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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Land at Arlington Way, Thetford,  
Norfolk**

**A Post-excavation Assessment**

**by Jo Pine**

**Site Code: ENF122814**

**(TL 8784 8270)**

**Land at Arlington Way, Thetford,  
Norfolk**

**A Post-Excavation Assessment  
for Abbey Homes**

by Jo Pine  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code: ENF122814

**January 2010**

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# Land at Arlington Way, Thetford, Norfolk Post-Excavation Assessment

By Jo Pine

with contributions by Henrietta Longden, Steve Crabb, Steve Ford, Matilda Holmes, Rosalind McKenna,  
Danielle Milbank, Jane Timby and David Williams

**Report 09/32**

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of *c.* 0.2ha of land known as Arlington Way (referred to as AW in the following text), Brettenham, Norfolk (TL 8784 8270) (Fig.1). Research aims which might be addressed by the analysis are identified. The aim is to target post-excavation resources where the information gain will be greatest, in line with current local, regional and national research priorities. A programme for the analysis is proposed.
- 1.2 Planning permission (3PL/2006/0531/F) has been gained on appeal from Breckland Council to develop the land for housing. The consent was subject to a condition which required a programme of archaeological works to excavate and record archaeological deposits prior to damage by development and in order to complete the programme of archaeological work originally intended for the 'Melford Meadows' development (referred to in the text as MM) (Mudd 2002).
- 1.3 The work was commissioned by Mr Duncan Hawkins of CgMs on behalf of Abbey New Homes, Abbey House, 2 Southgate Road, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 5DU.
- 1.4 The site is located to the south-east of the historic centre of Thetford, to the east of the present course of the river Thet and near to its confluence with the Little Ouse (Fig. 1). The site is situated on reddish yellow sand; whether this is a Pleistocene or Holocene deposit is not certain. The site slopes gently from 13.00m above Ordnance Datum at the north to 11.65m AOD in the south. There appears to be an in-filled relict channel to the north and a large hollow in the centre of the site, in-filled with naturally deposited sand and artificial midden deposits.
- 1.5 The archaeological potential of the site has been demonstrated because it adjoins the site known as Melford Meadows (MM) (OAU 1993; Mudd 2002). Excavation has revealed extensive areas of occupation and landscape features of Roman and Saxon dates. This current area of the site was evaluated as part of the earlier project and Roman deposits were shown to exist in this area.
- 1.6 As a result of likely damage to or destruction of these archaeological deposits during groundworks for the development, a formal programme of archaeological excavation was requested for the site. A specification for this work was drawn up following a brief for the project prepared and approved by Mr David Gurney, Principal Archaeologist with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990) and Breckland Council's policies on archaeology, in order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on the planning permission.
- 1.7 The project is managed by Jo Pine who also directed the fieldwork. The field staff were Kyle Beaverstock, Natasha Bennett, Sue Colley, James Earley, Arkadiusz Gnás, Heather Hopkins, Henrietta

Longden and Rob Skinner. The fieldwork took place between April and June 2009. The post-excavation work has been undertaken by the above team with the assistance of Marta Buczek and the specialist reports prepared by Steve Crabb, Steve Ford, Matilda Holmes, Rosalind McKenna, Danielle Milbank and Jane Timby. Andrew Muddin together with the author prepared the cad drawings.

- 1.8 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd but it is anticipated that it will be deposited with the Norfolk Museum Service in due course, with accession no AWTNHCM 2009:277. The site code is ENF122814 and Thames Valley Archaeological Services project code is AWT09/32.

## **2 Archaeological background**

- 2.1 In the early prehistoric (post glacial) period much of the region may have been covered with thick forest. River valley locations such as this are considered as the favoured occupation zone in these times, an aspect of settlement long recognised (eg Clarke 1932). Yet, recent research is suggesting that what had been considered as a closed woodland environment was more open than previously thought (patch dynamics) and some, such as Vera (2000), consider possible 'park-like' landscapes, were maintained by grazing ungulates.
- 2.2 It is suggested that in the Neolithic period, with the introduction of arable farming and stock rearing, areas of woodland were cleared (or at least prevented from regenerating) for settlement and agriculture. For the environs of Thetford an important and extensive set of earlier Neolithic pit groups has been found at Kilverstone just 1.5km to the north-east ( Garrow *et al* 2006).
- 2.3 Iron Age activity is to be found close by. On the opposite site of the Thet, a medieval motte and bailey castle was remodelled from an Iron Age fort. An extensive Iron Age site formed a religious or ceremonial centre at Fison Way (Gregory 1991).
- 2.4 Several small Roman sites, likely farms, have been excavated in the close vicinity in modern Thetford. A settlement of ten round houses and pits was recorded during excavations adjacent to Brandon Road, occupation dating from the early Roman period. In the Red Castle area, first century occupation had also been noted such as at Redcastle Furze where a 1st-century Roman settlement was excavated comprising pits, ditches and two posthole structures (Andrews 1995).
- 2.5 The distribution of Saxon sites in the Norfolk is considered to favour riparian locations on what are considered lighter soils. Early Saxon settlement in the Thetford area appears to follow this trend. Evidence of Early Saxon settlement has been found near the Red Castle ford, dating to the 6th century. This comprised sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), pits (some used for cooking), and ditches (Andrews 1995). At Brandon Road, further to the east, four possible SFBs and several pits containing early Saxon pottery were recorded. This was succeeded by middle Saxon occupation. At Kilverstone, ten SFBs, four post-built halls and a cemetery can be dated to the 6th/7th century (Garrow *et al.* 2006).

## **3 The evaluation and previous excavation**

- 3.1 The proposal site (AW) was subject to an archaeological evaluation in 1993. This was part of a much larger evaluation of 9ha of land including Melford Meadows (MM) in support of a planning application for residential housing. The evaluation comprised fieldwalking followed by trenching. The fieldwalking

recovered worked flint suggestive of a Bronze Age date in the northern half of the site. Over 200 sherds of pottery were recovered during the surface survey: five sherds were early Saxon, one post-medieval, the remainder were of Roman date. This Roman material was recovered in the northern part of the evaluated area.

- 3.2 Following fieldwalking, nineteen trenches were excavated, their locations informed by the results of the fieldwalking, with trenching concentrated in the northern part of the site. Trenches in the north (trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 17 and 19 and particularly trenches 3 and 18) contained Roman features. These included pits, postholes and posthole alignments, ditches and gullies including possible building remains and suggested this area was the likely nucleus of a Roman settlement. Two of the trenches (11 and 12) in the centre of the evaluation area revealed Saxon features including part of an SFB.
- 3.3 Based on the results of the earlier evaluation originally an excavation of the entire early Saxon and Roman occupation was considered. However a revised scheme was finally adopted whereby two of the main Roman and Saxon areas would be excluded from the development plan and preserved *in situ*, whilst an area of 1 ha between these two foci of occupation would be excavated together with the line of the proposed access road (Fig. 2). This excavation has been published (Mudd 2002). This work was originally intended to include the current site (AW) however logistics meant that this area was omitted from that excavation. The excavations (MM) revealed part of a Roman and early Saxon settlement occupying a low sandy ridge on the eastern bank of the River Thet.
- 3.4 The Roman element of the site comprises post-built and beam slot structures together with ditched divisions of the landscape. This site was interpreted as a low status farmstead with associated enclosures. It was suggested that the main focus of the settlement was likely to lie to the north of the excavated area of MM, that is, in the area of current excavation. Occupation probably started in the late 1st century but the site was more intensely utilized in the later 3rd and 4th centuries though occupation probably ceased at the end of the 4th century.
- 3.5 A small cemetery was also excavated. The inhumations, which were badly preserved, indicated a range of burial practices characteristic of the late Roman period (4th century), including multiple burials and decapitations.
- 3.6 The early Saxon occupation began in the 5th century, and appears to have ceased in the late 6th or 7th century. The main focus of occupation at this time appears to have been concentrated to the south of the Roman site and probably extended beyond the excavation area. Saxon sites are known to spread along river valleys, shifting over time. Eleven sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), pits, hollows and hearths were excavated but no post-built halls were identified.

## **4 Original objectives**

### *4.1 General objectives*

4.1.1 The primary objective of the project was the excavation of the footprint of the proposed development excluding the area of public open space. In accordance with the principles of PPG16 for 'preservation by record', the objective is to examine the archaeological resource within the site within a framework of defined aims, to seek a better understanding of that resource, to analyse the findings and then to disseminate the results of the

work. The research aims will be addressed within the context of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon sections of the Archaeological Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The overall research frameworks for the investigations are set out by Going and Plouviez (2000), Wade (2000), and Brown *et al.* (2000).

4.1.1 More site-specific objectives are outlined below.

*4.2 Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to answer the following questions:*

4.2.1 To establish a relative and absolute chronological framework for the site. Priority is to be given to establishing an overall plan of the site and determining the various phases and sub-phases of activity.

4.2.2 To determine the internal morphology of the site and land-use, to identify the nature, date and range of zones of activity: residential, industrial, religious, etc.

4.2.3 To determine the dynamics of the spatial distribution of activities and changes over time.

*4.3 Within these parameters, the excavation presents an opportunity to address the following research objectives:*

4.3.1 What is the natural topography of the site?

4.3.2 Define the extent, date and character of the Roman occupation of the site. Is there evidence for change over time?

4.3.3 What evidence is there for continuity of activity between the late Roman and early Anglo Saxon periods?

4.3.4 Define the extent, date and character of the early Saxon occupation of the site. Is there evidence for change over time?

4.3.5 What evidence is there for fluctuations in the agricultural economy during the first half of the 1st Millennium AD.

4.3.6 To determine the environmental history of the site and its immediate surrounding area throughout the sequence of human activity on the site.

4.3.7 What evidence is there of changes in production and exchange in the Roman and Anglo Saxon periods.

## **5 Purpose of this report**

5.1 The current report summarizes the results of the excavations (AW), the archaeological features recorded and the finds recovered, and provides considered assessments of the potential these possess to answer research questions about the site, and how they fit into local, regional and national context. The archaeological remains are first quantified and described, to establish their quality, character and significance. These are then assessed relative to the original project objectives. The potential to address these objectives is discussed, and any new potential objectives arising from the nature of the results of the excavation are also highlighted.

## **6 Excavation Methodology**

- 6.1 Topsoil and drift deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits and the Pleistocene/early Holocene sands considered as natural. Due to the complex site formation processes and alterations, which include deposition of wind blown and colluvial sands following detailed examination parts of the site were re-stripped. Medieval and post-medieval drift/colluvial deposits infilling a natural terrace to the north were removed to expose archaeological deposits truncating a buried soil. Nineteen test pits were excavated through this material to retrieve finds. Similar overburden deposits infilling the low southern part of the site were removed to reveal earlier sealed deposits.
- 6.2 An extensive midden (140) was recorded after the initial strip of topsoil, deposited within a hollow 104 (Fig. 3). This comprised a light grey central colluvial infill (150) with dark brown midden material exposed in patches at the surface. Finds were collected from the exposed surface, located by grid coordinate, and a hand dug slot was excavated close to the western baulk of the excavation, through what was considered midden material. In addition, a small test pit (2x1m) was hand dug in the southern portion of the midden and the deposit (299) excavated was 100% sieved. From these slots and surface finds it was realized the colluvial deposit and upper surface of the midden were disturbed and thoroughly mixed, containing post-medieval and modern material (metalwork) together with older material (including pottery). Part of this deposit needed to be removed to a less disturbed horizon where it was more likely the deposit and thus the finds were less taphonomically compromised and altered by post-depositional factors. It was agreed with the consultant and county monitor, this could be removed by machine and *c.* 0.30m of the deposit was removed under direct archaeological control with baulks being left to aid spatial control during the recovery of finds. After this second stage of machining four hand-excavated slots were dug across the midden deposits. The finds from each slot were collected by context on a metre basis from a known point of origin at the northern end of each slot.
- 6.3 At this stage, the analysis highlighted that the stratigraphy of the midden deposit presents problems. Visible chronological build-up of material (layers) within the principal midden deposits were not identified during excavations. Within the homogenous deposits no obvious concentrations of finds have been spatially identified. The identification of numerous rabbit bones within the deposit indicates that a high level of disturbance and mixing has occurred. There are thus problems with using the finds data from the midden to discuss any of the relevant themes such as changing agricultural and cultural practices through time, except in the broadest of terms. This is unfortunate given that the majority of material culture from AW was collected from this feature.
- 6.4 All the remaining archaeological features were planned and sectioned as a minimum objective. Linear features such as ditches and gullies relating to agricultural activity were sampled to 10% of their length. Linear features, such as those defining settlement enclosures, were sampled at a minimum of 15% of their length. The majority of the postholes were fully excavated.
- 6.5 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Samples were taken from seventy two sealed and dated contexts, some of which yielded carbonized environmental material.
- 6.6 The site was vigorously metal detected on a daily basis by E.C Crick, Brian Fischer and Ken Hall



## **7 Results**

- 7.1 The excavation area (AW) contained over 250 archaeological features (Appendix 1 and Fig. 3). These principally comprised ditches and gullies, pits and ovens. Timber-framed structures of both post- and beam-slot construction were also recorded. Cover sands, drift deposits, midden and 'dark earth' deposits/spreads were also noted together with naturally formed hollows. The majority of this evidence belongs to the Roman period, however there is also some low intensity Saxon activity. This complements the information already gleaned from the previous excavation (MM) (Mudd 2002).
- 7.2 Ditches investigated as individually numbered segments or slots are here referred to for convenience by an overall 'group' number for the ditch as a whole; these numbers begin at 100. The buildings, hollows of natural origin and the midden, together with the deposits within them were also given an overall 'group' number for convenience.
- 7.3 The results are presented below in sufficient detail to allow a determination of the potential for analysis, but not in exhaustive detail. The archive contains full information on over 900 separately recorded contexts. A summary list of excavated features forms Appendix 1.
- 7.4 *Quantification of archive:*
- 7.4.1 The fieldwork record consist of: approximately 15 standard museum cardboard boxes of finds, with 8 stewart (plastic) boxes of registered small finds; three lever-arch files of written records; a correspondence file; approximately 40 rolls of colour print, black and white, and colour slide film; and 25 multi-context plans on drafting film (permatrace) and 17 permatrace section sheets.

## **8 Phase by phase summary**

### *8.1 Phase 1: Late post-glacial/early Holocene*

- 8.1.1 At the north of the site (AW) was an in-filled hollow/palaeochannel (105). This is likely to have been an old channel of the Thet, which later meandered to the north-west. This hollow/channel was 20m wide north-south (and continuing further north beyond the edge of excavation), exposed for 24m east-west and was 0.70m deep. It was in-filled with sand deposits (59 and 393).
- 8.1.2 Hollow 104 in the centre of site is also considered to have a natural origin. This was 20m north-south and 18m east-west and at least 0.60m deep. The presence of buried soils/organic horizons sealed by sand deposits within this feature suggests the infill was again aeolian in nature rather than fluvial. Flooding episodes would have likely removed these layers and the fine sand nature of these lower deposits indicates wind blown deposition of at least some of these infill deposits.

### *8.2 Phase 2: Neolithic*

- 8.2.1 Somewhat protected within hollow 105 from later ploughing, although not later ditch and pit digging, were small areas of a pre-Roman buried soil (572, 597). Nineteen 1 x 1m test pits were hand excavated through this material and the contexts removed were 100% dry sieved for optimum flint retrieval. Layer 572 produced 100 struck flints, including 47 spalls and micro-debitage along with a core. Flint finds in Roman ditches which cut across this deposit may well have derived from this deposit also.

- 8.2.2 Another 173 struck flints were recovered from the remainder of the site (AW) from cut features (including those truncating layer 572), layers, test pits and spoil heaps.
- 8.2.3 The density of flints recovered is too great to be considered as simply representing casual loss. The assemblage has the appearance of deriving from 'domestic' occupation in that whilst some knapping has clearly taken place, the site is not obviously one of procurement of raw materials for use elsewhere.
- 8.2.4 This material complements the assemblage found (512 flints) from the earlier field walking, evaluation and excavation (MM). These latter flints though were considered to be of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date (Bradley 2002).

### 8.3 *Phase 3: Roman*

- 8.3.1 The amount of apparent mixing and redeposition of material at AW (which had also occurred at MM) means the dating of the phases presented below is somewhat uncertain. However the site narrative has been established using the chronology of this cultural material together with stratigraphy and with reference to the previously established phasing of the adjoining excavation (MM).

#### 8.3.2 *Phase 3i: 2nd Century*

- 8.3.2.1 The previous work (MM) to the south suggests this phase of the site lasts to the end of the 2nd century (Mudd 2002). A timber structure (4) was suggested in the previous excavation area together with enclosures.

8.3.2.2 Features of this date at AW comprised ditches 113 and 115–121, which may be part of a stock management system (Figs 3, 4 and 5). These contained pottery of 2nd century date albeit in low numbers. Gully 119 appears to parcel up a large tract of landscape, unfortunately its relationship with the midden spreads was unclear but a terminus (236) to the south of the midden may be part of this gully. Ditch 113 could be part of a driveway funnel/ stock control area with parallel ditch 115 to the south. Gully 114 seems to have been a later replacement for 113.

##### 8.3.2.3 Structure 102 (Figs 3 and 5)

This comprised a shallow hollow, 5m by 6m and c. 0.20m deep, with structural postholes which comprised 201, 210, 209, 539 and 532 (recut by 604) and pit/posthole 200. Both postholes 539 and 604 had unburnt flint nodules as packing material with 604 also having broken quern fragments. There was no real trace of a floor, however, patches of chalky mortar were noted in the hollow's back fill. The structure is poorly dated, although 150 sherds of pottery were recovered, this was not a well defined assemblage. The majority could only be dated to the 2nd century or later, due to the longevity of coarseware forms. Some 20 sherds were exclusively 2nd century material yet there is the recurrent issue of residuality to consider. Thus it is possible that the building could be of a later date. It appears to be later than ditches 120 and 121 given 2nd century dates. Late 4th-century coins recovered from the surface of the infill [Appendix 5; Cat nos 116 and 128] together with 3rd century pottery, but these must post-date the building's abandonment. Pit/posthole 200 contained 3rd century sherds and may be unrelated, or this pottery may be intrusive. Posthole 209 contained five fragments of Saxon pottery. There is an argument, albeit small, for this structure being a Sunken Featured Building.

- 8.3.2.4 A small number of pits and postholes have also been assigned to this phase. These include pit 422 which contained a mid-late 2nd century fragment of a miniature face mask. This pit was 0.80m by 0.60m and 0.40m deep. Other pits of this phase include 9, 322, 417, 419, 421–4, (Fig. 5). There are a number of undated

postholes truncating undated lower fills of hollow 104 and sealed by later Roman dumps (Pl. 3). It is possible these features are of 2nd century date based on their stratigraphy. These features include pits? 415, 520-1 together with postholes, 416, 421-3. A substantial cut (9) was revealed butting from the western edge of the site. This was 2.00m by at least 0.80m and 1.20m deep; filled by what appears to be a succession of wind-blown infill followed by soil formation and then sealed by midden deposits.

8.3.2.5 Hollow 104 in the centre of site is considered to have a natural origin, as discussed above, and was in the later Roman period used as a rubbish/midden dump. Stratigraphically below the principal midden deposits, which contain this later Roman material, were a number of spreads (756, 757, 790, 863, 864, 867) containing 2nd century pottery. This suggests this hollow might have been used as a rubbish dump from the 2nd century occupation of the site.

8.3.2.6 Ditch 132 was excavated at the far south of the excavation area (Figs 3 and 6). This was revealed in places as an ephemeral feature, 10m long, and between 0.25-0.51m deep. It contained 2nd century pottery and was sealed by dark earth overburden which contained 3rd and 4th century pottery.

8.3.2.7 On a similar alignment further north was ditch 127 (Figs 3 and 5), which was sealed by midden deposits (140) of 3rd/4th and 4th century date. This has been projected for 20m, was c. 3m wide and 0.28m deep. This was not noted in the excavations to the south-west but was extremely shallow and could have been petering out.

8.3.2.8 A thin sinuous gully 130 was excavated to the south of midden 140. It contained a sherd of samian from 405 (561) which was stamped by the potter ATTIV·S·FE who worked at Lezoux c AD 135-160. This feature's relationship with ditch 127 could not be discerned from the section.

8.3.2.9 A number of plough marks (426, 656, 431, 507, 517, 546 and 549) were recorded crossing the site on N-S and E-W axis. A small number (431, 507, 517) contained sherds of 2nd century pottery. This of course could be residual material. However, a number of these plough marks were sealed by buried soil deposits and chalk deposits of structure 101 (Pl. 1) and dark earth spreads, which contained 3rd/4th and Saxon material. This suggests, stratigraphically at least, a Roman date or earlier for some of the plough marks on site. Plough mark 546 contained 4th pottery but this may have been intrusive as rabbit disturbance occurred in this area.

### 8.3.3 Phase 3ii: 3rd century

8.3.3.1 Rollo (2002, 82) in discussing the pottery assemblage from MM concluded that the pottery evidence supported a hiatus between the later 2nd and later 3rd century. However identifying a 3rd-century hiatus is difficult as many later 2nd-century forms continue into the 3rd century. There are a few sherds which could be 3rd-century in date from AW, for example an indented LNVCC beaker with barbotine scale decoration from layer (653), and some reeded rim *mortaria* (J. Timby pers. comm.). Eight coins were recovered across the site dating from AD270-96 suggesting a late 3rd-century occupation. Of course the coinage may have been in circulation for a long period and lost at a later date. It is also plausible that some features assigned to the previous phase may in fact be from this stage of site development.

8.3.3.2 Only pit 25 and pit 200 contained purely 3rd century pottery and again phasing is far from clear. Pit 200 could in fact be structural and be an element of structure 102. Pits 247 and 248 have been placed in this phase as they truncated a gully perceived to be of 2nd-century date. However these could equally be of 2nd century or from a later phase of site development with residual pottery.

8.3.3.3 The principal midden deposits (140) within hollow 104 contained a small number of 3rd century sherds mixed with later 3rd/4th and 4th century sherds. Some of the metalwork found within these deposits also could have been utilized in this phase of site occupation.

8.3.3.4 A number of ditches have been included in this phase but are poorly dated. These include pit or ditch 37 which was truncated by *beamslot?* 128. This contained 33 sherds of Roman and one sherd of Saxon pottery (the latter intrusive?). Ditch 129, to the north of hollow 104 on a east-west alignment, has been assigned to this phase it contained 2nd/3rd-century pottery. Its relationship with structure 100 could not be observed from the section. A thin stretch of gully was observed running from the western edge of the excavation to the southern edge of the midden, unfortunately its relationship with the principal midden deposits could not be discerned, likely due to mixing. It contained 2nd/3rd-century pottery and was truncated by a much later, burnt flint-filled pit 406.

#### 8.3.4 *Phase 3iii: 3rd/4th century*

8.3.4.1 This phase of site development is based on pottery data (wares beginning to be produced in later 3rd continuing into 4th), coinage and the stratigraphy. The timber structures are poorly dated and have been placed in this phase based on the site layout and phasing established during the previous excavation (MM) (Mudd 2002). Again it is plausible they could belong to the earlier phases of site development.

8.3.4.2 Enclosure 123 (Figs 3 and 4) was aligned in a NNE–SSW direction before turning sharply to a WNW–ESE alignment. It was a least 0.50m wide and between 0.15–0.55m deep. It was truncated by ditch 103 and itself cut through the infill/drift deposits of hollow 105. This gully contained residual flint and 2nd-century pottery but included a sherd of 3rd/4th century date. There is a possibility this enclosure is of 2nd century date with the single sherd being intrusive.

8.3.4.3 Ditch 103 was located at the north of the site aligned in a NNE-SSW and was revealed for 18m in length, was between 0.80–1.10m wide and between 0.35–0.61m deep and contained 2nd-century pottery together with a sherd of 3rd/4th-century date. This truncated gully 123 and buried soil 58 of probable early Roman date. It was cut itself by later pit 413 and ditch 108. This ditch seemed to be was parcelling up the landscape down to the river Thet, to the north-west of the site. Similarly aligned field boundaries were recorded in the earlier excavations at MM.

