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GALLOWS HILL, GIPPING VALLEY, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

OASIS NO.: wardella2-503015

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District: Bury St Edmunds	Site Code: BRK104
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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Gallows Hill, Gipping Valley, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>From Spring 2011 to 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at Gallows Hill, Gipping Valley, Suffolk (NGR TM 1060 5360). This followed two phases of excavation conducted by Suffolk Archaeological Unit. The excavation was undertaken prior to mineral extraction by Lafarge Aggregates Ltd, and it was required to comply with a planning condition attached to the permission (Ref. MS/1446/04).</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological investigations have been carried out on the site since 1990 when an initial phase of aerial photo assessment (Merrony 1990), fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical survey was undertaken (Symonds 1990). More recently the aerial photographic survey was updated (Palmer 2002) and a full trial trench evaluation has been conducted (Boulter 2002).</i></p> <p><i>Excavation has revealed multi-period occupation of this small part of the Gipping valley. The data recovered during excavation provides the basis for a detailed study of the way that this riverine landscape was utilised over a prolonged period. The earliest evidence for human occupation of the area consisted of possible Mesolithic struck flint mainly present as residual or unstratified material. More significant evidence of human utilisation of this landscape occurred in the early Neolithic, in the form of a small group of cut features. A small number of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age features attest to continued occupation of this landscape, albeit on a possibly seasonal or episodic basis. Only a single feature of Iron Age date was identified during excavation. Evidence for Roman activity was limited to features which indicated that the site formed part of the undeveloped, possibly agricultural, hinterland of the Roman settlement of Combretovium. Evidence from Excavation Phases 1 and 2 appeared to consist of activity at the periphery of the Roman settlement. Extensive dispersed Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded with eight SFBs, complemented by a further 4 recorded during the previous excavation phases, several associated features and an unusual figure-of-eight ditch arrangement. Several undated posthole structures may be associated with this activity. Subsequently, there appeared to be a decline in activity at this location in the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>2011-2019</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	<i>Future work</i>	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>P4334</i>	<i>Site code</i>	<i>BRK104</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural land</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extraction</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric pits, Roman ditch, Anglo-Saxon SFBs and associated features, post-built structures</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Bury St Edmunds</i>	<i>Barking</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>38ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 1060 5360</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>15/20 AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Lafarge Aggregates Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Gallows Hill, Gipping Valley, Suffolk. An Archaeological Excavation. Archaeological Assessment and Updated Project Design</i>		
Authors	<i>Newton, A. A. S.</i>		
Report no.	<i>BE10068/0001</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2021</i>		

PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT, BOYTON MEADOWS, ANNE SUCKLING LANE, LITTLE WRATTING, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

Summary

From Spring 2011 to 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at Gallows Hill, Gipping Valley, Suffolk (NGR TM 1060 5360). This followed two phases of excavation conducted by Suffolk Archaeological Unit. The excavation was undertaken prior to mineral extraction by Lafarge Aggregates Ltd, and it was required to comply with a planning condition attached to the permission (Ref. MS/1446/04).

Archaeological investigations have been carried out on the site since 1990 when an initial phase of aerial photo assessment (Merrony 1990), fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical survey was undertaken (Symonds 1990). More recently the aerial photographic survey was updated (Palmer 2002) and a full trial trench evaluation has been conducted (Boulter 2002).

Excavation has revealed multi-period occupation of this small part of the Gipping valley. The data recovered during excavation provides the basis for a detailed study of the way that this riverine landscape was utilised over a prolonged period. The earliest evidence for human occupation of the area consisted of possible Mesolithic struck flint mainly present as residual or unstratified material. More significant evidence of human utilisation of this landscape occurred in the early Neolithic, in the form of a small group of cut features. A small number of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age features attest to continued occupation of this landscape, albeit on a possibly seasonal or episodic basis. Only a single feature of Iron Age date was identified during excavation. Evidence for Roman activity was limited to features which indicated that the site formed part of the undeveloped, possibly agricultural, hinterland of the Roman settlement of Combretovium. Evidence from Excavation Phases 1 and 2 appeared to consist of activity at the periphery of the Roman settlement. Extensive dispersed Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded with eight SFBs, complemented by a further 4 recorded during the previous excavation phases, several associated features and an unusual figure-of-eight ditch arrangement. Several undated posthole structures may be associated with this activity. Subsequently, there appeared to be a decline in activity at this location in the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 From Spring 2011 to 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at Gallows Hill, Gipping Valley, Suffolk (NGR TM 1060 5360; Figs 1 & 2). This followed two phases of excavation conducted by Suffolk Archaeological Unit (Fig. 3). The excavation was undertaken prior to mineral extraction by Lafarge Aggregates Ltd, and it was required to comply with a planning condition attached to the permission (Ref. MS/1446/04).

1.2 The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Limited (dated 20/10/2006). It adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney, D, 2003, 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14. The excavation was also conducted according to the Institute of for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation (revised 2008).

1.3 This document is presented in two parts. Part I briefly outlines the preliminary results of the archaeological fieldwork, while Part II – the Updated Project Design – sets out the framework for post-excavation analysis and report writing.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to

record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The primary objective of the project was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

3 THE SITE

3.1 The site is located between Needham Market and Great Blakenham, on land bordered by the main Ipswich-Norwich railway line to the west and the river Gipping to the east (Figs. 1 & 2). It occupies the wide valley bottom, at a height of c.15-20m AOD. It comprises an overall 38ha of arable land, and a strip of grassland bordering the river, of which 18.6 ha were scheduled for mineral extraction, which was carried out in 10 phases over a number of years.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The solid geology of the area is Pleistocene boulder clay, above which are terraced deposits of late Devensian/early Flandrian sands and gravels, which are assumed to have been deposited under fluvio-glacial conditions (Chatwin 1961). Bore-hole data indicate the presence of an older course of the river (palaeo-channel) entering the site from the north, where mixed sands, gravels, clays and alluvium were recorded. This natural feature is also visible on aerial photographs. Alluvial deposits, as recorded in the bore-hole logs, exist beyond the confines of the working area to the east. The soils of the area, other than those over alluvium, are well-drained and sandy. The current land-use of the two fields is set-aside.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Archaeological investigations have been carried out on the site since 1990 when an initial phase of aerial photo assessment (Merrony 1990), fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical survey was undertaken (Symonds 1990). More recently the aerial photographic survey was updated (Palmer 2002) and a full trial trench evaluation has been conducted (Boulter 2002).

5.2 The 1990 survey (Merrony 1990) identified a rectangular enclosure, a ring-ditch, a portion of a Roman road and several linear field boundary ditches. It was

considered that the rectangular enclosure could be of prehistoric date, whilst the ring ditch is almost certainly the plough damaged remains of a former Bronze Age round barrow. The possible Roman road ditches were considered to represent part of a known communications link relating to the Roman settlement of *Combretovium*, and the remaining cropmarks relate to episodes of land division of varying dates.

5.3 The 2002 survey (Palmer 2002) simplified the earlier survey, with the identification of three phases of activity being the Bronze Age round barrow, the ditch-defined road of probable Roman date and several linear features that form part of a former field system. In addition, several small features were identified to the north including a co-joined rectangular enclosure of undetermined type. Close to this is a ring ditch, possibly being a round house.

5.4 Fieldwalking in 1990 (based on a 20m grid) recovered 63 flints together with a selection of post-medieval ceramics. Despite the close proximity of the Roman settlement of *Combretovium*, and the assumed presence of a Roman road crossing the study area, no Roman pottery or building material was observed. The flint assemblage comprised mainly waste flakes; no diagnostic tool types were identified. The line of the possible Roman road, and a transect across the site at its widest point were subject to a grid-based metal detector survey on a grid basis. The survey failed to recover any significant metal artefacts. A more casual search of the remainder of the site resulted in the discovery of an abraded Flavian coin and a twisted wire ring of probable Roman date.

5.5 A subsequent trial trench evaluation (Boulter 2002) investigated a known cropmark and the geophysical anomalies and also 'blank' areas. Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the form of unstratified and residual struck flint was identified. Three groups of possible Neolithic features were recorded on the higher part of the gravel terrace within the western part of the site. A possible Bronze Age ring ditch was recorded but this yielded no diagnostic finds. The putative Roman road/track, defined by flanking ditches, traversed the site. This feature was previously recorded as a cropmark and is believed to traverse the site and continue across the river into the settlement of *Combretovium*. Limited finds were derived from the flanking ditches only, suggesting that there was no adjacent occupation. Two early Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs), some 175m apart, were suggestive of a dispersed settlement, with Anglo-Saxon finds in the Roman roadside ditches suggestive of continued use of this road. Medieval evidence was limited to a single sherd of pottery in the fill of a ditch that was present as a boundary on early 20th century OS maps. It is possible the sherd is residual, possibly derived from manuring activities. There was no evidence for medieval occupation or other activities on the site. Post-medieval field boundary ditches and small quarry pits were identified. Some ditches remained undated including the cropmark complex in the northern part of the site, which may be of prehistoric date. A number of undated ditches are likely to be elements of field systems of varying dates.

6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

6.1 Previous phases of excavation (Fig. 3) at this site were conducted by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (now Cotswold Archaeology). Excavation Phase 1 recorded ditches and a large number of pits, distributed across the excavated area. Pottery of middle Neolithic, late Neolithic, late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, early Bronze Age, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon dates was recovered. Excavation Phase 2 is summarised by Heard (2011a) as below:

“A large assemblage of later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age (Beaker period) pottery was recovered, including a high proportion of Grooved Ware vessels. The pottery, together with a large, worked flint assemblage, came mostly from shallow pits; one of these is interpreted provisionally as a cremation burial.

Some of the pits were adjacent to a small, rectangular timber building, although it is not clear at present if this was a contemporary structure. The flanking ditches of a Roman road (BRK 004), known previously from aerial photographs and excavated partially during earlier phases of fieldwork, were recorded. The road ran approximately west–east towards the Roman town of *Combretoivium*, on the opposite side of the river Gipping. There was little other evidence for Roman activity on the site.

Occupation of the site during the Anglo-Saxon period was demonstrated by four sunken-featured buildings and two post-built structures. One of the latter was constructed adjacent to the Roman road, and a significant amount of early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the upper fills of the road-side ditch. This would appear to indicate continuity of use from the Roman period.”

6.2 In addition to the SFBs, two rectangular post-hole buildings were considered to be of Anglo-Saxon date. The evidence for medieval activity was negligible. This period was represented by only two sherds of pottery, and at least one of these was residual in the fill of a post-medieval quarry pit. A post-medieval ditch close to the line of a boundary shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map was recorded and extensive post-medieval quarrying activity was recorded.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The mechanical stripping of each excavation area was undertaken under close archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter all further investigation was undertaken

by hand. The supervision of the mechanical stripping of the topsoil was combined with metal detecting.

7.2 Following the site strip the features were demarcated with canes to ensure the features remained visible and were subject to base planning using a Leica TCR805 Reflectorless Total Station EDM.

7.3 Once the plan was complete a review meeting was held with SCC AS-CT and Phoenix Consulting Archaeology to agree a strategy for the excavation. Further review meetings were undertaken as the excavation progressed.

7.4 Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Archaeological features were recorded across the site in all of the Excavation Phases. The density of features was greatest in the southern half of the site, with numerous pits alongside several linear features. Towards the north-western part of the site, features were more sparsely distributed and consisted primarily of ditches and linear features demarcating possible enclosures. The far north-eastern corner of the site appeared to display more focussed activity with an SFB, a post-built structure, and an unusual figure-of-eight ditch formation within a wider enclosure.

