_005	Cut	Cut, gully terminus (89_004)
630	89_006	Deposit	Fill of [89_007]
631	89_007	Cut	Linear cut of poss. Gully (89_006)
632	94_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
633	94_002	Natural	Natural
634	94_003	Deposit	Fill of ditch [94_004]
635	94_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (94_003)
636	97_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
637	97_002	Natural	Natural
638	97_003	Deposit	Cremation
639	97_004	Cut	Cut for Cremation

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
640	99_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
641	99_002	Natural	Natural
642	101_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
643	101_002	Natural	Natural
644	109_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
645	109_002	Natural	Natural
646	104_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
647	104_002	Natural	Natural
648	106_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
649	106_002	Natural	Natural
650	111_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
651	111_002	Deposit	Fill of pit [111_004]
652	111_003	Deposit	Fill of pit [111_004]
653	111_004	Cut	Cut of pit (111_002), (111_003)
654	111_005	Deposit	Fill of posthole(s) [111_006], [111_007]
655	111_006	Cut	Cut of posthole (111_005)
656	111_007	Cut	Cut of posthole (111_005)
657	111_008	Natural	Natural
658	111_009	Deposit	Fill of posthole [111_010]
659	111_010	Cut	Cut of posthole (111_009)
660	107_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
661	107_002	Natural	Natural
662	107_003	Natural	Natural (Black Earth)
663	107_004	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [107_007]
664	107_005	Deposit	Middle fill of ditch [107_007]
665	107_006	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [107_007]
666	107_007	Cut	Linear ditch cut (107_004/5/6)
667	107_008	Deposit	Fill of ditch [107_009]
668	107_009	Cut	Cut of ditch (107_008)
669	107_010	Deposit	Fill of ditch [107_011]
670	107_011	Cut	Cut of ditch (107_010)
671	112_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
672	112_002	Deposit	Fill of ditch [112_003]
673	112_003	Cut	Cut of ditch (112_002)
674	112_004	Deposit	Fill of ditch [112_005]
675	112_005	Cut	Cut of ditch (112_004)
676	112_006	Deposit	Fill of ditch [112_007]
677	112_007	Cut	Cut of ditch (112_006)
678	112_008	Natural	Natural
679	112_009	Natural	Natural
680	116_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
681	116_002	Natural	Natural
682	117_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
683	117_002	Natural	Natural
684	113_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
685	113_002	Natural	Natural
686	113_003	Deposit	Fill of ditch [113_005]
687	113_004	Deposit	Fill of ditch [113_005]
688	113_005	Cut	Cut of ditch (113_003), (113_004)
689	118_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
690	118_002	Natural	Natural
691	118_003	Deposit	Darker band in natural
692	118_004	Natural	Variation in natural
693	119_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
694	119_002	Natural	Natural
695	119_003	Deposit	Darker band within natural
696	156_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
697	156_002	Natural	Natural
698	156_003	Deposit	Fill of linear [156_004]
699	156_004	Cut	Cut of linear (156_003)
700	140_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
701	140_002	Natural	Natural
702	140_003	Deposit	Ditch fill ? [140_004]
703	140_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (140_003)
704	140_005	Deposit	Fill of ditch [140_006]
705	140_006	Cut	Cut of ditch ? (140_007)
706	140_007	Deposit	Tree throw fill [140_008]
707	140_008	Cut	Tree throw (140_007)
708	140_009	Deposit	Fill of tree throw [140_010]
709	140_010	Cut	Tree throw (140_009)
710	141_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
711	141_002	Natural	Natural
712	154_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
713	154_002	Deposit	Fill of prob field drain [154_003]
714	154_003	Cut	Cut of prob field drain (154_002)
715	154_004	Natural	Natural?
716	154_005	Natural	Natural
717	157_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
718	157_002	Natural	Natural
719	157_003	Deposit	Fill of ditch [157_005]
720	157_004	Deposit	Fill of ditch [157_005]
721	157_005	Cut	Cut of ditch (157_003), (157_004)
722	157_006	Deposit	Fill of gully [157_007]
723	157_007	Cut	Cut of gully (157_006)
724	157_008	Deposit	Fill of ditch [157_009]
725	157_009	Cut	Cut of ditch (157_008)

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
726	157_010	Natural	Natural
727	157_011	Natural	Natural
728	159_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
729	159_002	Natural	Natural
730	177_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
731	177_002	Natural	Natural
732	178_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
733	178_002	Natural	Natural
734	158_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
735	158_002	Deposit	Fill of ditch [158_003]
736	158_003	Cut	Cut of ditch (158_002)
737	158_004	Deposit	Secondary fill of [158_006]
738	158_005	Deposit	Primary fill of [158_006]
739	158_006	Cut	Cut of refuse pit
740	158_007	Natural	Natural
741	158_008	Natural	Natural, poss. Shallow channel fill
742	160_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
743	160_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
744	160_003	Cut	Cut (160_004)
745	160_004	Deposit	Fill of [160_003]
746	160_005	Cut	Cut (160_006)
747	160_006	Deposit	Fill of [160_005]
748	160_007	Cut	Cut (160_008)
749	160_008	Deposit	Fill of [160_007]
750	160_009	Natural	Natural
751	162_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
752	162_002	Deposit	Gravel lense
753	162_003	Deposit	Silting of channel
754	162_004	Deposit	Gravel lense
755	162_005	Deposit	Slumping of sides into channel
756	162_006	Deposit	Gravel channel deposit
757	162_007	Deposit	Slumped deposit into defunct channel
758	162_008	Cut	Cut of channel
759	162_009	Cut	Cut of culvert
760	162_010	Masonry	Culvert, brick built
761	162_011	Deposit	Backfill of culvert cut [162_009]
762	162_012	Deposit	Silting of channel [162_008]
763	162_013	Timber	Timber-post driven
764	162_014	Timber	Timber-post driven
765	162_015	Timber	Timber-post driven
766	162_016	Cut	Cut of ovoid pit (162_017)
767	162_017	Deposit	Fill of ovoid pit [162_016]
768	162_018	Cut	Cut of gully (162_019)

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
769	162_019	Deposit	Fill of gully [162_018]
770	162_020	Cut	Cut of gully (162_021)
771	162_021	Deposit	Fill of gully [162_020]
772	162_022	Cut	Cut of gully (162_023)
773	162_023	Deposit	Fill of gully [162_022]
774	162_024	Natural	Natural
775	162_025	Natural	Natural
776	165_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
777	165_002	Deposit	Fill of cut gully/Roman ditch [165_003]
778	165_003	Cut	Small linear ditch / gully
779	165_004	Deposit	Subsoil
780	165_005	Deposit	Third fill of [165_007]
781	165_006	Deposit	Secondary fill of [165_007]
782	165_007	Cut	Linear ? Cut, poss. Enclosure ditch
783	165_008	Deposit	Buried soil layer = (165_011)
784	165_009	Deposit	Darker lensewithin Primary fill of [165_007]
785	165_010	Deposit	Natural
786	165_011	Deposit	Buried soil = (165_008)
787	165_012	Deposit	Fill of cut - robber trench? [165_013]
788	165_013	Cut	Wall robber trench? (165_016)
789	165_014	Deposit	Fill of cut [165_015]
790	165_015	Cut	Wall robber trench? On wall (165_017)
791	165_016	Masonry	Roman masonary? Part wall foundation [165_013]
792	165_017	Masonry	Roman masonary? Part wall foundation [165_015]
793	165_018	Deposit	Fill of [165_019] gully?
794	165_019	Cut	Linear cut - gully?
795	165_020	Cut	Prob. Roman wall contruction cut for (165_016)
796	165_021	Cut	Prob. Roman wall construction cut for (165_017)
797	165_022	Deposit	Fill of poss. Drain cut [165_020] or masonary bed
798	166_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
799	166_002	Deposit	Fill of ditch [166_003]
800	166_003	Cut	Cut of ditch (166_002), (166_009)
801	166_004	Deposit	Fill of posthole [166_005]
802	166_005	Cut	Cut of posthole (166_004)
803	166_006	Deposit	Fill of posthole [166_007]
804	166_007	Cut	Cut of posthole (166_006)
805	166_008	Natural	Natural
806	166_009	Deposit	Fill of ditch [166_003]
807	173_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
808	173_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
809	173_003	Masonry	Culvert
810	173_004	Cut	Continued cut for culvert
811	173_005	Deposit	Backfill of cut [173_004]

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
812	173_006	Deposit	Natural
813	174_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
814	174_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
815	174_003	Deposit	Fill of gully [174_004]
816	174_004	Cut	Cut of gully (174_003)
817	174_005	Natural	Natural
818	175_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
819	175_002	Natural	Natural
820	175_003	Deposit	Fill of pit [175_006]
821	175_004	Cut	Cut of quarry (175_005), (175_007)
822	175_005	Deposit	Upper fill of quarry [175_004]
823	175_006	Cut	Cut of pit (175_003)
824	175_007	Deposit	Primary fill of quarry [175_004]
825	176_001	Deposit	Topsoil
826	176_002	Deposit	Subsoil
827	176_003	Deposit	Gully fill [176_004]
828	176_004	Cut	Gully cut (176_003)
829	176_005	Deposit	Fill of pit [176_007]
830	176_006	Deposit	Fill of pit [176_007]
831	176_007	Cut	Cut of pit (176_005), (176_006)
832	176_008	Deposit	Fill of ditch [176_009]
833	176_009	Cut	Cut of ditch (176_008)
834	176_010	Deposit	Fill of ditch [176_011]
835	176_011	Cut	Cut of ditch (176_010)
836	176_012	Natural	Natural
837	179_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
838	179_002	Natural	Natural
839	182_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
840	182_002	Natural	Natural
841	183_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
842	183_002	Natural	Natural
843	183_003	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
844	184_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
845	184_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
846	184_003	Natural	Alluvial gravel deposit / natural
847	184_004	Natural	Natural
848	185_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
849	185_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
850	185_003	Natural	Natural - alluvial deposit?
851	185_004	Natural	Natural
852	186_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
853	186_002	Natural	Natural
854	187_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
855	187_002	Natural	Natural
856	188_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
857	188_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
858	188_003	Natural	Natural
859	188_004	Natural	Alluvium - natural
860	189_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
861	189_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
862	189_003	Natural	Natural
863	189_004	Deposit	Loose stoney gravel band within natural.
864	190_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
865	190_002	Natural	Natural
866	191_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
867	191_002	Natural	Natural
868	192_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
869	192_002	Deposit	Alluvial deposit?
870	192_003	Deposit	Alluvial deposit
871	192_004	Deposit	Interface between (192_003), (192_005)
872	192_005	Deposit	Incipient peat horizon
873	192_006	Deposit	Peat horizon
874	192_007	Deposit	Interface between (192_006), (192_008)
875	192_008	Deposit	River silts
876	192_009	Deposit	River gravels
877	192_010	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
878	192_011	Deposit	Alluvium
879	192_012	Deposit	Waterlain silt and clay
880	192_013	Deposit	Incipient peat horizon
881	192_014	Deposit	Waterlain silt and clay river silts
882	192_015	Deposit	River silts and organics
883	192_016	Deposit	Peat horizon
884	193_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
885	193_002	Deposit	Made ground
886	193_003	Deposit	Subsoil
887	193_004	Deposit	Alluvial deposit of clay
888	194_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
889	194_002	Deposit	Alluvial clay
890	194_003	Deposit	Peat horizon
891	194_004	Deposit	River silts
892	194_005	Deposit	Riverine sand and silt
893	194_006	Deposit	River silt
894	194_007	Deposit	Incipient peat
895	194_008	Deposit	Peat horizon
896	28_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
897	28_002	Natural	Natural