8.3.4.4 Stratigraphically it appears that what are considered to be a series of small stock enclosures were then excavated in this northern end of the site (Figs 3 and 4). These were then redefined on at least one occasion. Ditches and gullies 106, 108 (recut by 107) 109, 110, 126,134 and possibly 111 and 112 are likely to be part of these land divisions, although in what combination it is not possible to state. These were not substantial features in terms of depth and width, however accompanied by hedges, they would have facilitated stock control. Again the pottery was from the 2nd century but the stratigraphy indicates a later Roman date.

8.3.4.5 Enclosure 122 was formed by a short stretch of curving gully, observed for *c.*15m, between 0.44–0.60m wide and between 0.16–0.39m deep. This contained 2nd century or later pottery only in small amounts, but it was cut through 107 and was then truncated by pit 438.

#### 8.3.5 Structures

8.3.5.1 These are poorly dated containing only one or two sherds of 2nd-century pottery which is likely to be residual. They have therefore been related to the buildings previously excavated at (MM), based on landscape,

alignment and typological considerations. Based on the building plans there may be two separate structures or alternatively, two rooms of a larger building.

8.3.5.2 Structure 124 (Figs 3 and 5) comprised a narrow gully likely to represent a beam slot which would have held a base plate for a timber-framed building. The full dimension of the buildings were not exposed in the excavation area, but the structure was 3m wide and at least 7m in length. The beam slot was redefined on the north-south stretch. It was cut by pit 47 and ditch 125.

8.3.5.3 To the south of structure 124, a wide narrow linear feature, 128, appears to be a continuation of feature 3300 recorded during the previous excavations at MM (Mudd 2002). Interestingly Mudd had suggested this feature, and postholes to the south, may be elements of a timber framed building. A late 3rd/4th century date was assigned these features and nothing was found in 128 to alter this assigned date.

8.3.5.4 Structure 131: This posthole arrangement has been suggested as a structure rather than a fence line due to its bowing shape (Fig. 3) similar to the aisled building structure 1 at MM. This building was assigned a late 3rd- to 4th-century date and was considered to be a barn. Structure 131 is on a similar alignment to the beam slot structure 100 and structures 1 and 2 from the previous excavations (MM). A number of the postholes had flint nodule packing, this being considered noteworthy as this is similar to postholes in structure 1 (MM). Although not a complete building plan (the remainder lies beyond the eastern baulk) it was 10m in length and at least 3m wide. This structure was in an area of the site where there was a concentration of postholes and a beam slot. It is somewhat difficult to distinguish the building plans and also the phasing of these structures (131, 100 and 135).

8.3.5.5 Structure 100 comprised a beam slot which was extremely shallow in the east, really just a trace stain, the southern part of the structure was obscured or removed by feature 129 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 4). The building plan although far from complete suggests a structure on a similar axis to structures 1 and 2 at MM. A posthole (232) could be associated with the beam slot. This contains a Saxon sherd which is likely to be intrusive. A 3rd-century sherd was recovered from beam slot (slot 205). Two coins were recovered from the surface of the beam slot both with a 4th-century date.

8.3.5.6 Structure 135 has been suggested by a range of postholes located to the north of 100 and similarly aligned (Figs 3 and 4). Again, the building plan was not fully exposed in the excavations but was at least 15m long by 4m wide. Again some of the postholes contain flint nodule packing.

8.3.5.7 Structure 133 was located to the south of hollow 104 and has been suggested by a range of eight postholes (between 0.35m and 0.70m in diameter and between 0.20m and 0.44m deep) (Figs 3 and 5). The building plan was not fully exposed. It was 10m north - south and 4m east - west. This structure was poorly dated containing only three sherds of 2nd-century pottery.

8.3.5.8 Structure 101 was another far from complete building, truncated and damaged by later pit cutting and rabbit burrows (Figs 3 and 6). It comprised a substantial crushed chalk surface (52)(Pl. 2), 2.40m by 3.40m and 0.10m deep with less well preserved patches (873, 878, 879, 884) and a likely sand bedding layer with occasional chalk flecks (573/872). However this may just be the compacted underlying geology that once sat below a much larger crushed chalk surface. These patches appeared to lie within a shallow cut 545, the edge of which was marked by a line of crushed chalk (884) with occasional flint nodules. It is tempting to see this as a mortar scar from a flint built wall but the evidence for this is slight. Postholes 541, 542, 543, 608 and post-pad 609 are likely contemporary and contained 2nd/3rd pottery (six sherds combined). Two large river cobbles (611 and 612) were also plotted and may also be post-pads (Fig.6) The building dimensions revealed are c.11m by

5.80m, although, again, the full plan was not revealed in the excavation area. Quern stones were recovered from deposits relating to this building and may be contemporary with its use.

8.3.5.9 The dating from actual building elements is poor, though the surface elements are stratigraphically later than buried soils 865 and 874 and plough marks, some of which contain some 2nd century or later pottery. Yet plough marks 546 and 881 contain later material (single sherds of 3rd or 4th century date), presumably intrusive. Unfortunately rabbit burrows were visible in the buried soil beneath surface 52 which is likely to have led to mixing.

8.3.5.10 The chalk surfaces are truncated by a pit (206) containing 4th century material, and a pit (425) containing 2nd-century (or later) pottery. They are also sealed by midden and/or 'dark earth' spreads, however, these contexts contained mixed 2nd, 3rd/4th and 4th century pottery and a small number of Saxon sherds, illustrating the residuality and post-depositional process at work on the site. Plough disturbance may be a reason for some of this mixing, plough marks were recorded truncating these dark earth deposits. Rabbit holes were recorded and remains of these animals were also noted in deposits relating to this structure. It is thought highly likely this is a Roman building relating to the later Roman phases of settlement. A mortar deposit within a shallow cut was revealed on the previous MM excavations assigned a late 4th-century date. Its function was unclear and suggestions for its use were as a footing or surface for some industrial purpose (Mudd 2002, 29).

8.3.5.11 Midden 140 contained a substantial amount of pottery dated to the 3rd/4th century giving some credence to the idea that some of the buildings on the site belong of this stage of site development. It is likely that some of the metalwork identified relates to this phase of site development, including the square headed nails, building fittings and cooking items.

### *8.3.6 Phase 3iv: later 4th century*

8.3.6.1 As discussed above there is a strong possibility that some or all of the structures discussed above were in fact constructed during this phase. Dating was particularly poor, and it is note that the assigning of structure 2 at MM to a late 4th century date also appears to have had the same uncertainty.

8.3.6.2 A substantial amount of pottery of this date was recovered from the hand-excavated slots of midden 140 indicating settlement and therefore structures of this date in the immediate vicinity. Indeed a continuation of occupation into the second half of the 4th century is suggested by the presence of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware in the midden and coins of the later 4th century. Only a single building from MM (Structure 2) was assigned a 4th century date. Because of the mixing in midden 140, little more can be stated about the 4th century occupation which is unfortunate given the large amounts of cultural material recovered; any of it may have belonged to earlier phases.

8.3.6.3 A short stretch of ditch 125 extended beyond the eastern baulk of the excavations (Figs 3 and 5). This was 1.00m wide and 0.30m deep and contained pottery sherds that cannot be dated more closely than 'Roman' and truncated structure 124. Ditch 44 may also date to this period.

8.3.6.4 Ditches 111 and 112 (Figs 3 and 4) may relate to 4th-century occupation, these were also on a similar alignment to earlier ditches probably parcelling up the land down towards the river. Unfortunately no stratigraphic relationship could be clarified between them. Ditch 112 was cut by pit 4 which has been assigned a later 4th century or Saxon date.

8.3.6.5 Pits 19, 20, 206 and perhaps 208 have also been placed in this phase as they contained 4th century finds. Pit 206 also truncated chalk surface 52 of building 101. Pit 208 was recorded truncating the base of 102, but whether this truncated the cover sands of 4th century date is unclear. This is likely 4th century or Saxon in date.

### 8.3.7 *Phase 3v: Later 4th century or Early Saxon*

8.3.7.1 The pit features assigned below are not securely dated but their similarity in form suggests they are likely to have been contemporary. Oven 317 has the same chronological uncertainty, but it and the pits, on broad stratigraphic terms, appear to be of a late stage in the site development. The inclusion of rye in samples from the pits together with the similarity of oven 317 to one at MM given a Saxon date (again, however, poorly dated) suggest an early Saxon date for these features. Similar flint-filled pits have been excavated at Redcastle Furze and Kilverstone and given an Early Saxon date, although at the latter site these were, again, not well dated.

8.3.7.2 Oven 317 (Fig. 4; Pl. 5) comprised a rectangular cut with vertical sides and flat base 1m across and 0.25m deep cutting a buried soil (478). It was lined with burnt clay (460) and contained a probable roof collapse of similar baked clay material (458). A dark silt deposit (459) was sealed by this collapse and contained wheat and cereal grains together with weed seeds, albeit in small numbers. No industrial debris was identified and it is likely for a domestic purpose.

8.3.7.3 Oven 317 was located in an area of features in the northern part of the site also considered to have cooking functions (4, 318, 413 and 438)(Pl. 6). Another three pits (17, 217 and 406) had similar characteristics and are considered likely to be of the same date. These all shared the following characteristics: heat reddened base to the pit, large charcoal fragments and large flint nodules (burnt). These are likely ovens. At Redcastle Furze the excavator considered a cooking function for similar flint-filled pits on this early Saxon site (Andrews 1995). Whilst similar pits at Kilverstone have been suggested to have a industrial function and the flint is considered to be burnt *in situ* (Garrow *et al.* 2006), the burnt flint remnants are large nodules, and this seems unlikely, as if heated to great temperatures the flint would shatter.

8.3.7.4 Pit 4 was oblong in plan 2m long, 1m wide and 0.24m deep with steeply sloped sides and a flat base. The primary fill (78) (0.1m thick) was a soft dark greyish/black including approx. 90% charcoal (oak and ash) lining the base of the pit, the remainder was comprised of a silty sand. Some pottery and bone were present. The secondary fill, (79) (0.18m thick), was a mid-brownish grey context comprised of a silty sand including approximately 60% flint nodules. The flint appears to have been burnt. There was also pottery and bone present. Both fills were sampled. The western side of the pit cut a ditch (112). Pit 4 contained 23 sherds of 3rd- or 4th-century pottery but these may have been residual.

8.3.7.5 Pit 17 was oval in plan 1m long, 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep with very steeply sloped sides and a flat base. The primary fill, (95) (0.18m thick) was a dark brown silty sand with a thin layer of alder charcoal at the base, it included approx. 75% flint nodules which were burnt. The secondary fill, (151) (0.19m thick), was a mid brown silty sand and contained some bone and pottery, dated to the 2nd or 3rd century and an early Saxon sherd.

8.3.7.6 Pit 217 was also oval in plan 1.7m long, 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep with slightly sloped sides and a rounded base. The primary fill, (289) (0.3m thick) was a dark brownish grey silty sand including approx. 80% burnt flint nodules with a thin lens of ash charcoal at its base. The base of the pit was a reddish orange sand implying burning *in situ*. Four sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered, again presumed to be residual.

8.3.7.7 Pit 318 was oval in plan 2m long, 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep with steeply sloped sides and a fairly flat base. The primary fill (461) (0.08m thick) was a black charcoal layer which was oak. The secondary fill of (475) (0.17m thick) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand including approx. 70-80% flint nodules which were burnt suggesting in-situ burning. The third fill, (474) (0.05m thick), was a mid-brownish grey silty sand which was very loose and contained some animal bone, oak and ash charcoal and was likely a cover sand. This also contained four sherds of 4th-century pottery and one sherd of early Saxon pottery (from its surface). It was also sealed by buried soils and drift deposits which contained a mix of ceramic material including 4th century and Saxon sherds.

8.3.7.8 Pit 406 was oval in plan 1.2m long, 0.97m wide and 0.35m deep with fairly sloped sides and a rounded base. It truncated gully 130, the fill of which had been fire reddened. The primary fill, (882) (0.05m thick), was a thin layer of oak charcoal at the base. The secondary fill, (564) (0.18m thick), was a mid-brown silty sand including approx. 10% burnt flint and 1% charcoal. The third fill (563) (0.08m thick), was a dark brown silty sand that including approx. 5% charcoal and 75% burnt flint, there was also bone present. The top layer (562) (0.23m thick), was a dark brown silty sand including approx. 75% burnt flint, there were also three Roman sherds and a sherd of Saxon pottery present.

8.3.7.9 Pit 413 was rectangular in plan 2.5m long, 1.5m wide and 0.42m deep with steeply sloped sides and a flat base, with fire reddened natural visible. A black lens of large charcoal fragments (alder/hazel) lay at the base of the pit (681). The secondary fill (683) (0.15m thick), contained 100% burnt flint and flint nodules. The top fill 682 (0.22m thick), was a light grey sand including some burnt flint. This pit truncated ditch 103.

8.3.7.10 Pit 438 was rectangular in plan 1.07m in diameter and 0.25m deep with slightly sloped sides and a rounded base. The pit was cut into gully 123. The primary and only fill (677) was a dark grey sand that had a layer of charcoal (ash and oak) at the base and an abundance of burnt flint fragments and nodules. Two sherds of 2nd century or later pottery was present.

#### 8.4: *Phase 4: Early Saxon*

8.4.1 Whilst analysing the midden stratigraphy, a shallow cut (332) containing (83) was noted in the extreme western hand dug slot through 140 (seen in section only) It was shown to be 4.00m north–south, 1m north–south (not revealed in the eastern section of the next eastern hand excavated slot) and at least 0.23m deep. It contained Roman material but also a concentration of 38 early Saxon sherds. It is tempting to consider this cut as the remnants of a Sunken Featured Building, with, the main axis being on a E-W alignment It is interesting to note the position of posthole 530 in the hand dug slot to the east: this would be a suitable candidate for a gable end post and this is not contradicted by the stratigraphic data. This posthole was 0.40m in diameter and 0.80m deep.

8.4.2 Also noted within a small test pit (2 x 1m, hand dug and 100% sieved) in the midden deposit (299) prior to re-stripping of the surface of 140 was a concentration of 16 sherds of Saxon pottery. This suggests another cut feature not visible from its fill.

8.4.4 A shallow cut 16 was recorded butting from the western edge of the excavation where it truncated structure 124 (Fig. 5). It was 2.00m wide and over 1.60m long, and 0.30m deep but not being fully exposed in the excavation. Its size, although at the lower range and orientation for such features, is suggestive of another SFB, however it may just be a pit. It contained two sherds of Saxon pottery.



8.4.5 Ditch 449 (Fig. 6) was 0.95m wide and 0.64m deep. It contained three sherds of 3rd-century pottery and a sherd of early Saxon material. It was only some 4m long and was not observed in the MM excavations to the east. Posthole 534 maybe Saxon as it contained two sherds of this material. This was located on the edge of the midden 140.

## 9 Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential

### 9.1 Pottery by Jane Timby

9.1.1 The archaeological work at Arlington Way resulted in the recovery of some 3505 sherds of pottery weighing 45.9kg (Appendix 2). Most of the assemblage (96.6%) dates to the Roman period spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries. Accompanying this is a small amount of Saxon pottery and single sherds of prehistoric and post-medieval date. It is suggested that the MM Saxon pottery dates to the later 5th- or early 6th-century and the AW assemblage does not contradict this although apart from one stamped sherd there are no chronologically diagnostic sherds present.

9.1.2 The sherds were moderately well-preserved with an average sherd weight of 13g. There are several joining sherds within and probably between contexts although this phenomenon was not explored in detail for the cross-context joins. Pottery was recovered from approximately 228 contexts with 232 sherds recovered from spoil. The greatest number of pieces came from a series of midden deposits.

9.1.3 The pottery was sorted into fabric types on the basis of the type, size and frequency of the inclusions. Traded or named wares were coded to the National Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Fabrics not covered by this series are described separately and are specific to this assemblage. These have been discriminated on the basis of colour, surface finish, inclusions and texture. The assemblage was fully quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel (rim) equivalence (EVE). Full data are with the site archive.

#### 9.1.4 Prehistoric

**FL1:** a single sherd with an oxidized exterior and grey interior. Very friable. The paste contains a sparse frequency of angular white calcined flint 1mm and less in size.

#### 9.1.5 Roman

##### 9.1.5.1 Continental imports: finewares

**Central Gaulish samian** (LEZ SA). In total 56 sherds of Central Gaulish samian weighing 924g and with 1.57 EVE were recovered. Many pieces were very small chips. All the sherds came from plain vessels which include at least six cups in form Drag 27; five cups Drag 33; two flanged bowls Drag 38; eight dishes Drag 31, 18/31 and 31R and two *mortaria*, Drag 45. One of the Drag 38 bowls had a very worn interior. One cup, a Drag 27 from gully 405 561 (130) was stamped by the potter ATTIV·S·FE who worked at Lezoux c AD 135–160. One Drag 33 cup from midden 670 had part of a post-firing *sgraffito*.

**East Gaulish samian;** a single probable East Gaulish bodysherd came from midden 299.

**Argonne colour-coated ware** (ARG CC) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 47). Two small sherds, probably both from beakers and one with rough cast decoration are present.

**Central Gaulish black-slipped ware** (CNG BS) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 50). A single very small sherd came from midden (670).

##### 9.1.5.2 Continental imports: amphorae

**Baetican olive-oil amphora** (BAT AM) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84–5). Fifteen bodysherds of Baetican *amphorae* were recorded. Most, if not all of these are likely to have come from the globular Dressel 20

*amphora* used for the transporting of olive oil. The finer slightly denser fabric of most of the sherds is typical of the later industry.

**Gallic wine amphora** (GAL AM) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 93). A single bodysherd came from midden 678.

#### 9.1.5.3 Named regional wares

**Hadham oxidized ware** (HAD OX) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151). Sherds of this ware contributed around 1% of the assemblage by count and weight. Featured sherds include three necked and one neckless jars, a beaker, a plain-walled dish and a small strap handle. One sherd from pit 4 had been fashioned into a spindle-whorl of which half remains.

**Horningsea reduced ware** (HOR RE) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991). Mid to pale grey with orange-brown margins and a grey core. Sherds in this ware contribute 3% by count but 8.1% by weight. Most of the sherds are from large storage jars and feature plain or slipped surfaces with multi-directional combing. Two bodysherds had faceted surfaces from knife-trimming when the vessel was leather-hard before firing. Two other forms were recorded, a much everted rim jar and a beaded rim plain-walled dish. It has been suggested that this ware only appears on East Anglian sites from the later 3rd century onwards (Rollo 2002, 84).

**Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware** (LNV CC) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118). Vessels in this ware account for nearly 3% by count of the assemblage. A range of vessels forms are present including single examples of a flask, jar and box alongside beakers, bowls and dishes. The beakers include plain rim and slightly beaded necked forms. Visible decoration was limited to rouletting and one sherd with applied barbotine scales. The dishes include plain-rimmed forms and ones with triangular-type rims and the bowls examples with flat or rounded rims and flanged rims. Apart from the latter which is more typical of the later 3rd or 4th century, most of the forms are types made from the later 2nd through into the 4th-century.

**Lower Nene Valley white ware** (LNV WH) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119). A moderately small group of eleven sherds with just a single flagon rim. One sherd from an open form from midden 670 has red-painted decoration. Also from midden 670 was the lower part of a vessel with vertical walls and a wire-cut base.

**Lower Nene Valley whiteware mortaria** (LNV WH) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119). Nineteen sherds of *mortaria* are present. The rims are all reeded, hammer-head types typical of the later 3rd and 4th centuries. One bodysherd from midden 670 has a ground broken edge suggesting re-use. One spout fragment from midden 679 shows impressed oval impressions around the upper flange.

**Oxfordshire colour-coated ware** (OXF RS) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176). Just seven sherds of this ware are present. Featured sherds include single examples of a *mortarium* (Young 1977, type C97), dishes (C45 and C49) and a bowl (C83) with stamp-impressed decoration. The latter vessel came from ditch terminal 44 and dates from the mid to later 4th century.

**Verulamium-type whiteware** (VER WH) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 154). A single sherd from construction slot 102.

#### 9.1.5.4 Local or unknown wares

**Black burnished ware** (BB). A moderately small group distinguished on the basis of the often highly burnished finish almost waxy in appearance. A hard, black, well-fired ware with a dark grey inner core and dark brown margins. The paste contains a moderate frequency of well-sorted rounded to sub-angular quartz, mainly colourless or translucent. Also present are rare fine fragments of angular flint, occasional larger grains of quartz (up to 1mm) and calcareous voids. Forms include curved wall dishes, externally grooved; flanged rim bowls, thickened, rounded rim bowls and dishes, lids, rounded rim jars and a flagon with a bifid rim.

**Micaceous black burnished ware** (BBMIC). A very fine black ware with smooth, almost silky, highly micaceous surfaces. Similar paste and is probably a variant of GYMIC. Only three vessels recorded a jar and two plain-rimmed deep dishes.

**Black sandy ware** (BWSY). A hard, black surfaced ware with a dark brown core. The paste contains a moderate to common frequency of fairly ill-sorted, rounded to sub-angular, opaque and colourless quartz less than 0.5mm in size. A small group including slightly curved plain wall dishes and everted rim jars with simple or almond-shaped rims.

**Brown sandy ware** (BWNSY). A small group of just two sherds, one from a rolled rim necked jar. Pale brown surfaces with a grey core. A moderately dense sandy fabric with well-sorted fine grains of quartz and a scatter of larger rounded polished grains up to 3mm in size which catch the light.

**Buff sandy ware** (BUFF). A small group of ten unfeatured body sherds in a medium-fine buff sandy ware with rare iron and argillaceous pellets. Possibly Brampton white ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 170).

**Buff micaceous ware** (BUFFMIC). A single very small bodysherd.

**Miscellaneous colour-coated ware** (CC). Two unprovenanced colour-coated sherds, one with an almost metallic red-brown glaze with roughcasting; the other with a thick black slip. Probably from local industries.

- Sand and flint-tempered grey ware** (GYSAFL). A hard, grey sandy fabric. The paste contains a sparse scatter of angular flint gravel 2–3mm in size, and a moderate frequency of fine quartz sand.
- Grey micaceous ware** (?Wattisfield) (GYMIC). A very distinctive, highly micaceous mid to dark grey ware. A hard, well-fired, moderately fine-grained fabric. At x20 magnification there are few visible inclusions in a very sandy-textured matrix. Visible grains include rare fine quartz, mica and rounded black iron grains. This was one of the commonest fabrics in the assemblage accounting for 44.1% by count, 33.9% by weight and is undoubtedly local. It may come from the Wattisfield group of kilns although the fabric for these is described as quite soft in the NRFC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184). A wide variety of forms occur in this ware of which 68% by EVE are jars, 28.5% bowls/dishes, 3.1% beakers and less than 1% lids. The jars include necked everted simple rim and thickened rim types, a collared rim example, large storage jars and a small number with concave inner rims. Some vessels are decorated with a rouletted cordon. The bowls/dishes are quite diverse with plain walled, grooved or beaded rim dishes, triangular or rounded rim bowls/dishes and flanged rim forms. Beakers are either everted neck or sharply everted rim forms. Rare sherds are decorated with barbotine dots, rustication, impressed or incised decoration. Not represented in the EVEs are examples of cheese presses and flat-based sieves. One sherd from pit 9 has a double-drilled post-firing keyhole-shaped hole through the wall and another everted rim jar from surface 52 has a drilled hole through the neck. A finely made spindlewhorl was recovered from spread (797). One base from 219/228 has a post-firing 'X' scratched onto the underside and a second 'X' features on a bodysherd from midden 678.
- Grey sandy ware** (GY1). A hard, grey, well-fired sandy ware with no conspicuous mica. The surfaces are a slightly dull grey matt and unburnished, the core is a blue-grey colour. The paste contains a moderate to common frequency of well-sorted, fine quartz less than 0.25mm and mostly colourless. Rare grains of iron are also visible. This ware contributes 25% by count to the assemblage suggesting it is another local product. The range of forms is very similar to that found in the grey micaceous ware although slightly more dominated by jars, which account for 88.7% by EVE. Bowls/ dishes contribute a further 7.4%, flasks/jugs 3% and beakers less than 1%. Cheese presses were also made. Decoration includes a few sherds with rustication, rouletting and barbotine dots.
- Burnished grey ware** (GY2). A hard, well-burnished blue-grey ware with a brown core. The fabric is texturally very similar to GYMIC but mica is far less conspicuous. At x20 magnification occasional grains of colourless quartz, mica and red-brown ferruginous pellets 0.5–1mm are visible. The repertoire of forms is again similar to those found in fabrics GY2 and GYMIC. Jars dominate at 61% EVE followed by bowls/dishes at 34%. The remaining 5% is made up of beaker, flask and lid. Cheese presses were also made in this fabric. Decoration is rare part from an incised wavy line on the flange of a bowl. Two vessel forms not previously noted in the other grey wares include a bowl copying a Drag 30 form and an imitation of a butt beaker with fine combing replacing the characteristic rouletting.
- White-slipped grey ware** (GYWS). A single small bodysherd from the spoilheap.
- Oxidized mortaria** (MORTOX). A very small piece of fine oxidized *mortarium* with flint trituration grits came from midden 670.
- Fine oxidized ware** (OXIDF). A small group of fine oxidized sandy wares. Featured sherds include a perforated base from a colander and a beaker rim.
- Micaceous oxidized ware** (OXIDMIC). A pale brownish-orange, micaceous ware. A fine, slightly sandy paste. A small group with just two featured pieces, a complete miniature handled jug and an everted rim, necked jar.
- Oxidized sandy wares** (OXIDSY). A small group of wares which includes a few sherds of large storage jar, one with a rim matching the Horningsea types and a flanged bowl.
- Shelly ware** (ROB SH) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115). Shelly wares, most of which appear to be the late Roman type normally associated with the kilns at Harrod, Bedfordshire contribute 5.3% by count and 5.2% by weight to the assemblage. It is possible that there are wares from other local centres also present and a particularly distinctive oxidized version mainly used for storage jars has been separated out (see below). Apart from the flange from a very large flanged bowl from deposit (57) all the sherds are from jars with everted simple or triangular rims. Some bodysherds have fine combing.
- Sparse shelly ware** (SHELL2). Twenty-three sherds from a single jar were recovered from ditch terminus 37 had a fabric containing sparse fragments of fossil shell.
- Oxidized shelly ware** (SHELLOX). This ware may simply be a variant of ROB SH but was separated out on the basis of firing colour and typology. It is a red-orange oxidized ware with a moderate to common frequency of shell in the fabric. Although mostly used for large storage jars, two smaller triangular-rimmed jars were also recorded. A storage jar from midden 670 had internal combing.
- White-slipped oxidized ware** (WSOXID). Three very small bodysherds, probably from flagons.