8.1.2 Artefactual evidence was limited in comparison to the size of the site and the number of recorded features. Dateable material was notably limited in the north-western part of the site where features were more sparsely distributed. However, numerous features across all parts of the site remain undated at this stage due to a lack of dateable artefactual evidence and insufficient stratigraphic or spatial relationships from which their age may be determined.

8.1.3 Despite the limited artefactual dating evidence it has been possible to identify eight distinct phases of archaeological activity. The earliest of these consisted of activity dated to the early Neolithic period. Subsequent activity was recorded dating to the early Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Romano-British period, and the Anglo-Saxon period. Slightly reduced activity dating to the Saxo-Norman, medieval, and modern periods was also recorded.

Phase	Date	Principal features
1	Early Neolithic	Intercutting pits
2	Late Neolithic	Single, sub-rectangular pit
3	Early Bronze Age	Pits, a single posthole, and a possible natural features containing artefactual material of this date
4	Iron Age	A single pit
5	Romano-British	A ditch continuing the line of a possible road or track identified during previous archaeological investigations and on aerial photos. A single pit
6	Anglo-Saxon (5 th -8 th C AD)	Eight SFBs and associated features. A figure-of-eight ditch configuration. Possible post-built structures
7	Saxo-Norman	Three ditches
8	Medieval	Three ditches and a pit
9	Post-medieval to modern	A ditch, a pit, deposits containing artefactual material of this date

Table 1: Summary of phasing

8.2 Phase 1. Early Neolithic

F4183, F4185, and F4187 (GS O18; Figs. 16, 19, 27-34) formed a group of intercutting features towards the eastern part of the site. F4183 was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.67 x 2.10 x 1.28m). It was cut by both F4185 and F4187. It contained a single friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint (L4184). F4185 was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.31 x 2.10 x 0.68m). Its fill, L4186, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. F4187 was sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.50 x 1.70 x 0.70m). Its fill, L4188, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. F4183 and F4187 each contained two sherds (47g and 74g respectively) of early Neolithic pottery.

A further five features of early Neolithic date were recorded in Excavation Phases 1 and 2, conducted by Suffolk Archaeological Unit. The results of these phases of work will be further incorporated into the Research Archive Report that will form the next phase of post-excavation reporting.

8.3 Phase 2. Late Neolithic

A single feature of late Neolithic date was identified during excavation. F4144 (GS N18; Figs. 16, 25, 29) was sub-rectangular in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base (0.80 x 0.58 x 0.20m). It contained a single fill, L4145, which was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate flint. Finds consisted of 7 sherds (48g) of pottery and two fragments of struck flint, including a scraper (SF1). A single feature such as this suggests limited utilisation of the site and is possibly indicative of only short-term activity

Features assigned to this date were more numerous in Excavation Phases 1 and 2. This might suggest more preferable conditions for settlement in this area to the south-east. A very small number of features from these phases of excavation were assigned a middle Neolithic date.

8.4 Phase 3. Early Bronze Age

Dateable early Bronze Age features were greater in number than those dated to the preceding periods. They were, however, sparsely distributed and formed no obvious foci of activity or occupation although they tended to occur towards the northern and southern extremities of the excavated area. Towards the southern part of the site, two features of this date were recorded.

Pit F3544 (1.10 x 1.00 x 0.40m; GS K10; Figs. 4, 14) was a small feature located slightly to the south of Posthole F3476. It was circular in plan with moderately steep sides and concave base. It contained two fills. The upper fill, L3545, was a loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. The basal fill, L3555, was a white to light grey loose silty sand with occasional small angular flint and stones. It was dated on the basis of the flint core and two sherds (2g) of pottery that were recovered from it.

Posthole F3476 (0.70 x 0.52 x 0.20m; GS K11; Fig. 4), which was located a short distance to the north of F3544, was located amongst a cluster of undated small postholes or stakeholes. Some of these displayed a clear rectangular structural configuration, however, F3476 was slightly larger than these features and occurred amongst a less clearly arranged cluster at the south-western end of the rectangular configuration. The feature was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its single fill was a black to dark grey loose silty sand with very frequent charcoal flecks. Three sherds (2g) of pottery were recovered from this feature.

Early Bronze Age features were slightly more concentrated at the northern end of the site, although, even here, they constituted discrete and widely distributed features. Of the six features assigned an early Bronze Age date at the northern

end of the site, two were large, possibly natural features, while the remainder were small pits.

F9019 was located in the north-western part of the excavated area (GS F32-G32; Figs. 58 & 59), extending beyond the limit of excavation so its full extent was not recorded. It measured 5.4m in width and between 1.21 and 1.31m in depth. Four fills were recorded within this feature. All consisted of silty sands, varying in colour. The basal fill, L9022, was dark brown in colour and contained frequent small stones and flint. Overlying this was L9021 which was a light brown silty sand. Tertiary fill L9020 was light grey in colour and contained frequent small stones and flint. The upper fill, L9018, was a dark grey, friable silty sand. The feature was identified as a palaeochannel but, as it was not completely revealed within the excavation area, this interpretation can only be considered to be tentative. In total, 5 sherds (4g) of pottery, 230g of animal bone, and a small quantity of struck flint were recovered from this feature.

F9026 (GS K26-K28; Figs. 58, 63, 64) was identified as a pond. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (11.80 x 14.80 x 0.55m). It contained five fills. Basal fill L9027 was a friable, dark grey brown silt that appeared to be the result of natural silt accumulation. Also found close to the base of the feature was L9058, a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent medium sub-angular flint. Overlying this was L9028 which consisted of friable, very light-yellow sand. The similarity of this fill to the natural sand deposits may indicate a deliberate sealing of the pond or, at least, the earlier deposits. In turn, this was overlain by L9029, a friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal. This appears to be derived from natural silting but containing some evidence for burning. This was the only one of the five fills present in this feature to contain artefactual evidence. This consisted of four sherds (2g) of early Bronze Age pottery and 96g of animal bone. The uppermost fill, L9030, was a firm, mid red grey brown clay with occasional medium sub-rounded/angular flint. It is possible that this is a deliberate backfill although on-site interpretations suggested that it could be potentially be a result of flooding.

Slightly more than 25m to the north-west of F9026 was Pit F9124 (GS J29; Fig. 58, 64). This was a sub-circular feature with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (0.28+ x 0.47 x 0.20m). Its single fill, L9124, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand from which 2 sherds (22g) of pottery were recovered. This was cut by the western terminus of undated Ditch F9121, thus providing a *terminus post quem* for the ditch.

Approximately 15m to the north of undated Ditch F9121, close to the eastern extent of the excavated extent of this feature, was Pit F9158 (Figs. 58, 72). F9158 was sub-circular in plan and, in profile, displayed vertical to moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base (1.30 x 1.30 x 0.60m). From its basal fill, L9159, a friable, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent small to large angular/sub-angular/sub-rounded/rounded flint, came 24 sherds (174g) of early Bronze Age pottery. Its

upper fill, L9130, a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small to large angular/sub-angular/sub-rounded/rounded flint, came only struck flint.

Pit F9214 (GS M34; Figs. 58, 61a, 74) was located around 100m to the north of F9158, in an area of fairly dense activity of later date but was similar in size and (1.96 x 1.72 x 0.50m) and character. It was sub-oval in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills, two of which contained dateable artefactual evidence. The basal fill, L9215, a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint, yielded 19 sherds (263g) of pottery and a small quantity of struck flint. Upper fill, L9217, a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint, contained 9 sherds (121g) of pottery and struck flint. The middle fill, L9216, a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flint, was devoid of finds.

Pit F9446 (GS L35; Figs. 58, 61a, 76) was the most northerly of the early Bronze Age features. It was similar in size (2.06 x 1.67 x 0.54m) and character to the other features of this date recorded in the northern part of the site. It was sub-oval in plan, and, in section, it displayed moderately sloping to near vertical sides and a flat base. L9447, the basal fill, a friable, dark brown-black sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, contained 187 sherds (2411g) of pottery. Struck flint, burnt flint, and burnt stone was also recovered. The upper fill, L9448, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones from which 57 sherds (600g) of pottery was recovered along with a small quantity of struck flint.

The sparse distribution of these features, and the individual character of the features, is suggestive of short-term, sporadic or episodic activity at the site. They are, perhaps, representative of activity similar to the possibly intermittent/seasonal occupation recorded at Church Hill, Saxmundham (Newton 2013), although the features here did not occur in the clusters noted at Saxmundham nor did they display the same evidence for heating of their fills. This would accord with the statements made by Ashwin (1998, 27) and Kitchen (2001, 110) that Bronze Age society was, to varying degrees, migratory and comprised group mobility and fluidity of landuse. However, post-excavation analysis will have to determine if there was a focus of activity to the south-east where spot dates indicate a concentration of contexts of this date.

8.5 Phase 4. Iron Age

Pit F3248 was ovoid in plan with steep sides and a shallow concave base (1.50 x 1.30 x 0.39m; GS O16; Figs. 4, 13). It was located in an area of fairly dense activity surrounding Anglo-Saxon SFB 2 (see below). It was cut by undated features F3050 and F3252. It was dated by a single sherd of pottery and was isolated from contemporary features.

This was the only feature from all nine phases of excavation which was assigned an Iron Age date. Early Romano-British activity was recorded elsewhere so this feature may represent a very limited precursor to this activity.

8.6 Phase 5. Romano-British

The majority of contexts assigned a Romano-British date were recorded previously during Excavation Phases 1 and 2. These earlier phases of excavation were located in closer proximity to the Roman settlement of *Combretovium*, suggesting that the Roman features that were recorded here represent activity at the peripheries of the Roman settlement. The limited Roman features recorded during the later Excavation Phases 3-9 suggests that this part of the site represented the relatively undeveloped hinterland of the Roman settlement.

Ditch F4023=F3007 (GS I15-P10; Figs. 4, 10, 16, 26, 27) ran on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment for a distance of in excess of 250m. It changed in profile towards the west-north-west, varying from moderately steep sides with a narrow base to being steep sided and flat based. Its basal fill (L4024=L3008) was a loose, varying to friable, mid orange-brown silty sand, occasionally recorded with small sub-angular flints within it. Along much of its length, this was the sole fill. Towards the west-north-west, a secondary fill (L4025) was recorded in some of the excavated segments. This was a friable dark orange-brown silty sand. Finds from this feature consisted of 12 sherds (109g) of pottery, a number of coins, and a small quantity of CBM.

A single Roman feature, Pit F9352 (Figs. 58, 61a, 75), was recorded towards the northern extent of the excavated area. This was sub-circular in plan, and, in section, it displayed moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.50 x 1.50 x 0.24m). It contained a single friable, dark grey-brown silty sand (L9353).

8.7 Phase 6. Anglo-Saxon (5th-8th century)

Introduction

The Anglo-Saxon period was the most well-represented across the excavated site. The distribution of these features was also perhaps more even. Four Sunken-Featured Buildings were recorded during the earlier Excavation Phases 1 and 2 while a further eight were recorded during the seven phases of excavation described here.

In addition to the Sunken-Featured Buildings, several ditches were recorded, including one which appeared to form part of the putative Roman road associated with the settlement of *Combretovium*. A number of pits and postholes were recorded, several of which were recorded in the vicinity of the SFBs, suggesting a

direct association. The Anglo-Saxon features included an unusual figure-of-eight ditch arrangement.

The Sunken-Featured Buildings

The Sunken-Featured Buildings were recorded following the same conventions as used in the West Stow (West 1985) and Pennylands and Hartigans (Williams 1993) publications.