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
898	77_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
899	77_002	Natural	Natural
900	77_003	Deposit	Deposit of fragmented CBM [77_004]
901	77_004	Cut	Cut of CBM deposit (77_003)
902	114_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
903	114_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil-colluvium
904	114_003	Natural	Natural
905	115_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
906	115_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
907	115_003	Natural	Natural
908	115_004	Cut	Cut of ditch (115_005), (115_006)
909	115_005	Deposit	Fill of ditch [115_004]
910	115_006	Deposit	Fill of ditch [115_004]
911	195_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil
912	195_002	Ploughsoil	Subsoil
913	195_003	Natural	Natural
914	196_001	Ploughsoil	Topsoil (friable)
915	196_002	Deposit	Fill of quarry pit [196_003]
916	196_003	Cut	Cut of quarry pit (196_002)
917	196_004	Natural	Natural
918	42_001	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil
919	42_002	Deposit	Subsoil
920	42_003	Deposit	Metalled surface
921	42_004	Deposit	Upper fill of 42_006
922	42_005	Deposit	Primary fill of 42_006
923	42_006	Cut	Cut of gully
924	42_007	Deposit	Post hole 42_008 fill
925	42_008	Cut	Cut of post hole
926	42_009	Deposit	Buried soil
927	42_010	Cut	Interface between 42_009 and 42_013
928	42_011	Deposit	Fill of possible beam slot 42_012
929	42_012	Cut	?beam slot
930	42_013	Deposit	Buried soil
931	42_014	Deposit	Fill of ditch 42_015
932	42_015	Cut	Ditch cut, filled by 42_014
933	42_016	Deposit	Upper fill of boundary ditch 42_020
934	42_017	Deposit	Fill of ditch 42_020
935	42_018	Deposit	Fill of ditch 42_020
936	42_019	Deposit	Fill of ditch 42_020
937	42_020	Cut	Ditch cut
938	42_021	Deposit	Fill of ditch 42_022
939	42_022	Cut	Ditch cut
940	42_023	Natural	Natural geology

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
941	170_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
942	170_002	Natural	natural
943	197_001	Ploughsoil	topsoil
944	197_002	Deposit	subsoil
945	197_003	Natural	natural
946	197_004	Deposit	fill of ditch [197_005]
947	197_005	Cut	ditch cut filled by (197_004)
948	197_006	Deposit	fill of ditch [197_007]
949	197_007	Cut	ditch cut filled by (197_006)
950	197_008	Deposit	fill of ditch [197_009]
951	197_009	Cut	ditch cut filled by (197_008)
952	197_010	Deposit	fill of ditch [197_011]
953	197_011	Cut	ditch cut filled by (197_010)
954	197_012	Cut	cut of drainage ditch/wall foundation trench
955	197_013	Masonry	rubble fill of [197_012]
956	197_014	Deposit	fill of drainage ditch/wall foundation trench
957	198_001	Deposit	Ploughsoil
958	198_002	Deposit	Natural
959	198_003	Deposit	fill of linear
960	198_004	Cut	Ditch cut
961	200_001	Deposit	ploughsoil
962	200_002	Deposit	natural
963	200_003	Deposit	fill of 200_004
964	200_004	Cut	ditch
965	199_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
966	199_002	Natural	natural
967	199_003	Deposit	fill of ditch [199_004]
968	199_004	Cut	ditch cut filled by (199_003)
969	199_005	Deposit	fill of ditch [199_006]
970	199_006	Cut	ditch cut filled by (199_005)
971	202_001	Deposit	ploughsoil
972	202_002	Deposit	natural
973	203_001	Deposit	topsoil
974	203_002	Deposit	subsoil
975	203_003	Deposit	natural
976	203_004	Deposit	fill of gully [203_005]
977	203_005	Cut	cut of gully (203_004)
978	203_006	Deposit	fill of ditch [203_007]
979	203_007	Cut	cut of ditch (203_006)
980	201_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
981	201_002	Natural	natural
982	201_003	Deposit	fill of ditch [201_004]
983	201_004	Cut	ditch cut filled by (201_003)

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
984	208_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
985	208_002	Deposit	subsoil
986	208_003	Natural	natural
987	208_004	Deposit	upper ditch fill of cut [208_007]
988	208_005	Deposit	middle fill of ditch [208_007]
989	208_006	Deposit	primary silting of ditch [208_007]
990	208_007	Cut	ditch cut filled by (208_004, 005, 006)
991	208_008	Deposit	upper fill of gully [208_010]
992	208_009	Deposit	primary silting of gully [208_010]
993	208_010	Cut	cut of gully filled by (208_008, 009)
994	204_001	Deposit	ploughsoil
995	204_002	Deposit	natural
996	205_001	Deposit	ploughsopil
997	205_002	Deposit	natural
998	206_001	Deposit	ploughsoil
999	206_002	Deposit	natural
1000	209_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
1001	209_002	Natural	natural
1002	209_003	Deposit	fill of [209_004] cremation?
1003	209_004	Cut	cut for cremation fill (209_003)
1004	209_005	Deposit	layer
1005	209_006	Deposit	fill of ditch [209_010]
1006	209_007	Deposit	fill of ditch [209_010]
1007	209_008	Deposit	fill of ditch [209_010]
1008	209_009	Deposit	fill of ditch [209_010]
1009	209_010	Cut	ditch cut filled by (209_006, 007, 008, 009)
1010	209_011	Deposit	fill of [209_013]
1011	209_012	Deposit	primary fill of [209_013]
1012	209_013	Cut	large shallow cut filled by (209_011, 012)
1013	209_014	Deposit	fill of [209_016]
1014	209_015	Deposit	primary fill of [209_016]
1015	209_016	Cut	ditch filled by (209_014, 015)
1016	209_017	Deposit	fill of [209_019]
1017	209_018	Deposit	primary fill of [209_019]
1018	209_019	Cut	ditch terminus filled by (209_017, 018)
1019	209_020	Deposit	fill of [209_022]
1020	209_021	Deposit	primary fill of [209_022]
1021	209_022	Cut	ditch cut filled by (209_020, 021)
1022	209_023	Deposit	fill of [209_024]
1023	209_024	Cut	post hole filled by (209_023)
1024	207_001	Deposit	ploughsoil
1025	207_002	Deposit	natural
1026	207_003	Deposit	fill of pit 207_004]

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
1027	207_004	Cut	cut of pit(207_003)
1028	207_005	Deposit	fill of cremation [207_006)
1029	207_006	Cut	cut of cremation (207_005)
1030	211_001	Deposit	ploughsoil
1031	211_002	Deposit	natural
1032	211_003	Deposit	large pit fill
1033	211_004	Cut	large pit
1034	211_005	Deposit	fill of a gully / linear feature
1035	211_006	Cut	cut of a gully / linear feature
1036	210_001	Deposit	ploughsoil
1037	210_002	Deposit	subsoil
1038	210_003	Deposit	Natural
1039	210_004	Deposit	fill of stake hole
1040	210_005	Cut	cut of stake hole
1041	210_006	Deposit	upper fill of gully
1042	210_007	Deposit	primary fill of gully
1043	210_008	Cut	cut of gully
1044	210_009	Deposit	fill of 210_011
1045	210_010	Deposit	fill of 210_011
1046	210_011	Cut	ditch / gully
1047	212_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
1048	212_002	Natural	natural
1049	212_003	Deposit	upper fill of ditch [212_005]
1050	212_004	Deposit	primary fill of ditch [212_005]
1051	212_005	Cut	ditch cut filled by (212_003, 004)
1052	212_006	Deposit	upper fill of gully [212_008]
1053	212_007	Deposit	lower fill of gully [212_008]
1054	212_008	Cut	gully cut filled by (212_006, 007)
1055	213_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
1056	213_002	Natural	natural
1057	213_003	Deposit	fill of [213_005]
1058	213_004	Deposit	fill of [213_005]
1059	213_005	Cut	ditch filled by (213_003, 004)
1060	213_006	Deposit	fill of [213_008]
1061	213_007	Deposit	primary fill of [213_008]
1062	213_008	Cut	ditch cut filled by (213_006, 007)
1063	213_009	Deposit	fill of [213_010]
1064	213_010	Cut	ditch filled by (213_009)
1065	213_011	Deposit	fill of [213_012]
1066	213_012	Cut	ditch/gully filled by (213_011)
1067	214_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
1068	214_002	Natural	natural
1069	214_003	Deposit	fill of ditch re-cut [214_004]

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
1070	214_004	Cut	ditch re-cut filled by (214_003)
1071	214_005	Deposit	fill of ditch [214_006]
1072	214_006	Cut	ditch cut filled by (214_005)
1073	215_001	Ploughsoil	PLOUGHSOIL
1074	215_002	Deposit	subsoil
1075	215_003	Natural	natural
1076	215_004	Deposit	colluvium
1077	215_005	Cut	cut for placed deposit
1078	215_006	Deposit	fill of placed deposit
1079	218_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
1080	218_002	Natural	natural
1081	218_003	Deposit	filil of ditch [218_004]
1082	218_004	Cut	ditch cut filled by (218_003)
1083	218_005	Deposit	fill of ditch [218_006]
1084	218_006	Cut	ditch/gully filled by (218_005)
1085	218_007	Deposit	fiill of gully [218-008]
1086	218_008	Cut	gully filled by (218_007)
1087	219_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
1088	219_002	Natural	natural
1089	220_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
1090	220_002	Deposit	fill of cut [220_008]
1091	220_003	Deposit	fill of cut [220_008]
1092	220_004	Deposit	fill of cut [220_008]
1093	220_005	Deposit	fill of cut [220_008]
1094	220_006	Deposit	fiill of cut [220_008]
1095	220_007	Deposit	primary fill of cut [220_008]
1096	220_008	Cut	ditch cut filled by (220_002-007)
1097	220_009	Deposit	subsoil
1098	220_010	Natural	natural
1099	220_011	Deposit	fill of pit [220_012]
1100	220_012	Cut	pit cut filled by (220_011)
1101	216_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil
1102	216_002	Deposit	subsoil
1103	216_003	Deposit	Fill of 216_004
1104	216_004	Cut	ditch
1105	216_005	Deposit	fill of 216_006
1106	216_006	Cut	tree throw
1107	216_007	Deposit	fill of 216_008
1108	216_008	Cut	gully terminus
1109	216_009	Deposit	fill of post hole 216_010
1110	216_010	Cut	posthole cut
1111	216_011	Natural	natural
1112	221_001	Ploughsoil	ploughsoil