## 9.1.6 Saxon

9.1.6.1 The early Saxon pottery assemblage comprised 138 sherds weighing *c.* 2.4kg. Most of the sherds were recovered from the midden deposits with a smaller number from cut features. The pottery was sorted into broad

fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present visible macroscopically. The fabric codes are pre-fixed with SX for Saxon followed by the main fabric constituent: SA – quartz sand; OR – organic; QTZ – polycrystalline quartz; FL – flint; LI – limestone and CA general calcareous. In total seven main wares were distinguished. It is the nature of this type of handmade material and of the local geology that quite a bit of variation should be expected and it was not felt meaningful to subdivide the groups too finely.

#### 9.1.6.1 Organic tempered wares

**SXOR:** a fine textured ware with pale surfaces and a black core and a hackley fracture. The paste contains a common to dense frequency of linear black organic matter. A small group of just three sherds.

**SXSAOR:** a very finely micaceous clay containing sparse organic material along with a sparse scatter of rounded quartz sand (up to 1mm in size) and rare flint (1-3mm). The interior and exterior surfaces are generally burnished. Three sherds from spread 9 have internal sooting from use.

#### 9.1.6.2 Sandy wares

**SXSA:** a sandy-textured ware with a moderate to common frequency of well-sorted, rounded quartz sand and in some cases rare organic matter. Some sherds are burnished. Featured sherds include three simple everted jar rims (Fig. 00. 37, 42) and a rounded base.

**SXQTZ:** a hard, generally black ware with a distinctive sparkling appearance from grains catching the light. The paste contains a moderate to common frequency of rounded to sub-angular, ill-sorted quartz sand, slightly faceted, flecks of fine white mica, polycrystalline quartz and rare calcareous or flint inclusions. Featured sherds include a sooted bowl (Fig. 00.39) and two everted rim jars (Fig. 00. 40-1), two flat bases and one rounded base. The sherds of two vessels, one from midden [332]; the other from spread [528] had burnt residue adhering and sherds from (670) had sooting from use.

#### 9.1.6.3 Calcareous wares

**SXLI:** a black thin-walled ware with a scatter of pin-hole-sized voids on the surfaces from leached fine calcareous inclusions, probably oolitic limestone. The paste also contains a moderate to common frequency of faceted quartz / polycrystalline quartzite. A moderately small group which includes a small stamped sherd (Fig. 00.43) from pit [318]. The stamp comprises a simple cross-in-circle design, one of the commonest to be found on Saxon pottery.

**SXSACA:** a moderately thick-walled (10mm) ware, externally burnished. Visible on the surface is a scatter of irregular-shaped voids of various sizes up to 4mm. The dark grey paste contains a moderate frequency of ill-sorted, rounded quartz under 1mm in size and internal calcareous-lined voids from decayed limestone. One sherd from midden (670) has rare grains of sandstone. The group featured two simple everted jar rims (Fig. 00. 38).

#### 9.1.6.4 Flint-tempered ware

**SXSAFL:** a hard, granular-textured ware containing a sparse frequency of coarse, angular flint up to 5mm, ill-sorted quartz, polycrystalline quartz/ quartzite, mica and rare organic material. Internally or externally burnished. One sherd contains glauconitic grains.

#### **Sherds to be illustrated**

1. Collared rim jar. Fabric: GYMIC. Gully 108 [1] (54).
2. Everted rim jar with a shaped rim. Traces of a band of rouletted decoration. Black micaceous ware with a fine silky surface. Fabric: BWMIC. Ditch terminus 37 (179).
3. Rolled rim dish. Fabric: GY4. Pit 247 (384).
4. Single-handled flagon with an expanded upper rim. Fabric: LNV WH. Covering layer (591).
5. Concave-mouthed jar. Fabric: GYMIC. Gully 242 (379).
6. Necked bowl or squat jar. Fabric: GYMIC. Gully 501 (699).
7. Rim of a storage jar. Fabric: HOR RE. Sand deposit (68).
8. Everted simple rim jar. Fabric: GYMIC. Spread 207 (276).
9. Complete miniature jug. Fabric: OXIDMIC. Spread (797).
10. Neckless jar with a shallow cordon below the rim. Fabric: GY2. Spread (58).
11. Jar or large beaker. Fabric: HAD OX. Pit 347 (650).
12. Bowl decorated with impressed rosette stamps. No surviving colour-coat. Fabric: OXF RS. Young (1977, form C83. Ditch terminal 44 (189).

13. Flask. Brown colour-coat with off-white painted dots around the neck above the groove. Fabric: LNV CC. Pit 9 (83).
  14. Rim of a storage jar. Fabric: HOR RE. Pit 9 (83).
  15. Large storage jar rim. Fabric: SHELLOX. Pit 9 (83).
  16. Shallow, plain-rimmed dish with a dark brown colour-coat. Fabric: LNV CC. Midden (84).
  17. Rounded rim bowl with a slight external angle to the rim. Burnished surfaces. Fabric: BB. Midden (99).
  18. Flanged rim bowl. Fabric: GYMIC. Ditch 416 (573).
  19. Wheelmade, triangular-rimmed jar with a lightly combed body. Fabric: ROB SH. Midden (670).
  20. Deep dish, slightly grooved on the exterior. Fabric: GY2. Midden (670).
  21. Deep slightly curved wall dish with a triple groove on the exterior. Smooth burnished finish. Fabric: GYMIC. Midden (670).
  22. Everted rim, neck-cordoned jar. Burnished on the exterior. Fabric: GY4. Midden (670).
  23. Lower part of a vessel, ?bottle, with vertical walls and two grooves just below the break. Wire-cut base. Fabric: LNV WH. Midden (670).
  24. Bowl with a slightly triangular-shaped rim. Sooted exterior. Fabric: GYMIC. Midden (678).
  25. Slightly curved wall dish with a double external groove. Burnished interior and exterior. Fabric: BB. Midden (678).
  26. Flanged bowl. Fabric: GY4. Midden (678).
  27. Shallow dish. Fabric: BB. Midden (678).
  28. Bowl with a squat rim. Fabric: GYMIC. Test pit D (864).
  29. Base of a cheese press with a central omphalos. Fabric: GY4. Unstratified.
  30. Part of a moulded ceramic face in a fine white sandy ware with red painted highlighted areas such as the hair, eyebrow and pupil. The piece has one finished edge. It does not appear to be part of a vessel, and is probably a small mask. Pit 422 (583).
  31. Base of a dish or bowl with a post-firing scratched graffiti on the upper surface. Fabric: GYMIC. Midden (678).
  32. Slightly curved plain wall dish. Surface encrustations. The external wall has a post-firing graffiti in the form of a cross. Fabric: BWSY. Ditch 435 (674).
  33. Base from a closed form with a cross on the underside made after firing. Fabric: GYMIC. Feature 219/228.
  34. Joining body and rimsherd from a slightly curved wall dish with a single external groove. Black burnished surfaces. Fabric BB. The top of the rim has at least two cuts into the top made after firing. Gully 501 (699).
  35. Base from a jar ground smooth on the break and fashioned into a spindlewhorl. Fabric: HAD OX. Pit 4 (78).
  36. Complete spindlewhorl fashioned from a potsherd. Fabric: GYMIC. Spread (797).
  37. Handmade simple everted rim jar. Burnished exterior. Fabric: SXSA. Midden (670).
  38. Handmade, simple everted rim jar. Burnished exterior. Fabric: SXSACA. Midden (670).
  39. Deep handmade bowl with a blackened sooted exterior and red-brown worn interior. Fabric: SXQTZ with occasional calcareous grains. Midden (670).
  40. Handmade, simple everted rim jar. Burnished exterior. Fabric: SXQTZ. Layer (669).
  41. Handmade, simple everted rim jar. Not burnished. Fabric: SXQTZ. Midden 332 (83).
  42. Handmade, simple everted rim cooking pot. Heavy soot deposit on the exterior. Fabric: SXSA. Midden 332 (83).
  43. Small bodysherd from a handmade jar. Decorated with impressed cross-in-circle stamps. Black thin walled ware with fine calcareous voids. Fabric: SXLI. Pit 318 (474).
- 9.1.7 Analysis of the pottery has so far been limited to providing spotdates and correlating with the site matrix. Nevertheless, given the mixed nature of the midden material which comprises most of the assemblage, and the concomitant lack of chronological precision, this is likely to comprise a large part of the work that is required or possible on this assemblage.
- 9.1.8 Further research is to be undertaken on other published assemblages from the area to see what the chronological parameters are for some of the local wares identified. Little is known about the local grey wares which make up most of the assemblage. Further study will also be required to look for parallels for the Roman face mask from pit 422. The pottery assemblages (Roman and Saxon) will also be more closely compared with the pottery assemblages from Melford Meadows to highlight similarities and differences within the assemblages and discussed in the publication report. Patterns of trade and site

ceramic status will also be examined. Analytical data already created in archive can be used to illustrate the report. Illustration of selected pieces will be required for the publication.

## 9.2 *Ceramic building material and fired clay* by Danielle Milbank

- 9.2.1 A total of 8.529kg of ceramic building material (147 fragments) were recovered during the excavation. Of these, the majority were identified as tile fragments, including 3 tegula fragments and 1 possible imbrex fragment. The majority were smaller fragments that could not be identified. All were examined at x8 magnification, and are catalogued in Appendix 3. Fired clay fragments were recovered from a total of just 22 contexts during the excavation, with a total weight of 34.381kg (Appendix 4). The majority of the fragments were very small, but were fairly consistent in terms of fabric, which was a mid to dark red fired sandy sand with occasional small flint inclusions, and moderate chalk inclusions.
- 9.2.2 The typical tile fabric was hard, evenly fired dark orange red clay with well-sorted medium sized sand grains, and with occasional larger (1mm) rounded quartz sand inclusions. A few fragments were slightly darker or dark red grey, and/or greyish at the core.
- 9.2.3 *Tegulae* were identified as those fragments with a flange along one side. Each complete *tegula* would have a flange on each side, however no complete examples were recovered and just three flanged fragments were recovered in total. The typical *tegula* fabric was hard, evenly fired dark orange red clay with occasional rounded quartz sand inclusions. All were rough on the underside, indicating a coarse sand mould. All three were 20mm thick at the face, with a flange of similar thickness, which is fairly typical (Brodrigg 1987). The form of each was squared off and sloping slightly toward the face. Although these simple types tend to be of the earlier (1st to 3rd century) Roman period, they are not overall considered to be closely datable, as simple forms are easier and cheaper to mass-produce (Brodrigg 1987).
- 9.2.4 One possible *imbrex* fragment was 14mm thick and gently curved, and the fabric was a fine grained, slightly soft orange red clay from pit 247 (384).
- 9.2.5 A possible floor tile fragment was recovered from ditch 313 452 (GN108), which was 29mm thick, of a dark red colour and fine grained fabric, and was smooth and worn on its upper surface.
- 9.2.6 Ceramic building material was distributed across the infilling deposits of a small number of the 2nd- and 3rd-century features on the site, mostly in small quantities, but with larger amounts in deposits associated with dumps in hollow 104 (1.299kg) and later midden deposit 140 in the same hollow (2.702kg).
- 9.2.7 Although Roman buildings stood on the site, it is not possible to determine whether the brick and tile recovered were structural elements of roof and floor derived from these or a building located in the near vicinity. No further work is warranted.
- 9.2.8 Many of the fired clay fragments came from structure 102 including fragments of a loom weight from posthole 532. Many likely structural daub fragments came from midden deposits, including 83 considered possibly to be the infill of an SFB (332). Other fragments within this likely came from loom weights and oven linings. Oven linings samples were retained from oven 317.
- 9.2.9 No further work is merited on the fired clay.

### 9.3 *Metal finds* by Henrietta Longden

#### 9.3.1 Coins

9.3.1.1 Thirty coins were recovered from this phase of the excavations (not including three late 20th-century coins). A further 97 coins were recovered from the previous excavations and metal detecting of the development area (Booth 2002). Of the 30 coins recovered during this phase of works (AW) four were retrieved during hand excavation. The remainder were metal detector finds. The coins are listed in Appendix 5.

9.3.1.2 Although the coin finds from this site do reflect the general trends that have been noted from sites across Roman Britain the small size of the assemblage limits the extent to which an interpretation can be made. No further work is required on this assemblage.

9.3.1.3 The coins will be stabilized for archiving. No further work is required.

#### 9.3.2 Iron

9.3.2.1 Two hundred and thirty two iron items were recovered, the vast majority being iron nails or nail fragments metal detected off the spoil heaps or as surface finds (Appendix 6). Fourteen of these are hobnails. Most of the other nails were square shanked, not machine made, and probably Roman. Other items include the following:

##### 9.3.2.2 Stratified finds

###### *a) Fitting/Strapping/Binding*

This category refers to objects that are flat in form but cannot be clearly identified. The majority were small indeterminate pieces of flat corroded iron. One piece was flat and curved in form and another larger piece could perhaps be identified as a strapping or binding piece. The iron plate finds come from a variety of contexts such as middens, layers and pits.

Cat 4 (76): A bent piece of iron may be a hinge strap or alternatively a heavily bent blade and tang.

Cat 39 (668): This large flat piece of iron with a short tang like protrusion at the base. The flat piece appears to be triangular although the top end is broken off. The tang protrudes at an angle on the bottom side of the triangular plate. This may possibly be a fragment of hinge strap.

###### *b) Pins*

2 pins weighing 8g were excavated from layer (668).

Cat 30 (688): A small fragment of pin survives but is only 30mm in length.

Cat 32 (668): A complete pin.. The top is egg shaped and the length is 90mm. Corrosion has disguised any decorative features. The style of the pin and the size indicate that this is a 3rd- to 4th-century pin. The midden context contains 4th century and Saxon pottery.

###### *c) Rings*

3 rings of iron of varying sizes were taken from the site. Plain iron rings are common and could fulfil a variety of functions including with harnesses, carts or in conjunction with other fittings.

Cat 10 (89): 61mm in length x 46mm width. Round section. This corroded iron oval ring is most likely a fitting, it may be a buckle.

Cat 1 (52): This complete loop circular iron ring has a flattened section. The regular nature of this item indicates that it is a fitting.

Cat 34 (668): Finally a looped piece of iron with touching terminuses roughly circular and with a round section. This may have acted as a type of key ring to which tools or personal items were attached.

###### *d) Ring headed fittings*

3 ring headed fittings were excavated weighing a total of 162g.

Cat 63 (679): A single piece of iron with a looped head, the shank has a round section. The shaft is curved and tapers to a point, the form suggests that this is a buckle pin. 85mm long.

Cat 56 (670): The shaft of this corroded pin is round although there are indications that either end flattens out. The ring end flattens out into a loosely oval-triangular shape. Tip broken. The other end flattens out but is broken so it is not clear whether this also had a loop. The shaft is rounded and may be is twisted round perhaps indicating this is a wrought object. 159mm long. This is a fitting.

Cat 244 (58): A small double looped item, 65mm long. One end comprises a complete loop with a flattened section. The central shaft appears to be round. The other end loop is incomplete and it is not clear if it was in antiquity or not. Both loops are roughly ovoid.

*e) Tang*

Cat 55 (670): A single iron tang weighing 10g.

*f) Twisted fitting*

Cat 47: A large piece of twisted iron was found in the midden deposit (670) this deposit contains 4th century and Saxon pottery. The strip of iron is twisted at one end and broken at the other. It is similar to a piece found at Milton Keynes thought to be a ladle handle (Mynard 1987, 166). The twisted wrought form of the piece is also similar to an open lamp hanger from the Roman period (Manning 1985, 99).

*g) Blade*

Cat 273 (89): A single knife blade from the surface of a midden deposit weighs 71g. The blade is incomplete but is flat backed. The remaining length is 125mm

*h) Bottle*

Cat 274 [403]. A modern style bottle from burrow 204 has an oval shaped base with straight sides and is heavily corroded.

9.3.2.3 Surface finds

These were recovered by metal detecting of the initial stripped area and were located by grid co ordinate. The majority of the below came from the surface of midden 140. This material appeared to be highly disturbed by modern ploughing and contained chronologically mixed Roman material together with medieval and post-medieval metal work

*a) Blades*

Two iron blades were found, weighing a total of 110g.

Cat 138 83E 177N: Surface of midden 140. Small blade with hogs-back. A small almost complete blade and tang 76mm long. The top edge curves gently down towards the tip whilst the cutting edge is flat. The blade is 18mm wide at the widest part near the tang.

Cat 241 83E 187N: Surface of midden 140. Tanged Knife straight backed triangular blade. This complete blade and tang measures 200mm in length. The rounded tang is 30mm in length. The blade starts wide (30mm) at the tang and gradually tapers down to a point. The cutting edge gently curves up whilst the back remains straight. Manning (1985) type II blade.

*b) Tangs*

Two tangs were also found, either for blades or tools.

Cat 193 92E 194N: Surface of midden 140. This slim tang survives with the base of the blade attached. The tang measures 50mm whilst 10mm of the blade survive. The blade is narrow at the base measuring just 12mm but damage indicates that the blade widened out beyond this.

Cat 172 89E 217N: Whittle tang fragment, bolster survives.

*c) Key*

Cat 208 95E 185N: Surface of midden 140. Complete key with a circular bow. The shank is hollow, intended to fit a projecting pin. A type most common in the 12th Century.

*d) Tweezers*

Cat 204 94E 194N: Surface of midden 140. A small set of complete tweezers weighing 9g. The presence of toiletry implements is common on Roman settlement sites. The tweezers are looped at the top presumably to attach to a belt carrying other toiletry implements.

*e) Pin*

Cat 206 94E 197N: Surface of midden 140. A small fragment of a pin. 19mm in length. Round section.

*f) Rings*

Cat 195 92E 207N : Surface of 119. A signet ring complete with stone inlay seal of a figure is an interesting find and similar Roman period iron signet rings have been found in Britain. The ring has broad shoulders encircling



the oval mounded intaglio. The intaglio of the ring is of pale blue nicolo paste with a figure holding objects in either hand. Similar to rings dated to the 3rd century AD. The figure may indicate that this is dateable to the earlier part of this period.

Cat 181 90E 190N: Surface of midden 140. A small simple iron ring formed from a single piece of iron wire. The section is round and the shape is slightly oval. The length is 17mm.

#### *g) Tools*

Cat 148 85E 182N: Surface of midden 140. A blade type tool with a large slightly curve blade 75mm in length, weighing 65g and almost wedge-like in form. The iron is folded on either side of the length but is broken further up. It is not dissimilar in basic form to a ferrule.

Cat 151 85E 185N: Surface of midden 140. This flat piece of iron is bent at either end. It may be part of a joiner's dog.

#### *h) Plate*

Cat 250 85E 192N: Surface of midden 140. A piece of iron plate. It weighs 30g. It is a long flat piece of iron 86mm in length and approximately 20mm wide. There is a small triangular protrusion out of the one side near the end and it seems that the rest of the object has snapped off here. There is also the suggestion of rivets along the metal. It is perhaps part of a hinge.

Cat 146 85E 173N: Dark earth over 101. This small flat fragment is approx 25mm in length.

Cat 191 92E 170N: Dark earth over 101. A small fragment of iron plate 36mm by 14mm and bent slightly across the middle. One end is a rounded terminus whilst the other is irregular indicating a break. A possible fitting.

Cat 215 95E 197N: Surface of midden 140 This small fragment measuring 30mm by 11mm does have a slightly triangular section which indicates that this could be a fragment of blade.

Cat 245 95E 216N: surface find no feature. this small tool like object is a two pronged instrument. The end had a tang like protrusion. The piece is not dissimilar to a pair of shears in basic concept however the prongs are tweezer-like rather than blades.

Cat 254 92E 167N: Dark earth over 101. This small section of iron plate is rectangular measuring 50mm x 23mm.

#### *i) Wire*

A small piece of iron degraded wire was found on the surface of the site. This may be a part of a wire bangle but it is unclear due to corrosion whether this was its purpose.

### 9.3.3 Copper Alloy

Other than coins, 37 copper alloy items were retrieved.

#### 9.3.3.1 Stratified finds

##### *a) Bracelet*

Cat 22 (574) 95E 193N: A decorative bangle from midden context (574). The bracelet is quite simple with a cold-chiselled transverse indentation pattern. The section is flattened rectangular and the terminuses have been further flattened. This is a 4th century type.

##### *b) Discs/Pierced – possible pendants*

2 discs and 2 pierced discs weighing a total of 10g were retrieved from the midden contexts associated within group 140.

Cat 15 <40> (299) : A rectangular strip of copper alloy 17mm long 8mm wide pierced at the top. There is a crude inscribed pattern of lines and zigzags on the front. This may be a small label or a pendant.

Cat 43 (670): A circular disc 23mm in diameter and 2mm thick was retrieved from the midden contexts. The disc is heavily corroded and if there was a design then none survives through the corrosion.

Cat 42 (670): A small rounded flat disc with a small round pierced hole at the top. Perhaps a simple pendant or label for something. No inscription or decoration survives on the piece which measures 17mm in diameter.

Cat 25 (573): This fragment of flat copper alloy may have been a small oblong or ovoid piece. An edge survives with traces of a bevelled edge design on. The top face is smooth and flat whilst the reverse is rough. This may be a mount from a piece of jewellery.

##### *c) Pin*

A single pin weighing 3g was found in ditch slot 408.

Cat 20 408 (566): The pin is 75mm in length and the top does not survive.

##### *d) Objects*

A total of 4 unidentifiable objects were recovered from stratified contexts.

Cat 64, 65, 66 (679): Small flat fragments of copper alloy too corroded to identify.

Cat 249 (53): A square sectioned length of copper alloy, tapering off at one end to a broken round section. This is a piece of a larger object although it is not clear what it was. It may be part of an awl or a possible stylus fragment (Manning 1985).

### 9.3.3.2 Surface finds on midden 140 and from deposits over structure 101

#### *a) Bead*

Cat 91: The bead is round with a flat side and a rounded side through which the hole is pierced.