- a – maximum overall length
- b – distance between the gable post centres
- c – mean width
- d – depth below stripped surface

Sunken-Featured Building 1 – SFB F3168 (Figs. 4 & 5)

Location	Grid Square P15		Finds
Type	Two-post		
Dimensions	a: 5.00m b: 4.62m c: 4.00m d: 0.35m (max)		
Area	c. 20.00m ²		
Form	Two postholes (F3198, F3200). Located east-north-eastern end and west-south-western end.		
Orientation	Long axis aligned east-north-east to west-south-west		
Basal fill	L3169	Firm, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent small to medium angular flint, occasional large rounded flint and moderate large sub-angular flint	Pottery 12 (40g); CBM 539g; Fe fragment (SF40)
Upper fill	L3170	Loose to friable, dark grey-brown to orange-brown silty sand with frequent medium sub-rounded flint	Pottery 8 (47g); CBM 339g; Animal bone 372g

Table 2. SFB 1 F3168

This was, according to von Guyan's (1952) classification system, a two-post type SFB with Posthole F3198 located at the west-south-western end and Posthole F3200 at the east-north-eastern end. F3198 was a sub-circular feature, with vertical sides and a flat base (0.45 x 0.45 x 0.50m). Its fill, L3199, was a loose, mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks which contained struck flint. Posthole F3200 was slightly smaller (0.38 x 0.38x 0.51m) but a similar shape in plan. In section it displayed steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L3200, was a medium orange brown loose silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

Sunken-Featured Building 2 – SFB F3166 (Figs. 4 & 6)

Location	Grid Square O16		Findings
Type	Two-post		
Dimensions	a: 5.00m b: 4.75m c: 4.15m d: 0.45m (max)		
Area	c. 20.75m ²		
Form	Two postholes (F3190, F3325). Located eastern end and western end.		
Orientation	Long axis aligned broadly east to west		
Basal fill	L3187	Loose, very light yellow brown silty sand with moderate small to medium angular/rounded flint	CBM 339g
Secondary fill	L3167	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with small rounded/angular flint	Pottery 14 (192g); CBM 748g; Animal bone 985g; Worked stone 3; St. Flint 14; Pot boilers 5; Fe frags 5; Burnt stone 8; Clinker 2; Cu alloy pin (SF 38)
Upper fill	L3172	Friable, dark blue grey silty sand with moderate small rounded/angular flint and occasional charcoal	Pottery 3 (67g); Animal bone 186g; Struck flint 2; Stone bead 1

Table 3. SFB 2 F3166

Like SFB 1, this was a two-post type *grubenhau*. At the western end of the structure was Posthole F3325. This was oval in plan with vertical sides and a rounded base (0.48 x 0.44 x 0.64m). Its fill, L3326, was a mid grey brown friable silty sand with occasional small rounded and angular flint, similar to L3167, the secondary fill of the main body of the SFB. Situated at the opposite (presumed) gable end of the structure was Posthole F3190. This was almost identical in form to F3325 but was slightly larger (0.64 x 0.48 x 0.60m). Its fill, L3191, differed to any of the other fills recorded in association with this structure; it was a friable, mid orange grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded/angular flint.

Sunken-Featured Building 3 – SFB F3327 (Figs. 4 & 7)

Location	Grid Squares N15-N16		Finds
Type	Two-post		
Dimensions	a: 6.00m b: 5.60m c: 4.10m d: 0.48m (max)		
Area	c. 24.6m ²		
Form	Two postholes (F3335, F3440). Located east-south-eastern end and west-north-western end.		
Orientation	Long axis aligned broadly east-south-east to west-north-west		
Single fill	L3328	Dark orange-brown friable silty sand with flint gravel and occasional medium flint nodules	Pottery 38 (755g); CBM 848g; Animal bone 697g; Struck flint 2; Burnt stone 6; Coin (SF 42); Pot boiler 2; Worked stone 3; Fe frags (SFs 43 , 45); Quern stone frag 1

Table 4. SFB 3 F3327

Posthole F3335 was located at the east-south-eastern end of the structure. It was sub-circular in plan and displayed steep sides and a concave base in section (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.81m). Its fill, L3336, a dark orange-brown friable silty sand, was similar to L3328, the fill of the main element of the SFB structure. At the opposite end of SFB 3 was Posthole F3440, which, while still sub-circular in plan, tended slightly more towards sub-square. In section, it had steep sides and a concave base (0.60 x ?? x 0.83m). Its fill was a mid orange brown friable silty sand with moderate flint gravel and occasional flint nodules. No finds were recovered from either feature. Like the other SFBs in this part of the site, FSB 3 can be regarded as a two-post type *grubenhau*.

Sunken-Featured Building 4 – SFB F4123 (Figs. 16, 24, 29)

Location	Grid Squares K16		Findings
Type	Two-post		
Dimensions	a: 4.52m b: 3.98m c: 3.26m d: 0.45m (max)		
Area	c. 14.73m ²		
Form	Eight postholes. F0132, F0134, F4154, F4156 located in each corner. F0138 (N), F4173 (E), F4171 (S), F4169 (W) located at mid-point of each side/end		
Orientation	Long axis aligned broadly west-north-west to east-south-east		
Single fill	L4125	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint and charcoal	Pottery (221) 2173g, CBM 508g, Cu alloy pin, Cu alloy frag, Fe frags (4), Fe nails (2), S.flint (3)

Table 5. SFB 4 F4123

SFB 4 differed from the preceding sunken-featured buildings. This was not a two-post structure, with opposing postholes located at the centre of the short (presumed gable) ends. Instead it displayed 8 postholes, three along each of the long sides and one at the centre of each short side. On this basis, it might be characterised, according to Ahrens' (1966, 201-229) classification system as a *Wandpfostenhaus* or wall-post house, with postholes around the inner edge of the pit base.

Posthole F4154 was circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (0.34 x 0.32 x 0.48m). Its single fill, L4155, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint. This feature was located in the south-western corner of the structure. Posthole F4156 was located in the south-eastern corner, this was a circular feature, with vertical sides and a flat base (0.34 x 0.30 x 0.32m). Its fill, L4157, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint. Located between these postholes, at the centre point of the southern edge of the structure was Posthole F4171, which was circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (0.26 x 0.24 x 0.34m), and contained a mid grey brown silty sand fill (L4172). Located at either end of the building were postholes F4169 and F4173. F4169, was located at the western (presumed) gable end of the structure. It was circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (0.28 x 0.28 x 0.48m), and contained a mid grey brown silty sand fill (L4170) that was very similar to the fills of the other postholes recorded within SFB 4. Opposing it was Posthole F4173, which was circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (0.30 x 0.28 x 0.42m). Like the

other postholes in this structure, its fill (L4174) was a mid grey brown silty sand, similar to L4125 the fill of the main body of the structure. Postholes F0132, F0138, and F0134 mirrored, along the northern edge of the structure, those at its southern edge. However, the two northern corner postholes, F0132 and F0134, were notably larger than those elsewhere within the structure. No finds were recovered from any of these postholes.

Sunken-Featured Building 5 – SFB F4324 (Figs. 16, 21, 33)

Location	Grid Square I19-I20		Finds
Type	Two-post		
Dimensions	a: 3.92m b: 3.55m c: 3.19m d: 0.42m (max)		
Area	c. 12.50m ²		
Form	Two post. F4344 and F4346		
Orientation	Long axis aligned broadly east to west		
Basal fill	L4336	Loose, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal	Pottery (24) 247g, CBM 32g, Animal bone 2g,
Upper fill	L4337	Loose, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded stones and charcoal	Pottery (2) 32g

Table 6. SFB 5 F4324

Structural Posthole F4344 was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.19m). L4345, its single fill, was a loose, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded stones and charcoal. Structural Posthole F4346 was also sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.15m). Its fill, L4347, was a loose, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded stones and charcoal. No finds were recovered from either of these structural features.

Sunken-Featured Building 6 – SFB F9164 (Figs. 58, 62, 72)

Location	Grid Squares M30		Finds
Type	Two-post		
Dimensions	a: 3.90m b: 3.85m c: 2.60m d: 0.34m (max)		
Area	c. 10.14m ²		
Form	Two post. F9167 and F9169		
Orientation	Long axis aligned broadly east to west		
Basal fill	L9165	Friable, very light grey yellow sand	-
Upper fill	L9166	Friable, mid red brown sandy silt with frequent medium sub-rounded flint	Pottery (1) 62g; Glass

Table 7. SFB 6 F9164

This feature contained two structural postholes. F9167 was located at the eastern end of the structure. It was sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base (0.41 x 0.41 x 0.80m) and contained two fills. Basal fill L9168 was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Upper fill L9178 was a friable, black silty sand with very frequent charcoal and frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. No finds were recovered from either of these postholes.

Sunken-Featured Building 7 – SFB9265 F9266 (Fig. 58, 61a, 74)

Location	Grid Squares K33-L33		Finds
Type	Two-post		
Dimensions	a: 5.58m b: 5.05m c: 3.90m d: 0.27m (max)		
Area	c. 21.76m ²		
Form	Two post. F9269 and F9271		
Orientation	Long axis aligned broadly east to west		
Basal fill	L9267	Friable, mid red brown sand	CBM (324g); Fe nail (SF3); Fe object (SF4)
Upper fill	L9268	Friable, dark red brown sand	LN-EBA pottery (2) 2g;

Table 8. SFB 7 F9266

Posthole F9269 was located at the western end of SFB 7. It was sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.94 x 0.84 x 0.70m). It contained a single friable, mid red brown sand fill (L9270) from which animal bone (1g) and struck flint were recovered. At the eastern end of the structure was Posthole F9271 which was oval in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.84 x 0.74 x 0.60m). Like F9269, it contained a friable, mid red brown sand fill (L9272). This contained only struck flint.

SFB 7 was assigned to this phase of activity on the basis of its distinct character. This feature may be considered to be typical of Anglo-Saxon SFBs in both form and dimensions. The lack of contemporary dateable ceramics from it does not hamper this interpretation. The prehistoric pottery that was recovered is likely to be residual.

Sunken-Featured Building 8 – SFB9277 F9278 (Figs. 58, 61a, 74, 75)

Location	Grid Squares M34		 Finds
Type	Two-post derivative		
Dimensions	a: 5.00m b: 4.10m c: 3.70m d: 0.60m (max)		
Area	c. 20.5m ²		
Form	Two post. F9287 and F9430. Three further postholes F9281, F9283, F9432 along northern edge		
Orientation	Long axis aligned broadly east to west		
Basal fill	L9279	Friable, mid grey -brown sand	Animal bone (56g); Loom weight frags (SF 5)
Upper fill	L9280	Friable, dark red brown sand	Pottery (2) 293g (SFs 6 & 7); CBM 26g; Struck flint; Burnt flint

Table 9. SFB 8 F9278

Structural Posthole F9287 was located at the western end of SFB 8. It was a notably large feature, oval in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base (0.90 x 0.48 x 0.21m). It contained a friable, mid grey brown sand fill (L9288) at its base. The upper fill, L9289, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderately frequent medium to large sub-angular flint from which struck flint was recovered. Located at the eastern end of the structure was Posthole F9430. This was oval in plan, with steep to vertical sides and an uneven base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.27m). Its single fill, L9431, a friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional small rounded/sub-angular gravel and flint, was devoid of finds. Posthole F9281 was located in the north-western corner of SFB 8. It was sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base (0.46 x 0.44 x 0.25m). L9382, its single fill, was a friable mid red brown sand. No finds were recovered. Posthole F9432 was located at the central point of the northern edge of SFB 8. It was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.15 x 0.12 x 0.06m). No finds were recovered from its single fill, L9433, a friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint. In the north-eastern corner of the structure was Posthole F9283, another sub-circular feature, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.38 x 0.38 x 0.23m). Like the other structural features associated with SFB 8, its single friable mid red brown sand fill, L9284, contained no finds.