Context No.	Field No.	Context Type	Description
1113	221_002	Deposit	subsoil
1114	221_003	Deposit	burnt clay deposit
1115	221_004	Deposit	silting
1116	221_005	Deposit	slumping over?
1117	221_006	Deposit	rammed gravel surface
1118	221_007	Deposit	fill of ditch [221_008]
1119	221_008	Cut	ditch cut
1120	221_009	Natural	natural
1121	222_001	Ploughsoil	PLOUGHSOIL
1122	222_002	Deposit	subsoil
1123	222_003	Natural	natural
1124	222_004	Deposit	prob naturally occurring concrete like sandstone deposit

PHASING TABLES

APPENDIX 4

Table 1: Phasing and Land Use

BRONZE AGE				
Trench	Dating	Feature Type	Land Use	Site Group no.
8	LBA/EIA	Ps, Ds	Settlement	SG1
10	LBA	PHs,	Settlement	SG2
21	LBA	ED, PH	Settlement?	
107	LBA	P/D	U/K	
121	LBA	PH	U/K	
126	LBA	C	Ritual	SG3
128	LBA	Cs, PHs	Ritual	SG3
197	LBA	FB/DW	Agricultural	
203	LBA	FB	Agricultural	
207	LBA?	C	Ritual	SG4
209	LBA	C, PS	Ritual	SG4
215	LBA	PD	Ritual	SG5
Trench total		12		
IRON AGE				
Trench	Dating	Feature Type	Land Use	Site Group no.
23	LIA/1stC	ED, BS	Settlement	SG6
33	LIA/1stC	FB	Agriculture	
36	LIA/1stC	Ds	Agriculture	
42	LIA/1stC	ED, Ds	Settlement	SG6
69	1stC	FB/DW	Agriculture	
84	LIA/1stC	ED, DG, P	Settlement	SG7
107	LIA/1stC	ED, D	Settlement	SG6
112	LIA/1stC	FB/DW	Agriculture	
113	LIA/1stC	ED	Settlement	SG8
133	LIA/1stC	FB	Agriculture	
150	1stC	C	Ritual	SG9
151	LIA/1stC	C	Ritual	SG9
157	IA	D	Agriculture	
158	LIA/1stC	D, P	Agriculture	
166	LIA/1stC	ED, PHs	Settlement	SG7
197	LIA/1stC	FB	Agriculture	
210	IA	FBs	Agriculture	
214	IA	FB	Agriculture	
Trench total		18		
ROMAN				
	Dating	Feature Type	Land Use	Site Group no.
27	1st-2ndC	ED	Settlement	SG6
42	1st-2ndC	ED, D, F	Settlement	SG6
47	1st-2ndC	P	Settlement	SG6
84	1st-2ndC	EDs, D	Settlement	SG7
111	1st-4thC	P, PHs	Settlement	SG8?
113	1stC	ED	Settlement	SG8
128	1st-2ndC	P/D	U/K	
158	1stC	P	Agriculture	
162	1st-2ndC	T, PC	U/K	

165	1st-2ndC	Ds, M, PS	Settlement	SG7
166	1st-2ndC	ED	Settlement	SG7
176	2nd-4thC	D	Agriculture	
216	1st-2ndC	D	Settlement	SG10
220	1st-4thC	ED	Settlement	SG10
221	1st-4thC	ED	Settlement	SG10
Trench total		**15**		
MEDIEVAL				
Trench	**Dating**	**Feature Type**	**Land Use**	**Site Group no.**
161	11th-12thC	P	U/K	
221	Saxon/Early Medieval?	U/K	U/K	SG10
Trench total		**2**		
POST-MEDIEVAL				
Trench	**Dating**	**Feature Type**	**Land Use**	**Site Group no.**
5	19thC	FB	Agriculture	
7	19thC	FB	Agriculture	
52	16th-19thC	K	Industrial	SG11
77	16th-19thC	K	Industrial	SG11
105	16-19thC	PC,MG	Park/Garden	SG12
115	19thC	FB	Agriculture	
132	18th-19thC	FBs	Agriculture	
154	16th-17thC	FB	Agriculture	
161	16th-19thC	PC, MG	Agriculture	
173	18th-19thC	M	Agriculture	
180	18th-19thC	M,Qs	Settlement	SG13
181	17th-19thC	M, Q, D	Settlement	SG13
Trench total		**12**		
UNDATED				
Trench	**Dating**	**Feature Type**	**Land Use**	**Site Group no.**
6	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
10	Prob. LBA?	PHs	Settlement	SG1
15	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
17	U/K	PHs	U/K	
21	Prob. LBA?	PH	U/K	
23	Prob. LIA?	BS	Settlement	SG6
27	Prob. LIA/ER?	FB	Agriculture	
35	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
42	Prob. LIA/ER?	D	Settlement	SG6
47	Prob. LIA/ER?	P, D	Settlement	SG6
48	N/A	N	Natural	
69	Poss. 1stC?	Ps, FBs	Agriculture	
78	U/K	FBs	Agriculture	
81	U/K	PH	U/K	
88	U/K	FBs	Agriculture	
89	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
94	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
97	U/K	C	Ritual	

111	Prob. LIA/R	PH	Settlement	SG8?
112	Poss. LIA/ER	FB/DW	Agriculture	
128	Poss. LBA?	P, PHs	Ritual	SG3?
133	U/K	ED	Settlement?	
134	U/K	P, D	Agriculture	
140	U/K	FB/DW, N	Agriculture	
156	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
157	Prehistoric	FBs	Agriculture	
160	U/K	Ps, FB	Agriculture	
161	U/K	PH	U/K	
162	U/K	FBs, P	Agriculture	
174	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
175	U/K	P	Agriculture	
176	Poss. R?	P	Agriculture	
192	U/K	ES	Natural	
194	U/K	ES	Natural	
198	U/K	FBs	Agriculture	
199	U/K	FBs	Agriculture	
200	U/K	FBs	Agriculture	
201	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
203	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
207	U/K	P	U/K	
208	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
209	Poss. LBA?	Ds	U/K	SG4?
210	U/K	SH	Agriculture	
211	IA?	DG	U/K	
212	U/K	FBs	Agriculture	
213	U/K	FB/DW	Agriculture	
216	U/K	PH	Settlement	SG10?
218	U/K	FB	Agriculture	
220	U/K	P	U/K	
Trench total		**49**		

Table 2: List of Site Groups

Site Group No	Trenches	Description	Date
SG1	8	Settlement (unknown type)	LBA
SG2	10	Settlement (unknown type)	LBA
SG3	126, 128	Ritual (Cremations/placed deps)	LBA
SG4	207, 209	Ritual (Cremations)	LBA
SG5	215	Ritual (Placed deposit)	LBA
SG6	23, 27, 42, 47, 107	Settlement (Enclosed)	LIA/ER
SG7	84, 165, 166	Settlement (Enclosed)	LIA/ER
SG8	111, 113	Settlement (Enclosed)	LIA/ER
SG9	150, 151	Ritual (Cremations)	LIA
SG10	216, 220, 221	Settlement (Enclosed)	ER
SG11	52, 55	Industrial (Kiln)	PM
SG12	105	Park/Garden (Landscaping)	PM
SG13	180, 181	Settlement (Pmed Buildings)	PM
SG14	97	Ritual (Cremation)	U/K

Key to Feature Types (Table 1)

BS	Beam slot
C	Cremation
D	Ditch (undefined)
DG	Drip Gully
DW	Drove Way
ED	Enclosure Ditch
ES	Environmental Sequence
FB	Field Boundary
K	Kiln
M	Masonry
MG	Made Ground
N	Natural
P	Pit
PC	Palaeo-Channel
PD	Placed Deposit
PH	Post Hole
Q	Quarry
SH	Stake Hole
T	Timber

SPECIALIST CATALOGUES

APPENDIX 5

TABLE 1: CATALOGUE OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY

Context	Trench	No.	Wt. (g)	ENV	Date	Comments
0	0	1	10	1	1st century AD	Short necked vessel with flattened upright rim
0	10	1	8	1	LBA 800-600 BC	
28	32	1	7	1	MIA-LIA	Residual
36	40	1	3	1	1st century AD	
48	8	2	6	1	Late prehistoric	
50	8	9	22	2	LBA to EIA	One vessel with carinated shoulder
52	8	1 2	64 11	1 2	MIA-LIA Late prehistoric	
57	8	1 2	2 25	1 2	MIA-LIA Late prehistoric	
63	8	1	18	1	Late prehistoric	Part of a handle, probably vertically mounted
68	8	1	3	1	LBA or IA	
97	10	125	611	15	LBA 800-600 BC	Shouldered jar decorated with fingertip row; 2 other vessels with fingertip/nail rows on shoulders; fine bowl with carinated shoulder; base with dense flint grits
99	10	31	225	5	LBA 800-600 BC	Fingertip row on angled shoulder; sherd with complex geometric motif
103	10	1	13	1	LBA 800-600 BC	
105	10	1	17	1	LBA 800-600 BC	
108	10	3	3	2	LBA 800-600 BC	
114	10	1	6	1	LBA 800-600 BC	
118	10	3	11	3	LBA 800-600 BC	
120	10	5	14	2	LBA 800-600 BC	
131	33	5	11	1	1st century AD	Vessel with two closely spaced cordons
157	121	3	1	1	LBA	
165	126	13	26	2	LBA 800-600 BC	
228	150	1	84	1	1st century AD	Bead rim jar (Thompson 1982, Type C1-4). Residual
229	150	1	1	1	1st century AD	
233	151	537	1616	1	LIA 1st century AD	Large bowl with neck cordon (Thompson 1982, Type D2-2) – very fragmented cremation vessel
236	151	1	8	1	1st century AD	Foot ring base
245	27	1	17	1	1st century AD	Rilled sherd. Residual
246	27	51	365	15	1st century AD	Rilled jar (Thompson 1982, Type C7-1); 1 other rilled vessel; everted rim jar (Thompson 1982, Type C2-3); lid seated jar (Thompson 1982, Type C5-1); everted rim necked jar (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1); platter – copy Gallo-Belgic form Cam.12 (Thompson 1982, Type G1-7); 2 vessels with neck cordons; 1 vessel with horizontal groove; one with a fingertip row on shoulder. Roman wares dated between AD 100 and 200 are also present
247	27	9	131	6	1st century AD	Everted rim jar (Thompson 1982, Type C2-3); 2 rilled vessels; 1 vessel with 2 closely spaced horizontal grooves. Roman wares dated between AD 50 and 120 are also present
248	27	21 54	238 597	2 10	Late prehistoric 1st century AD	Storage jar with horizontal neck groove (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1); 5 rilled vessels; 1 sherd with neck cordon; 1 sherd with a horizontal groove either side of the shoulder. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 100 are also present
254	27	1	17	1	1st century AD	Vessel with rilling from top of shoulder. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 200 are also present
255	27	1	15	1	1st century AD	
257	27	10	39	6	1st century AD	One vessel with rilling from top of shoulder; one other rilled vessel