#### *b) Brooches*

Only two brooches weighing 19g were found, both on the spoil heaps.

Cat 74: A brooch of Ponden Hill/dolphin type, 1st century AD. This brooch is heavily corroded but the basic shape can be discerned. The wings are 18mm wide and the length is 39mm. The catch plate is trapezoid.

Cat 75: A small long brooch of the trefoil headed class similar to the cruciform type but simpler in that the side lobes are flat extensions of the plate. The foot is also simplified being flat and triangular although the tip is broken. The approximate date for this brooch would be the very end of the Roman Period into the Saxon period c. AD400–500 (Hattatt 1989).

#### *c) Disc*

Cat 257 87E 204N: Surface of midden 140. A small oval flat disc of copper alloy perhaps originally inlaid into an object or was a mount for a stone or intaglio. It is 10mm in length.

Cat 117 85E 185N: Surface of midden 140. This small flat ovoid/sub rectangular flat piece of copper alloy is pierced twice. Once in the centre 1mm from the end and once centrally 4mm from the other end. The disc is 16mm long.

Cat 90: A rectangular strip of copper alloy 22mm x 6mm pierced at either end.

#### *d) Pin*

Cat 95: Two fragments of one copper alloy pin weighing a total of 5g. The head is flat and plain and the shaft appears to have been formed from sheet metal wrapped around to form a crude tube. This would not have been suitable for pinning clothes.

#### *e) Ring*

Cat 94: This simple copper alloy ring weighing just 1g has a rounded section and is 17mm across.

#### *f) Buttons*

Cat 122 86E 180N: Surface of midden 140. A copper alloy rivet style button 19mm in diameter. Modern

Cat 124 90E 199N: Surface of midden 140. A small rivet style button the top made in copper alloy and a gold base with a stamped pattern. Modern.

#### *g) Fittings*

3 unidentified fittings

Cat 125 93E 194N: Surface of midden 140. A small rectangular piece of copper, lipped along one of the longer sides. Three holes are placed at equal distances down the strip.

Cat 114 83E 195N: Surface of midden 140. A series of folded sheets of copper with a riveted central piece.

Cat 118 85E 190N: Surface of midden 140. A small square piece of copper alloy with a faint incised line as a border on the top side. The reverse has 4 small round protrusions that may be loops or catches to attach this object. The decorative nature of this piece and the protrusions on the back would suggest that this is an object of personal adornment.

#### *h) Objects*

7 objects that could not be easily identified are discussed here.

Cat 123 88E 176N: A crescent shaped piece of copper alloy. The section is semi circular but at either end is flattened. There are grooves incised faintly down one side of the crescent indicating that this is a cast object. This object is broken at either end. It could be a fragment of personal adornment such as a bracelet.

Cat 112 95E 200N: Surface of midden 140. A thin strip of concave copper alloy 17mm in length and 6mm wide. The face of the strip is incised with chiselled lines across the fragment. This may be a fragment of a bracelet similar to Cat 22.

Cat 77: A 10g lump of copper alloy which may be a casting runoff. The form is irregular and broken. The underside is flat with an uneven bubbled appearance whilst the topside is rounded.

Cat 80: A small semi-circular flat disc with a ray of sunshine pattern on the front. The reverse has a small lump on the otherwise smooth surface indicating a small attachment perhaps to attach this item to clothing. The disc appears to have been cut and the rest does not survive. This could possibly be fragment of medieval jetton although it is not clear.

Cat 89: A round disc of copper alloy, flat on one side, the other side being concave. There is a small section missing from the disc edge.

Cat 92: A small decorative fragment of copper alloy

#### 9.3.4 Lead

Some 60 lead objects were recovered, but most of these are modern and are not discussed here. Just three items came from stratified contexts, all in the midden.

##### Stratified finds

###### *a) Spindle Whorls*

Two lead spindle whorls weighing 75g were taken from the large midden deposits (573) and (574).

Cat 27 (574) 30mm diameter weight 49g

Cat 26 (573) 22mm diameter weight 26g

###### *b) Plate*

Cat 40 (668): A fragment of plate with a small circular hole in the middle. This is likely to be a makeshift weight, perhaps a spindle whorl made from a piece of scrap lead.

###### *c) Weight*

Cat 58 (670): The final stratified lead object is circular, flat and has a central hole. It is possible that this was a spindle whorl, or a weight of some description. It weighs 259g is slightly concave on one side and slightly convex on the other.

##### Spoilheap

###### *a) Spindle Whorl*

Three lead spindle whorls were recovered weighing a total of 104g.

All 3 spindle whorls are 23mm in diameter and weigh 30g, 33g, and 41g respectively.

###### *b) Weight*

Cat 100: This bi-conical shaped weight has the remains of iron loops on the upper and lower cone. A similar weight found at Thetford, Fison Way has been identified as a Roman steelyard weight. It weighs 165g which would be comparable to a  $\frac{1}{2}$  *libra* weight.

##### Surface finds

###### *a) Spindle Whorl*

Two final lead spindle whorls were recovered by metal detecting. They are of the same form as the those discussed above.

Cat 242 182N 97E: Surface of midden 140. 22mm diameter 30g

Cat 241 97E 102N: 25mm diameter 37g

9.3.5 A pewter handle(cat 229) from the surface of the midden 140 is likely to be Roman.

9.3.6 The metal finds assemblage is substantial likely representing domestic and industrial items from a settlement site occupied in the Roman period. However there is a chronological difficulty as the majority of metal finds come from the disturbed midden deposits and it is difficult to distinguish between the later Roman phases and identify any possible Early Saxon material. Some of the items of personal adornment, including the signet ring, bracelet and brooches can themselves be dated, but the other tools and fittings are more difficult to date. Heavy corrosion and the fragmentary state of many finds also hinders interpretation of their original function. However the large number of fittings, nails and building materials are expected where timber structures are known to exist.

9.5.5 Apart from illustrating some of the significant finds the archive report is sufficiently detailed to be included in the publication report without major alteration.

#### 9.4 *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

- 9.4.1 A small collection comprising 273 struck flints was recovered from the site from cut features, layers, test pits and spoilheaps (Appendix 7). None of the flints are from securely stratified contemporary features though the finds from layer 572 are possibly from a pre-Roman buried soil. Few of the excavated deposits produced more than the occasional struck flint. The collection comprised 139 flakes, 26 narrow flakes, 1 narrow flake core, 3 broad flake cores, 3 core fragments, 100 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) and 2 scrapers. Many of the spalls were recovered by sieving and are tiny (<5mm across): they are better termed micro-debitage.
- 9.4.2 Layer 572, which formed in a hollow or small palaeochannel produced 100 of the struck flints (but including 47 spalls and micro-debitage) along with a core. Flint finds in Roman ditches which cut across this deposits may well have derived from this deposits also.
- 9.4.3 Most of the pieces are in a fresh condition with little post-depositional damage. Most of the struck flint is made on good quality, largely flaw-free flint. The flint is usually black with grey mottles with a few pieces wholly grey. On the basis of the remaining cortex, some of the pieces with a thin smooth surface appear to be from a gravel or alluvial source, whereas the majority have a thicker and coarse cortex, perhaps indicating a direct or secondary chalk source. All of the flint could have been procured from relatively close to the site. A number of the pieces have been burnt. Just three pieces show signs of patination, two of which appear to represent a markedly different origin from the remainder of the collection. One of these pieces is a narrow flake and is very white, typical of what one would expect from a chalky environment. This piece is so out of character with the rest of the lithic material on the site that it might be an accidental import to the site, say in with chalk used for flooring in the Roman period. The second piece is a large blade, mostly patinated a blue/grey. One spall has been weathered.
- 9.4.4 Chronology: Nearly 16% of the flake component of the collection is 'narrow flake' (that is flakes exceeding a length: breadth ratio of 2:1). The categories were assigned by eye and both broken flake and intact flakes were used to prepare the statistics (Ford 1987). This proportion well exceeds the figures representing fortuitous production of narrow flakes in later Neolithic or Bronze Age assemblages clearly indicating that an early, that is Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic, component is present in the collection. The collection does include a few examples of well-made 'blades', but, with the exception of the grey patinated blade (above) it is thought that this narrow flake component represents earlier Neolithic activity.
- 9.4.5 Retouched pieces: Just two formally retouched pieces are recorded, both scrapers. They were both end and side scrapers made on broad flakes of utilitarian form.
- 9.4.6 Interpretation: Although the volume of material recovered is modest and the finds were residual or poorly stratified, some comments are in order about the nature of the collection. There are grounds for considering that the bulk of the collection is of earlier Neolithic date. The density of finds recovered is too great to be considered as simply representing casual loss or discard across the landscape, nor a product of manuring. However, it is only for the buried soil deposit, 572, where some degree of *in-situ* integrity can be considered. On other, higher parts of the site later occupation and agricultural activity is likely to have led to the dispersal of any previous clustering. The collection has the appearance of a 'domestic' assemblage in that whilst some knapping has clearly taken place, the site is not obviously one of procurement of raw materials for use elsewhere, with, for example, a lack of high proportions of cortical flakes, and workshop waste. But one observation is that this collection contrasts with assemblages recovered from elsewhere which may be considered as domestic in origin (even if the final depositional

context is considered to be a product of some ritual activity (cf., Thomas 1999, 64). The important and extensive set of earlier Neolithic pit groups found at Kilverstone lies just 1.5km to the north-east of Arlington Way. It produced in excess of 12,000 struck flints and some 6% of the flake component had been utilized/serrated (Beadsmoore 2006, 64). Other earlier Neolithic pit groups often have similar or higher proportions of both serrated pieces and retouched pieces in general (e.g., Bell 1977). Yet at Arlington Way no utilized/serrated pieces were identified in the collection and the retouched component overall is under 2%. This collection therefore seems to represent a different set of activities than that present for the deposition in pits as at Kilverstone, or elsewhere.

## 957 *Glass*

9.5.1 Ten items or shards of glass were recovered from site, weighing in total 52g. A glass bead was recovered from a cleaning layer (61) overlying Saxon pits 317 and 318. It is small, weighing just 1g, with a flattened side. It is roughly round, 10mm in diameter and not the same thickness across the whole. It is in all likelihood either Roman or Saxon.

9.5.2 From layer 679, in the midden, a small triangular fragment of light blue glass, flattened with grooves on one side, weighing <2g. From layer 670, in the midden, a small flat triangular sherd of clear glass, 1g, is modern and has probably arrived at its position through bioturbation factors, rabbits and other burrowing creatures.

9.5.3 At 95E 95N on surface 150, in midden 140, 4 shards of glass were found, weighing 39g. Three belong to the same vessel, a clear blue square sided bottle, the body of which was moulded, suggesting a modern date. From the spoil heaps, two fairly degraded lumps of bluish clear glass, 4g, one fragment is part of a bottle lip, the other a non identifiable body sherd. Both are most likely modern in date.

9.5.4 No further work is warranted on the glass assemblage.

## 9.6 *Metallurgical debris by Steve Crabb*

9.6.1 A total of 828g of iron slag were recovered from the excavation. These were examined using a x10 hand lens. The material is detailed in Appendix 8.

9.6.2 The diagnostic slag from this site is characteristic of smithing slag. The fuel ash slag recovered only demonstrates the presence of a high temperature process and is not indicative of any one process. The catalogued debris is poorly dated however an early Saxon date is possible for the majority of the material.

9.6.3 Such a small quantity of metallurgical debris is not promising in terms of significance but when added to the 2kg already analysed from the MM site it gains slightly more interest. Smithing slag and hearth linings were previously recovered along with a small amount of smelting slag. This indicates secondary iron working was taking place in the early Saxon period with the slight possibility of smelting occurring nearby, however no evidence for furnaces have been recorded.

9.6.4 The material has been assessed, and any interpretable data has been retrieved and discussed above. No further work is required and the catalogue is sufficient for inclusion in summary form in the publication report.

## 9.7 *Stone by David Williams*

9.7.1 Stone recovered from the site is almost all from rotary quernstones and amounts to: at least nine examples of Mayen lava quern; seven in Millstone grit from the Pennines, some small fragments of possibly a quern in coal measure sandstone, one in pudding stone and one in Greensand. The lava finds certainly represent rotary querns, though it is difficult to know exactly how many are present. These “self-sharpening” querns were imported from Germany to Britain in large numbers and are commonly found on a variety of sites from the early Roman period well into Medieval times (Peacock 1980). The comparative thinness of the grinding stones suggest a date later than the early Roman period. Only six other stone samples were recovered, one of which may be part of a hammerstone. A list of the stone recovered forms Appendix 9. No further work is required.

## 9.8 *Burnt flint*

9.8.1 Burnt flint was recovered from 31 contexts across the site. Several pits contained little else, and pits 17 and 406 each yielded in excess of 50kg of this material (Appendix 10). Other concentrations (between 12 and 38kg) came from pits 4, 221, 318, 413 and 438. All the larger concentrations came from features in Phased 3v: the late 4th century or early Saxon period. It is likely this flint was used for cooking (as discussed above (8.3.7)).

9.8.2 The material has been weighed, counted and discarded.

9.8.3 No further work is required or possible.

## 9.9 *Animal Bone by Matilda Holmes*

9.9.1 Animal bones were recovered from a number of features, as shown in Appendix 10: Table 1. Over half the bones came from the midden (140) (Appendix 10: Table 2), and these were poorly dated as the deposit was mixed (containing pottery of 3rd and 4th centuries and a small amount of Saxon date), and so of little value for further analysis. Few bones came from securely dated contexts, and there is little basis for a phase by phase comparison: as such they are best examined in terms of species representation only (Appendix 11: Table 3).

### 9.9.2 Methodology

9.9.2.1 Bones were identified using the author’s reference collection, and further guidelines from Cohen and Serjeantson (1986). Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category ‘sheep/goat’, unless a definite identification using guidelines from Prummel and Frisch (1986) or Payne (1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small – rodent /rabbit sized, medium – sheep / pig / dog sized, or large – cattle / horse size). Ribs and vertebrae were not identified to species with the exception of 1st and 2nd cervical vertebrae and sacral elements. Maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

9.9.2.2 Tooth wear and eruption were noted using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Amorosi 1989; Silver 1969), metrical data (Albarella and Payne 2005; Davis 1992; von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), pathology, butchery (Lauwerier 1988; Sykes 2007), bone working and condition (Lyman 1994) of the bones.

9.9.2.3 A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and / or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processing. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present.

#### 9.9.3 Taphonomy and Condition

9.9.3.1 The bones were in fair condition, but highly fragmentary. They were also friable, as many as 27% of the assemblage identified to species had been freshly broken, during or even since excavation. This is not uncommon on sandy soils, where collagen is often leached from the bone, making it liable to breakage (Lyman 1994, 422).

9.9.3.2 Bones from all periods bore marks of butchery and gnawing, but this was more often noted on bones from Roman contexts than those from Saxon features.

9.9.3.3 Two cattle skulls were recovered, one from pit 315, dated to the 3rd/ 4th centuries, and another from pit 318, dated to the 4th century/Saxon phase. This may be indicative of a 'ritual' deposition, or simply an opportune form of refuse disposal.

#### 9.9.4 Species Representation and Diet

9.9.4.1 Too few bones were identified to species from tightly phased contexts for detailed analysis. However, a number of species were of note. The main domestic species (cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse and dog) predominated. At MM, where the Roman phases were analysed together as one assemblage, cattle dominated. This also appeared the case for the early Saxon material.

9.9.4.2 The only bird remains (chicken and goose) were recovered from the midden, as was the only wild species (red deer), all of which came from the mixed 3rd/4th century/Saxon deposit. At MM goose was found in Saxon contexts and they are typical finds of early Saxon Settlements (Powell and Clarke 2002, 105)

9.9.4.3 There were also a number of rabbit bones recovered from all phases, and, given their better preservation than the rest of the assemblage, and the probability that rabbits were not introduced successfully to England until the early medieval period (Sykes 2007), it is likely that they were the remains of intrusive, burrowing animals.

#### 9.9.5 Summary

9.9.5.1 The highly fragmentary nature of the assemblage has meant that the number of bones identified to species is small and too few for detailed analysis. The discovery of rabbit bones within Roman and Saxon deposits indicates post-depositional disturbance and this may explain some of the chronological problems on the site. The small and fragmented assemblage is not unusual on Roman sites, where bones are often heavily processed, and on sandy soils as described above.

9.9.5.2 Nonetheless, if the chronology can be tightened (even a little), then a period comparison should be attempted. It would also be worth re-examining the MM material in the light of any improved chronology. Otherwise, no further work would be required but the data already collected should be published.

### 9.10 *Worked Bone* by Matilda Holmes

- 9.10.1 Four pieces of bone showed signs of working, or other alteration. These, apart from 874, were from deposits that could be either Late Roman or early Saxon in date. Deposit 874 is likely 2nd century. There was no evidence for bone, horn or antler working debitage.
- 9.10.2 Three sheep/ goat metapodials had been polished on the shaft – a metacarpal (context 870 dark earth), metatarsal (context 874 buried soil) on which the polishing had been extended to the proximal end, and a metacarpal (context 678 midden) with rub marks also visible on the shaft.
- 9.10.3 A large mammal pelvis (context 84) had a hole pierced (*c.*8mm diameter) in the medial aspect of the ilium.
- 9.10.4 A fragment of mammal bone (context 679 midden) had been shaped into a hook/ pin.
- 9.10.5 Two sheep/ goat metapodials had holes drilled in the midshaft – a metacarpal (context 668 midden), and a metatarsal (context 670 midden).
- 9.10.6 A cattle ulna (context 89:midden) had been polished and shaped roughly to a blunt point.
- 9.10.7 A fragment of mammal bone (context 670 midden) had been made into a needle.

### 9.11 *Micro- and Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal* by Rosalind McKenna

- 9.11.1 Seventy two samples were submitted for an assessment of their palaeoenvironmental potential. The samples were from pits, postholes, ditches and gully features as well as deposits from middens and general spreads. The samples dated from the prehistoric to the Saxon periods.
- 9.11.2 The samples were subjected to standard water flotation techniques. The ‘flots’ (the sum of the material from each sample that floats) from the samples were analysed and the preservation of the material and the nature of any charred plant material present was recorded. The heavy residues (the material which does not float) were not examined. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.
- 9.11.3 A four point semi quantitative scale was used, from ‘1’ – one or a few specimens (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to ‘4’ – abundant remains (many specimens per kg or a major component of the matrix). More detailed data are in the archive.
- 9.11.4 The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified (Appendix 12: Table 1). Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were recorded. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000). Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material.
- 9.11.5 Carbonized remains were recovered from thirty-eight samples (Appendix 12: Table 2), with the remaining samples being devoid of charred plant macrofossils, other than charcoal. The charred plant macrofossils were generally badly preserved and are of little interpretative value. The majority of the cereal grains recorded were only identified as ‘indeterminate cereal’ due to poor preservation. Of those



identified grains, wheat and barley are the most numerous, and were probably those crops utilized most by the inhabitants of the site. Oats and rye were also present, in very small numbers, and may merely represent a weed of barley/wheat crops. These were from the 4th century or Saxon contexts, a slight presence has been recorded from some other Roman sites in the Brecklands of Suffolk, but rye probably did not come a major crop throughout much of England until the late Saxon or Medieval period (Robinson 2002, 108)

- 9.11.6 Evidence of cultivation is further confirmed through the presence of several species characteristic of cultivated ground such as *Urtica* spp., *Fallopia convovulus* spp., *Stellaria media*, and *Chenopodium/ Atriplex*. Samples that produced archaeobotanical data dated to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th centuries/ the Saxon period.
- 9.11.7 The samples are all basically similar in composition with no shift in crop selection identified throughout the period of time the samples represent. Samples from the prehistoric buried soil did not contain any archaeobotanical material.
- 9.11.8 Seeds similar in appearance to waterlogged plant macrofossils were present in small numbers in ten of the samples. The preservation of these was excellent and it is probable that they are modern contaminants. Those present (*Chenopodium* spp./ *Atriplex* spp., *Polygonum* spp., *Fallopia* spp., *Stellaria media* and *Sambucus nigra*) are species often found in varying abundance in archaeological samples as a modern contaminant.
- 9.11.9 Charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples, often in moderate to high quantities. However, most of the charcoal fragments were very small and brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics impossible. The majority of the fragments within the flots were less than 2mm in size, and therefore identification was not possible. The exceptions to this are shown in Appendix 12: Table 1.
- 9.11.10 The range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), alder (*Alnus*), hazel (*Corylus*), ash (*Fraxinus*) and Pomoideae. A local environment with a relatively wide range of trees and shrubs is indicated. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a still broader choice of species. With ash present in the environment, it is perhaps worth noting that oak is more represented in the samples. Oak is probably the first choice structural timber, and with a local abundance it may have been used instead of ash, providing more fuel as a by-product. Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire.
- 9.11.12 Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that effect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors, and various factors of taphonomy and conservation. On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire making fuel from these resources.
- 9.11.13 The survival of palaeoenvironmental material in the samples was minimal, and generally of poor quality. Little interpretable value can be gained from the majority of the samples, apart from to state that evidence of cultivation through the presence of charred cereal grains was present in the samples, and wheat and barley were the crops that were mainly being utilized. The presence of weeds associated with

cultivation, and the presence of extremely small amounts of cereal chaff, provides further evidence for cultivation at or in close proximity to the site.

- 9.11.14 The charcoal remains show the prevalence of oak and hazel for use as fire wood. Oak is a particularly useful fire fuel as well as being a commonly used structural/artefactual wood that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985; Edlin 1949). Alder was also well represented in the samples. This wood burns quickly when used for firewood, but has been found suitable for charcoal production. This may indicate some small scale charcoal production, but given that it is not the most abundant taxon, may merely represent a selection of available firewood.
- 9.11.15 The samples have been assessed, and any interpretable data has been retrieved. No further work is required on any of the samples.

## **10 Summary of the significance of the data**

- 10.1 National and regional research agendas covering the periods represented on the site suggest several strands of research to which the results of this project can contribute.
- 10.2 The site at Arlington Way offers an opportunity to address the nature of Roman settlement in Thetford and East Anglia. The region is considered by some to be a backwater in its uptake of Roman civilization (Lucy and Challands 2006, 99). The current picture at Thetford is thought to be one of short-lived farmsteads associated with rivers.
- 10.3 In regards to the Saxon occupation it suggests that Thetford arose from an amalgamation of early Saxon hamlets adjacent to fords across the River Ouse and the Thet (Garrow *et al.* 2006, 200).
- 10.4 The material recovered from AW includes a significant pottery assemblage. The faunal and environmental evidence, while not abundant, is a significant addition to a limited database for the area.
- 10.5 Unfortunately, the mixing of the majority of the deposits, and the tiny quantities of datable evidence in the sealed features, makes the chronology extremely uncertain, limiting the detailed conclusions that can be drawn about the development of the site through time.

## **11 Conclusions**

- 11.1 The excavations at Arlington Way have revealed a complex landscape, used and occupied, over a long period during the Roman period. Evidence for early Saxon period is limited in this phase of the fieldwork. However as the data recovered from Arlington Way site must be discussed in relation to the results at Melford Meadows, these together have the potential to permit significant advances in addressing questions of rural landscape use and development.

## **12 Updated Project Design**

### *12.1 Site structure, stratigraphy, morphology and context*

- 12.1.1 Further work will centre on detailed correlation of the ceramic assemblage with the stratigraphic data which may refine the chronology of the site. This will also entail a certain amount of revision to the databases, and must be completed before any other analysis tasks commence.

12.1.2 Beyond this, the site's patterning appears to be relatively straightforward, and already apparent, so that research will focus on placing it firmly in its local and regional setting.

12.1.3 Further time is required for production of illustrations, the integration of specialist reports, and editing.

12.1.4 Task List (stratigraphy and site structure)

refining chronology	2 days
background research	3 days
descriptive text	3 days
Liaison	3 days
text editing	4 days
production of illustrations	6 days
Final editing	5 days
<i>Total</i>	<i>26 days</i>

## 12.2 *Project Objectives*

12.2.1 The excavation phase of the project achieved the general objectives of recording the features threatened by the development.

12.2.2 The post-excavation assessment phase of the project has provided sufficient evidence to address some of the more specific aims of the project (4.2 above). However some of the original questions are unanswerable from the data recovered.