Like SFB 7, dating of this feature was based primarily on its appearance. The feature conformed, quite clearly, to the form and dimensions that are typical of an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building. Although pottery was recovered from this structure, it was of Roman date. This is not unusual for an Anglo-Saxon SFB; Roman artefacts were recovered in similar quantities from several of the SFBs recorded at Dernford Farm, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (Newton 2018, 172) and the

deliberate curation of Roman artefacts has been noted at Anglo-Saxon sites such as Harston Mill (O'Brien 2016) and Hinxtton Quarry (Mortimer and Evans 1996).

Possible further SFB

F8036 (GS F27; Figs. 48, 53, 55) was a sub-rectangular feature with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its form and size (3.85 x 2.90 x 0.40m) were reminiscent of a small SFB. The feature, however, lacked structural postholes and, therefore, cannot be conclusively identified as an SFB. It contained a single fill, L8037, which consisted of a friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. From this, 6 sherds (219g) of pottery of 6th-7th century and Roman date were recovered, alongside 110g of animal bone and a small quantity of struck flint.

Linear features

Ditch F3005=F4021=F7002 (GS H15-Q9; Figs. 4, 10, 16, 26, 27, 45, 46) ran parallel to the Romano-British Ditch F4023=F3007 on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. It was similar in profile to the nearby Roman ditch with steep sides and a narrow base. It was also similar in dimensions being approximately 0.50m in depth and between 1.5 and 2.0m in width. It contained two sherds of Roman pottery but was dated on the basis of the 27 sherds (98g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery that was recovered from its fills. Notably, however, 19 sherds (226g) of Roman pottery were recovered from F1338, excavated prior to AS' involvement in the project. Despite this, stratigraphic relationships that this feature displays, cut by F3030 and cutting F3021, which also contained Anglo-Saxon pottery, help to confirm this Anglo-Saxon date. To the west-north-west, the feature appeared to terminate in order to respect the position of the undated Ring-Ditch F7010 possibly continuing on the far side of this feature as Ditch F7005. Ditches F3005=F4021=F7002 and F4023=F3007 have previously been equated with a Roman road (BRK 004), known previously from aerial photographs. Not only does the dating evidence from the southernmost ditch cast doubt on this, the spatial relationship with Ring-Ditch F7010 appears unusual for a Roman roadside ditch. Parallel ditches do not necessarily equate to a track, driveway, or road (c.f. Newton 2021) and further evidence, such as metalling or wheel ruts, is required to assert that such an arrangement of ditches constitutes such a feature.

Ditch F3021=F4009 (J15-N9; Figs. 4, 10, 19, 27) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill was loose, occasionally firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional stones. It was very tentatively dated as Anglo-Saxon on the basis of a single sherd of pottery. Other finds consisted of 280g of animal bone. It cut Dutch F3005=F4021=F7002.

Ditch F3030 (GS J13-Q11; Figs. 4, 11) was cut by both F3021=4009 and F3005=F4021=F7002. It had steep to vertical sides and concave base. It varied in width from 0.87 to 1.15m but in depth was consistently c. 0.55m. It contained a loose, mid orange brown silty sand fill with moderate small to medium angular stones (L3031) which overlay L3038, a friable, mid brown yellow silty sand with moderate small stones, as it moved towards the east. Finds were limited to a single sherd of pottery and occasional fragments of struck flint.

Ditch F6043=F8026 (GS D25-G28; Figs. 35, 38, 44, 48, 52, 53, 55) was linear in plan with gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave base ((30.00+ x 1.05 x 0.43m (max)). Fill L6044 was a friable, dark orange-brown sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. Fill L8027 was a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent flint. Finds consisted of CBM (15g), struck flint, and one sherd (8g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Pits and postholes

Pit F3062 was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.21 x 1.20 x 0.50m; GS N17; Figs. 4, 11). It was located to the north of SFBs 2 and 3 and was, therefore, probably associated with these structures although it was detached from the groups of features that clustered around them. Finds consisted of a single sherd of pottery (72g), CBM (354g), animal bone (68g), and burnt stone. Its single fill, L3063, was a loose, mid yellow orange sand and gravel.

To the north of F3062 was F3070 (GS O17; Figs. 4, 11). This was linear in plan, orientated north-east to south-west and extending beyond the limit of excavation, with steep sides and a flat base (0.70 x 0.55 x 0.32m). L3071, the single fill, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate medium sub-rounded stones. This contained 2 sherds (13g) of pottery, 10g of animal bone, and burnt and struck flint.

F3144 was a linear feature aligned north-west to south-east with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00+ x 0.45 x 0.09m; GS Q15-Q16; Figs. 4, 12). It contained a single firm, dark black/brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded flint and gravel fill (L3145) and 5 sherds (23g) of 5th to 8th century pottery. It was cut by F3146, another linear feature, following the same alignment, that had moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00 x 1.03 x 0.10m; GS Q15-Q16). Its fill, L3147, was a firm, mid brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded flint and gravel. Eight sherds (47g) of 5th to 8th century pottery were recovered from this feature. Both of these linear features were largely obscured by the later, extensive, irregular feature F3221.

Pit F3183 (0.85 x 0.85 x 0.50m; GS O16; Figs. 4, 12) was located approximately 2.5m to the north of SFB 2. It was the stratigraphically latest within a crescent of intercutting pits which also included F3175, F3177, F3179, F3181, and F3185.

F3183 was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. Its sole fill, L3184, was a friable, mid brown-black silty sand with moderate flint and gravel. It contained pottery (1; 2g), animal bone (61g) and pot boilers.

A similar distance to the east of SFB 2 was Pit F3194. This cut the southern edge of the amorphous, undated F3196. F3194 was sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.90 x 0.60 x 0.45m; GS O16; Figs. 4, 13). Its fill, L3195, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional flint and gravel. Finds consisted of pottery (1; 22g), CBM (42g), animal bone (84g), burnt stone, struck flint.

To the south-east of SFB 2 was F3400. Like F3183, F3400 was the stratigraphically latest in a group of otherwise undated, intercutting pits which also included F3398, F3402, F3404, F3406, F3408, F3410, and F3412. F3400 was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.12 x 1.02 x 0.48m; GS O16; Figs. 4, 14). It contained a single fill, L3401, that consisted of mid brown grey loose silty sand with moderate rounded large and small angular flint. Finds consisted of pottery (1; 2g) and animal bone (136g).

To the north-east of SFB 3 was a group of four intercutting pits, all of which were dated as Anglo-Saxon (GS N16; Figs. 4, 13). The stratigraphically earliest was F3205, a sub-circular pit with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.20 x 0.75 x 0.32m). It contained a single fill, L3206, which was described as dark brown to black friable silty sand with moderate flint, and twelve sherds (89g) of pottery, animal bone (7g), and burnt flint. This was cut by F3233 which was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat base (1.00 x 1.00 x 0.30m). Its upper fill, L3234, was a dark orange-brown friable silty sand. Its basal fill, L3247, was a mid brown-orange friable sand. It contained a single sherd (10g) of 5th to 8th century pottery. Cutting F3233 was F3231, which was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.89 x 0.48 x 0.46m). Its single fill, L3232, was a mid orange-brown friable silty sand. Finds from this feature consisted of only CBM and burnt stone. Nonetheless, the stratigraphic relationship that this feature displayed with F3233 and F3203 confirmed its date in Phase 6. F3203 was the stratigraphically most recent of this group of features. It was sub-circular in plan and, in section, had steep sides and a concave base (1.90 x 1.49 x 0.59m). Its upper fill, L3204, was a mid orange-brown friable silty sand from which 98 sherds (1014g) of pottery, CBM (56g), animal bone (45g), a whetstone, and 2 fragments of struck flint. Its basal fill, L3246, was a mixed light orange brown and mid orange-brown friable to loose silty sand and clean natural sand.

F3207 was a small feature located to the west of SFB 1. It was circular in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base (0.66 x 0.60 x 0.55m; GS P15;). Its single fill, L3208, was a mid-yellow brown friable silty sand. It was cut by F3209 and was located in proximity to similar posthole features. Finds consisted of two sherds (26g) of pottery and struck flint.

Further to the west was Pit F3223 (GS P15; Figs. 4, 13). This was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and an uneven base (1.50 x 1.00 x 0.52m). It contained a single fill, L3224, consisting of mid orange-brown loose silty sand with occasional small angular flint and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds recovered from this feature consisted of pottery (1; 1g), struck flint, and an Fe nail (SF 41).

F3524 was an elliptical-shaped pit located between Ditches F3007 and F3005 (GS M12-M13; Figs. 4, 13). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.50 x 0.96 x 0.30m) and contained a single fill, L3543, which was a dark orange-brown moderately firm silty sand with occasional medium rounded flint and small angular flint. It contained 23 sherds (28g) of 5th to 8th century pottery and struck flint.

F3542 (6.00 x 4.10 x 0.36m; GS K11; Figs. 4, 14) was an irregular feature, of possible natural origin, with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a mid orange-brown friable silty sand fill with occasional flint gravel (L3543). Finds from this feature consisted of a single sherd of early to middle Anglo-Saxon period pottery.

Immediately adjacent to, and partially cut by, Phase 5 Ditch F3021 was Posthole F3626. This was oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.50 x 0.92 x 0.21m; GS L12; Figs. 4, 14). Its single fill, L3627, was a dark orange-brown moderately firm silty sand with occasional large, rounded flint. This feature contained two sherds (25g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery and 58g of CBM.

Pit F4165 (GS P18-P19; Figs. 16, 19, 25, 29) was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (4.20 x 3.40+ x 0.70m). Its single fill, L4166, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand. Finds consisted of pottery (16; 319g), CBM (818g), and struck flint.

Pit F4264 (GS K16; Figs. 16, 24, 32) was located just to the north of SFB 4 (F4123). It was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (2.24 x 1.95 x 1.16m). It cut the undated Pit F4267. It contained two fills. L4265 was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent flint which contained 3 sherds (30g) of pottery and animal bone (7g). L4266 was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint from which pottery (6; 90g) and animal bone (1g) was recovered.

Pit F8123 (GS H26; Figs. 48, 53, 57) was sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.64 x 1.14 x 0.28m). Its friable, mid grey brown silty sand fill, L8124, contained a single sherd (34g) of pottery and 92g of animal bone. It was the only dateable feature in a group of similar intercutting pits (F8111, F8113, F8117, F8119, F8121, F8125, F8127, F8129, F8131, F8133). Finds from these features were generally limited. Animal bone was recovered F8115 (626g) and F8121 (12g) while F8131 contained animal bone (42g) struck and burnt flint, coke-like material and slag. It appears likely that these features were all broadly contemporary and are therefore, on the basis of the single sherd of pottery recovered from F8123, these features were tentatively assigned to Phase 6.