Context	Trench	No.	Wt. (g)	ENV	Date	Comments
258	27	1	53	1	1st century AD	Vessel with fingertip row on shoulder. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 160 are also present
261	136	1	9	1	LBA	Residual
306	128	4 1	9 2	2 1	LBA Prehistoric	Grog tempered and probably LIA, but could be EBA
308	128	2	1	1	Prehistoric	
310	128	1	1	1	LBA	Residual
312	128	331	176	5	LBA 1000-800 BC	Most sherds (315, 151 g.) from fine bowl, probably carinated; second vessel with flattened and inverted rim and a handle in the same fabric
316	128	7	41	2	LBA 800-600 BC	
318	128	2	4	1	LBA 800-600 BC	
326	128	1	2	1	LBA	
328	128	1	1	1	LBA	
329	128	192	145	2	LBA 1000-800 BC	Hook-rimmed jar with vertical finger-smearing and base with dense flint grits
342	47	1	1	1	Prehistoric	Residual
348	133	3	4	3	1st century AD	
508	21	5	13	2	LBA	
509	21	3	7	2	LBA	
515	84	51	344	10	LIA 1st century AD	Everted rim jar (Thompson 1982, Type C2-3); storage jar, possibly rilled (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1); vessel with cordon set high below rim (Thompson 1982, ?Type B3-3); jar with rilling from shoulder down (Thompson 1982, ?Type C7-1); 1 other rilled vessel; vessel with neck cordon
516	84	88	833	8	LIA 1st century AD	Everted rim necked jar with neck cordon (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1); jar with row fingertip impressions on shoulder and rilling below (Thompson 1982, Type C8-1); 2 other rilled vessels; sherd with banded decoration composed of short oblique combed lines; sherd with vertical combing
518	84	1	6	1	MIA-LIA	
520	84	51	552	15	1st century AD	Either everted rim necked jar or bowl with offset neck and neck cordon (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1 or D1-1); 2 other vessels with neck cordons; platter – copy Gallo-Belgic form Cam.1 (Thompson 1982, Type G1-1); vessel with rilling from shoulder down; 2 other rilled vessels; sherd with rusticated lower walls. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 200 (probably 1st century AD) also present
521	84	18	254	4	1st century AD	Rounded jar with bead rim (Thompson 1982, Type C1-2); storage jar (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1); vessel with neck cordon; rusticated sherd. Romanised wares also present
526	84	4	14	3	1st century AD	Vessel with neck cordon. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 160 are also present
527	84	1 1	1 1	1 1	Late prehistoric 1st century AD	
538	23	5	112	3	1st century AD	Lid fragment (Thompson 1982, Type L1); rilled vessel; vessel with vertical combing
539	23	42	153	8	LIA 1st century AD	3 rilled vessels; vessel with vertical combing; sherd with neck cordon
564	36	1 109	2 289	1 4	Late prehistoric LIA 1st century AD	Rilled vessel; vessel with offset vertical and diagonal combing; vessel with 2 closely spaced horizontal grooves

Context	Trench	No.	Wt. (g)	ENV	Date	Comments
567	36	1	2	1	Late prehistoric	
		19	80	4	LIA 1st century AD	2 rilled vessels
568	36	13	220	1	LIA 1st century AD	Jar with rilling from shoulder down (Thompson 1982, Type C7-1)
612	69	1	8	1	1st century AD	
651	111	4	6	1	Late prehistoric	Residual
		1	4	1	1st century AD	
660	107	1	4	1	LBA	Residual
663	107	3	11	2	MBA-LBA	
		8	24	1	LBA	
		1	3	1	LBA 800-600 BC	
		3	35	2	1st century AD	Vessel with 2 shallow tooled horizontal grooves
664	107	1	2	1	LBA	
		1	3	1	LBA 800-600 BC	
665	107	7	9	1	LBA 800-600 BC	
667	107	2	12	1	LBA	
		1	1	1	Prehistoric	
669	107	2	9	2	LBA	
		4	5	2	LBA 800-600 BC	
		7	8	1	1st century AD	
672	112	1	6	1	1st century AD	
686	113	1	2	1	Late prehistoric	Vessel with sharply angled shoulder, either LBA or LIA
		14	205	3	1st century AD	Rilled vessel. Roman wares dated between AD 50 and 100 are also present
687	113	2	1	1	Late prehistoric	
		1	3	1	1st century AD	Rilled vessel
692	118	1	5	1	1st century AD	
693	119	4	3	1	Prehistoric	
720	157	1	1	1	Late prehistoric	
735	158	1	2	1	1st century AD	
737	158	4	9	2	1st century AD	Rilled vessel. Roman wares dated between AD 50 and 100 are also present
738	158	30	134	11	LIA 1st century AD	Everted rim necked jar with rilled neck and wavy line on the shoulder (Thompson 1982, ?Type B1-1); vessel with horizontal groove at base of walls
777	165	1	1	1	Late prehistoric	
		6	26	4	1st century AD	1st century AD Romanised wares also present
780	165	1	5	1	Late prehistoric	Probably MIA to LIA
		3	44	3	1st century AD	Roman wares dated between AD 120 and 150 are also present
		4	87	1	Post-Conquest	Hook rim storage jar with fingertip row on shoulder (similar to Cam. 270-1)
781	165	3	76	2	Late prehistoric	
		3	86	1	1st century AD	Rilled vessel. Roman wares dated between AD 100 and 120 are also present
		8	113	1	Post-Conquest	Hook rim storage jar with fingertip row on shoulder (similar to Cam. 270-1)
783	165	2	12	2	Late prehistoric	
		5	53	3	1st century AD	Roman wares dated between AD 100 and 200 are also present
		2	40	1	Post-Conquest	Hook rim storage jar with fingertip row on shoulder (similar to Cam. 270-1)
784	165	12	127	5	1st century AD	Rilled vessel. Roman wares dated between AD 150 and 200 are also present
785	165	10	262	1	MIA-LIA	
		15	178	11	1st century AD	4 rilled vessels; vessel with banded rilling. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 120 are also present

Context	Trench	No.	Wt. (g)	ENV	Date	Comments
787	165	5 95	5 844	3 11	Late prehistoric 1st century AD	Jar with rilling from shoulder down above rusticated lower walls (Thompson 1982, Type C7-1); either everted rim necked jar or bowl with offset neck and neck cordon above radiating diagonal lines (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1 or D1-1); vessel with neck cordon; rilled vessel; 3 vessels with horizontal grooves; one vessel with curvilinear combing and chevrons. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 120 are also present
789	165	16	149	8	1st century AD	2 rilled vessels; rusticated vessel. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 200 are also present
791	165	38	476	5	LIA 1st century AD	Storage jar (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1); vessel with vertical combing; vessel with horizontal grooves; rusticated sherds
793	165	1	4	1	MIA-LIA	
799	166	17 12	27 37	2 3	Late prehistoric 1st century AD	Bead rim jar (Thompson 1982, Type C1-4); vessel with horizontal grooves. Roman wares dated between AD 50 and 150 are also present
801	166	44	248	3	LIA 1st century AD	Vessel with single neck cordon
803	166	1 2	3 15	1 1	MIA-LIA 1st century AD	
806	166	7	122	3	1st century AD	Vessel with 2 horizontal grooves; rusticated vessel. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 200 are also present
832	176	7 1	41 11	1 1	Late prehistoric 1st century AD	Residual
834	176	5	32	3	1st century AD	Residual
854	187	2	1	1	Prehistoric	Residual
905	151	43	475	2	1st century AD	Residual. Vessel with everted rim, 2 cordons and 2 grooves; vessel with horizontal groove
918	42	1	18	1	1st century AD	Residual. High shouldered vessel with horizontal groove
920	42	3 23	14 434	2 4	IA LIA 1st century AD	Storage jar with at least 2 horizontal shoulder corrugations (Thompson 1982, Type C6-1); foot-ring base; rilled vessel; sherd with 2 pairs horizontal grooves
921	42	11	351	6	LIA 1st century AD	Vessel with everted rim, short neck and high shoulder; vessel with pedestal base; vessel with foot ring base; vessel with vertical combing
926	42	22	239	8	1st century AD	Rounded jar with bead rim (Thompson 1982, Type C1-2); vessel with dished pedestal base (Thompson 1982, Type A4); 3 rilled vessels; vessel with vertical combing; sherds with horizontal grooves. Roman wares dated between AD 50 and 400 are also present
933	42	15	131	7	1st century AD	Vessel with everted rim, short neck and high shoulder; vessel with cordon; rilled vessel; 2 vessels with horizontal grooves. Roman wares dated between AD 70 and 200 are also present
934	42	45	410	11	1st century AD	Either everted rim necked jar or bowl with offset neck (Thompson 1982, Type B1-1 or D1-1); jar with rilling from shoulder down (Thompson 1982, Type C7-1); second vessel with rilling from shoulder down; vessel with banded curvilinear combing; large vessel with two broad neck cordons; vessel with single neck cordon; vessel with horizontal groove; sherd with rusticated lower walls. Wares dated between AD 40 and 70 are also present

Context	Trench	No.	Wt. (g)	ENV	Date	Comments
935	42	1	1	1	Late prehistoric	
		1	1	1	MIA-LIA	3 shallow tooled horizontal grooves with diagonal fingernail impressions in one of outer lines
		1	5	1	1st century AD	Vessel with neck cordon
936	42	1	5	1	Late prehistoric	
		26	403	6	LIA 1st century AD	Large vessel with two broad neck cordons (refits with sherd from 934); vessel with two horizontal grooves on shoulder and foot ring base in same fabric
938	42	1	6	1	Late prehistoric	
		13	171	2	LIA 1st century AD	Vessel with horizontal grooves
946	197	2	8	1	MBA-LBA	
		1	1	1	LBA or IA	
		1	1	1	Prehistoric	
950	197	1	1	1	MIA-LIA	Vessel with shallow tooled horizontal lines and ziz-zag motif on neck
		3	1	1	1st century AD	
976	203	2	5	1	MBA-LBA	
1004	209	3	5	3	LBA 800-600 BC	Vessel with fingertip row on rim top
1032	211	19	30	1	MBA-LBA	
1041	210	1	14	1	IA	
1044	210	1	4	1	Late prehistoric	
1069	214	1	3	1	IA	
1078	215	84	361	4	LBA 1000-800 BC	