### 12.2.2.1 *What is the natural topography of the site?*

The site at Arlington Way slopes gently from *c.* 13.00m AOD at the north, to 11.65m AOD in the south. There appears to be an in filled relict channel (105) of the Thet in the north of the site. There is a possibility of a buried prehistoric soil (572) in this region which contained flint of Neolithic date. This was then partially infilled during the Roman occupation but would have still been visible as a landscape feature in the Roman period but completely ignored, as Roman ditches are cut across it. In the centre of the site was a large naturally formed hollow (104), partially infilled with naturally derived deposits and later used as a midden during the later Roman period.

Arlington Way (AW) is part of the wider topography of the Roman and Saxon settlement previously revealed at Melford Meadows (MM). The settlements (Roman and Saxon) are seen to occupy a terrace ridge above the flood plain of the river Thet.

### 12.2.2.2 *Define the extent, date and character of the Roman occupation of the site.*

Again this has been considered using data from MM and amalgamating this with the results of the current fieldwork.

It has not proven possible to define the extent of the Roman occupation. It is clear that more deposits are to located to the east of the site, partial building plans will be located in this region together with likely returns of enclosures and field edges. Further deposits are also likely to the north but possibly the foci of buildings will be located to the east. Further settlement has been shown to continue to south albeit in lower density (Fig. 2). The drop-off in density of features towards the north-west suggests the area closer to the river Thet may not have been occupied, but was within the managed landscape, with field boundaries running down to its edge.

Dating is some what problematical given the issues of residuality and post-depositional mixing on the site. However a sequence of site development has been established, indicating the area was occupied at low density during the 2nd century with higher density in the later Roman period with timber structures and stock enclosures being constructed.

The character of the Roman settlement appears to be a low status agricultural settlement, however as the extent of the settlement was not uncovered such statements must be viewed as provisional, and this area may have been dedicated to ancillary buildings (barns and workshops) of a larger estate. It appears to have had a arable component as signalled by the recording of likely 2nd-century plough marks. The discovery of quern stones from numerous sources at both MM and AW also support this view. The plant remains (from both sites) are disappointingly poor but suggest cultivation and processing of grain, chiefly spelt wheat, barley and possibly rye. The weed seeds also indicate cultivation. However some of the weeds also indicate disturbed ground and are sometimes used to indicate grasslands disturbed and maintained by stock.

The presence of what are considered stock enclosures and of cattle, sheep and goat bones indicate a mixed economy.

A number of timber buildings were located whose function is unclear from design, however the presence of personal items amongst the finds hints that some may be domestic. Structure 101 at AW is intriguing with its substantial chalk floor: an industrial use has been suggested for the chalk surface recorded at MM.

#### *12.2.2.3 Is there evidence for change over time?*

This question cannot be answered in specific detail as the chronology of the settlement is not sufficiently refined. There appears to be spatial movement across the site but the range of feature types appears to be constant, with timber built structures and enclosures, and there is little change in the nature of the material culture being disposed of.

Unfortunately the phased Roman material culture from the MM excavations was amalgamated for post-excavation study for comparison with the early Saxon material; this somewhat dilutes its usefulness for charting change through the Roman period, but as the phasing appears to have been as tentatively based as at AW, such a situation was perhaps unavoidable. With Roman occupation lasting probably 300 hundred years it is highly likely that agricultural and cultural practices altered in this timeframe but this cannot be distinguished from these analyses. The data from AW was analysed by phase, but each phased assemblage is simply too small to add specific detail concerning such things as agricultural and husbandry change.

#### *12.2.2.4 • What evidence is there for continuity of activity between the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon periods?*

In terms of chronology Rollo (2002, 82) in discussing the pottery assemblage from MM concluded that the pottery evidence supports a phase of 4th century activity with a little evidence for continuity of activity into the later 4th century. It was suggested there was little evidence to suggest any ceramic overlap with the Saxon period but that it would in any case have been difficult to detect. The AW pottery assemblage gives more support to a continuation of settlement into the second half of the 4th century; Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (e.g., Young 1977, form C83) and the late shell-tempered wares.

The early Saxon pottery assemblage has been dated based on typology alone and can thus only be generically dated to the 5th or early 6th centuries and it is noted it is unclear how early in the 5th century the settlement began (Mudd 2002, 114).

Whether there was a continuation of occupation by Roman inhabitants into the early Saxon period though is not possible to state. It is hinted that the positioning of the SFBs at MM may have been influenced by the later Roman ditch systems, with hedges and banks likely visible and possibly the ditches still extant. However the likely SFB (332) at AW appears to cut through the top of a later Roman midden which may suggest the Roman settlement may have been abandoned for some time. The later 3rd/4th-century enclosures to the north of the site here also appear completely infilled prior to the cutting of the likely Saxon pits/ovens. As is often recorded, Saxon features were probably cut into the top of the latest Roman 'dark earth'. Although not visible as cut features, clusters of finds can give away their presence. Proponents of both continuity and discontinuity theories use this as evidence both ways; the evidence here will not permit any closer resolution of this debate.

*12.2.2.5• Define the extent, date and character of the early Saxon occupation of the site. Is there evidence for change over time?*

It is doubtful that the excavation has uncovered the complete area of the Saxon settlement, the evidence from far more extensive excavations shows that early Saxon settlement sites often occupy large areas (2–3ha.) without marked formal limits as at the well known site of Mucking (Hamerow 1993). There is no evidence from the fieldwork that the limits (apart from the west assumed to be defined by the River Thet) were defined. The evaluation indicated further deposits to the south. In the northern part of AW a concentration of oven features likely to be Saxon in date, were recorded. It is plausible the settlement was spread out along a large part of the terrace.

The early Saxon occupation has been dated on pottery typology rather than a scientific technique and can thus only be generally dated to the 5th or early 6th centuries and as noted above it is unclear how early in the 5th century the settlement began (Mudd 2002, 114). There is no stratigraphic depth within the Saxon features, however, so a short time span is probably to be preferred, with little scope for change over the course of the occupation.

The building types identified were Sunken Featured Buildings and it is sometimes suggested these are ancillary to post-built halls, however there is no evidence of the latter building type from this site, unless the late Roman post-built structures have been mis-dated. Is this a reflection on the limited scale of the excavations or a regional occurrence? Interestingly at other sites in Thetford, such as Redcastle Furze and Brandon Road post-built halls were also absent from the archaeological record. However at Kilverstone post-built halls were recorded and their presence there has been used to argue that their absence from other sites is the result of the limited scale of excavation (Lucy 2006). With around 1ha excavated at MM and another 0.2ha here, within the context of a 9ha area fieldwalked and evaluated, it may be questioned if scale alone is to blame for the absence of halls here.

The economy of the Saxon settlement is likely to have been similar to its Roman predecessor that of mixed farming. The environmental and faunal assemblages from AW were not substantial but when added to the data recovered from MM hint at exactly the same regime of cereal production, barley and wheat cultivation with the possibility of rye. The animal assemblage indicates a mixed husbandry practice but with cattle dominating. There is some limited evidence from AW, and more from MM, for on site smithing with the suggestion of

smelting in the near vicinity: but the possibility of much or all of this evidence being redeposited from a Roman industry must be borne in mind.

*12.2.2.6• What evidence is there for fluctuations in the agricultural economy during the first half of the 1st Millennium AD.*

This question cannot be answered due to the already-stressed lack of chronological refinement on the site together with the poor or sparse nature of the biological and faunal remains. What little evidence there is suggests little change to the mixed economic basis for the Roman and Saxon settlements.

*12.2.2.7•To determine the environmental history of the site and its immediate surrounding area throughout the sequence of human activity on the site.*

Again there is limited data with the sparse survival of biological remains. Unfortunately there were no waterlogged deposits (except probable modern contamination). Due to the indications that the midden sequence and buried soils have been disturbed, pollen analysis and micromorphology is not considered suitable for this site.

For the later Neolithic the data are poor. The buried soil (572) soil contained no charred remains except for small amounts of oak and Pomoideae charcoal, but the complexity of the factors influencing how the charcoal arrived in the soil means this does not necessarily indicate the amount of woodland clearance or the openness of the landscape.

The Roman occupation with the laying out of stock enclosures, presence of livestock and evidence of cultivation suggests tree clearance on this terrace, yet again the size of this clearance cannot be discerned, and there were very few tree-boles. This is a current research topic for the region: how well wooded was the Roman landscape (Going and Plouviez 2000, 21).

The Early Saxon environment is equally unclear, but there is nothing to suggest it was substantially different from the Roman. Again biological and faunal evidence suggests open areas on the terrace, there is also indication of oak, ash, alder and hazel woodlands in the near vicinity with a hint of charcoal production.

*12.2.2.7•What evidence is there of changes in production and exchange in the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.*

This question cannot be answered because of the problems with the chronology of the site as discussed above.

## **13 Proposals for Publication**

13.1 This significant site should be published in some detail in a suitable academic format. The excavations recorded hundreds of deposits, often including some stratigraphic complexity. and although the finds assemblages were not prolific, the pottery and metal work amount to a substantial collection. A full report would therefore be impracticably long for inclusion in a journal, and it is considered more appropriate to publish it as a monograph.

## **14 Resources and timetable**

14.1 The work already completed in preparing the current report will form the basis of the publication report.

14.2 Little additional work is required beyond editing and writing a more synthetic conclusion and production of more illustrations. It is therefore envisaged that a draft publication report should be produced within six months of approval of the updated project design.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF ALL EXCAVATED FEATURES

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase/century AD</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	50		Topsoil		
	51		Subsoil		
	52	101	Chalk Surface	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
	53		Deposit	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy and pottery
1	54	108	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
8	55	107	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
	56		Deposit	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
	57		Deposit	4th/Saxon	Stratigraphy and pottery
	58		Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	58		Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	59		Deposit	Late Pleistocene	
	60		Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	60		Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	60		Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	60		Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	61		Cover Sand Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	62		Cover Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	63		Cover Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	64		Cover Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	65		Cover Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	66		Cover Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	68		Cover Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	69		Cover Deposit		Pottery
	70		Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	71		Buried Soil/Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	72		Cover Sand Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	73		Cover Sand Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
2	74	126	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
3	75	111	Gully	4th	Pottery
	76		Cover Sand Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
5	77	107	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
4	78		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
4	78		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
4	79		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
4	79		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
6	80	112	Gully	4th	Pottery
	81		Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Stratigraphy
	82		Deposit	3rd/4th/Saxon	Stratigraphy
332	83	140	spread/midden	Saxon?	Stratigraphy and Pottery
	84	140	midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	85		Deposit	3rd?	Pottery
	86		Deposit	3rd?	Pottery
	87		Animal disturbance		
10	88	124	Gully	2nd	Pottery and landscape
9	89	140	midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
11	90	127	Gully	2nd?	Stratigraphy
	91		Layer	no date	
7	92	135	Posthole/Pit	3rd/4th?	Landscape
15	93	135	Posthole/Pit	3rd/4th?	Landscape
16	94		Pit	Saxon	Pottery
17	95		Pit	4th or Saxon	Pottery
17	95		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
18	96	135	Pit/posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
19	97		Pit	4th	Pottery
19	97		Pit	4th	Pottery
20	98		Pit	4th	Association to 19
	99	140	midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
21	150	126	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
17	135		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
22	152	111	Gully	4th	Pottery
	153		Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
	154		Deposit	3rd/4th	Pottery
23	155	120	Gully Terminus	2nd	Landscape
24	156	121	Gully Terminus	2nd	Landscape and stratigraphy
24	157	121	Gully Terminus		Landscape and stratigraphy
25	158		Pit	3rd	Pottery
26	159		Feature	Roman	Pottery
27	160	129	Ditch	3rd	Landscape and pottery
	161		Redeposited Natural		
204	162		burrow		
	163		Deposit	later than 2nd	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase/century AD</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
206	164		Pit?	4th	Pottery
	165		Deposit	later than 2nd	Stratigraphy
28	166		Pit	No date	
29	167	112	Gully	4th	Stratigraphy
30	168	102	Feature	2nd	Pottery
31	169	121	Gully	2nd	Landscape
32	170	127	Ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
33	171	128	Gully	3rd/4th	Landscape
21	173	126	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
34	174	102	Quadrant Feature	1st	Pottery
33	175	128	Gully	3rd/4th	Landscape
35	176		Posthole	Roman	Pottery
46	177	102	Construction?	2nd	Pottery
36	178	128	Gully	3rd/4th?	Landscape
37	179		Terminus	3rd	Pottery
37	179		Terminus	3rd	Pottery
37	180		Terminus	3rd	Pottery
38	181		Posthole		
	182		Deposit	Later Roman	Stratigraphy
39	183	119	Gully	2nd	Landscape
40	184		Tree		
41	185		Posthole	Modern	
42	186	129	Ditch	2nd	Landscape and pottery
43	187		Treebole		
9	188		Pit/ditch	2nd?	stratigraphy
44	189		Ditch Terminus	4th	Pottery
45	190	128	Gully	3rd/4th	Landscape
40	191		Tree		
47	192		Pit	3rd/4th? Or later	Landscape
48	193	124	Gully?	2nd	Landscape
49	194	100	Beam	3rd/4th?	Landscape
49	195	100	Beam	3rd/4th?	Landscape
200	196		Pit	3rd	Pottery
202	197	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
202	198	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
202	199	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
201	250		Posthole	2nd?	Landscape
203	251	104	Feature/Channel	Prehistoric	
9	252		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
332	253	140	Midden	Saxon?	Pottery
9	254		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	255		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	256		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	257		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	258		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	259		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	260		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	261		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	262		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	263		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
9	264		Pit/ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
5	265	107	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
	266	102	Deposit-Building	2nd c	Landscape
	267	101	Capping Layer N.Quadrant	4th/Saxon?	Stratigraphy
	268		Deposit	4th/Saxon?	Stratigraphy
	269	101	Capping Layer S.Quadrant	4th/Saxon?	Stratigraphy and pottery
	270	102	Post-Pad?	2nd c	Landscape
	271	129	Deposit	3rd?	Landscape and pottery
205	272	100	Beam	3rd/4th?	Landscape
205	273	100	Beam	3rd/4th?	Landscape
207	274	130	Gully	2nd?	Stratigraphy
	275		Spread	3rd/4th?	Stratigraphy
	276		deposit	3rd/4th?	Stratigraphy
	277		Deposit	2nd?	Landscape
208	278	102	Pit	4th?	Landscape
209	279	102	Pit	2nd	Landscape
210	280	102	Pit	2nd	Landscape
211	281	125	Ditch	3rd/4th?	Pottery and strat
211	282	125	Ditch	3rd/4th?	
212	283	124	Gully/Beam	2nd	Landscape
213	284		Posthole	Modern	
214	285		Posthole	Modern	
215	286	100/135	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
216	287	130	Gully	2nd?	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase/century AD</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
216	288	130	Gully	2nd?	Stratigraphy
217	289		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
	290		Spread	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
218	291		Gully	3rd/4th?	Landscape
219	292		Gully	3rd/4th?	Landscape
220	293	124	Gully	2nd	Landscape
221	294		Cover Sand/ Buried Soil	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery and Strat
221	295		Cover Sand/ Buried Soil	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
208	296		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
208	297		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
	298		Spread/Cover Sand	3rd	Pottery
	299	140	Midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
222	350		Posthole	3rd/4t?	Landscape
222	351		Posthole	3rd/4t?	Landscape
222	352		Posthole	3rd/4t?	Landscape
222	353		Posthole	3rd/4t?	Landscape
222	354		Posthole	3rd/4t?	Landscape
222	355		Posthole	3rd/4t?	Landscape
222	356		Posthole	3rd/4t?	Landscape
223	357	125	Ditch	3rd/4th?	Pottery and strat
223	358	125	Ditch	3rd/4th?	Pottery and strat
224	359		Gully	3rd/4t?	Landscape
225	360		Cover Sand/Pit	3rd/4th?	Pottery and strat
226	361		Cover Sand/Pit	3rd/4th?	Pottery and strat
227	362	124	Gully	2nd	Landscape
228	363		Gully	3rd/4th?	Pottery and strat
	364		Cover Sand	3rd/4th?	Pot and strat
	365		Buried Soil	3rd/4th?	Pottery and strat
229	366	131/135	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
230	367	131/135	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
231	368	131/135	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
232	369	100	posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
233	370		Posthole	Modern	
234	371		Posthole	Modern	
235	372		Posthole	No date	
237	373	133	Posthole	3rd/4th	Landscape
236	374		Gully	Roman	Pottery
238	375	119	Gully	2nd	Landscape
240	376	118	Feature	2nd	Landscape
239	377		Gully	Roman	Pottery
241	378		Gully	3rd/4th?	Landscape
242	379	124	Gully	3rd/4th?	Landscape
243	380		Gully	3rd/4th?	Landscape
244	381		Ditch?	3rd/4th?	Landscape
245	382		Coversand/Buried Soil	3rd/4th?	Stratigraphy
246	383				
247	384		Pit	3rd	Stratigraphy
248	385		Pit	3rd	Stratigraphy
249	386	116	Gully	2nd	Landscape
300	387	117	Gully	2nd	Landscape
300	388	117	Gully	2nd	Landscape
302	389	117	Gully Terminus	2nd	Landscape
302	390	117	Gully Terminus	2nd	Landscape
303	391	123	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
304	392	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
304	393	105	Layer	Early Holocene	
305	394	129	Ditch	2nd	Landscape and pottery
306	395		Pit	?	?
307	396		Posthole	Modern	
308	397		Gully/	Roman	Pottery
309	398		Posthole	Modern	
310	399		Gully	Roman	
311	450	116	Gully	2nd	Landscape
312	451	116	Gully	2nd	Landscape
313	452	108	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
314	453	115	Ditch	2nd	Landscape
315	454		Posthole	3rd/4th	Landscape
315	455	135	Posthole	3rd/4th	Landscape
315	456	135	Posthole	3rd/4th	Landscape
316	457		Cover sands	3rd/4th	Pot and stratigraphy
317	458		Oven	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
317	459		Oven	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
317	460		Oven	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
318	461		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase/century AD</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
320	462	107	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
320	463	107	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
321	464	123	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
321	465	123	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
322	466		Pit?	2nd	Landscape
323	467		Gully	2nd	Landscape
324	468	119	Gully	2nd	Landscape
325	469	120	Gully	2nd	Landscape
319	470	108	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
326	471		Ditch	2nd	Landscape
327	472	131	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
328	473	131	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
318	474		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
318	475		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
329	476		Posthole		Stratigraphy
317	477		Furnace	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
317	478		Furnace	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
330	479	108	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
331	480	107	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
202	481	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
333	482	122	Gully	2nd	Stratigraphy
334	483		Pit	Roman	Pottery
335	484		Pit	Roman	Pottery
336	485		Posthole	No date	
341	486	135?	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
341	487		Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
341	488		Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
337	489	106	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
339	490	106	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
338	491	106	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
340	492	105?	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
304	493	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
342	494	117	Ditch	2nd	Landscape
342	495	117	Ditch	2nd	Landscape
301	496	115	Gully	2nd	Landscape
343	497	113	Gully	2nd	Landscape
344	498	126	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
345	499	111	Ditch	4th	Pottery
400	550		Gully		
401	551		Gully		
401	552		Gully		
401	553		Gully		
403	554		Ditch	Modern	
403	555		Ditch	Modern	
403	556		Ditch	Modern	
402	557		Ploughmark		
402	558		Ploughmark		
402	559		Gully		
404	560	113	Gully	2nd	Landscape
406	561		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
406	562		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
406	563		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
406	564		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
407	565	130	Gully	2nd?	Pottery
408	566	132	Ditch	2nd	Pottery and stratigraphy
408	567	132	Ditch	2nd?	Pottery and stratigraphy
409	568	133	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
410	569	133	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
411	570	133	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
412	571	133	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
	572		Buried Soil	Prehistoric	Flints and stratigraphy
	573	140	Midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	574	140	Midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
415	575		Pit	3rd/4th?	Landscape??
416	576	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
417	577		Pit	2nd ?	Stratigraphy
	578	101	Floor	3rd/4th?	Landscape and Stratigraphy
419	579		Pit	2nd?	Stratigraphy
420	580	104	hollow	Roman?	Stratigraphy
421	581		Pit	2nd	Stratigraphy
421	582		Pit	2nd?	Stratigraphy
422	583		Pit	2nd	Pottery
423	584		Posthole	2nd	Stratigraphy
415	585		Pit	2nd	Landscape

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase/century AD</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
416	586	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
424	587	122	Gully	2nd	Stratigraphy
	588	101	Pudding Stone Quern	3rd/4th	Landscape and Stratigraphy
413	589		Pit	4th or Saxon	Landscape
414	590	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
	591		Covering Layer	4th/Saxon	Pottery
426	592		Plough Mark	2nd?	Stratigraphy
425	593		Pit	4th?	Stratigraphy
425	594		Pit	4th?	Stratigraphy
426	595		Plough Mark	2nd?	Stratigraphy
304	596	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Pottery and stratigraphy
	597		Buried Soil	Roman?	Stratigraphy
203	598	104	hollow	Roman?	Stratigraphy
203	599	104	hollow	Roman?	Stratigraphy
347	650		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
	651		Layer	4th or Saxon?	Stratigraphy
346	652	107	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
	653	102	Layer	2nd	Stratigraphy
349	654		Pit	later than 2nd	Stratigraphy
	655		Buried Soil	Roman?	Stratigraphy
	656		Plough Mark	2nd?	Stratigraphy
421	657		Pit	2nd?	Stratigraphy
427	658	106	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
428	659	111	Gully	4th	Pottery
429	660	111	Gully	4th	Pottery
430	661		Posthole	3/4th	Landscape
431	662		Plough Mark	2nd?	Stratigraphy
431	663		Plough Mark	2nd?	Stratigraphy
	664		Deposit	3rd/4th?	Stratigraphy
	665		Deposit	3rd/4th?	Stratigraphy
432	666		Plough marks/burrow	Saxon or later	Stratigraphy
433	667		Plough marks/burrow	Saxon or later	
	668	140	Midden	4th/saxon	Pottery
	670	140	Midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
434	671	123	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
435	672	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Pottery and stratigraphy
435	673	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Pottery and stratigraphy
435	674	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Pottery and stratigraphy
436	675	123	Gully	3rd/4th	Pottery and stratigraphy
437	676	122	Gully	2nd	Pottery and stratigraphy
438	677		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
	678	140	Midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
	679	140	Midden	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
414	680	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Pottery and stratigraphy
413	681		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
413	682		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
413	683		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
439	684	122	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
440	685	123	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
441	686	Roman	Pit	Roman?	Landscape
442	687	132	Ditch	2nd	Stratigraphy
442	688	132	Ditch	2nd	Stratigraphy
442	689	132	Ditch	2nd	Stratigraphy
443	690	132	Ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
443	691	132	Ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
443	692	132	Ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
443	693	132	Ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
444	694	108	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
445	695	109	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
446	696	110	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
447	697	131	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
448	698	114	Gully	3rd	Pottery
501	699	134	Gully	3rd/4th	Pottery
502	750	114	Gully	3rd	Pottery
503	751	135	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Pottery
504	752	114	Gully	3rd	Pottery
505	753		Pit	3rd/4th?	Pottery
506	754	114	Gully	3rd	Pottery
506	755	114	Gully	3rd	Pottery
511	756	140	Spread	2nd ?	Stratigraphy
511	757	140	Spread	2nd ?	Stratigraphy
511	758	140	Spread	2nd ?	Stratigraphy
	759				Stratigraphy
514	760		Posthole	2nd?	Landscape