Figure-of-Eight ditch formation

Located in Grid Squares L34, M34, L35 and M35 was an unusual figure-of-eight shaped ditch formation (Figs. 58, 61a, 75, 75, 76, 77, 78) Each excavated segment was assigned its own cut number but the overall complex was assigned the number F9323. The initial cut (F9363; F9595; F9386; F9571; F9425; F9590; F9495; F9345; F9575; F9368; F9676; F9382; F9373; F9586; F9377; F9567; F9359; F9500; F9391; see Appendix 1) contained no dateable artefactual evidence but optically-stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating returned a date of 1200-710BC. Notably, however, a recut (F9366; F9597; F9388; F9573; F9427; F9592; F9497; F9356; F9577; F9370; F9678; F9384; F9375; F9588; F9379; F9569; F9361; F9502; F9393; see Appendix 1) was recorded in each of the excavated segments. This contained a variety of finds, including early Bronze Age pottery and Roman pottery. The most recent material recovered was of Anglo-Saxon date and, on this basis and its proximity to the SFBs recorded at this northern extremity of the excavated area, the feature is considered to be of Phase 6 date.

8.8 Phase 7. Saxo-Norman

Three Saxo-Norman ditches (F3134, F3136 and F3138) were located in Grid Square P18.

F3134 (1.00+ x 0.21 x 0.13m) was orientated north-west to south-east. It had shallow sides and a concave base (Figs. 4, 12). It was cut by Ditch F3138. Its single fill (F3135) was a friable, mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded flint. It contained 11th -12th century pottery (3; 11g).

F3136 (0.70+ x 0.20 x 0.05m), like F3134 was orientated north-west to south-east. In section it had shallow sides and a concave base (Figs. 4, 11, 12). It was cut by Ditch F3138. Its fill (F3137) was a friable, mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded flint. Finds recovered from this feature consisted of 11th to 12th century pottery (2; 202g).

F3138 (8.00+ x 1.75 x 0.52m), the most stratigraphically recent of the three ditches of this date in this part of the site, was aligned north to south. It displayed shallow sides and a concave base (Figs. 4, 11, 12). It cut Ditches F3134, F3136, and undated Ditch F3099, and was itself truncated by post-medieval/modern quarrying. Its fill (L3139) was a friable, mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded flint. It was found to contain 11th -12th century pottery (4; 33g), CBM (42g), and mortar (164g).

8.9 Phase 8. Medieval

Dateable medieval features were conspicuous by their absence in Excavation Phases 1 and 2. Only a handful of such features were recorded in Excavation Phases 3-9. It cannot be ruled out that some of the undated features were also of this date.

F3107 was sub-circular in plan (2.00 x 1.70 x 0.24m; GS Q18; Figs. 4, 12) with steep sides and a flat base. It was cut by undated Ditch F3105. Its fill (L3108) was a friable, dark reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained 12th to 14th century pottery (1; 30g).

Ditch F9085 (GS G30-F32; Figs. 58, 59, 69) ran from beyond the western limit of excavation on a south-west to north-east alignment. After a distance of approximately 5m it turned towards the north-west and continued on that alignment for a further 20m. It had steep to moderate sides and a slightly irregular concave base. This was a substantial feature, reaching 2.50m in width and 0.63m in depth. It contained up to 5 fills but only four were recorded in excavated Segment A. These were L9086, a firm, mid to dark brown grey clayey silty sand, L9087, a friable, mid to dark brown grey silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular gravel, L9089, a friable, mid to dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint, and L9090, a friable, very light brown grey silty sand. In Segments B and C, a lens of firm, mid blue grey clay, L9089, was stratified between L9087 and L9089. The upper fill, L9090, contained a single large (113g) sherd of medieval pottery. It also contained 361g of CBM, a single fragment of clay pipe (3g), and one fragment of struck flint (1g).

Ditch F9184 (GS K32-N33; Figs. 58, 62, 73) extended across the site on a west-south-west to east-north-east orientation for more than 100m. Along the majority of the feature it was around 1.50m in width and reached to a maximum depth of 0.70m. Along the majority of the feature a single fill was recorded. This was L9186, a friable, mid red brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. From this fill two sherds (39g) of 11th to 14th century pottery, 122g of CBM, and 12 fragments of struck flint (45g) were recovered. Within Segments A and B a basal fill of firm, very light to mid blue grey clay silt, L9185, was recorded.

Ditch F9404 (GS K34-L35; Figs. 58, 61a, 76) entered the site from beyond the northern limit of excavation on a north-east to south-west orientation. It cut the easternmost of an alignment of five parallel undated ditches. F9404 had steep to moderate sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L9405, was a friable, very light grey silty sand with occasional small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Its upper fill, L9406, a friable, mid red and yellow brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint, contained a single sherd (19g) of medieval pottery. It was recut by the undated F9407.

8.10 Phase 9. Post-Medieval to Modern

Only a small number of features assigned to this phase were recorded during Excavation Phase 3-9.

F3221 (75.00+ x 50.00+ x 1.10m) was an irregular band of fill towards the eastern extent of the southern part of the site (GS Q15/R15 – O17/P18; Figs. 4, 13). Three slots were excavated through this feature. Slot A (GS P17-Q17) was mechanically excavated and Slots B (GS P18) and C (GS Q15) were excavated by hand. The feature had moderately sloping sides and an irregular flattish base. Its fill consisted of mixed lenses/layers of sieved/waste re-deposited natural (L3222) and topsoil (L3245). L3222 was a friable, pale yellow silty sand with frequent small angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds. L3245 was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained modern pottery, CBM, struck flint (10g) and charcoal (3g).

F3023 (73.5+ x 1.50 x 0.58m; GS L11-K14; Figs. 4, 10) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L3024) was a friable, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular flints. It contained animal bone (7g), CBM (2117g), Fe (4g), stuck flint (6g), and fired clay (735g). Segment A contained a second fill (L3025) below L3024. L3025 was a friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F5045=F6030 (GS J22-L23; Figs. 35, 41, 42, 44) was linear in plan, orientated north-east to south-west, with generally moderately sloping sides and a concave base, although this varied slightly along its length (50.00+ x 0.81 x 0.34m). Fill L6031 was recorded as a friable, dark yellow brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular stones, whereas fill L5046 was a firm, dark blue and orange grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint. The only finds recovered from this feature consisted of a modern shotgun cartridge. Similar finds were recovered Ditch F5047, which was also assigned a modern date on the basis that it was identified as a recent drainage ditch. Based on its position, dimensions, and alignment, it appears likely that undated Ditch F8076 (GS J25-K27) is the continuation of this to the north. Similarly, Ditch F6039=F8030 was subject to only limited excavation as it was quickly identified as being of modern origin. Ditch F6032, which formed a rectangular enclosure was also only partially excavated. This was observed as cutting modern Ditch F6030.

L6056 (GS K23, L23, K24, L24; Figs. 35, 41) was a layer of firm, dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional medium to large sub-rounded flint located close to the eastern limit of excavation in excavation phase 6. It did not extend into the area covered by excavation phase 8. Thirteen sherds, weighing 87g, of 11th to 13th century, 109g of animal bone, and 3 fragments (18g) of struck flint) were recovered from this deposit. It overlay Ditch F6030, however, which suggests that it represent material redeposited from elsewhere.

Several discrete 18th to 20th century features were recorded between Grid Squares C28 and H27. Pit F8002 was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.70 x 0.58 x 0.05m; Figs. 48, 50, 55). From its fill, L8003, a friable, mid black-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, a single sherd of 18th to early 20th century pottery (3g) was recovered. Approximately 25m to the west, Pit F8012 (GS C28; Figs. 48, 50, 55) also contained a single sherd of 18th to early 20th century pottery (10g). This was a similar feature to F8002, being oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.88 x 0.50 x 0.20m). Its fill, L8013, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional stones. Around 50m to the east was the much larger F8028 (GS F28-G28; 13.80 x 9.70 x 0.30m; Figs. 48, 51, 55). This was an irregular feature in plan with gentle sides and flat base. From its friable, mid grey-brown silty sand fill, L8029, three sherds (17g) of 19th century pottery, 495g of CBM, 19g of animal bone, worked stone, and struck flint. Thirty metres to the south-east of F8028 was F8046, another irregular feature although slightly smaller, measuring 6.00 x 5.50 x 0.50m+. Finds recovered from its compact, dark yellow-brown silty sand fill (L8047) consisted of two sherds (4g) of 19th to early 20th century pottery, 90g CBM, struck flint, burnt flint, slag, and coal. To the south (GS G26), F8078, a sub-rectangular pit with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (3.70 x 2.40 x 0.41m), contained, within its three fills, a single sherd of 18th to 19th century pottery, 27g of CBM and a small quantity of Fe fragments (Figs. 48, 53, 56).

8.11 Undated features

Undated features were recorded across the site. In some cases it has been possible to assign a *terminus post* or *ante quem* to some of these features on the basis of stratigraphic relationships. However, in these cases such relationships were insufficient to assign the features in question to any particular phase of activity with any confidence.

Two post-built structures (labelled A and B) were identified in Grid Squares K10-K11 and N/O10 (Tables 10 and 12). Like the Sunken Featured Buildings, they were aligned broadly east to west. Structure B was located in the same area as SFBs 1-3. Structure A was located at some distance away on the opposite side of Anglo-Saxon Ditches F3005, F3021, and F3030.

Structure A (Figs. 4 & 9) may have had an open western end. Immediately beyond the western end an approximately semi-circular line of postholes may have formed a windbreak (Table 11) one of which, F3476, was date to the early Bronze Age. It was in close proximity to Pit F3544 which was dated to the early Bronze Age. Structure B (Figs. 4 & 8) appeared more substantial. All four sides were closed, and it had possible internal structures at the eastern end. Externally on the north-eastern corner there was the remnant of a drip gully (F3623).

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Comments/relationships	Finds
3566	3567	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.33 x 0.32 x 0.18m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints.	Posthole.	None
3568	3569	Sub-circular/ vertical sides, flat base (0.34 x 0.26 x 0.18m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3570	3571	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.24 x 0.10m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3572	3573	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.26 x 0.13m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3574	3575	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.29 x 0.25 x 0.13m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3576	3577	Sub-circular/ steep sides, uneven base (0.40 x 0.28x 0.12m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3578	3579	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.35 0.30 x 0.16m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3580	3581	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.23 x 0.21 x 0.14m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3582	3583	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.24x 0.20 x 0.14m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.	Posthole.	None
3630	3631	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.38x 0.30 x 0.17m)	Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3632	3633	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.36x 0.32 x 0.23m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.	Posthole.	Struck flint (3g)
3672	3673	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.30x 0.24 x 0.10m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3674	3675	Sub-circular/ vertical sides, concave base (0.15 x 0.13 x 0.16m)	Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand.	Posthole.	None

3676	3677	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.29 x 0.16 x 0.10m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3678	3679	Circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Friable, darkish grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None

Table 10: Posthole Structure A

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Comments/relationships	Finds
3456	3457	Circular/steep sides, flattish base (0.08 x 0.08 x 0.12m)	Friable, pale brownish grey silty sand.	Posthole.	None
3458	3459	Circular/steep sides, flattish base (0.08 x 0.08 x 0.10m)	Friable, pale brownish grey silty sand.	Posthole.	None
3460	3461	Circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.08 x 0.08 x 0.10m)	Friable, pale brownish grey silty sand.	Posthole.	Burnt flint (1g)
3462	3463	Sub-circular/ near vertical sides, concave base (0.36 x 0.30 x 0.33m)	Friable, very dark brownish grey silty sand.	Posthole.	Burnt flint (39g)
3464	3465	Circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.22 x 0.20 x 0.11m)	Friable, dark brownish grey silty sand.	Posthole.	None
3466	3467	Circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.28 x 0.12m)	Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small angular flints.	Posthole.	Burnt flint (27g)
3468	3469	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.28 x 0.12m)	Friable, pale brownish grey silty sand.	Posthole.	None
3470	3471	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.08 x 0.08 x 0.10m)	Friable, pale brownish grey silty sand.	Posthole.	None
3480	3481	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.20 x 0.16m)	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None