TABLE 2: CATALOGUE OF ROMAN POTTERY

CONTEXT	No.	E DATE	L DATE	PERIOD	SIZE	COMMENTS	SH	Weight
+	+	50	160	R	S	TR165	1	6
30	38-002	270	400	R	S		2	4
147	161-014	50	400	R	S		5	5
232	151-001	50	400	R	S		1	12
245	27-001	150	400	R	S		4	29
246	27-002	100	200	R	S		23	174
247	27-002	50	120	R	S	SL = 248, IF HWC THEN 70-120	3	20
248	27-004	70	100	R	M	SL = 247	55	425
254	27-010	70	200	R	S		1	2
258	27-014	70	160	R	S		1	16
310	128-008	100	400	R	S		1	4
320	128-018	70	200	R	S		1	4
342	47-011	70	200	R	S	IF HWC THEN 70-160	4	30
520	84-007	120	160	R	M		40	564
520	84-008	70	200	R	S	PROB 1ST CENT	21	159
526	84-013	70	160	R	S		1	7
651	111-002	120	160	R	M	INCLUDES SAMPLE <46>	77	287
652	111-003	150	200	R	M	IF MHAD THEN 200-400	44	595
654	111-005	250	400	R	S		23	208
686	113-003	50	100	R	S		4	1
737	158-004	50	100	R	S		1	1
777	165-002	0	120	R	S		2	1
780	165-005	120	150	R	S		7	42
781	165-006	100	120	R	M		32	226
783	165-008	100	200	R	S		9	40
784	165-009	150	200	R	S		18	62
785	165-011	70	120	R	S		6	42
787	165-012	70	120	R	M	INCLUDES SAMPLE <58>	37	337
789	165-014	70	200	R	S		6	15
799	166-002	50	150	R	S		2	122
806	166-009	70	200	R	S		1	1
832	176-008	150	400	R	M		42	285

834	176-010	150	400	R	M	IF LATE FORM THEN 250-400	70	553
860	189-001	100	400	R	S		1	18
923	42-006	50	400	R	S	SAMPLE <74>	1	1
926	42-009	50	400	R	S		1	2
933	42-016	70	200	R	S		4	7
934	42-017	40	70	R	S		1	14
1090	220-002	270	400	R	S		8	117
1091	220-003	150	400	R	S	IF MHAD THEN 200-400	1	7
1115	221-004	150	400	R	S		7	41
							569	4486

TABLE 3: CATALOGUE OF POST ROMAN POTTERY

site	context	Med/PM	fabric name	form	shds	vesno	weight
NHI05	?/68-001	M	EMGR		1	1	3
NHI05	?/68-001	M	Essex fabric 20?		2	1	10
NHI05	158/121-04	M	Essex fabric 20?		1	1	2
NHI05	474/180-012	M	ESUR		2	2	7
NHI05	845/184-002	M	HEDI		1	1	7
NHI05	852/186-001	M	HEDI		1	1	3
NHI05	845/184-002	M	ID?		2	2	2
NHI05	147/161-014	M	LCOAR	JUG	2	1	13
NHI05	463/464	M	LCOAR		1	1	4
NHI05	474/180-012	M	LCOAR	JUG?	1	1	3
NHI05	147/161-014	M	LCOAR CALC?		4	1	7
NHI05	470/180-008	M	LLON	JAR	1	1	35
NHI05	839/182-001	M	Med	JUG	8	1	65
NHI05	839/182-001	M	Med		3	1	8
NHI05	839/182-001	M	Med		7	1	32
NHI05	839/182-001	M	Med		21	21	45
NHI05	841/183-001	M	Med	JUG	1	1	5
NHI05	841/183-001	M	Med	JUG?	1	1	5
NHI05	841/183-001	M	Med		2	2	6
NHI05	845/184-002	M	Med	JAR	2	2	28
NHI05	845/184-002	M	Med		4	4	10
NHI05	854/187-001	M	Med		6	1	9
NHI05	864/190-001	M	Med		7	4	10
NHI05	866/191-001	M	Med	JUG	2	1	125
NHI05	866/191-001	M	Med		4	1	12
NHI05	359/181-008	M	Med?		3	1	6
NHI05	463/464	M	Med?		2	2	15
NHI05	468/180-006	M	Med?		1	1	2
NHI05	468/180-006	M	Med?		1	1	6
NHI05	660/107-001	M	Med?	JUG	1	1	27
NHI05	852/186-001	M	Med?		1	1	8
					96	62	520
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	BBAS	CUP/SM BOWL	2	1	9
NHI05	370/181-019	PM	BLUE		1	1	2
NHI05	438/105-006	PM	BORDY	PIP	1	1	25
NHI05	225/132-004	PM	CREA	PLATE	2	1	27
NHI05	225/132-004	PM	CREA	CUP/BOWL	1	1	2
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	ENGS	BOTT	1	1	13
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	ENGS	DISH	1	1	13
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	ENGS	JAR ST	1	1	77
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	ENGS	LID/JAR	1	1	225
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	ENGS	JAR HAND	3	1	89
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	ENGS	JAR RND	1	1	114
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	ENGS	BOTT	4	3	138
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	ENGS	JAR	1	1	12
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	ENPO	CUP	2	1	16
NHI05	475/180-014	PM	Essex fabric 40?		2	1	21
NHI05	U/S/165-001	PM	FREC	JUG BART	1	1	10

NHI05	463/464	PM	LLON/PMRE	JUG	1	1	12
NHI05	433/105-001/us	PM	LONS	TANK	1	1	1
NHI05	441/105.009	PM	METS	DISH SM	1	1	29
NHI05	463/464	PM	METS		1	1	5
NHI05	442/105-010	PM	METS?	DISH	1	1	13
NHI05	359/181-008	PM	METS-TYPE	DISH	3	3	14
NHI05	464/180-022	PM	MOCH	TANK/JUG	1	1	2
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	PEAR	CUP/TBOWL	1	1	7
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	PEAR	CUP?	1	1	3
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	PEAR	CUP	2	2	14
NHI05	463/464	PM	PEAR PNTD	BOWL	1	1	23
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PEAR TR2	DISH	3	1	142
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PEAR TR2	DISH	2	1	73
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PEAR TR2	BOWL	3	1	173
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE	2	1	57
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE	1	1	30
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE SM	1	1	7
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE	1	1	28
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	PEAR TR2	DISH	1	1	14
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE	8	4	239
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE	1	1	38
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	PEAR TR2	BOWL	1	1	12
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	PEAR TR2	BOWL	1	1	32
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE	3	3	17
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	PEAR TR2	CHP	1	1	12
NHI05	369/181-018	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE	1	1	4
NHI05	370/181-019	PM	PEAR TR2	PLATE	1	1	7
NHI05	463/464	PM	PEAR TR2	SAUC	1	1	11
NHI05	70/5-002	PM	PMBL	TANK	1	1	10
NHI05	433/105-001/us	PM	PMBL	CHP	5	1	44
NHI05	433/105-001/us	PM	PMBL	JAR/CHP	5	1	15
NHI05	433/105-001/us	PM	PMBL	TANK	1	1	27
NHI05	441/105-009	PM	PMBL	TANK	1	1	6
NHI05	442/105-010	PM	PMBL	TANK	3	1	97
NHI05	463/464	PM	PMBL	JAR	1	1	55
NHI05	854/187-001	PM	PMBL		1	1	10
NHI05	70/5-002	PM	PMFR	FLP?	1	1	12
NHI05	225/132-004	PM	PMFR	BOWL DP	2	1	183
NHI05	228/150-001	PM	PMFR	FLP	1	1	4
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PMFR	BOWL RND	2	1	186
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PMFR	BOWL DP	2	1	44
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	PMFR	BOWL DP?	2	1	41
NHI05	359/181-008	PM	PMFR	FLP	9	1	459
NHI05	369/181-018	PM	PMFR	BOWL DP	1	1	70
NHI05	372/181-021	PM	PMFR	BOWL DP	1	1	80
NHI05	438/105.006	PM	PMFR	JUG?	1	1	79
NHI05	438/105.006	PM	PMFR	CHP?	1	1	44
NHI05	441/105.009	PM	PMFR	BOWL/DISH	1	1	71
NHI05	441/105.009	PM	PMFR	DISH FL	1	1	151
NHI05	441/105.009	PM	PMFR	DISH FL	1	1	16
NHI05	441/105.009	PM	PMFR		1	1	7

NHI05	442/105-010	PM	PMFR	BOWL DP	2	1	266
NHI05	442/105-010	PM	PMFR	BOWL DP	3	1	213
NHI05	442/105-010	PM	PMFR	PIP/CHP?	4	1	115
NHI05	463/464	PM	PMFR		4	4	46
NHI05	463/464	PM	PMFR	BOWL	1	1	49
NHI05	464/180-022	PM	PMFR	FLP	1	1	5
NHI05	466/180-004	PM	PMFR	FLP?	2	1	15
NHI05	483/180.021	PM	PMFR	DISH FL?	1	1	175
NHI05	660/107-001	PM	PMFR		1	1	8
NHI05	713/154-002	PM	PMFR	BOWL DP	1	1	67
NHI05	848/185-001	PM	PMFR?		2	1	2
NHI05	466/180-004	PM	PMIR?		1	1	7
NHI05	232/151-001	PM	PMR	FLP	1	1	10
NHI05	261/136-001	PM	PMR	BOWL DP	2	2	54
NHI05	839/182-001	PM	PMR	FLP?	1	1	13
NHI05	839/182-001	PM	PMR		1	1	5
NHI05	848/185-001	PM	PMR	BOWL DP?	10	1	91
NHI05	854/187-001	PM	PMR		1	1	6
NHI05	U/S/162-001	PM	PMR	DISH SHALLOW	5	1	129
NHI05	U/S/165-001	PM	PMR	CHP	1	1	20
NHI05	463/464	PM	PMR SLIP	BOWL DP	4	1	152
NHI05	483/180.021	PM	PMR SLIP		1	1	191
NHI05	463/464	PM	PMR?		1	1	9
NHI05	441/105.009	PM	PMRE	JUG	1	1	33
NHI05	466/180-004	PM	PMRE		1	1	10
NHI05	466	PM	PMRE		2	1	2
NHI05	470/180-008	PM	PMRE		1	1	3
NHI05	US/128-001	PM	PMRE		1	1	2
NHI05	466/180-004	PM	PMRE?		2	2	10
NHI05	466/180-004	PM	PMRE?		2	2	5
NHI05	438/105.006	PM	PMREC	SHALLOW DISH	2	1	47
NHI05	463/464	PM	PMREC	JUG	2	2	26
NHI05	468/180-006	PM	PMREC		1	1	7
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	PMR-SLIP	BOWL	4	2	144
NHI05	466/180-004	PM	RAER	DJ	1	1	3
NHI05	355/181-004	PM	REFW		2	1	8
NHI05	359/181-008	PM	REFW	PLATE	2	1	5
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	REFW	CUP	1	1	3
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	REFW	JAR	1	1	7
NHI05	483/180.021	PM	REFW	DISH FL?	1	1	14
NHI05	359/181-008	PM	STSL	DISH	?	?	9
NHI05	433/105-001/us	PM	STSL	DISH	1	1	46
NHI05	372/181-021	PM	TGW BLUE	PLATE	4	1	15
NHI05	225/132-004	PM	TGWC	OINT?	2	1	2
NHI05	225/132-004	PM	TGWC		1	1	2
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW	PLATE	1	1	4
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW	BOWL	1	1	193
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW	BOWL FL	2	2	46
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW	LID	3	1	160
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	TPW	CUP	2	1	11
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	TPW2	PLATE	1	1	32