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase/century AD</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
515	761	113	Gully	2nd	Landscape
516	762	114	Gully	3rd	Landscape
509	763	132	Ditch	2nd	Stratigraphy
509	764	132	Ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
512	765		Posthole	2nd?	Stratigraphy
517	766		Plough Mark	2nd?	Stratigraphy
513	767		Ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
507	768		Rabbits		
508	769		Rabbits		
510	770		Rabbits		
449	771		Ditch	Saxon	Pottery
449	772		Ditch	Saxon	Pottery
518	773	123	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
519	774		Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
600	775		tree bole		
520	776		Pit?	2nd?	Stratigraphy
521	777		Pit/Ditch	2nd?	Stratigraphy
522	778		Gully	2nd	Landscape
523	779		Gully	2nd	Landscape
524	780	122	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
525	781	122	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
526	782	122	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
527	783		Ditch	2nd?	Landscape
528	784		spread	2nd?	Stratigraphy
438	785		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
530	786		Posthole	3rd/4th/Saxon	Stratigraphy
	787		Layer	2nd?	Stratigraphy
	788			2nd?	Stratigraphy
	789		Drift Deposit	2nd?	Stratigraphy
	790		Buried Soil	2nd?	Stratigraphy
531	791	102	cut	2nd	Landscape
531	792	102	cut	2nd	Landscape
532	793	102	Posthole	2nd	Landscape
604	794		Posthole	2nd	Landscape
604	795		Posthole	2nd	Landscape
604	796		Posthole	2nd	Landscape
533	797		spread	Mod	Stratigraphy
	798		Deposit	2nd?	Stratigraphy
	799		Deposit	2nd?	Stratigraphy
532	850	102	Posthole	2nd	Landscape
534	851		Posthole	Saxon?	Pottery
535	852		tree bole		
537	853	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
536	854		Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
538	855		natural		
539	856	102	Pit/posthole	2nd	Landscape
539	857	102	Pit/posthole	2nd	Landscape
539	858	102	Pit/posthole	2nd	Landscape
540	859	102	Pit/posthole	2nd	Landscape
	860	140	Test Pit A	2nd	Stratigraphy
	861	140	Test Pit B	2nd	Stratigraphy
	862	140	Test Pit C	2nd	Stratigraphy
	863	140	Test Pit D	2nd	Stratigraphy
	864	140	Test Pit D	2nd	Stratigraphy
	865		Buried Soil	2nd	Stratigraphy
541	866	101	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape and stratigraphy
542	867	101	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape and stratigraphy
543	868	101?	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape and stratigraphy
544	869		Pit	4th/Saxon	Stratigraphy
	870		Spread	4th/Saxon	Pottery
	871		Spread	4th/Saxon	Pottery
	872	101	Sand Floor	3rd/4th?	Landscape and stratigraphy
	873	101	Chalk Floor	3rd/4th?	Landscape and stratigraphy
	874		Deposit	2nd?	Stratigraphy
546	875		Burrow		
	876	140	Layer in Test Pit F	3rd/4th/Saxon	Pottery
547	877	131	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
	878		Chalk Surface	3/4th	Stratigraphy
	879		Chalk Surface	2nd?/3rd	Stratigraphy
549	880		Plough Mark	2nd?	Stratigraphy
	881		Sand	2nd?	Stratigraphy
406	882		Pit	4th or Saxon	Stratigraphy
548	883	132	Ditch	2nd	Stratigraphy
545	884	101	cut	3rd/4th?	Landscape and stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase/century AD</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
610	885	127	Deposit	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
	886	104	Deposit	Roman?	Pottery
537	887	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
530	888		Posthole	3rd/4th?	Stratigraphy
	889		Deposit	2nd?	Stratigraphy
	890		Deposit	2nd	Stratigraphy
	891		Colluvial/Drift	Med/postmed	Stratigraphy and metalwork
601	892	127	Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	Stratigraphy
601	893		Ditch	2 <sup>nd</sup> ?	
414	894	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
529	895	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
529	896	103	Ditch	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
500	897		Rabbits		
500	898		Rabbits		
602	899	113	Gully	2nd	Landscape
603	950	118	Gully	2nd	Landscape
604	951		Posthole	2nd	Stratigraphy
605	952	133	Posthole	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
606	953	134	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
607	954	107	Gully	3rd/4th	Stratigraphy
608	956	101	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
609	957	101	Post-pad	3rd/4th?	Landscape
608	959	101	Posthole	3rd/4th?	Landscape
611		101	Post-pad	3rd/4th?	Landscape
612		101	Post-pad	3rd/4th?	Landscape

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY CATALOGUE

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Preh</i>	<i>Samian</i>	<i>LNVCC</i>	<i>OXFRS</i>	<i>GYMIC</i>	<i>AMP</i>	<i>Ro other</i>	<i>Saxon</i>	<i>Tot No</i>	<i>Tot Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
22	s/f	111	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	17	Roman
21	s/f	126		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	Roman
245	s/f			-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	6	46	C2+?
219/228			gully	-	1	1	-	19	-	5	1	27	352	C3/4/Sx
314/315			ditch/phole	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	79	Roman
	52		chalk surf	-	-	-	-	34	1	26	1	62	533	C4/Sx
	53		deposit ab 52	-	-	1	-	7	-	11	-	19	151	C3+
1	54	108	gully	-	-	1	-	8	-	28	-	37	487	IC3+
8	55	107	gully	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	38	Roman
	56		deposit	-	-	-	-	25	1	23	-	49	245	C3/C4
	57		deposit	-	3	4	-	32	-	59	1	99	506	C4/Sx
	58		deposit	-	1	-	-	42	-	29	1	73	552.5	C2-4/sx
	60		deposit	-	-	2	-	15	-	35	1	53	351.5	C2-4/sx
	61		cover sand dep	-	-	1	1	8	-	9	-	19	120	C4
	65		cover depos	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	86	Roman
	66		cover depos	-	-	2	-	17	-	11	-	30	298.5	C3-C4
	68		cover depos	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	113	C3-C4
12	69		cover depos	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	Roman
	70		deposit	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	27	109	C3
	73		cover sand dep	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	Roman
2	74	126	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	Roman
3	75	111	gully	-	-	1	1	5	1	5	1	14	80	C4
5	77	107	gully	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	18	C3
4	78		pit	-	-	1	-	11	-	6	-	18	224	C3/4
4	79		pit	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5	16	Roman
6	80	112	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	29	Roman
332	83	140	spread/mid	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	10	369	C3
332	83	140	spread/mid	-	-	2	-	10	-	33	31	76	845	Sx
332	83	140	spread/mid	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	76.5	Sx
	84	140	midden	-	1	8	-	83	-	39	1	132	1625	C4/Sx
9	88	140	midden	-	-	1	-	14	-	5	-	20	208	C3/4
	89	140	midden	-	-	-	-	3	-	15	-	18	279	C3?
9	89	140	midden	-	-	3	-	27	-	46	1	77	1147	C3/4/Sx
11	90	127	gully	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	11	105	C3/C4
	91		layer	-	-	1	-	5	-	2	-	8	68	C3/C4
7	92	131	gully	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	109	Roman
16	94		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	76	Sx
17	95		pit	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	7	124	C2/3/sx
19	97		pit	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	-	13	398	C4
20	98		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	Roman
	99	140	midden	-	-	-	-	18	1	13	-	32	641	C3?
21	150	126	gully	-	3	-	-	3	-	2	-	8	54.1	C2
22	152	111	gully	-	3	-	-	8	-	3	-	14	284	late C2
23	155	120	gully	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	33	Roman
24	157	111	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	91	Roman
25	158		pit	-	-	2	-	10	-	2	-	14	181	C3
26	159		feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	146	Roman
27	160		gully	-	-	1	-	28	-	29	-	58	999	C3
	163		deposit	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	C2
206	164		pit?	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	30	197	C4
	165		deposit	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	-	15	113	C2+?
29	167	112	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	12	Roman
32	170	127	ditch	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	34	Roman
	173	126	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Roman
34	174	102	feature	-	-	1	-	7	-	3	-	11	108	IC2+
35	176		phole	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	Roman
46	177	102	slot	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	30	390	C2+?
37	179		terminus	-	-	-	-	10	-	33	1	44	456	Ro/Sx
	182		deposit	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	35	C3
39	183	119	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	Roman
42	186	129	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	140	C2/3
9	188		pit/ditch	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	220	C2+
44	189		ditch term	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	24	C4
47	192		pit	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	10	71	C2+
49	194		beam slot	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	9	76	C3+
200	196		pit	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	97	C3
	198	127	ditch	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	7	54	C2+?
202	199	127	ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	Roman
374	236			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	17	Roman
	266	102	dep- blg	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	10	165	C2/C3
	271		deposit	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	6	48	C2+?
205	272	100	beam slot	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	30	C3
207	274	130	gully	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	154	C2/3
	275		spread	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	78	IC2+
207	276		deposit	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	66	C3
208-210	277		deposit	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	53	C2+?
208	278	102	pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Roman
209	279	102	pit	-	1	2	-	26	-	40	5	74	602.5	C4/Sx
209	279	102	pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	Roman



<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Preh</i>	<i>Samian</i>	<i>LNVCC</i>	<i>OXFRS</i>	<i>GYMIC</i>	<i>AMP</i>	<i>Ro other</i>	<i>Saxon</i>	<i>Tot No</i>	<i>Tot Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
211	281	125	ditch	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	13	Roman
212	283	124	gully/beam s	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	13	Roman
215	286	100	phole	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	Roman
217	289		pit	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	24	C2
	290		spread	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	188	C2+
220	293	124	gully	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	10	Roman
221	294		buried soil	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	37	
	299	140	midden	-	2	4	-	39	-	93	16	154	1136	C4/Sx
224	359		gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	Roman
225	360		cover/pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	Roman
229	366	131	phole	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	234	Roman
231	368	131	phole	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	16	Roman
232	369	100	phole	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	12	17	44.5	
240	376	118	feature	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	Roman
242	379	124	gully	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	51	C2+?
240	380		gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	33	Roman
299	381		ditch	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	7	58	C4
246	383			-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	Roman
247	384		pit	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	-	10	201	C2+_?
248	385		pit	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	11	157.5	C2+?
302	390	117	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	Roman
305	394	129	ditch	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	78	C2+ ?
307	396		phole	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	Roman
311	450	116	gully	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	21	C2
312	451	116	gully	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	C2+
314	453	115	ditch	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5	22	C2+
315	455		phole	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	39	C2
317	458		furnace	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	Roman
317	459		furnace	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Roman
318	461		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	15	Roman
32	462	107	ditch	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	15	276	C2/C3
321	464	123	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	Roman
328	473	131	phole	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	49	Roman
318	474		pit	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	6	48	C4/Sx
333	482	122	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	12	Roman
334	483		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3.5	Roman
335	484		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	54	C2
391	487		phole	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	9	Roman
338	491	106	ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	-	17	74	C2?+
340	492		ditch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	Prehistoric
342	494	117	ditch	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	17	C2+
301	496	115	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	32	Roman
343	497	113	gully	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	-	9	35.5	IC2+
344	498	126	ditch	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	103	Roman
345	499	111	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	53	Roman
	531	102		-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	27.5	C2
	538			-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	IC2+
403	554		ditch	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	9	74	IC2/C3
345	557		gully	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5	44	C4
	561		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	33	Roman
	562		pit	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	41	Sx
	566	131	ditch	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	39	C2+
408	567	131	ditch	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	8	C2+
411	570	133	phole	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	13	Roman
405	571	133	phole	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	66	C2
	572		buried soil	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	Roman
416	573	140	midden	-	-	2	-	20	-	27	-	49	495	1 C3/C4
420	580	104	hollow	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	7	94	C4
422	583		pit	-	1	2	-	20	-	10	-	33	283.5	m-IC2
424	587	122	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	C2
413	589		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	33	Roman
	591		layer	-	3	2	1	24	-	15	1	46	519	C4/Sx
426	592		plough mark	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	19	Roman
425	594		pit	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	8	65	C2+
347	650		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	28	C4
347	650		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	Roman
	652	107	ditch	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	7	43	Roman
346	652	107	ditch	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5	21.5	Roman
	653		layer	-	-	2	-	4	-	9	-	15	161	IC2+
427	658	106	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	C2+
429	660	111	gully	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	27	C2/3
431	663			-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	6	24	C2+
	664		deposit	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	Roman
	668		layer	-	1	3	-	43	-	72	2	121	2599	C4/Sx
	669			-	1	1	-	8	-	17	2	29	434	C3/Sx
	670	140	midden	-	1	15	1	86	-	253	21	377	7704.5	C4/Sx
434	671	123	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	4	C2+
435	672	103	ditch	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	7	41	C2+
435	673	103	ditch	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	40	C2+
435	674	103	ditch	-	-	1	-	17	-	5	-	23	389	C3/C4
436	675	123	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	C3/4

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Preh</i>	<i>Samian</i>	<i>LNVCC</i>	<i>OXFRS</i>	<i>GYMIC</i>	<i>AMP</i>	<i>Ro other</i>	<i>Saxon</i>	<i>Tot No</i>	<i>Tot Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date</i>
437	676	122	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.5	C2+
438	677		pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	C2+
	678	140	midden	-	10	4	-	147	8	141	1	311	7464	IC3/4/Sx
	679	140	midden	-	1	8	-	41	1	43	1	95	2294	C2/3/Sx
439	684		gully	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	10	28	C2+
440	685		gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	5	C2+
441	686		pit	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	7	36	C2+
442	689	132	ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	14	C2
443	690		ditch	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	43	C2
443	691		ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	C2
443	692		ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	C2
443	693		ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	C2
444	694	108	ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	C2+
501	699		gully	-	-	1	-	8	-	22	-	31	259	IC2/3
502	750	114	gully	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	11	211	C2+
503	751		phole	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	14	C2
502	752	114	gully	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	14	47	C3
505	753		pit	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	C2
511	756		spread	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	C2
511	758		spread	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	48	C2
514	760		phole	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	18	C2
509	764		ditch	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	9	C2
507	768		pit	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	25	C2
510	770		pit?	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	C2
449	771		ditch	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	5	36	C3/Sx
518	773	123	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	36	Roman
519	774		phole	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	15	C2
600	775		tree/pit	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	5	34	C2
520	776		ditch	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	316	C2
521	777		ditch	-	-	-	-	6	-	25	-	31	349	C4
522	778		gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	C2
524	780	122	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	C2
525	781	122	gully	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	60	C2?
528	784		gully	-	5	-	-	10	-	1	1	17	607	C2/Sx
530	786		phole	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	C2
	790		buried soil	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	C2
531	791	102	cut	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	23.5	C2
531	792	102	phole	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	8	80	C2
532	793	102	phole	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	52	C2+
532	795	102	phole	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	31	C2
	797		spread	-	-	-	-	14	-	5	-	19	213.5	C2+
	798		spread	-	2	1	-	14	-	4	-	21	456	IC2+
534	851		phole	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	8	27	C2+/Sx
536	854		phole	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	C2+
539	856	102	phole	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	31	C2+
	861	140	test pit A	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	10	95	C3/C4
	862	140	test pit C	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	5	14	201	Sx
	863	140	test pit D	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	C2
	864	140	test pit D	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	124.5	C2
	865	140	buried soil	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	32	C2+
541	866	101	phole	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	7	27.5	C2 +/Sx
542	867	101	phole	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	97	C2/C3
543	868	101	phole	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	C2/C3
544	869		pit	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	51	C2
	870		spread	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	11	147	C2
	871		spread	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	C2
	872	101	sand floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	nd
	874		below 872	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	8	68	C2
546	875		plough mark	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	167	C4
	876	140	layer in TPF	-	1	1	-	2	-	16	-	20	52.5	m-IC2
549	880		plough mark	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	15	C2
	678/79	140	midden	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	13	C2
445/46	695/6	109	gully	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	Roman
	797		spread	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	42	C2-4
	881		bel sand floor	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	23	IC3-C4
	spoil		spoil	-	4	3	-	88	-	56	1	152	1514.5	C4/Sx
	spoil		spoil	-	-	1	-	34	-	44	1	80	1114	Ro/Pmed
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1358</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>3276</b>	<b>46402</b>	

### APPENDIX 3: FIRED CLAY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Cut	Deposit	Group	Type	Grid East	Grid North	Sample	B-T	No	Wt (g)	Comment
	52		Chalk Surface				tile	1	113	
1	54	108	Gully				brick	2	385	
	57		Deposit				tile	6	268	
	58		Deposit				brick	3	679	
	58		Deposit	100	236		tile	3	16	
	60		Deposit				tile	2	33	
	61		Cover Sand Deposit	90	254		tile	1	22	
	61		Cover Sand Deposit	87	145		tile	1	66	S/F
	61		Cover Sand Deposit	85	244		tile	3	149	S/F
	61		Cover Sand Deposit	95	125		tile	1	12	S/F
	61		Cover Sand Deposit	93	245		tile	1	10	S/F
	68		Cover Deposit				tile	5	68	
5	77	107	Gully				tile	2	32	
332	83	140	spread/midden	86	195		tile	2	72	
	83	140	spread/midden				tile	1	64	
	84	140	midden deposit				tile	1	187	
	84	140	midden deposit				tile	1	113	
	84	140	midden deposit				tile	3	440	
	89	140	midden deposit				tile	3	292	
11	90	127	Gully				tile	2	165	
24	156	121	Gully Terminus				tile	1	105	
27	160	129	Gully				tile	5	520	
206	164		Pit?				tile	2	17	
32	170	127	Ditch				tile	1	48	
21	173	126	Gully				tile	1	15	
46	177	102	Construction?				tile	1	52	
36	178		Gully				tile	1	4	
37	179		Terminus				tile	3	12	
47	192		Pit				brick	1	119	
	299	140	midden deposit				tile	7	262	
223	357	125	Ditch				tile	1	99	
247	384		Pit				tile	2	142	curved fragment
313	452	108	Gully				tile	1	184	
315	455		Posthole				tile	3	68	
324	468	119	Gully				tile	1	40	
318	474		Pit				tile	1	44	
342	494	117	Ditch				tile	1	33	
424	587	122	Gully			33	tile	1	33	
346	652	107	Ditch	99	209.5		tile	1	13	
	668	140	Layer				tile	1	46	
	668	140	Layer				tile	3	28	
	668	140	Layer				tile	2	31	
	668	140	Layer				tile	1	91	
	668	140	Layer				tile	5	757	partly burnt, decorated
	668	140	Layer				tile	1	24	
	669	140	Layer				tile	3	413	
	670	140	midden deposit				tile	1	8	
	670	140	midden deposit				tile	1	7	
	670	140	midden deposit				tile	1	65	
	670	140	midden deposit				tile	1	156	
	670	140	midden deposit				brick	1	186	
	670	140	midden deposit				tile	3	63	
	670	140	midden deposit				tile	1	116	
	670	140	midden deposit				brick	2	116	
435	672	103	Ditch				tile	5	67	
435	673	103	Ditch				tile	2	30	
435	674	103	Ditch				tile	2	160	
	678	140	midden deposit				tile	1	39	
	678	140	midden deposit				tile	2	144	
	678	140	midden deposit				tile	1	25	
	679	140	midden deposit				tile	5	151	
	679	140	midden deposit				tile	3	105	
440	685		Gully				tile	2	4	
527	783		Gully				tile	7	211	
	798		Deposit				tile	4	345	
	865		Buried Soil				tile	1	54	
			surface	100	204.5		tile	1	14	
			surface	90	175		tile	2	41	
			surface	93	209		tile	1	25	
			surface	93	244		tile	1	7	
			surface	85	245		tile	1	4	

#### APPENDIX 4: FIRED CLAY OBJECTS

1	54	108	Gully Slot			1	4	
	56		Deposit			2	8	
	59		Deposit	91	243	1	6	s/f
332	83	140	spread/midden			10	122	
332	83	140	spread/midden			9	309	daub?
21	150	126	Gully Slot			8	3	
46	177	102	Construction Slot?			2	27	
46	177	102	Construction Slot?			17	81	daub?
	277		Deposit			4	22	
209	279	102	Pit				64	Daub?
	299	140	midden deposit			17	211	daub?
232	369	100	Posthole			62	23	
317	458		Oven				54	Lining
317	459		Oven			27	45	Lining
317	459		Oven				588	Lining
317	477		Oven				171	Lining
335	484		Pit			2	73	
420	580	104	hollow			16	202	Loom weight
	668	140	Layer			1	114	Loom weight?
441	686		Pit			3	8	
504	752	114	Gully Slot			3	4	
531	791	102	cut			48	1321	Daub
532	793	102	Posthole			9	524	Loom weight
	670/678	140	midden deposit			1	5	
			surface	90	165	1	50	

## APPENDIX 5: COIN LIST

### Stratified coins

All of the stratified coins were discovered within large midden (140) deposits 573, 574 and 670.

#### *Cat 24: <1g 11mm Context 574*

A small heavily clipped fragment of coin. Enough of the crude design survives to indicate a radiate crown on the obverse. The small size (11mm diameter), the slenderness of the flan and the irregular shape and design point towards this being a post AD270 barbarous radiate.

#### *Cat 23: 1g 17mm Context 573*

A fragment, less than half. Too worn to identify.

#### *Cat 21: 1g 11mm Context 573*

The reverse design has clearly been struck off centre, an arc of dots indicating the edge of the design runs across the flan. Only half the reverse therefore shows. Stylistically the pattern is abstract, incorporating pellets and crescents with lines. The obverse has been centrally struck and clearly depicts a portrait and a radiate crown facing right. The legend has only been struck partially onto the flan and is illegible. Barbarous radiate.

#### *Cat 41: 1g 16mm Context 670*

Part of the coin is missing, at the bottom of the obverse, which is the top of the reverse.

OBV: a diademed portrait facing right. However the ONST of CONSTAN[ ] is visible. Worn.

REV: Better condition. Two victories facing with wreath between. VICTOR---GQNN. Constantius II, AD343–8. Mint mark TRP in exergue [Trier]. There is also an O present in the field, between the victories, this is an issue mark.

### Surface Finds

These were recovered by metal detecting of the initial stripped area and were located by grid co ordinate. The majority of these coins came from the later colluvial/aeolian infill (150) of midden 140. This material appeared to be highly disturbed by modern ploughing and contained chronologically mixed Roman material together with post-medieval metal work. However a small number were recovered from the surface of structures group no 100 and 102.

#### *Cat 101 (85E 173N): 2g 16mm Surface of midden 140*

OBV: Valentinian with double diadem facing right. DN VALENTINIAN V S P F AVG.

REV: Emperor with standard going to the right dragging a captive. GLORIHRO M[ ]NO[ ]. V and A in the field may be issue marks rather than representing the workshop. AD367–75

#### *Cat 102 (94E 200N): 3g 16mm Surface of midden 140*

OBV: helmeted head of Roma facing left, top of the helmet spills over the edge. Quite corroded.

REV: Romulus and Remus, suckling. URBS ROMA copy, AD330–50.

#### *Cat 113 (82E 187N): 22g 30mm Surface of midden 140*

Heavily corroded and worn. OBV: bust facing right. REV: standing figure holding something in right hand. Flan is very thick, up to 4mm. The size and weight of this coin suggests it is sestertius of the 1st or 2nd Centuries.

#### *Cat 115 (84E 193N): 3g 15mm Surface of midden 140*

OBV: diademed bust facing right. CONST.

REV: corroded Gloria Exercitus, two soldiers, two standards. AE4. Mint mark LG [Lyon] AD330–5.

#### *Cat 116 (84E 213N): 1g 13mm Surface of 102*

Struck off centre on both faces.

OBV: diademed portrait facing right

REV: Victoria walking left with a wreath and a palm. AAVGG. Late 4th century (Valentinianic or Theodosian).

#### *Cat 119 (85E 190N): <1g 14mm Surface of midden 140*

Clipped at left.

OBV: radiate portrait facing right, TETRICUS.

REV: very worn. Barbarous radiate.

#### *Cat 120 (85E 191N): 2g 16mm Surface of midden 140*

Clipped at the exergue.

OBV: diademed portrait facing right. CONSTAN.

REV: good condition, two victories holding two central wreaths. Constantius II.

#### *Cat 121 (85E 198N): 4g 20mm Surface of midden 140*

Worn. OBV: radiate crown portrait facing right. The features are quite worn so no distinguishing features can be observed. The legend appears to have survived well, although on closer inspection proves impossible to read. This could be as a result of wear but equally could be the result of poorly copied legends by illiterate minters.

REV: male figure standing with branch and transverse sceptre. Again the legend at first seems to have survived but on closer inspection it is not readable. There is a T mark in the field. Late 3rd century radiate.

#### *Cat 126 (94E 187N): 3g 20mm Surface of midden 140*

Extremely corroded and heavily worn. OBV: portrait facing right. REV: illegible. Late 3rd or early 4th century.

#### *Cat 127 (94E 189N): 1g 9mm Surface of midden 140*

Heavily corroded and illegible. Probably 330–50.

#### *Cat 128 (84E 212N): 1g 15mm Surface of 102*

OBV: diademed bust facing right, clean shaven. CONSTANTIVS[ ].