3482	3483	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.20 x 0.18m)	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None
3488	3489	Circular/ steep sides, flattish base (0.10 x 0.08 x 0.11m)	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole.	None

Table 11: Possible windbreak structure associated with Posthole Structure A

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Comments/relationships	Finds
3347	3348	Sub-oval/moderate sloping sides, concave base (0.43 x 0.38 x 0.17m)	Friable, mid-dark brown silty sand.	Posthole	None
3349	3350	Oval/vertical sides, concave base (0.34 x 0.14 x 0.15m)	Friable, dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3351	3352	Circular/steep sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.25 x 0.17m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand.	Posthole	None
3353	3354	Circular/vertical sides, concave base (0.39 x 0.37 x 0.18m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand.	Posthole	None
3355	3356	Irregular/moderately sloping sides, irregular base (0.78 x 0.48 x 0.14m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3357	3358	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.32 x 0.19m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole. Cut by Posthole F3359.	None
3359	3360	Circular/steep sides, concave base (0.29x 0.27x 0.18m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole Cut Posthole F3357.	None
3361	3362	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.34x 0.24 x 0.22m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
	3363		Friable, mid orange silty sand.	Fill of post pipe.	None

3364	3365	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.32x 0.32 x 0.19m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3366	3367	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.41x 0.28 x 0.16m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and medium sub-rounded flints.	Posthole	None
3368	3369	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.23x 0.16 x 0.28m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3370	3371	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.36x 0.34 x 0.18m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3372	3373	Sub-oval/vertical sides, irregular base (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3374	3375	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.34 x 0.17m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3376	3377	Circular/steep sides, flat base (0.29 x 0.25x 0.13m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3378	3379	Sub-oval/vertical sides, irregular base (0.31 x 0.25 x 0.11m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3380	3381	Circular/steep sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.17 x 0.08m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand.	Posthole	None
3382	3383	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.37 x 0.15m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3384	3385	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.13m)	Friable, dark brown silty sand.	Posthole	None
3386	3387	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.37 x 0.32 x 0.13m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3388	3389	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.34 x 0.30 x 0.09m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3390	3391	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.34 x 0.27 x 0.23m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand.	Posthole	None

3414	3415	Sub-circular/steep sides, irregular base (0.30 x 0.29 x 0.16m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3416	3417	Sub-circular/steep sides, irregular base (0.54 x 0.50 x 0.30m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3418	3419	Sub-circular/steep sides, flat base (0.32 x 0.29 x 0.15m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3420	3421	Sub-oval/steep sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.50 x 0.17m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3422	3423	Sub-circular/steep sides, flat base (0.30 x 0.23 x 0.12m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3424	3425	Sub-oval/moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.42 x 0.40 x 0.17m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole. Cut by Posthole F3426	None
3426	3427	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.33 x 0.30 x 0.24m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand.	Posthole. Cut Posthole F3424	None
3428	3429	Sub-circular/steep sides, concave base (0.46 x 0.44 x 0.14m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3430	3431	Sub-circular/steep sides, flat base (0.47 x 0.43 x 0.30m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3432	3433	Sub-oval/steep sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.24 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3492	3493	Circular/steep sides, concave base (0.12 x 0.12 x 0.11m)	Friable, dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3494	3495	Sub-circular/vertical sides, concave base (0.08 x 0.08 x 0.25m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3496	3497	Oval/vertical sides, concave base (0.24 x 0.12 x 0.10m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand.	Posthole	None

3498	3499	Circular/steep sides, concave base (0.08 x 0.08 x 0.11m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3500	3501	Circular/vertical sides, concave base (0.07 x 0.07 x 0.12m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand.	Posthole	None
3502	3503	Circular/vertical sides, concave base (0.10 x 0.10 x 0.16m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand.	Posthole	None
3504	3505	Circular/vertical sides, concave base (0.13 x 0.13 x 0.18m)	Friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3506	3507	Circular/steep sides, concave base (0.14 x 0.14 x 0.12m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3508	3509	Oval/steep sides, concave base (0.38 x 0.25 x 0.16m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand.	Posthole	None
3619	3620	Circular/steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.28 x 0.30m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3621	3622	Oval/steep sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.10 x 0.13m)	Friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Posthole	None
3623	3624	Curvilinear/steep sides, concave base (2.20 x 0.50 x 0.20m)	Friable, mid yellowish grey silty sand.	Possible drip gully.	None

Table 12: Posthole Structure B

Four distinct clusters and a single pit were present in the vicinity of SFB2. Pit F3255 (GS O16; Figs. 4, 13), although undated, predated SFB2 as it was cut by it. Three intercutting pits were located to the northwest (GS O16). Pit F3248 contained Iron Age pottery. The other two pits (F3250 and F3252) both cut it and are undated (Figs. 4, 13). A group of six pits were located to the north (GS O16; Figs 4, 12). Of these, only F3183 could be dated (early Anglo-Saxon). The remainder, F3175, F3177, F3179, F3181, and F3185 are undated. F3196 (GS O16), to the east, was adjacent to early Anglo-Saxon Pit F3194. It is undated and its shape suggests it may have been a tree throw. The fourth group (GS O16) consisted of eight intercutting pits (F3398, F3400, F3402, F3404, F3406, F3408, F3410, and F3412; Figs. 4, 14). All of the pits are undated except Pit F3400. The latter was one of the later pits, if not the latest, as it cut Pits F3398 and F3402. It also contained 10th – 12th century pottery but it was not clear if this pottery was intrusive.

The pits (F3154, F3156, F3158, F3317, F3319, F3321, F3323, F3329, F3331, F3333, F3396; Figs. 4, 12, 13, 14; Appendix 1) in the vicinity of SFB3, with the exception of the intercutting cluster just to the north which was dated as early Anglo-Saxon, were all discreet, undated, and were generally larger and more oval than the pits around the other SFBs, suggesting a different function and/or date.

A structure potentially associated with metalworking (F3241; Figs. 4, 13), on the basis of the presence of moderate quantities of slag, was located in Grid Square P15, approximately 10m to the west of SFB1. This consisted of a subcircular pit with vertical sides and an irregular base. Cut into the base of the deeper part were eight stakeholes, another two were cut into the shallow end (F3257, F3259, F3261, F3263, F3265, F3267, F3269, F3271, F3273, F3275; Figs. 4, 13; Appendix 1). The fill (L3242) of the pit was a friable, very dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks. It contained slag (386g), kiln slag (44g), CBM (43g), fired clay (133g), and an Fe fragment (4g). Some of the slag was fused to the fired clay.

Of the group of pits (GS O15-Q15) to the west of SFB1, only two were dated (F3207 and F3223) to the early Anglo-Saxon period. The remainder (F3173, F3209, F3215, F3217, F3219, F3225, F3235, F3237, and F3243; Figs. 4, 12, 13) are all undated due to a lack of artefactual evidence. Located just to the west of this group was another group of 20 pits (GS O15-Q15) (F3277, F3279, F3281, F3283, F3285, F3287, F3289, F3291, F3293, F3295, F3297, F3299, F3301, F3303, F3305, F3307, F3309, F3311, F3313, F3556; Figs. 4, 13, 14; Appendix 1). All were undated. On the northern edge of this group six small pits or postholes (F3279, F3291, F3293, F3295, F3297, and F3299) formed a straight-line orientated east/west and may have formed a short length of fence or windbreak structure. The only find from this group was a struck flint from Pit F3313 on the western periphery of the group.

A sub-oval pit (F3448), with steep sides and a concave base (1.50 x 0.80 x 0.51m), located in Grid Square N13, contained layers of heavily burnt material (Figs. 4, 14). That the pit had been open a little while before being used to dispose of fire waste was suggested by the accumulation of a primary fill

(L3451) comprising a friable, mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints. Above this was, L3518, a friable, dark reddish-brown silty sand with occasional medium rounded flints. Above L3518 was, L3450, which consisted of mixed lenses of black charcoal-rich sandy silt and mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small angular and sub-rounded flints. Above L3450 was, L3449, a friable, pale pinkish grey silty sand with frequent small angular and sub-rounded flints. And, finally, uppermost was, L3521, a friable, mid pinkish brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints. None of the fills contained any finds.

Pit F3448 was cut at both narrow ends by small shallow pits also containing fills showing signs of heat modification. Pit F3519 at the north-western end was circular with steep sides and a flat base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.10m; Figs. 4, 14). Its fill (L3520) was a friable, dark pinkish brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint. Pit F3522 at the south-eastern end was oval with shallow sides and a shallow concave base (0.60 x 0.50 x 0.09m; Figs. 4, 14). Its fill (L3523) was a friable, dark pinkish brown silty sand with occasional small and medium angular flint. Neither of the pits contained any finds.

A group of undated postholes located in Grid Square M17 (Figs. 16, 24, 28, 29) formed a rectangular configuration with its long axis aligned north-west to south-east. This group consisted of 20 postholes (F4047, F4049, F4051, F4053, F4055, F4057, F4059, F4061, F4063, F4065, F4067, F4069, F4071, F4073, F4075, F4077, F4097, F4126, F4128, and F4130). All were of similar size, ranging from c.0.30m to c. 0.40m in diameter and c. 0.20m in depth. The fills of these features were very similar with most containing a friable, dark orange-brown silty sand, although some variations in colour were observed. No finds were recovered from any of these features. Located within the area defined by this group of postholes, close to its south-eastern end, was Pit F4099. This was a sub-circular feature, with vertical sides and a flat base (0.88 x 0.70 x 0.25m), containing a friable, dark red brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint (L4100).

A broadly rectilinear arrangement of 32 postholes (F4117, F4136, F4119, F4121, F4146, F4148, F4242, F4150, F4140, F4138, F4142, F4269, F4271, F4257, F4255, F4253, F4251, F4249, F4240, F4238, F4236, F4234, F4232, F4230, F4228, F4273, F4226, F4224, F4275, F4277, F4247, F4245) was recorded within Grid Squares M18, M19, and N18 (Figs. 16, 19, 22, 29, 31, 32). Very few finds were recovered from these features, although F4224 contained an Fe fragment and F4251 contained struck flint.

Two undated ring-ditches/penannular features, F5017 and F5027, were located close to one another in Grid Squares G21 and H21/H22. Ring-ditch F5017 was 4.18m in diameter, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.58 x 0.24m (max); Figs. 35, 37, 42). Throughout most of the feature, it contained a single fill, L5018, a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. A small quantity of struck flint was recovered from this fill. Within excavated Segment D, a friable, mid grey yellow silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint, L5026, was recorded beneath L5018.

Four metres to the north-east of F5017 was Penannular Ditch F5027 (Figs. 35, 37, 42). This had a diameter of 4.51m. It was a maximum of 0.58m in width and up to 0.21m in depth. In section, it had moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. No finds were recovered. Located to the east and south-east, respectively, were two undated pits, F5033 and F5031. Both were sub-circular plan and displayed similar profiles. Similarly, both contained friable, dark brown to black humic charcoal-rich silty sand fills, L5034 and L5032. Neither contained finds. Their similarities suggest a unified function and their proximity F5027 suggests that they functioned alongside this feature.