NHI05	353/181-002	PM	TPW2	PLATE	1	1	11
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	TPW2		1	1	5
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW2	PLATE	2	2	36
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW2	PLATE	1	1	5
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW2	BOWL	1	1	46
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	TPW2	PLATE	11	11	38
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	TPW2	CUP	1	1	21
NHI05	463/464	PM	TPW2	PLATE	5	5	16
NHI05	483/180.021	PM	TPW2	JUG	3	1	20
NHI05	860/189-001	PM	TPW2	PLATE	1	1	7
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW3	PLATE	1	1	40
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	TPW3		1	1	2
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW4	PLATE	1	1	20
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW4	BOWL	2	1	50
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW4	CUP	1	1	7
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW4	BOWL	1	1	13
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	TPW4	CUP	1	1	3
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	TPW4	PLATE	2	1	12
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	YELL	BOWL	1	1	53
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	YELL	BOWL	2	1	84
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	YELL	BOWL	1	1	25
NHI05	353/181-002	PM	YELL	BOWL	1	1	11
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	YELL	CHP	9	1	409
NHI05	354/181-003	PM	YELL	BOWL	2	1	142
NHI05	355/181-004	PM	YELL	BOWL	4	1	16
NHI05	368/181-017	PM	YELL	BOWL	1	1	10
NHI05	370/181-019	PM	YELL	BOWL	1	1	8
NHI05	463/464	PM	YELL	BOWL	1	1	28
					272	179	7158
NHI05	848/185-001	R	RPOT?		2	1	2
NHI05	147/161-014		RPOT?		1	1	1
NHI05	147/161-014		daub?		4	4	4
NHI05	206/67-001		RPOT?		1	1	1
NHI05	225/132-004		CBM?		3	1	1

TABLE 4: CATALOGUE OF BUILDING MATERIAL

SITE	CONTEXT (1)	CONTEXT (2)	FABRIC	FORM	Wt (gm)	No.	COMMENTS
NHI05	105-006	438	3033	Brick	1050	2	? x 112 x 45mm: worn, perhaps used as paviour
NHI05	105-006	438	3498	Brick	500	1	Badly overfired, though mortar indicates use
NHI05	105-006	438	2271	Pegtile	450	3	235 x 111 x 55mm; sunken margins; lower bedface partly cut at angle; grass-marks; straight scratch on upper bedface prob.
NHI05	105-008	440	3033	Brick	2300	1	accidental
NHI05	105-009	441	3498	Brick	400	1	Overfired; ? x ? x 56mm
NHI05	111-003	652	2815	Brick	150	2	
NHI05	119-002	-	2279	Pantile	700	3	1 with concave corner
NHI05	132-004	225	2815	Brick	150	2	Abraded
NHI05	132-004	225	2271	Pegtile	150	1	Round hole, 11mm narrowing to 6mm diam.
NHI05	132-005	226	2271	Pegtile	50	1	Round hole, incomplete
NHI05	154-002	713	2271	Pegtile	100	3	Abraded
NHI05	154-002	713	2586	Pegtile	10	1	
NHI05	161-004	137	2271	Pegtile	50	1	Diamond hole, incomplete, 12mm narrowing to 11mm
NHI05	162-006	756	2815	Tegula	150	1	Abraded
NHI05	165-001	-	2271	Pegtile	10	1	
NHI05	165-001	776	3031	Brick	60	1	
NHI05	165-012	787	3108	Ashlar	1250	1	? x ? x 66mm
NHI05	176-010	834	2271	Pegtile	50	1	Abraded
NHI05	180-003	465	3033	Brick	-	3	Sample; ? x 112 x 54mm; ? x 114 x 45mm; ? x 111 x ?mm; prob. C18 & reused C16/C17
NHI05	180-003	465	3046	Brick	-	1	Sample
NHI05	180-006	468	3032	Brick	450	1	
NHI05	180-007	469	3033	Brick	-	2	Sample; ? x 113 x 63mm; ? x 111 x ?mm; sharp arrises; prob. C19 Sample: wall; 234 x 104 x 83mm; close to 3033, but large C19
NHI05	180-017	479	3498	Brick	-	1	(industrial?) brick; bonded with peg tiles
NHI05	180-017	479	2586	Pegtile	-	4	Sample: wall; bonded with brick
NHI05	180-022	464	2271	Pegtile	30	1	
NHI05	180-022	464	2586	Pegtile	30	1	
NHI05	181-003	356	3033	Brick	6000	2	233 x 122 x 62mm; 241 x 110 x 68mm; larger with sharp arrises & diagonal pressure mark
NHI05	181-003	356	3036	Brick	850	2	? x 71 x 35mm; ? x 69 x 30mm

NHI05	181-003	356	2271	Pegtile	100	1
NHI05	181-003	356	2586	Pegtile	100	1 Round hole, 13mm narrowing to 11mm
NHI05	181-004	355	3033	Brick	300	21 is fabric variant with sharp arrises, C18 or later
NHI05	181-004	355	2271	Pegtile	100	1
NHI05	181-006	357	3033	Brick	600	1
NHI05	181-006	357	2271	Pegtile	50	1
NHI05	181-007	358	3033	Brick	1900	3 ? x 112 x 65mm; ? X ? x 61mm; ? x ? x 63mm
NHI05	181-007	358	2586	Pegtile	200	1 Round hole, 12mm narrowing to 11mm diam.
NHI05	181-008	359	3033	Brick	1750	4 ? x 115 x 63mm; 1 with vitrified header face
NHI05	181-008	359	2271	Pegtile	50	1
NHI05	181-016	367	3033	Brick	2400	2 ? x 110 x 53mm; ? x 115 x 60mm; 1 with sharp arrises
NHI05	181-018	369	2271	Pegtile	50	12 quite deep finger impressions in upper face
NHI05	181-019	370	3033	Brick	3400	? x 115 x 55mm; ? x 108 x 60mm; ? x 112 x 63mm; ? x 109 x 4 56mm; some with sharp arrises
NHI05	181-019	370	2279	Pantile	300	1
NHI05	181-020	371	2271	Pegtile	400	Round holes, 15mm narrowing to 12mm & 17mm narrowing to 3 13mm diam.
NHI05	181-021	372	2271	Pegtile	50	1 Abraded
NHI05	181-030	381	3036	Brick	850	2 ? x 74 x 40mm; ? x 74 x 38mm
NHI05	181-032	383	3498	Brick	2350	Light orange, moderately sandy with some calcium coarbonate; 1 232 x 110 x 65mm; prob. C19
NHI05	181-033	384	3033	Brick	2350	1 223 x 111 x 57mm
NHI05	181-034	385	3033	Brick	2800	1 240 x 122 x 52mm
NHI05	182-001	839	2271	Pegtile	50	2 Round hole, incomplete
NHI05	182-001	839	2586	Pegtile	30	2
NHI05	184-002	845	2815	Tegula	50	1 Abraded
NHI05	184-002	845	2586	Pegtile	40	1 Round hole, 13mm narrowing to 11mm diam.
NHI05	185-001	848	2815	Tegula	150	1 Abraded
NHI05	186-001	852	2271	Pegtile	160	4
NHI05	186-001	852	2586	Pegtile	50	2
NHI05	187-001	854	2271	Pegtile	20	1
NHI05	189-001	860	2271	Pegtile	100	1
NHI05	191-001	866	2815	Brick	100	1 Abraded
NHI05	191-001	866	2271	Pegtile	40	1
NHI05	206-003	1103	2815	Brick	250	2
NHI05	206-003	1103	2815	Imbrex	400	3

NHI05	216-003	-	2815	Tegula	400	3	Signature mark 2459A type 5
NHI05	216-003	-	2815	Tegula	750	4	
NHI05	216-003	-	3023	Imbrex	800	3	
NHI05	216-005	1105	2815	Tegula	50	1	
NHI05	216-005	1105	2815	Imbrex	400	3	
NHI05	220-002	1090	2815	Brick	600	2	
NHI05	220-002	1090	2815	Tegula	1500	6	
NHI05	220-002	1090	3238	Imbrex	200	1	
NHI05	220-003	1091	2815	Imbrex	400	3	
NHI05	220-011	1099	2815	Brick	350	3	
NHI05	221-007	1118	3023	Tegula	250	1	
NHI05	222-004	1124	3130	Rubble	-	1	Sample; has coarse mortar, with pebbles, adhering
NHI05	42-003	920	3117	Rubble	50	1	Partly knapped; may not be building material
NHI05	42-009	926	3102	Daub	10	3	Light brown, fine with chalk specks (x2); orange, fairly sandy, burned(x1)
NHI05	42-021	938	3102	Daub	30	13	Light brown, fine with chalk specks; some burned
NHI05	463-464	-	2279	Pantile	50	1	
NHI05	5-002	70	2279	Pantile	40	1	
NHI05	68-01	208	2271	Pegtile	50	2	
NHI05	Topsoil T42	918	2271	Ridge tile	50	1	
NHI05	Topsoil T42	918	2586	Pegtile	50	1	

TABLE 5: ACCESSIONED FINDS

Metalwork

Copper alloy
Unstratified Coin
Diam. 32m, thickness 1.5mm; sestertius, bust in high relief. Issued 27BC to AD269, early Imperial date. Emperor is identifiable, possibly Trajan.