REV: Gloria Exercitus two soldiers, one standard. GLOR[ ]. Mint mark SLG in exergue [Lyon second mint]. Constantius II AD335–7.

#### *Cat 129 (98E 222N): 1g 16mm Surface of 100*

Bottom fragment, relatively unworn. OBV: shoulders only of Constantine I.

REV: Mint mark SCONST [Arles second mint]. AD328–37

#### *Cat 130 (99E 191N): 1g 19mm Surface of Midden 140*

Fragment. OBV: bust radiate crowned facing right. ]PC TETRI[ ], Tetricus I or II.

REV: Victoria walking left holding wreath and palm. ]S A[ probably a copy of the 270s/280s

*Cat 131 (100E 196N): 1g 16mm*

The faces of the flan are damaged, apparently from a blow from a blunt object. This has destroyed the central design on both sides. OBV: radiate crown. USAVG. REV: illegible except for ]RATI[ copy of Consecration of Claudius II, 270–90

*Cat 132 (98E 222N): 3g 18mm surface of 100*

OBV: clean shaven portrait wearing a diadem crown facing right. DN GRATIAN VSAVGGAVG

REV: Victory advancing left carrying a wreath, OFS in the field to the left and IR to the right. ]REIPUBLICAE suggests this is a Securitas Reipublicae, Gratian from 367–83. Mint mark P or R in exergue.

*Cat 133 (100E 223N): 3g 15mm surface of 100*

REV: Constantine II diademed facing right. INVS IVN NOB. (for CONSTANTINUS IVN NOB C).

REV: two soldiers, two standards GLOR. 'Gloria Exercitus' two standards issue. AD317–35.

*Cat 248 (92E 174N) : 3g 16mm Surface of Midden 140*

OBV: diademed portrait facing right.

REV: ]PARATIO, clearly part of 'fel temp reparatio' legend. The design is garbled and appears to be a standing figure and possibly a seated figure, possibly emperor in a galley with a Christian standard holding a phoenix. Constans or Constanstius II AD348–50.

### Unstratified Coins

12 coins were recovered with the aid of metal detectors on the spoil heaps.

*Cat 76: 2g 17mm*

Heavily corroded, illegible: late 3rd century onwards.

*Cat 77: 2g 20mm*

OBV: heavily corroded, portrait is facing right. IMP -ALLECT-].

REV: better condition. Galley. Mint mark QL in exergue. [London 4th mint]. Allectus, probably VIRTUS AUG type AD293–6.

*Cat 78: <1g 16mm*

A medieval hammered copper alloy coin. OBV: CARO D G MAG BRI, crown with two sceptres in saltire.

REV: FRA ET HIB RE, a harp surmounted by a single arched crown. The initial mark is a shield. Charles I royal farthing token.

Type 1(c) 1625–34 (North 1994).

*Cat 79: 3g 22mm*

A crude copper alloy coin. Heavy corrosion, illegible. The size suggests a late 3rd or 4th century date.

*Cat 81: <1 14mm*

OBV: wreathed portrait facing right. The small size of the flan has eliminated the legend from the edge.

REV: two soldiers, one standard, 'Gloria Exercitus' copy 335–350.

*Cat 82: 4g 21mm*

OBV: mis-struck, the portrait is clearly not centred and the pellet border is 4mm from one edge. SPAVG broad shouldered bust.

REV: also badly off centre. AX above Pax with a vertical sceptre. Radiate of Carausius (286–93).

*Cat 83: <1g 12mm*

OBV: radiate portrait facing right. The portrait is bearded and the nose appears prominent.

REV: crude rectangle divided into 6 sections. Probably an altar. Perhaps Claudius II copy (post 270)

*Cat 84: 2g 16mm*

OBV: radiate crown, portrait too big for the flan. IMP C

REV: corroded possibly Pax. Likely Carausius (286–93).

*Cat 85: 3g 22g*

Very irregular flan, with stress fractures to the edges. Both faces struck off centre

OBV: heavy set bearded portrait with a radiate crown. IMP CARA[.

REV single standing figure. ]PA[. Radiate of Carausius (286–93).

*Cat 86: 2g 15mm*

OBV: bearded portrait facing right with a radiate crown.

REV: crude figure with a vertical sceptre or spear to right and object in the left hand. Barbarous radiate of the 4th century.

*Cat 87: 3g 22mm*

A heavily corroded copper alloy coin. Not identifiable.

*Cat 88: 2g 14mm*

Clipped on one side, otherwise good condition.

OBV: Helena facing right. ]ENAEAV[ (for FLIVIHE LENAEEAVG).

REV: Pax holding a branch left for Helena, the remaining legend reads PAXPV. Mint mark TRP [Trier]. AD337–41.

APPENDIX 6: METALWORK CATALOGUE (OTHER THAN COINS)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
			Spoilheap			73	Cu	bead?	1	2
	89	140	midden deposit			273	Fe	Blade	1	71
			Metal Detector	83	187	142	Fe	Blade- Knife	1	99
			Metal Detector	83	177	138	Fe	Blade- small	1	11
204	162		pit?			274	Fe	Bottle	1	100
	574	140	midden deposit	95	193	22	Cu	bracelet	1	8
			Spoilheap			74	Cu	Brooch	1	9
			Spoilheap			75	Cu	Brooch	1	10
			Metal Detector	86	180	122	Cu	button	1	5
			Metal Detector	90	199	124	Cu	button	1	1
								decroative		
			Spoilheap			80	Cu	fragment	1	2
	573	140	midden deposit	94	196	25	Cu	disc	1	1
	670	140	midden deposit	86	192	43	Cu	disc	1	6
			Metal Detector	82	187	113	Cu	disc	1	23
			Metal Detector	87	204	257	Cu	disc	1	1
			Spoilheap			89	Cu	disc	1	6
			Metal Detector	93	194	125	Cu	fitting	1	2
			Metal Detector	89	183	229	Pb	Handle	1	84
	679	140	midden deposit			67	Fe	Hob Nail	1	1
19	97		Pit			13	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
	668	104	Layer	90	195	36	Fe	Hobnail	1	3
	670	140	midden deposit	86	195	44	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
	670	140	midden deposit	86	195	45	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
	670	140	midden deposit	88	197	53	Fe	Hobnail	2	2
			Metal Detector	83	174	137	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
			Metal Detector	85	192	153	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
			Metal Detector	85	200	156	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
			Metal Detector	87	198	165	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
			Metal Detector	88	190	168	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
			Metal Detector	88	200	169	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
			Surface Find	83	185	247	Fe	Hobnail	1	2
			Surface Find	100	192	246	Fe	Hobnail	1	1
			Metal Detector	95	185	208	Fe	key	1	36
			Spoilheap			95	Cu	large pin	2	5
			Metal Detector	80	202	226	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	82	203	227	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	85	178	228	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	90	198	231	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	90	200	232	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	91	190	233	Pb	Lid	3	6
			Metal Detector	92	194	234	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	94	203	235	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	94	204	236	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	95	179	238	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	95	180	239	Pb	Lid	1	2
			Metal Detector	84	202	255	Pb	Lump	1	44
			Metal Detector	89	165	261	Pb	Lump	1	9
1	54	108	Gully Slot			2	Fe	Nail	1	4
4	79		Pit			5	Fe	Nail	1	8
332	83	140	spread/midden			6	Fe	Nail	2	11
	84	140	midden deposit			7	Fe	Nail	1	1
	89	140	midden deposit			9	Fe	Nail	2	79
	299	140	midden deposit			14	Fe	Nail	1	1
247	384		Pit			16	Fe	Nail	1	2
248	385		Pit			17	Fe	Nail	1	2
341	487		Posthole			19	Fe	Nail	1	1
424	587	122	Gully Slot			29	Fe	Nail	1	11
	668	140	Layer	87	189	31	Fe	Nail	1	5
	668	140	Layer	88	187	33	Fe	Nail	1	9
	668	140	Layer	90	195	35	Fe	Nail	1	11
	668	140	Layer			38	Fe	Nail	1	72
	670	140	midden deposit	86	196	46	Fe	Nail	1	37

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	670	140	midden deposit	87	178	48	Fe	Nail	2	6
	670	140	midden deposit	87	189	49	Fe	Nail	1	8
	670	140	midden deposit	87	196	50	Fe	Nail	1	5
	670	140	midden deposit	87	198	51	Fe	Nail	1	1
	670	140	midden deposit	88	196	52	Fe	Nail	1	10
	670	140	midden deposit	88	198	54	Fe	Nail	1	2
	679	140	midden deposit			60	Fe	Nail	1	6
	679	140	midden deposit			61	Fe	Nail	1	2
511	758		spread in 142			70	Fe	Nail	1	7
	876	140	Layer in Test Pit F			72	Fe	Nail	1	11
			Metal Detector	79	167	262	Fe	Nail	1	7
			Metal Detector	80	168	134	Fe	Nail	1	21
			Metal Detector	80	204	267	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	82	182	135	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	82	202	136	Fe	Nail	1	8
			Metal Detector	82	205	253	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	83	182	139	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Metal Detector	83	184	140	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	83	187	141	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	83	192	143	Fe	Nail	2	5
			Metal Detector	84	176	144	Fe	Nail	1	3
			Metal Detector	84	186	145	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	85	180	147	Fe	Nail	1	11
			Metal Detector	85	181	268	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	85	183	149	Fe	Nail	2	4
			Metal Detector	85	185	150	Fe	Nail	3	4
			Metal Detector	85	187	152	Fe	Nail	3	7
			Metal Detector	85	198	154	Fe	Nail	3	10
			Metal Detector	85	200	155	Fe	Nail	2	9
			Metal Detector	85	203	256	Fe	Nail	1	6
			Metal Detector	86	180	157	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	86	184	158	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	86	187	159	Fe	Nail	1	7
			Metal Detector	86	192	160	Fe	Nail	3	16
			Metal Detector	87	168	263	Fe	Nail	1	28
			Metal Detector	87	172	161	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	87	173	162	Fe	Nail	2	2
			Metal Detector	87	180	163	Fe	Nail	1	8
			Metal Detector	87	187	164	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	88	170	166	Fe	Nail	1	7
			Metal Detector	88	188	167	Fe	Nail	2	4
			Metal Detector	89	164	265	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	89	176	170	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Metal Detector	89	198	171	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	90	165	173	Fe	Nail	1	6
			Metal Detector	90	170	174	Fe	Nail	2	22
			Metal Detector	90	171	175	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Metal Detector	90	178	176	Fe	Nail	1	3
			Metal Detector	90	184	177	Fe	Nail	1	8
			Metal Detector	90	186	178	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	90	188	179	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	90	190	180	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	90	199	182	Fe	Nail	1	7
			Metal Detector	90	200	183	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	91	165	184	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	91	169	185	Fe	Nail	1	6
			Metal Detector	91	171	186	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	91	187	187	Fe	Nail	2	2
			Metal Detector	91	191	258	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Metal Detector	91	194	188	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Metal Detector	91	198	189	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	92	166	190	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	92	175	264	Fe	Nail	2	1



<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
			Metal Detector	92	185	192	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	92	202	194	Fe	Nail	1	3
			Metal Detector	93	170	196	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	93	176	197	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	93	182	198	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	93	187	199	Fe	Nail	2	11
			Metal Detector	93	194	200	Fe	Nail	2	5
			Metal Detector	94	174	201	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	94	175	202	Fe	Nail	1	9
			Metal Detector	94	183	203	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	94	197	205	Fe	Nail	2	4
			Metal Detector	94	203	207	Fe	Nail	1	3
			Metal Detector	94	208	260	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Metal Detector	95	187	209	Fe	Nail	1	6
			Metal Detector	95	190	210	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	95	192	211	Fe	Nail	3	13
			Metal Detector	95	195	212	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	95	196	213	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	95	197	214	Fe	Nail	3	9
			Metal Detector	95	207	251	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Metal Detector	95	209	216	Fe	Nail	1	6
			Metal Detector	96	207	269	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	96	208	217	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	97	203	218	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	98	180	252	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	98	186	219	Fe	Nail	1	12
			Metal Detector	98	192	220	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Metal Detector	98	197	221	Fe	Nail	2	7
			Metal Detector	99	208	222	Fe	Nail	1	3
			Metal Detector	100	190	223	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Metal Detector	100	208	224	Fe	Nail	1	3
			Metal Detector	100	208	266	Fe	Nail	1	2
			Metal Detector	103	191	225	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Spoilheap			96	Fe	Nail	7	44
			Surface Find	85	176	104	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Surface Find	87	173	105	Fe	Nail	1	3
			Surface Find	90	193	106	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Surface Find	94	172	107	Fe	Nail	1	3
			Surface Find	94	176	108	Fe	Nail	1	4
			Surface Find	96	192	109	Fe	Nail	1	7
			Surface Find	98	223	110	Fe	Nail	1	1
			Surface Find			111	Fe	Nail	1	5
			Spoilheap			97	Fe	Nails	14	89
			Surface Find	84	205	259	Fe	Nails	2	22
			Metal Detector	82	175	243	Fe	Object	1	1
	53		Deposit Above 52	85	169	249	Cu	Object	1	12
	76		Cover Sand Deposit			4	Fe	Object	1	64
19	97		Pit			12	Fe	Object	1	1
	670	140	midden deposit			57	Fe	object	1	4
	678	140	midden deposit			59	Fe	Object	1	23
	679	140	midden deposit			64	cu	object	1	1
	679	140	midden deposit			65	cu	object	1	3
	679	140	midden deposit			66	cu	object	1	1
541	866	101	Posthole			71	Fe	Object	1	2
			Metal Detector	85	185	117	Cu	object	1	1
			Metal Detector	85	185	151	Fe	Object	1	6
			Metal Detector	88	176	123	Cu	object	1	8
			Metal Detector	92	170	191	Fe	Object	1	7
			Metal Detector	95	200	112	Cu	Object	1	3
			Spoilheap			90	Cu	object	1	1
			Spoilheap			91	Cu	Object	1	1
			Spoilheap			92	Cu	object	1	7
			Spoilheap			93	Cu	object	1	11

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
			Spoilheap			98	Fe	Object	2	36
			Surface Find	95	216	245	Fe	object	1	3
	58		Deposit	95	236	3	Fe	Objects	3	21
	299	140	midden deposit			15	Cu	Pendant?	1	1
	670	140	midden deposit			42	Cu	Pierced disc - pendant?	1	2
408	566	131	Ditch Slot			20	Cu	Pin	1	3
	668	104	Layer	86	194	30	Fe	pin	1	1
	668	104	Layer	87	189	32	Fe	pin	1	7
			Metal Detector	94	197	206	Fe	pin	1	1
248	385		Pit			18	Fe	plate	1	6
	668	104	Layer	91	196	37	Fe	Plate	1	32
	668	104	Layer	89	190	40	Pb	Plate	1	25
	679	140	midden deposit			62	Fe	plate	1	13
501	699		Gully Slot			69	Fe	Plate	1	11
			Metal Detector	85	173	146	Fe	Plate	1	7
			Metal Detector	92	167	254	Fe	Plate	1	11
			Metal Detector	95	197	215	Fe	Plate	1	2
			Surface Find	85	192	250	Fe	Plate	1	30
	679	140	midden deposit			68	Fe	Plate - Curved	1	14
	668	104	Layer			39	Fe	Plate Fitting	1	264
	52		Chalk Surface			1	Fe	Ring	1	21
	89	140	midden deposit			10	Fe	Ring	1	22
	668	104	Layer	89	190	34	Fe	Ring	1	5
			Metal Detector	90	190	181	Fe	ring	1	1
			Spoilheap			94	Cu	ring	1	1
			Surface Find	95	205		Cu	Ring	1	5
			Metal Detector	92	207	195	Fe	ring - seal	1	9
	58		Deposit	95	236	244	Fe	Ring Headed fitting	1	29
	670	140	midden deposit			56	Fe	Ring Headed Lynch Pin?	1	112
	679	140	midden deposit			63	Fe	Ring Headed Nail	1	21
			Metal Detector	83	195	114	Cu	riveted fitting	1	9
	670	140	midden deposit				Fe	Scrap	1	5
	573	140	midden deposit			26	Pb	Spindle whorl	1	26
	574	140	midden deposit			27	Pb	Spindle whorl	1	49
			Metal Detector	97	102	241	Pb	Spindle Whorl	1	38
			Metal Detector	97	182	242	Pb	Spindle Whorl	1	29
			Spoilheap			99	Pb	Spindle Whorl	3	104
			Metal Detector	85	190	118	Cu	square fitting	1	2
	670	140	midden deposit			55	Fe	Tang	1	10
			Metal Detector	89	217	172	Fe	Tang	1	31
			Metal Detector	92	194	193	Fe	Tang	1	7
	573	140	midden deposit			28	Pb	thin plate	1	9
			Metal Detector	90	195	230	Pb	Thin plate - tube?	1	3
			Metal Detector	95	178	237	Pb	Thin plate - tube?	1	5
			Metal Detector	95	200	240	Pb	Thin plate - tube?	2	10
			Metal Detector	85	182	148	Fe	tool	1	65
			Metal Detector	94	194	204	Fe	tweezers	1	9
	670	140	midden deposit	86	196	47	Fe	Twisted fitting	1	55
			Spoilheap			272	Ag	Various	2	7
			Spoilheap			271	Cu	Various	4	20
			Spoilheap			270	pb	Various	29	132
	670	140	midden deposit			58	Pb	Weight	1	259
			Spoilheap			100	pb	Weight	1	165
			Surface Find	83	214	103	Fe	wire	1	2



<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>sample</i>	<i>Intact flake</i>	<i>Intact blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Bladecore</i>	<i>Other</i>
	670			57						1			
	670				1								
434	671	123	Gully Slot		4		3						
435	672	103	Ditch Slot		3								
435	674	103	Ditch Slot										scraper
437	676	122	Gully Slot				1						
	678	140	midden deposit							1			
	678	140	midden deposit		1								
	679	140	midden deposit			1							
441	686		Pit							1			
443	690		Ditch Slot				1						
444	694	108	Ditch Slot		2	2							
501	699		Gully Slot				1						
504	752	114	Gully Slot		1					1			
505	753		Pit	39			1						
514	760		Posthole							1			
512	765		Posthole				1						
449	771		Ditch Slot		1								
525	781	122	Gully Slot		1								
533	797		spread				1			2(1 rolled)			
533	797		spread				1						
	861	140	Test Pit B		1								
	862	140	Test Pit C				1						
U/S					5	1	4	3 (1 pat)		5			

PAT = PATINTED

## APPENDIX 8: CATALOGUE OF SLAG

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Description</i>
	84		1	199	A lump 10cm X 5cm X 2.5cm. It is dark grey in colour on the surface with sand impressed into the surface. On the upper surface there are impressions of wood or charcoal. It is an example of a smithing hearth bottom (SHB) or plano-convex bottom (PCB). A cross section of the slag shows layers of porosity which indicates that this SHB was formed by the accumulation of several smithing events (Crew 1996).
	277		2	136	Two fragments from the same piece of slag. They are mostly dark grey on the surface with some sand impressed into the surface. There is some evidence of ropey flow like marks on the upper surface and the bottom surface shows the possible shape of a tapping channel. The slag from this context is the only slag from the site which shows characteristics of being smelting rather than smithing slag. But the small volume indicates that it is highly unlikely that smelting actually occurred on site, and it is more likely to represent possible use as a flux material during welding (Crew 1996).
	57	4th or Saxon	3	66	Two of the fragments are globular in surface appearance and are predominately dark reddish grey in colour. The larger of these two pieces has impressions of wood or charcoal on one surface. The third piece has a smooth upper surface and a sand encrusted lower surface, suggesting that is a fragment of hearth lining (Crew 1996).
	70	4th or Saxon	2	44	Two fragments of slag. The larger of these appears very vitreous with burnt clay on one surface. This suggests that it is a fragment of fluxed lining slag. The second smaller fragment is flattened on the upper and lower surfaces with layering visible on the cross sections. There is some possible evidence of charcoal or wood impressions on the underside of the fragment.
11	90	Late Roman	1	144	The surface is dark grey and reddish grey in colour. Sand is impressed into the lower surface which is quite smooth. The upper surface shows evidence of bubbles which have burst or been broken. This seems to be a piece of hearth bottom.
	299	4th or Saxon	3	34	All three pieces are grey in surface colour and have a globular appearance. They are dense but are relatively porous with large voids. Two have a possible smooth lower surface suggesting a possible hearth bottom.
	670	4th or Saxon	1	28	It has a light grey surface colour and a smooth and porous lower surface. A piece of heavily corroded iron is visible embedded in the side of the lump. This seems to be a lump of smithing slag.
	60	4th or Saxon	1	28	grid coordinates 96E 244N. It has a grey surface with burnt clay attached to the surface in several places. The lump is dense with very little evidence of porosity. This seems to be a lump of smithing slag.
539	856		2	10	Pale grey in colour and very porous, suggesting fuel ash slag (Bayley <i>et al.</i> 2001; Crew 1996).
505	753		6	12	from sample 39 a mixture of very friable porous material, possibly fuel ash slag and charred plant material.
	670	4th or Saxon	4	2	from sample 52 a mixture of very friable porous material, possibly fuel ash slag and charred plant material
	670	4th or Saxon	4	2	from sample 55 - fuel ash slag
	670	4th or Saxon	8	14	A fine, fragmentary material, pale grey and very porous. Probably fuel ash slag.
	101E 205N		1	18	A reddish brown colour with a smooth surface. The lump is dense and has very fine and occasional porosity. There is a line of denser material which seems to indicate a degree of layering and the accumulation of more than one event.
	95E 196N		1	14	Black to dark grey with some areas having a vitreous appearance. It is friable and porous and seems to either be a large piece of fuel ash slag or a fragment of smithing slag.

## APPENDIX 9: CATALOGUE OF STONE

### Mayen Lava

All of the listings below are in a dark grey, fairly coarse vesicular lava, a nepheline-tephrite originating from the Mayen-Niedermendig area of the Eifel Hills region of Germany (Kars 1980). The Arlington Way finds represent rotary querns, though it is difficult to know exactly how many are present. These "self-sharpening" querns were imported from Germany to Britain in large numbers and are commonly found on a variety of sites from the early Roman period well into Medieval times (Peacock 1980). The comparative thinness of the grinding stones suggest a date later than the early Roman period.

- 1]. Pit/post hole 539 (856). A. Almost half of the bottom stone of a rotary quern [D. 38cm; th. 2.5–2cm; 2398g]. The quern is very worn, though faint tooling marks can still be seen on the grinding surface. B. Small irregular piece of Mayen lava [43g]. C. Medium-sized fragment of upper stone [402g]. D. Twenty-six small irregular pieces of Mayen lava [320g].
- 2]. Structure 102, construction cut 46 (177). A. Segment of upper stone from a rotary quern, showing the collar edge [th. 4.5–1.5cm; 1046g]. Faint horizontal tooling is present on the grinding surface and vertical tooling decoration on the edge. B. Two small fragments from the edge of a rotary quern [360g]. C. Two irregular pieces of Mayen lava [62g]. D. Small segment from the edge of an upper stone from a rotary quern [th. 4.3–2.8cm; 318g]. The grinding surface is flat and worn. E. Large segment of upper stone with part of food-shoot present, worn grinding surface [radius 20.5cm; th. 2cm; 1358g]. F. Part of edge [th. 4–2cm; 490g]. G. Part of edge of an upper stone of a large quern [th. 4–1cm; 904g]. H. Part of edge of an upper stone of a large quern [904g]. I. Part of edge of an upper stone of a large quern [694g].
- 3]. Midden 670. Small crumbs of Mayen lava [10g].
- 4]. Structure 101 (floor 52) Two broken pieces of Mayen lava, both with a flat worn surface [424g].

### Millstone Grit

All seven listings below are in Millstone Grit, almost certainly derived from Yorkshire or Derbyshire.

- 5]. Midden 670. Small irregular fragment of millstone grit [48g].
- 6]. surface 98E 242N. Segment of the edge of a rotary quern [342g].
- 7]. Structure 102, post hole 532 (793). Part of a rotary quern with one flat worn surface [212g].
- 8]. Ditch 108:1 [54] Segment of upper stone of a rotary quern with part of the food-shoot showing [th. 2–3.5cm; 678g].
- 9]. Structure 101, post hole 541 (866). A. Large block of millstone grit with possible food-shoot hole, though not sure if quern or not. B. Two irregular fragments of millstone grit [232g].
- 10]. Post hole 423 (584). Segment of quern? [984g].
- 11]. Structure 101, floor 52. Small piece of millstone grit, flat and worn on one side [208g].