Ring-ditch F7010 was located in Grid Squares G15 and G16. It was approximately 22m. Significant variation was observed in the width, depth and profile of the feature from section to section. Similarly, the pattern and number of fills varied significantly (see Appendix 1 and Figs. 45, 46). The only finds recovered from this feature consisted of struck and burnt flint. This feature was located less than 5m to the north-west of the north-western terminus of Phase 6 Ditch F7002. This might indicate that the Anglo-Saxon feature respected the ring-ditch and this impression is further suggested by the presence of F7005 to the north-west of F7010, following a similar alignment to F7002. F7005 was linear in plan with, in section, gently sloping sides and a concave base (30.00+ x 1.80 x 0.71m (max)). It contained two fills. Basal fill L7006 was a firm, mid brown-orange silty sand with moderate medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint while upper fill L7007 was a firm, mid brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. The only finds recovered from this feature were 49g of CBM.

Pit F9110 was located to the immediate east of the equally undated Ditch F9105 (see below) in Grid Square G30 (Figs. 58, 59, 70). It was sub-oval in plan moderately sloping sides and a flat base (3.20 x 2.70 x 0.35m). It contained two fills, from which no finds were recovered. The basal fill, L9112, was a friable, very light to mid brown grey silty sand with frequent medium sub-angular flint. This was overlain by L9111 which was a friable black to dark brown silty sand and considered to be the result of natural erosional processes.

To the north-west of F9110 was Pit F9080 (GS G31; Figs. 58, 59, 69), which was located close to the medieval Ditch F9085. F9080 was oval in plan, with moderately to steep sides and a concave base (1.70 x 1.30 x 0.60m). Its basal fill, L9084, was a compact, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint. Its upper fill, L9081, was a firm and compact, light grey brown sandy silt from which 4 fragments (7g) of struck flint were recovered.

Pit F9207 (GS J33; Figs. 58, 60, 73) was oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (3.50 x 3.00 x 0.56m). Its basal fill, L9208, a firm, mid grey blue brown silty clay with frequent medium to large sub-angular flint, contained 30g of animal bone. Its upper fill, L9209, contained no finds as was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent medium to large sub-angular flint. F9207 was cut by Pit F9210, which was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.70 x 0.50 x 0.75m; Figs. 58, 60, 73). F9210 contained

three fills, all of which were devoid of finds. The basal fill, L9211, was a friable, mid yellow grey silty sand. This was overlain by L9212, a firm, mid red brown clay with occasional medium sub-angular flint. The third and upper fill, L9213, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate medium sub-angular flint.

Within Grid Squares H32, I32, I31, J32 and J33 a large V-shaped alignment of 33 pits, running for a total length of 88m, was recorded (St9434; Figs. 58, 60, 76, 77, 78). All of the pits in this group contained multiple fill, suggesting that they may have been subject to deliberate backfilling, and most were steep-sided features. None of these features contained any finds and they are, as such, undated. Pit alignments are, however, a recognised and well-reported class of field monument, generally dated to the first millennium BC, although Neolithic examples have been recorded in Northumberland's Millfield Basin (Pollard 1996, 93; Milet 1981).

Cut	Fill	Grid Location	Description	Notes
F9435		H32	Oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (1.10 x 0.71 x 0.37)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9436		Friable, mid black grey silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular flint	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
	L9437		Firm, mid blue grey silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular stones	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9438		Firm, dark blue grey silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones and flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
F9439		H32	Oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.06 x 0.80 x 0.29)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9440		Friable, dark blue grey sandy clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular gravel	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
	L9441		Compact to firm, dark blue grey silty clay	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9445		Friable, dark blue brown grey sandy silty clay with frequent small to large rounded/angular flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
F9442		H32	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00 x 0.60 x 0.21)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9443		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent medium to large sub-angular/angular flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9444		Firm, mid grey brown clay with occasional small rounded/sub-angular flint and gravel	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9508		Friable, light grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and gravel	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9579		I32-I31	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.28 x 1.08 x 0.35)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills

	L9580		Friable, light brown grey sand with frequent irregular flint and stones	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9581		Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9582		H32	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.19 x 0.98 x 0.37)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9583		Firm, light grey brown sand with frequent irregular flint and stones	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9584		Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9585		Firm, dark grey clayey silty sand	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9599		I31	Sub-circular in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.28+ x 0.98 x 0.49)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9600		Firm, dark yellow brown silty sand with moderate small stones and flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9601		Firm, mid brown dark grey silty clay with moderate medium stones	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9602		Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9603		J32	Oval in plan, orientated NE/SW, with steep sides and a concave base (1.60 x 0.85 x 0.46)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9604		Friable, mid orange brown sand with moderate large sub-rounded flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9605		Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills; Result of natural silting
	L9606		Friable, light grey brown clayey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills; Result of ploughing and natural silting
F9607		J32	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base (1.38 x 1.25 x 0.30)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9608		Firm, dark grey brown sand with moderate to frequent gravel, large sub-angular/rounded flint, stones and animal/root disturbances	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills

	L9609		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9610		Firm, mid yellow grey sand with frequent gravel	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9611		J33	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.24 x 1.30 x 0.33)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9612		Friable, mid grey brown yellow silty sand with frequent small to large rounded/angular gravel and flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9613		Friable, light grey brown clayey silt with very occasional small flint	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9614		Friable, mid red brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium flint and gravel	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9615		I32	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.14 x 0.97 x 0.32)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9616		Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small stones	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9617		Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small stones	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9618		Friable, mid brown black clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9619		I31	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.20 x 1.14 x 0.30)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9620		Firm, mid grey brown sand with moderate sub-angular flint and gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9621		Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint and stones	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9622		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9625		J32	Sub-oval in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave base (1.20 x 0.97 x 0.37)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9626		Very friable, mid brown sand with frequent medium to large sub-rounded flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9630		Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9631		Friable, light grey brown clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills; Result of natural silting
F9627		H32	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.24 x 1.04 x 0.33)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills

	L9628		Firm, light grey brown sand with frequent irregular flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9629		Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9632		J32	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (1.14 x 0.87 x 0.27)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9633		Friable, red brown sand with frequent small to large angular/rounded gravel and flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9634		Friable, grey black clayey silt with very occasional small flint	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9635		Friable, grey silty sand with moderate small to medium gravel and flint	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9638		H32	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.38 x 1.09 x 0.29)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9639		Firm, light grey brown sand with frequent irregular flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9640		Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9641		Firm, light grey brown sandy clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9642		H32	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.10 x 1.10 x 0.34)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9643		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9644		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9645		J32	Oval in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave base (1.45 x 0.90 x 0.48)	Cut of a pit; 4 fills
	L9646		Friable, dark brown black sand with frequent medium sub-rounded flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 4 fills
	L9647		Loose, light grey orange and mid brown peagrit gravel with frequent very small cub-rounded flint pebbles	Secondary fill of pit; 2 of 4 fills
	L9648		Friable, dark grey brown black clayey silt with occasional large sub-rounded flint pebbles	Tertiary fill of pit; 3 of 4 fills
	L9649		Friable, light grey brown clayey silt with moderate medium sub-angular flint	Upper fill of pit; 4 of 4 fills
F9650		H32	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (1.00 x 0.80 x 0.35)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9651		Firm, mid brown and dark grey silty clay with occasional to moderate small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded stones and gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills

	L9652		Firm, mid dark brown and grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and gravel	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9653		Firm, mid brown grey black silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and gravel	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills; Result of gradual silting
F9654		I31	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.30 x 1.10 x 0.28)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9655		Firm, dark grey sand with frequent gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9656		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9657		H32	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a shallow concave base (0.90 x 0.71 x 0.35)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9658		Friable, mid brown orange sand with frequent flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9659		Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9660		J32	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.24 x 1.15 x 0.36)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9661		Loose, dark brown sand with frequent small to large sub-angular gravel and flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9662		Friable, dark grey clayey silt with very occasional small flint	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9663		Firm, mid to dark grey sandy silt	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9664		H32	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (1.10 x 0.94 x 0.38)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9665		Firm, mid brown and grey silty clay with moderate to frequent small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9666		Firm, mid to dark brown and grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint gravel	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills; Result of natural silting
	L9667		Firm, mid black grey and brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint gravel	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9668		I31	Sub-oval in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave base (1.25 x 1.00 x 0.37)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9669		Loose, dark brown sand with frequent medium sub-rounded flint and gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9670		Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9671		Friable, light grey brown clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills; Result of natural silting

F9672		I32	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.34 x 0.98 x 0.44)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9673		Friable, mid brown yellow sand with frequent flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9674		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9675		Firm, light grey clayey silty sand	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9680		I31	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.20 x 1.10 x 0.34)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9681		Firm, dark grey brown sand with frequent gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9682		Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9683		I31	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NE/SW, with steep sides and a concave base (1.30 x 0.90 x 0.42)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9684		Loose, mid grey brown sand with frequent medium sub-rounded flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9685		Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9686		Firm, light grey brown clayey silt with occasional medium sub-angular flint	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9687		H32-I32	Oval/circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (1.00 x 0.90 x 0.37)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9688		Firm, mid brown and grey silty clay with frequent small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded stones and flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9689		Firm, mid black grey and dark brown sandy silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint gravel	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9690		I32	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.00 x 0.80 x 0.23)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9691		Friable, dark brown black sand with frequent small to large angular/rounded gravel and flint	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9692		Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9695		I32	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.22 x 0.89 x 0.44)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9696		Loose, dark brown sand with frequent medium flint and gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9697		Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9698		Friable, light grey brown clayey silt with moderate flint and gravel	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills

F9699		J32	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.20 x 0.80 x 0.35)	Cut of a pit; 3 fills
	L9700		Loose, mid to dark brown sand with frequent stones and flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 3 fills
	L9701		Friable, brown grey silty clay	Middle fill of pit; 2 of 3 fills
	L9702		Friable, black grey silty sand with moderate flint gravel and stones	Upper fill of pit; 3 of 3 fills
F9728		I31	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (1.10 x 1.08 x 0.28)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9729		Firm, mid to dark blue grey clay	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9730		Firm, mid brown grey sandy silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9731		I31	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (1.00 x 1.00 x 0.30)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9732		Firm, dark grey brown sand with occasional small sub-angular flint gravel	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9733		Firm, mid to dark blue grey clay	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9737		I31	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.30 x 0.90 x 0.30)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9738		Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9739		Friable, mid brown grey sandy clay	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills
F9740		I31	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.10 x 1.10 x 0.45)	Cut of a pit; 2 fills
	L9741		Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stones	Basal fill of pit; 1 of 2 fills
	L9742		Friable, mid brown grey sandy clay	Upper fill of pit; 2 of 2 fills

Table 13. Pit alignment St9434

Pit F9705 (GS L35; Figs. 58, 61a, 78) was located to the immediate of the Phase 6 figure-of-eight ditch formation and to the south-west of Phase 3 Pit F9446. F9705 was Oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (3.03 x 1.71 x 0.63m). It contained a single fill, L9706, which was a friable, mid brown red sandy silt with occasional flint.

To the east of F9705 was F9417 (GS M35; Figs. 58, 61a, 76). This was a natural hollow or depression that was vaguely sub-circular in plan and had gently sloping sides and flat base. It measured slightly more than 8.00m in diameter and reached a depth of 0.28m. A single piece (14g) of struck flint was recovered from its friable to loose, very light red brown yellow silty sand, with very occasional small sub-rounded flint gravel, fill, L9418.

Between 10 and 12m to the south of F9417 was a pair of similar undated pits, F9409 and F9415 (GS M34; Figs. 68, 61a, 76). These features were also very similar to the Phase 3 Pit F9214 which was located approximately 8m further south. F9409 was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (1.80 x 1.65 x 0.35m). Its single fill, L9410, was a loose to friable, dark red brown silty sand. F9415 was oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.90 x 1.50 x 0.48m). It too contained only a single fill, L9416, which was a firm, dark red brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from either of these features.