[861] Coin?
Diam. 30mm; no marking visible. Broken piercing along circumference.

<9>, [433] Rule
L95mm, W13.5mm; with divisions '03', '13' and '33' one inch apart, then divided into half and eighth inches. Post medieval

<11>, [433] Buckle
W28mm, L34mm; corner of a cast sub rectangular shoe buckle, with hole for spindle set in the shorter, convex side. Decorated with moulded transverse grooves and knops along the sides and at the corner. 18th century

<18>, [787] Brooch
L24mm; very small, a one- or two-piece Colchester brooch. In several parts, with the bow broken in half. The catchplate is plain. The head includes a small part of the spring, with several of the turns and axial rod fragmentary. A similar small brooch was found at Gorhambury, but this brooch is 6mm smaller. 1st century AD and possibly votive or for a child.

Iron
Unstratified
L53mm; rectangular section shank, T-shaped head. Roman
L73mm; square section shank, head domed.
L35mm; square section shank, head domed
L64mm, W46mm; possibly a fragment of the foot and rear hook of a hipposandal. Roman

Wet sieved <47>. Nail
L7.5mm; tapering with domed head. Tiny.

[105] Wet sieved. Nail
L12.5mm; tapering square sectioned stem, round flat head.

[132] Nail
L 96mm; rectangular section stem, wedge shaped nail.

[247] Nail
L43m; heavily corroded, section unclear, head large, circular and flat.

[353] Nails
11 nails, varying in length from 29mm to 103mm. All heavily corroded. Largest square section stem and circular domed head.

[355] Nails
L44mm; square section, head domed
L48mm; rectangular section, head damaged
L35mm; square section, head circular and slightly domed

[355] Unidentified
Fragment of iron, heavily corroded.

[356] Nails
13; Largest 103mm, all heavily corroded. With square section stems and small, round, slightly domed heads.

[369] Nail
L 75m; bent through use, with a square stem. Head damaged with heavy corrosion.

[403] Wet sieved <67>. Nail
L 65mm; heavily corroded

[441] Fitting or staple
L105mm; L-shaped piece. Part of structural ironwork and possible door or window furniture.

[441] Tool?
L78mm; large loop, possibly eye for attaching tool to haft.
L42mm; nail with diamond-shaped head. Roman

[442] Wet sieved <28>. Nail
L 130mm; rectangular section, sub rectangular slightly domed head.

[464] Test slot 2. Nails
L 49m; heavily corroded square section stem, head damaged.
L 59mm; square section stem, head lost
L 42mm, heavily corroded.

[468] Nail
L 31.5mm; stem with square section, head damaged.

[516] Nail
L 25mm; heavily corroded stem or shaft. Head lost.

[520] Nails
2; 1x L 39m, 1x 38m. Nail stems or shafts, heads lost.

[521] Iron ore
Wt 11g.

[641] Nails
5; All heavily corroded, 4x hob nails and 1x L 44mm, all bent through use.

[651] Iron ore

Wt 36g

[654] Nails
2; heavily corroded, 1x L24mm, a nail or stud with large circular domed head. 1x L11mm, possibly a hob nail.

[738] Iron ore
Wt 7g.

[783] Iron ore
Wt 4g

[845] Horseshoe
With one arm broken. Five rectangular nailholes. Post medieval

[845] Strapping
L48mm, W12mm; small piece of strapping or binding.

[852] Unidentified
Two heavily corroded fragments, probably remains of nails.

[918] Mount?
L 61mm; curved piece of iron, with the remains of two attachment holes. Possibly a mount for a bucket. Manning Plate 49, P28

[920] Nail
L40mm; square section stem, with sub rectangular flat head.

[1103] Bracket
L 68mm, W 17.5mm; with two iron nails in place.

<4>, [651] Knife
L73mm; small knife with triangular blade and whittle-tang. Top of blade curves down to meet the edge, tip lost. Conforms to Manning type 13. Mid 1st century AD? (Manning, 1985, 115 (plate 55, Q44)

<6>, [652] Tool or key?
L68.5mm; loop at one end and a flattened, thickened protrusion at the other. Possibly Roman. Manning describes a similar object as of unknown function (Manning, 1985, 143 (plate 69, S130)

[712] Horseshoe
L80mm; small, arm with worn toe. Three sub rectangular counter sunk nail holes. Medieval?

<19>, [787] Unidentified
Heavily corroded iron object. X-ray shows a squared edge, but function unknown.

<22>, [852] Knife?
L78mm; X-ray shows what may be two rivet holes, so possibly tang from a scale-tang knife, shape follows handle, with hooked end. Medieval?

Lead
[787] Wet sieved 58. Lead waste
Wt 3g; dross and trimmings.

Lead alloy
<12>, [433] Buckle
Incomplete; corner fragment from a sub rectangular shoe buckle. It has a D-shaped section and an incised line following the outside edge. 18th century

COMPOSITE

[441] Iron and antler handle
L 41m; broken around the middle, whittle-tang.

BONE

[1116] Comb
L 78mm; part of a composite comb, comprising part of the double connecting plates, with iron rivets in place, and end with a curved, almost fish tail edge. Probably Roman in date.

CERAMIC

[527] Spindle whorl
Diam. 47mm, thickness8mm; manufactured from a pottery sherd, roughly circular with hole drilled in the centre. Pottery date 100BC to AD100. Illustrate

STONE

[441] Whetstone
L 75m; fine-grained sandstone, cylindrical, tapering from Diam. 24 to 20mm. Post medieval

GLASS

[245] Bottle glass
Body sherd, natural green glass. Probably from a mineral bottle. 19th to 20th century

[353] Bottle glass
Large body sherd from a wine bottle, green. Iridescence on surface. 18th to 19th century

[354] Bottle glass
Body sherd from a wine bottle. Light olive green. Iridescence on surfaces. 18th to 19th century

[355] Bottle glass
Neck and rim of a bottle, brown green in colour. Wine or beer bottle. 19th or 20th century

[355] Bottle glass
3 body sherds, colourless. 20th century

[368] Bottle glass
Body sherd from a bottle, light olive green. Post medieval

[463/464] Bottle glass
Two body sherds from a wine or beer bottle, olive green.19th century?

[463/464] Window glass
Thickness 4mm; fine ribs for obscurity. 20th century

[463/464] Bottle glass
Fragment of rim from a beer or wine bottle. Light brown, with remains of rim and collar below. 19th to 20th century

[466] Wet sieved <33>. Glass
Tiny sliver.

[470] Window glass
Thickness 1mm.

LEATHER

[442] Fragments
Several pieces of leather, including the sole and other parts of a small shoe with raised edge and stitch holes. L of sole 146mm. Post medieval

[442] Wet sieved <28>. Leather fragment
L64mm; slightly curved, with stitch holes. Probably part of clothing or footwear.

SLAG

[99] Wet sieved <5>. Slag
Wt 14g

[228], Tr 150
Wt 32g

[246]
Wt 5g

[442] Wet sieved <28>. Slag
Wt 63g

[664]
Wt 28g

Small pieces of slag recovered during wet sieving, all weighing less than 1g
[147], <9>
[165], <11>
[229], <13>
[257], <15>

[312], <22>
84002, <38>
[403], <67>
[466], <33>
[567], <42>
[638], <45>
[738], <53>
[787], <58>

COAL

[310] Wet sieved <20>. Coal
Wt 2g; two unburnt fragments.

[356]
Wt 14g; appears burnt

TABLE 6: CATALOGUE OF CLAY PIPE

Bowls	Stems	Mouthpieces	Form	Earliest date	Latest date	Mark	Deco	State	Milled	Burnish	Comments
	1		UNK	1580	1910						
	1		UNK	1580	1910						
	1		UNK	1580	1910			burnt			
	1		UNK	1580	1910						
	1		UNK	1580	1910						
	1		UNK	1580	1910						
	1		UNK	1580	1910						all are fragments only
	7										

TABLE 7: CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONE

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	DATE	WT (kg)	FRAGS	PRES	NOS	LMAM	SMAM	FISH	BIRD	AMPH	MANDIBLES	MEASURABLE	EPIPHYSES	COMPLETE
48	1	ditch	late PH	0.001	<25mm	medium	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	2	pit	LBA-EIA	0.005	25-75mm	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52		pit	late PH	0.05	25-75mm	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	3	linear	late PH	0.001	<25mm	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68		?pit	LBA-EIA	0.005	25-75mm	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89				0.01	25-75mm	good	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	4	posthole	LBA	0.103	<25mm	medium	40	40	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
99	5	posthole	LBA	0.015	<25mm	medium	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105		posthole	LBA	0.125	>75mm	medium	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
114		posthole	LBA	0.005	25-75mm	medium	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	9	pit	Roman	0.002	<25mm	medium	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	11	cremation	LBA	0.03	<25mm	medium	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
229	13	cremation	c1st AD	0.15	<25mm	poor	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	14	cremation	LIA - c1st AD	0.01	<25mm	medium	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236		ditch	c1st AD	0.01	25-75mm	poor	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245		soil	c1st AD	0.005	25-75mm	medium	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246		ditch	c1st AD	0.275	>75mm	medium	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
247		ditch	c1st AD	0.005	25-75mm	medium	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248		ditch	c1st AD	0.052	25-75mm	medium	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	14	ditch	c1st AD	0.003	<25mm	medium	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255		ditch	c1st AD	0.025	25-75mm	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
257	15	ditch	c1st AD	0.003	<25mm	medium	15	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
304				0.002	25-75mm	medium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
312	22	cremation	LBA	0.01	25-75mm	medium	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342		ditch		0.002	25-75mm	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
355			PM	0.01	25-75mm	medium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
369			PM	0.075	25-75mm	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
371				0.05	>75mm	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
438	27	makeup	PM	0.555	25-75mm	medium	90	90	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
441			PM	0.46	>75mm	good	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
442	28	stream	PM	0.15	>75mm	good	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
466	33	surface	PM	0.025	25-75mm	good	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470			PM	0.002	25-75mm	good	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
474	34	drain	M	0.001	<25mm	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