### ?Coal Measures Sandstone

A fine-grained, grey, micaceous sandstone. Possibly from the Coal Measures, which are situated some way to the north and west of Thetford.

- 12]. Surface, 00E 775N Three irregular pieces of ?coal measures sandstone [668g]. One with a worn grinding surface.
- 13]. Midden 140 (83). Small fragment of ?coal measures sandstone, flat and smooth on one side [130g].

### Greensand

14]. Midden 140 (89). Segment of upper stone, with the grinding surface smooth and worn [1106g]. Most probably from the local formations of Upper Greensand.

### Puddingstone

#### **15]. 588**

Half of the upper stone of a rotary quern in a very hard grey silicified coarse flint conglomerate, this is almost certainly a facies of the Hertfordshire Puddingstone, and has the appearance of a "current bun". The grinding surface is worn smooth and the foodshoot is in the shape of a upturned bell, with the wider aperture at the top of the stone. They date from the late Iron Age to the 3rd/4th century AD [King, 1987].

### Miscellaneous

- 16]. Post hole 423 (584). Small block of coarse sandstone [982g]. Not from a quern.
- 17]. Midden 140 (299). A. Irregular pieces of a lime-rich clay [110g]. B. Burnt broken rounded piece of quartzite [390g]. Possibly part of a hammer stone? Probably obtained from a local river or drift deposits.
- 18]. Surface 97E 226N. Rounded ball of flint covered with a thick patina [376g].
- 19]. Midden 670. Small pieces of lime mortar [40g].
- 20]. Midden 140 (678). Rounded disc of a hard, fine-grained, limestone [168g]. Hole in the centre possibly drilled?
- 21]. Buried soil 865. Two medium-sized, roughly triangular-shaped, slabs of quartzite [1482g]. Probably obtained from a local river or drift deposits.
- 22]. Midden 140 (668). A. Small piece of sandy, flinty clay [22g]. B. Small rounded fragment of quartzite [80g]. Probably obtained from a local river or drift deposits.

APPENDIX 10: BURNT FLINT

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>
U/S				1
	60		Deposit	18
4	79		Pit	32000
332	83	140	spread/midden	10
	89	140	midden deposit	22
15	93	131	Posthole/Pit	106
17	95		Pit	85000
	99	140	midden deposit	1
27	160	129	Gully Slot	30
47	192		Pit	58
211	281	125	Ditch Slot	6
217	289		Pit	38000
221	294		Cover Sand/ Buried Soil	642
300	388	117	Gully	10
302	390	117	Gully Terminus	25
318	474		Pit	4
318	475		Pit	28500
335	484		Pit	92
339	490	106	Ditch	25
343	497	113	Gully	28
406	562		Pit	56000
412	572		Buried Soil	127
425	594		Pit	18
349	654		Pit	101
	670	140	midden deposit	12
435	672	103	Ditch	8
437	676	122	Gully	8
438	677		Pit	12558
413	683		Pit	34000
525	781	122	Gully Slot	4
539	857	102	Pit/posthole	4
	876	140	Layer	20

## APPENDIX 11: ANIMAL BONE

TABLE 1: The proportion of hand collected bones recovered from various feature types

<i>Feature</i>	<i>%</i>
Midden	65.4
Pit	11.9
Gully	5.5
Deposit	4.2
Ditch	3.9
Layer	3.8
Post Hole	2.5
Beam Slot	0.8
Surface	0.6
Plough mark	0.5
Structure 102	0.4
Buried soil	0.2
Oven	0.2
Terminus	0.2

TABLE 2: Number of fragments identified to species from midden contexts

<i>Species</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>3rd-4th</i>	<i>4th/Saxon</i>	<i>3rd/4th/Saxon</i>	<i>Roman</i>
Cattle	23	5	11	15	378	1
Sheep	3	-	-	-	20	
Goat	-	-	-	-	2	
Sheep/ Goat	23	2	5	6	248	1
Pig	13	-	2	3	88	
Horse	2	-	1	-	52	
Cat	-	-	-	-	1	
Dog	1	-	-	1	2	
Chicken	-	-	-	-	20	
Goose	-	-	-	-	2	
Rabbit	2	-	-	1	41	2
Rabbit/ Hare	-	-	4	-	1	
Red deer	-	-	-	-	2	
Badger	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>Total Identified</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3</b>

TABLE 3: Species represented (fragment count) from the hand collected assemblage

<i>Species</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>3rd-4th</i>	<i>4th/Saxon</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>3rd/4th/Saxon</i>	<i>Saxon</i>	<i>Modern</i>
Cattle	45	9	4	23	36	15	385	5	-
Sheep	3	-	-	-	-	2	20	1	-
Goat	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sheep/ Goat	33	6	-	12	17	12	250	1	-
Pig	17	2	1	3	7	4	89	2	-
Horse	10	2	3	8	3	5	54	1	-
Dog	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-
Cat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Rabbit	9	1	5	7	5	5	42	-	-
Hare	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rabbit/ Hare	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	-
Red deer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Badger	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Total Identified</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
Unident. mammal	176	52	72	158	196	50	675	45	2
Medium mammal	53	6	3	16	46	16	332	9	4
Large mammal	162	29	-	57	272	83	632	51	-
Small mammal	4	-	-	3	-	1	5	-	-
Bird	-	-	-	9	-	8	12	-	-
Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>20213</b>	<b>2528</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6</b>



## APPENDIX 11: ANIMAL BONE (CONT'D)

TABLE 4: Species represented in the sieved samples

<i>Species</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>3rd-4th</i>	<i>4th/Saxon</i>	<i>3rd/4th/Saxon</i>
Cattle	-	1	-	1	6
Sheep/ goat	1	-	1	1	6
Pig	-	-	-	-	2
Sheep	-	-	-	-	3
Rabbit	4	-	-	-	1
Small mammal	1	-	-	-	
Bird	-	-	-	-	1
Fish	-	-	-	-	1
Total	6	1	1	2	20

APPENDIX 12: ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

Table 1. Charcoal: complete list of taxa.

	<i>Sample</i>	50	15	32	42	54	55
	<i>Cut</i>	TPI	208	301	521		
	<i>Deposit</i>	572	278	496	777	670	670
	No. frags	30	100+	7	21	65	20
	max frag size (mm)	4	22	12	12	9	8
	<i>Date</i>	Prehist	2nd	2nd	2nd	3rd/4th/Saxon	3rd/4th/Saxon
<b>Name</b>	<i>Vernacular/Featuretype</i>	-	Pit	Gully	Ditch	Midden	Midden
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder				15	19	12
<i>Alnus/Corylus</i>	Alder/Hazel						
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel				6	13	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		23			7	
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	18	77	4		24	8
	Pomoideae	4					
	Indet.	8		3		2	

	<i>Sample</i>	40	41	4	5	11	17	28	30	36	37	63
	<i>Cut</i>			4	4	17	217	318	318	438	413	406
	<i>Deposit</i>	299	679	78	79	95	289	461	474	677	618	
	No. frags	35	20	500+	200+	300+	150+	1000+	30	200+	1000+	100+
	max frag size (mm)	12	11	22	20	51	25	40	10	26	47	11
	<i>Date</i>	4th or Saxon	4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4 <sup>th</sup> or Saxon
<b>Name</b>	<i>Vernacular/Featuretype</i>	Midden	Midden	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	6	4			45						
<i>Alnus/Corylus</i>	Alder/Hazel										100	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	24										
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		5	26	21		100		4	86		
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	5	11	74	79	41		100	20	14		66
	Pomoideae					4						
	Indet.					20			6			34

APPENDIX 12: ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS (CONT' D)

TABLE 2. PLANT MACROFOSSILS: COMPLETE LIST OF TAXA

	<i>Sample</i>	46	3	39	34	48	38	14	20	24	25	1	29	33	5
	<i>Cut</i>	600		505	425	531	501	200	248			1		424	4
	<i>Deposit</i>	775	71	753	594	791	699	196	385	99	70	54	66	587	79
	Flot volume (ml)	5	10	5	>5	>5	80	5	15	20	15	>5	10	10	50
	Date	-	2nd	2nd	2nd	2nd	2nd/3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd/4th	3rd/4th	3rd/4th	3rd/4th
<b>Name</b>	<i>Vernacular/Featuretype</i>	Tree	Soil	Pit	Pit	Bldng	Gully	Pit	Pit	Midden		Gully	Sand	Gully	Pit
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common nettle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp./ <i>Atriplex</i> spp.	Goosefoot/ orache	2	11	2	-	17	52	33	8	11	4	4	8	23	27
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Common chickweed	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	Black bindweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	5	-
FABACEAE	Pea family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	Docks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Common spike-rush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Sedge	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1
POACEAE	Grass family	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> spp.	Oats	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	Rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	Barley	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	Wheat	-	-	4	1	1	5	2	2	1	-	1	3	2	-
Indeterminate Cereal	Cereal	1	7	24	2	2	24	13	9	8	4	-	18	1	3
Cereal Chaff		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

	<i>Sample</i>	6	7	41	42	12	40	52	53	54	55	56	57	59
	<i>Cut</i>	19	40		521	37								229
	<i>Deposit</i>	97	98	679	777	179	299	670	670	670	670	670	690	366
	Flot volume (ml)	10	15	25	15	10	20	30	15	50	10	5	25	5
	Date	4th	4th	4th	4th	3rd/ Saxon	3rd/4th/ Saxon	3rd/4th/ Saxon	3rd/4th/ Saxon	3rd/4th/ Saxon	3rd/4th/ Saxon	3rd/4th/ Saxon	3rd/4th/ Saxon	3rd/4th/ Saxon
<b>Name</b>	<i>Vernacular/Featuretype</i>	Pit	Pit	Midden	Ditch	Ditch	Midden	Midden		Midden			Ditch	Pit
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common nettle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp./ <i>Atriplex</i> spp.	Goosefoot/ orache	9	-	2	4	4	2	5	2	8	-	-	-	6
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Common chickweed	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	1
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	Black bindweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FABACEAE	Pea family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	Docks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Common spike-rush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Sedge	2	-	1	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POACEAE	Grass family	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	-	1	-
<i>Avena</i> spp.	Oats	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	Rye	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	14	-	-	1	-
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	Barley	1	-	-	9	1	6	2	1	9	1	1	6	3
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	Wheat	2	1	-	25	2	13	5	6	34	13	6	10	3
Indeterminate Cereal	Cereal	11	6	10	114	16	62	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal Chaff		-	-	-	2	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX 12: ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS (CONT' D)

TABLE 3. PLANT MACROFOSSILS: COMPLETE LIST OF TAXA

	<i>Sample</i>	11	26	30	36	10
	<i>Cut</i>	17	317	318	438	332
	<i>Deposit</i>	95	459	474	677	83
	Flot volume (ml)	10	10	30	150	25
	Date	4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Later 4th or Saxon	Saxon
<b>Name</b>	<i>Vernacular/Featuretype</i>	Pit	Oven	Pit	Pit	Midden
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common nettle	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp./ <i>Atriplex</i> spp.	Goosefoot/ orache	1	11	3	11	7
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Common chickweed	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	Black bindweed	-	-	-	-	-
FABACEAE	Pea family	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	Docks	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex</i> spp.	Sedge	-	-	-	-	1
POACEAE	Grass family	-	1	-	-	7
<i>Avena</i> spp.	Oats	-	1	-	1	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	Rye	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	Barley	1	-	-	-	37
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	Wheat	2	2	1	1	30
Indeterminate Cereal	Cereal	4	2	4	11	111

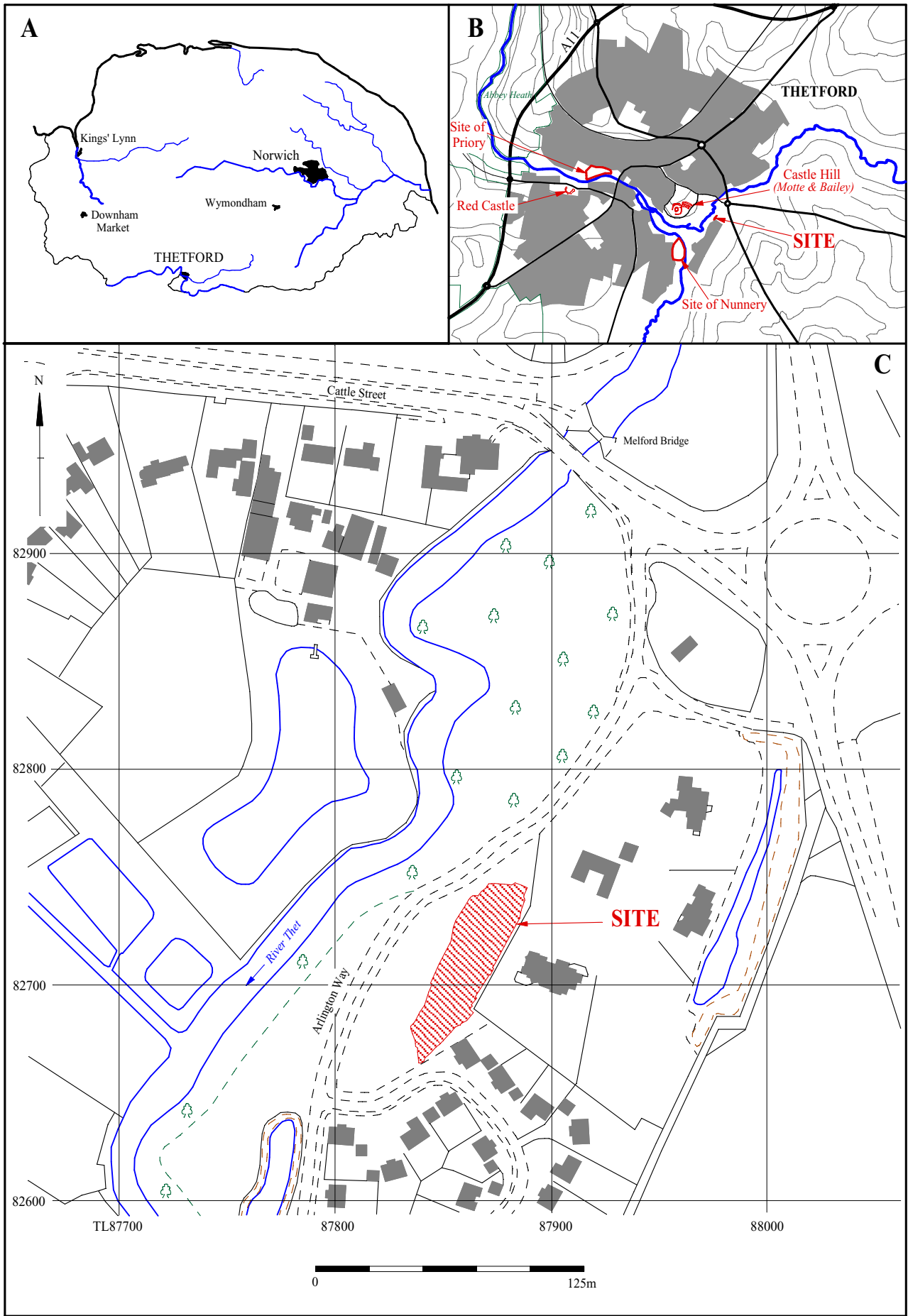


Figure 1. Location of excavation area in Norfolk (A), Thetford (B) and its local environs (C).



Fig. 2. Plan of excavated features with OA excavation (Mudd 2002).



Fig. 3. Plan of excavated features, with group numbers.



Fig. 4. Numbered cuts in excavation (North).





Fig. 5. Numbered cuts in excavation (Central)

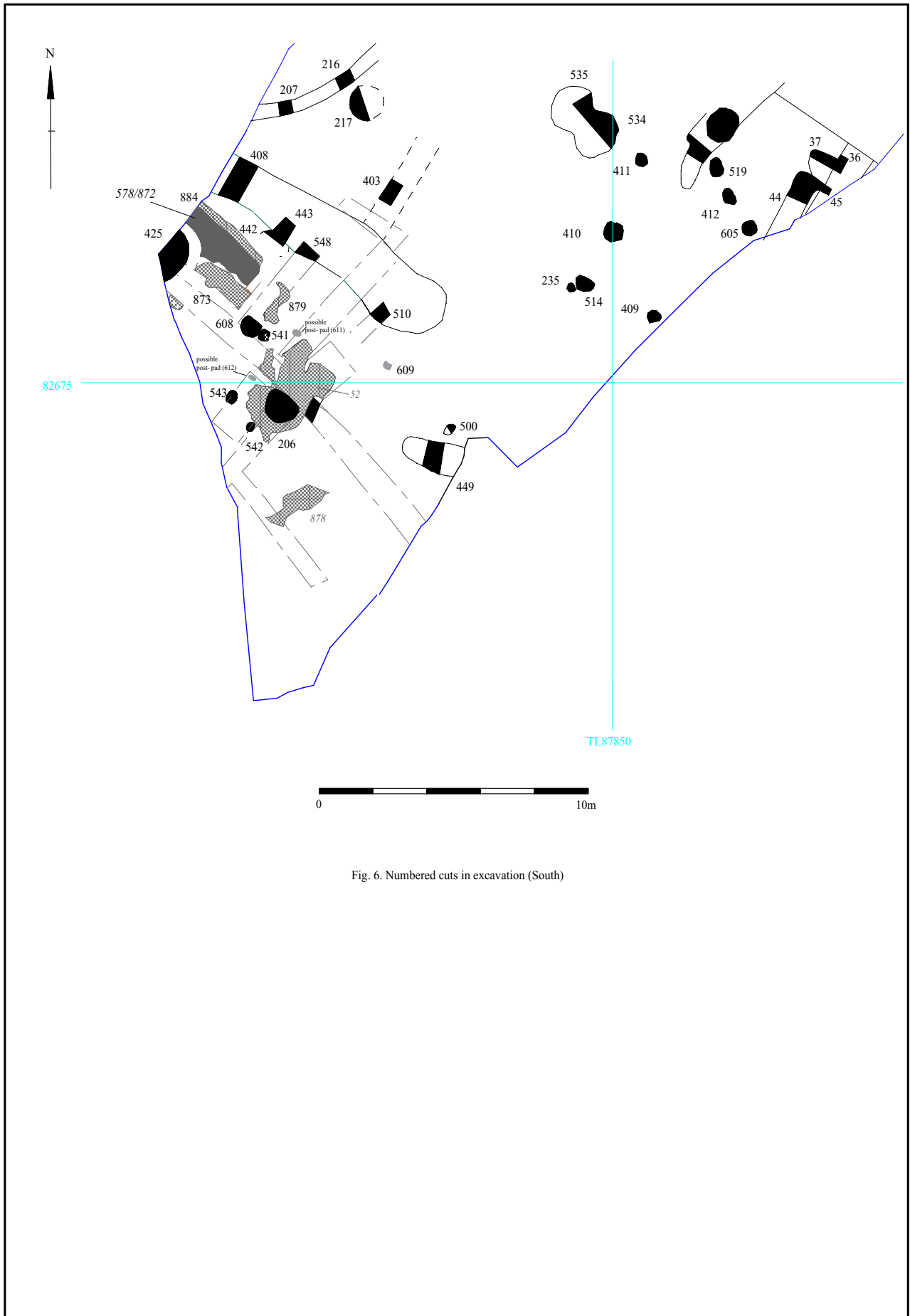


Fig. 6. Numbered cuts in excavation (South)



Plate 1. Plough-marks below structure 101; looking south-east. Scale 2m



Plate 2. Chalk floor to structure 101, looking north-east; scales 2m, 1m

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**Arlington Way, Thetford, Norfolk, 2009**  
**Archaeological Excavation**

Plates 1 and 2

THAMES VALLEY  
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Plate 3. West-facing section showing midden deposits sealing features 415-422 below. Horizontal scale 2m, vertical 0.5m



Plate 4. Building structure 100, looking north-west; scales 2m, 1m

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Plates 3 and 4

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Plate 5. Oven 317 partly excavated, looking west. Horizontal scale 0.3m, vertical 0.1m



Plate 6. Burnt flint-filled pit 4, looking north-east. Horizontal scale 1m, vertical 0.3m

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**Arlington Way, Thetford, Norfolk, 2009**  
**Archaeological Excavation**

Plates 5 and 6

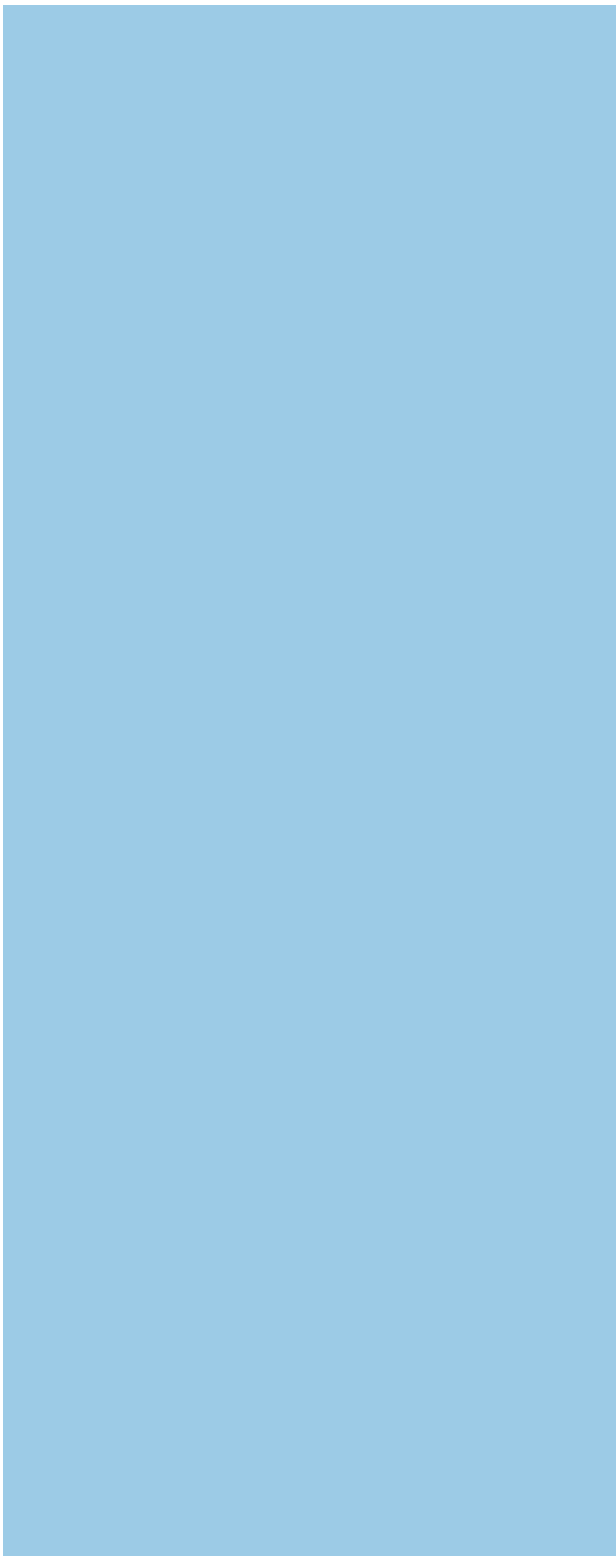
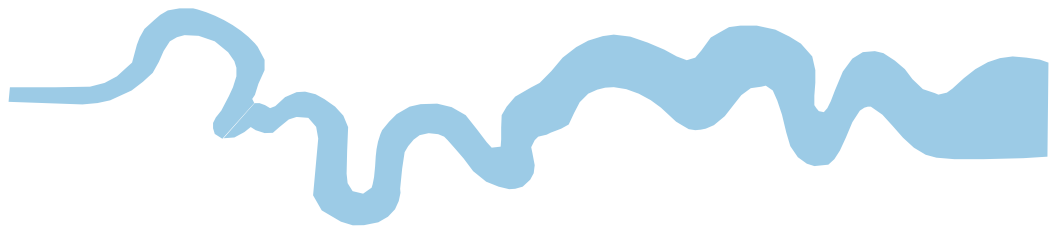
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## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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