515	38	ditch	LIA- c1st AD	0.115	<25mm	medium	70	70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
516		ditch	LIA- c1st AD	0.95	>75mm	good	30	30	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
518		gully	LIA- c1st AD	0.002	<25mm	medium	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520		ditch	c1st AD	0.3	>75mm	good	50	50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
521		ditch	c1st AD	0.175	>75mm	good	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
526		gully	c1st AD	0.005	25-75mm	medium	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
527	39	pit/phole	c1st AD	0.041	<25mm	medium	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
539	41	ditch	LIA- c1st AD	0.102	25-75mm	good	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
564		ditch	LIA- c1st AD	0.075	25-75mm	good	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
567	42	ditch	LIA- c1st AD	0.1	25-75mm	medium	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
628	43	gully		0.005	25-75mm	medium	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
630	44	gully		0.001	<25mm	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
635	45			0.025	<25mm	medium	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
651	46	pit	c2nd AD	0.052	<25mm	good	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
652			c2nd AD	0.075	25-75mm	medium	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
654	47		Late Roman	0.003	25-75mm	medium	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
654		posthole	Late Roman	0.125	25-75mm	medium	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
663		ditch	c1st AD	0.052	25-75mm	medium	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
664	48	ditch	LBA	0.075	<25mm	medium	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
669		ditch	c1st AD	0.05	>75mm	medium	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
686		ditch	c1st AD	0.002	<25mm	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
735		ditch	c1st AD	0.022	<25mm	medium	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
737		pit	c1st AD	0.05	>75mm	medium	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
738	53	pit	LIA-c1st AD	0.055	<25mm	medium	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
777		ditch	c1st AD	0.04	25-75mm	medium	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
781		ditch	c1st AD	0.05	25-75mm	medium	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
784	57	ditch	c1st AD	0.025	25-75mm	medium	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
785		natural	c1st AD	0.3	>75mm	medium	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
787	58	trench	c1st AD	0.22	<25mm	medium	105	105	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
789		trench	c1st AD	0.1	25-75mm	medium	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
791		wall	LIA-1st AD	0.005	25-75mm	good	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
792				0.001	<25mm	good	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
793		gully	MIA-LIA	0.025	25-75mm	good	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
799		ditch	c 1st AD	0.075	25-75mm	medium	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
801	54	posthole	LIA - c1st AD	0.005	<25mm	medium	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
803		posthole	c 1st AD	0.005	25-75mm	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
806	56	ditch	c 1st AD	0.11	<25mm	medium	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

830				0.05	25-75mm	poor	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
832		ditch	c 1st AD	0.12	25-75mm	medium	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
834		ditch	c 1st AD	0.5	>75mm	medium	50	50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
845			M	0.005	25-75mm	medium	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
848			PM	0.7	>75mm	good	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
920	71	surface	LIA- c1st AD	0.01	25-75mm	medium	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
921	68	gully	LIA- c1st AD	0.002	<25mm	medium	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
921	73	gully	LIA- c1st AD	0.002	25-75mm	good	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
923	74		Roman	0.003	25-75mm	medium	10	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
934	75	ditch	c1st AD	0.001	<25mm	medium	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
935	76	ditch	c1st AD	0.001	<25mm	medium	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
936	77	ditch	LIA-c1st AD	0.05	25-75mm	medium	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1002	79	cremation		0.175	25-75mm	medium	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004	80	layer	LBA	0.005	25-75mm	medium	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1028	78	cremation		0.25	<25mm	poor	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1114	83	clay		0.002	<25mm	medium	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL				**7.526**			**2973**	**2967**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**11**	**4**	**36**	**1**

TABLE 8: COTALOGUE OF FLOT CONTENTS

SITE CODE	SAMPLE NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	FLOT VOLUME (ml)	FLOT COMMENTS	FIELD NO	CONTEXT NO
NHI05	1	48	10.00	roots, charcoal and molluscs	8-004	8
NHI05	2	50	20.00	roots, charcoal, molluscs and 1 grass seed	(8-006)	8
NHI05	3	57	10.00	roots, charcoal, many molluscs, one cereal grain	8-013	8
NHI05	4	97	75.00	intrusive straw/roots and charcoal	(10-011)	10
NHI05	5	99	50.00	small quantity of grain, roots, charcoal, molluscs	(10-013)	10
NHI05	7	131	20.00	many molluscs, roots, charcoal	(33-002)	33
NHI05	8	145	350.00	small charred seeds, roots, charcoal, molluscs	(161-012)	161
NHI05	9	147	250.00	mainly oats and large v/l +roots,charcoal,molluscs	(161-014)	161
NHI05	10	155/157	5.00	roots, small charcoal and molluscs	121-001/003	121
NHI05	11	165	275.00	strawinstrusive seeds,molluscs,charcoal, chd grass	(126-002)	126
NHI05	13	229	75.00	burnt bone, charcoal, charred grass	(150-002)	150-1
NHI05	14	233	5.00	poor molluscs, charcoal, roots	(151-002)	151-1
NHI05	15	254	20.00	good moll, mod chd cereal grain, seeds and chaff	(27-020)	27-1
NHI05	16	257	40.00	good charred grain, chaff, seeds, molluscs	(27-013)	27-2
NHI05	17	278	5.00	poor cereal, seeds, molluscs, charcoal	(48-004)	48-1
NHI05	18	280	5.00	instrusive seeds, roots, charcoal, also molluscs	48-006	48-2
NHI05	19	314	30.00	lo cereal grain	(128-012)	128-1
NHI05	20	310	30.00	lo cereal grain	(128-008)	128-2
NHI05	21	306	230.00		(128-004)	128-3
NHI05	22	312	100.00	lo cereal grain and chaff	(128-010)	128-4
NHI05	23	306	20.00		(128-004)	128-5
NHI05	24	346	2.00		133-003	133-1
NHI05	25	348	5.00		(133-005)	133-2
NHI05	26	350	5.00		133-007	133-3
NHI05	27	438	0.00	lo cereal grain and chaff	(105-006)	105-1
NHI05	28	442	1,200.00	very rich organic - trees and smaller plants	105-010	105-02
NHI05	29	452	500.00	wetland wlg'd seeds	(103-005)	103-01
NHI05	30	451	500.00	wetland and n2 rich wlg'd seeds	(103-004)	103-02
NHI05	31	459	10.00		134-003	134-01
NHI05	33	466	40.00	mod grain and lo chd seeds	180-004	180-01
NHI05	34	474	5.00	lo cereal grain and seeds	180-012	180-02
NHI05	36	508	10.00		21-002	21-1
NHI05	38	515	10.00	lo cereal grain and seeds	84-002	84-1
NHI05	39	527	10.00		84-014	84-2
NHI05	40	533	0.00		88-005	88-1
NHI05	41	538/539	20.00	lo cereal grain and seeds	23-004/5	23-01
NHI05	42	567	30.00	lo cereal grain and seeds and chaff	36-005	36-1
NHI05	43	628	20.00		59-004	89-1

NHI05	44	630	5.00	lo cereal grain	89-006	89-2
NHI05	46	651	20.00	lo cereal grain and seeds and chaff	111-002	111-1
NHI05	47	654	20.00	lo grass and spelt gb	111-005	111-2
NHI05	48	664	10.00		107-005	107-1
NHI05	49	667	10.00	lo grass and spelt gb	107-008	107-2
NHI05	50	669	5.00		107-010	107-3
NHI05	51	687	20.00	grass seed	113-004	113-1
NHI05	52	719720	2.00	lo cereal grain	157-013/4	
NHI05	53	738	20.00	lo cereal grain, seeds and chaff	158-005	158-1
NHI05	54	801	20.00	lo cereal grain and chaff	166-004	166-1
NHI05	55	799	10.00		166-002	166-2
NHI05	56	806	5.00	grass seed	166-009	166-3
NHI05	57	784	10.00	v chaf rich, vgood seeds, grain rich	165-009	165-1
NHI05	58	787	25.00	good chaff,mod seed and grain	165-012	165-2
NHI05	59	777	5.00		165-002	165-3
NHI05	60	875	200.00	lo wetland seeds	192-008	192-1
NHI05	61	873	250.00	very good seeds and beetles	192-006	192-2
NHI05	62	882	250.00	good seeds again	192-015	192-3
NHI05	63	883	200.00	low wetland and n2 rich seeds	192-016	192-04
NHI05	64	894	200.00	single elder and blackberry seeds	194-007	194-1
NHI05	65	895	200.00	lo seeds	194-008	194-2
NHI05	66	900	10.00		77-003	77-1
NHI05	67	403	10.00	lots of blinks	52-005	
NHI05	68	921	10.00	mod grain, chaff and seeds	42-004	
NHI05	69	928	20.00	good chaff	42-011	
NHI05	70	926	10.00	lo grain and one grass seed	42-009	
NHI05	71	920	20.00	mod cereal, lo seeds	42-003	
NHI05	72	930	10.00	lo cereal grain	42-013	
NHI05	73	931	10.00		42-014	
NHI05	74	933	10.00	lo cereal grain	42-016	
NHI05	75	934	10.00	lo cereal grain and seeds	92-017	
NHI05	76	935	20.00	lo cereal grain	42-018	
NHI05	77	936	10.00		92-019	
NHI05	78	1028	20.00	lo cereal grain and seeds	207-005	
NHI05	79	1002	0.00	v heavy charring and distortion but good chaff	209-003	
NHI05	80	1004	10.00	grain and lo chaff	209-205	
NHI05	81	1078	20.00		215-006	
NHI05	83	1114	20.00	mod grain and lo seeds	221-003	
NHI05	84	1116	20.00		221-005	

TABLE 9: CATALOGUE OF STRUCK FLINT BY CONTEXT

Flakes	*Natural*	*Tools*	*Debitage*	*Burnt*	*Mesolithic*	*Meso/Neo*	*Neolithic?*
(54)			(54)			(54)	
(68)	(68)		(68)			(68)	
(78)		(78)	(78)		(78)	(78)	
	(97)			(97)			
	(108)						
(259)	(259)		(259)			(259)	
(261)	(261)	(261)			(261)		
	(318)			(318)			
(348)		(348)				(348)	
	(414)						
(463)		(463)				(463)	
			(475)				(475)
(521)			(521)			(521)	
				(539)			
(564)			(564)			(564)	
	(630)			(630)			
	(667)			(667)			
(693)			(693)			(693)	
	(737)			(737)			
(780)			(780)			(780)	
	(806)						
	(834)						
(860)	(860)		(860)		(860)		

TABLE 10: CATALOGUE OF FLINT MATERIALS USED

N°	**Material Description**
1	Black smooth flint with white chalky cortex
2	Brown smooth flint with grey rough chalky cortex
3	Brown smooth flint with yellow cream sandy cortex
4	grey blue flint with crackling effect and brittle grey brown cortex
5	Grey flint with bright white smooth cortex containing blue veins
6	Grey smooth flint, soap like texture, yellow-cream chalky cortex
7	Grey/Blue chert, soap like texture, Cream yellow chalky cortex
8	Red brittle flint with dark red rough cortex
9	Red brown rough flint with red orange smooth cortex
10	Red-brown sandy rounded stone with blackened inner core
11	Rough brown black chert with brown sandy brown cortex
12	White crystaline quartz, possibly heat treated/fired
13	White smooth flint with blue veins. Grey, brittle cortex
14	White/blue mottled flint with rough cream yellow cortex