Pit F9350 (GS M34; Figs. 58, 61a, 75) was located to the south of the Anglo-Saxon SFB 8 (F9278) and immediately adjacent to Phase 5 (Roman) Pit F9352. This was sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.74 x 1.59 x 0.52m). Animal bone (2g) and struck flint (1; 1g) were recovered from L9351, the single friable, dark grey brown silty sand fill of this feature.

To the south of F9350 was the sub-rectangular Pit F9255 (GS M34; Figs. 58, 61a, 74). In section, this feature had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 4.58m in length and 1.98m in width but only reached to a depth of 0.29m. It contained a single fill, L9256, which was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Burnt flint was recovered from this feature. To the north-west of F9255 was Posthole F9205 (GS L34; Figs. 58, 61a, 73), which was Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.15m). It contained a single fill, L9256, which was a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint, but no finds.

The similarly sized Pit F9275 was located approximately 5m to the south of F9255 (GS M33; 58, 61a, 74). F9275 was sub-oval in plan with, in profile, gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 4.34m in length and 2.16m in width. Like F9255 it was comparatively shallow at only 0.28m in depth. It contained only a single fill, L9276, which was a friable, dark red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Finds consisted of 2g of animal bone and a single fragment (1g) of struck flint.

Ring-ditch F9423 (GS L34; Figs. 58, 61a, 76) was located close to the south-west of the Phase 6 figure-of-eight ditch formation. Its total length was 15.50m

and it had an external diameter of just under 5.00m. The ditch varied in width from 0.69 to 0.80m and in depth from 0.35 to 0.50m. It had steep sides and a concave base. The basal fill, L9424, which appeared to be the result of natural silting, was a friable, dark red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. Upper fill L9429 was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. Three fragments of struck flint (6g), including an arrowhead, were recovered from this upper fill.

Pit F9180 (GS N33; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 73), a sub-oval feature with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.64 x 1.44 x 0.35m), cut undated narrow Ditch F9182. No finds were recovered from its single fill, L9181, a friable, mid grey brown silty sand.

To the west of F9180, and to the east of what appears to have been a significant, yet undated, post-built structure (see below) was a line of five broadly similar small pits or postholes running north to south within Grid Square N33 (Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75). The most northerly of these was F9301, a circular feature with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.58 x 0.58 x 0.26m). It contained a single friable, mid grey brown silty sand (L9302). To the south was F9303 which was sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.50 x 0.41 x 0.26m). Its single fill, L9304, was very similar to that of F9301 and consisted of friable, mid grey brown silty sand. F9305, the next feature to the south differed slightly. It was oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.59 x 0.46 x 0.39m) but its fill (L9306) was, like the preceding features, a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. F9307 was offset a little to the east but clearly formed part of the same alignment of features. It was sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.44 x 0.42 x 0.25m). Its single fill, L9308, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. F9309 was the most southerly in this alignment of features. It was sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.56 x 0.51 x 0.30m) and, like the other four features in this group, contained a friable, mid grey brown silty sand (L9310). F9309 was the only one of these features from which finds were recovered. It contained a single fragment of struck flint weighing 6g.

A series of postholes to the west and south of the alignment formed by F9301, F9303, F9305, F9307, and F9309 were considered, during excavation to potentially have been directly associated with the features and to form a structure (assigned the context number St9290). However, the structural configuration of these features is not clear, and it is possible that some of the constituent features, F9291 for example, form parts of other structures. St9290 is, therefore, not considered to be a viable structure. The features that were assigned to it are as follows. F9291 (GS M33; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75) was sub-oval in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.42 x 0.26 x 0.20m). Its single fill, L9292, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. Close to the north was F9293 (GS M33; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75) which was also sub-oval in plan and had near vertical sides and a flat base (0.78 x 0.68 x 0.27m) and contained a similar friable, mid grey brown silty sand, L9294. Around 3m to the north-east was the slightly larger F9295, another sub-oval feature with vertical sides and a flat base (0.86 x 0.54 x 0.20m; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75). To the north and north-east, respectively, of F9295 were F9297 and F9299 (Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75).

These were very similar features, both being sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and flat bases. They were similar in size with F9297 being 0.44m long and 0.35m wide while F9299 was 0.48m long and 0.30m wide. F9299 was twice the depth of F9297 at 0.40m compared to the 0.20m depth of F9297. Both contained friable, mid grey brown silty sand fills. A pair of features, both partially cut by medieval ditch F9184 were located around 4m to the south of F9299 and F9297. The first of these, F9189, was circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.60 x 0.40 x 0.22m; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 73). It contained a single fill (L9190) of friable, mid brown grey silty gravel. To its west was F9191, a slightly smaller feature that was also circular in plan with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.25m; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 73). It contained a similar friable, mid brown grey silty gravel fill (L9192) to that of F9189. To the south of medieval ditch F9184 were the remaining feature that were considered part of this group. F9311 (GS N33) was sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.49 x 0.41 x 0.26m; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75), and contained L9312, a friable, mid grey brown silty sand fill. F9313 (GS M33) was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.0.34 x 0.34 x 0.33m Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75). Its fill, L9314, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. F9315 (GS M33), which was located to the south, was a sub-oval feature with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.30 x 0.20 x 0.08m; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75). This too contained a friable, mid grey brown silty sand fill (L9316). To the west was the slightly larger F9317 (GS M33), a sub-oval feature with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.40 x 0.28 x 0.07 Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75) which contained a friable, mid grey brown silty sand fill (L9318). To the north-west of this was the even larger F9319. This was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.52 x 0.50 x 0.24m; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75). It contained a single friable, mid grey brown silty sand fill (L9320). Set within the centre, but offset to the south-west, of the area defined by these features was Posthole F9321, a sub-feature with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.34 x 0.29 x 0.25m; Figs. 58, 61a, 62, 75). Like the other features in this group, it contained a single fill, L9322, which was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand.

Aligned along the northern edge of medieval ditch F9184, and running for a distance of 27m, was a line of 29 postholes (Table 14; Figs. 58, 61a, 61b, 75). These constituted St9724 and may represent a fenceline. It is possible that they were directly related to the medieval ditch with which they were aligned but they did not run for the full length of this feature. None of these features was greater than 0.37m in diameter or more than 0.41m deep. All contained only single fills. Only one of these postholes contained finds of any sort. Posthole F9340 yielded two fragments, weighting 4g, of struck flint.

Cut	Fill	Grid Location	Description	Notes
F9324		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.28 x 0.15 x 0.08)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9325		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9326		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.33 x 0.20 x 0.05)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9327		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9328		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.30 x 0.32 x 0.11)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9329		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9330		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base (0.24 x 0.20 x 0.19)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9331		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9332		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a pointed base (0.24 x 0.20 x 0.14)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9333		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with frequent small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9334		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.34 x 0.25 x 0.08)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9335		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with frequent small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9336		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with a vertical west side, a steeply sloping east side, and a pointed base (0.26 x 0.21 x 0.25)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9337		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9338		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with a vertical west side, a steeply sloping east side, and a concave base (0.32 x 0.22 x 0.22)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9339		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole

F9340		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a pointed base (0.28 x 0.23 x 0.18)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9341		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9342		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.15 x 0.12 x 0.06)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9343		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9344		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.34 x 0.27 x 0.31)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9345		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9346		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.34 x 0.25 x 0.41)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9347		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9348		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.28 x 0.23 x 0.19)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9349		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9396		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.29 x 0.26 x 0.19)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9397		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9398		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.34 x 0.26 x 0.17)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9399		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9449		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.25 x 0.25 x 0.08)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill

	L9450		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9451		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.30 x 0.22 x 0.12)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9452		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9453		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.28 x 0.22 x 0.12)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9454		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9455		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.28 x 0.23 x 0.12)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9456		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9457		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.31 x 0.23 x 0.20)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9458		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9459		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.26 x 0.24 x 0.18)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9460		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9712		L33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.34 x 0.33 x 0.22)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9713		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9714		L33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.17 x 0.14 x 0.18)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9715		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9716		L33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.24 x 0.21 x 0.13)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9717		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole

F9718		L33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.28 x 0.26 x 0.14)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9719		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9720		L33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.28 x 0.20 x 0.08)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9721		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9722		L33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.26 x 0.17 x 0.07)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9723		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9724		L33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.37 x 0.24 x 0.16)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9725		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole
F9726		L33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.30 x 0.24 x 0.17)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill
	L9727		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, occasional small sub-angular flints	Single fill of posthole

Table 14. Undated possible fenceline St9274

Located to the immediate north of possible fenceline St9274 was another arrangement of postholes. This group formed a rectangular post-built structure, St9218 (see Table 15; Figs. 58, 61a, 61b, 74, 76), measuring 11.50m in length and 6.50m in width with its long axis aligned broadly east to west. The northern and southern walls were each represented by a line of 10 postholes. The eastern and western walls were formed by lines of 4 and 3 postholes respectively. Internally, 9 postholes were present within the eastern third of the structure but their structural function is not immediately apparent. The two larger of these internal postholes formed a pair towards the eastern end. Four others were arranged in a diamond-shaped formation towards the northern wall. The remaining two were located close to the southern wall. Within the central western part of the structure was F9493, which was originally considered, due to its positioning, to be a hearth. Once further investigation was undertaken, it was demonstrated as being a tree bole.

Few finds were recovered from any of the constituent features with the exceptions of Posthole F9219, which was located at the structure's south-eastern corner, and F9227, which was positioned at the north-eastern corner. A single sherd (3g) of early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from F9219 and F9227 contained a single fragment of struck flint. Rectangular structures are rare in Bronze Age contexts. A very large post-built late Bronze Age rectangular structure has been recorded at Barleycroft Farm in Cambridgeshire (Evans and Knight 1996). This measured 16.5 x 5.5m and most examples fall between 8 and 18m in length and 4 and 6m in width (Manning and Moore 2004, 26). Several of the more complex examples of these structures, such as those at Lofts Farm, Essex (Brown 1988) and Springfield Park, Chelmsford (Manning and Moore 2004) have been identified as dual-function buildings containing domestic areas and animal housing. However, the small quantity of finds recovered from St9218 suggests that this material could be residual. The spatial relationship that this structure had with fenceline St9724, respecting its position and not imposing on it, might indicate that the two were broadly contemporary. The alignment of St9274 with Ditch F9184 suggests that the fenceline may have been medieval.

Cut	Fill	Grid Location	Description	Notes
F9219		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.52 x 0.50 x 0.22)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218: E-wall, SE-corner post
	L9220		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole. Early Bronze Age pottery recovered.
F9221		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.59 x 0.50 x 0.35)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; E-wall
	L9222		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9223		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.64 x 0.55 x 0.37)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; E-wall
	L9224		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9225		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.55 x 0.55 x 0.26)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; E-wall, NE-corner post
	L9226		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9227		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.59 x 0.51 x 0.30)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; NE-corner post
	L9228		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with frequent small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9229		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.62 x 0.52 x 0.42)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; N-wall
	L9230		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Single fill of posthole
F9231		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.59 x 0.52 x 0.34)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; N-wall
	L9232		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole

F9233		M33	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.65 x 0.50 x 0.27)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; NW-wall
	L9234		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9235		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with near vertical to steep sides and a concave base (0.58 x 0.50 x 0.32)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; W-wall. entrance post
	L9236		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9237		M33	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.49 x 0.33 x 0.36)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; W-wall. entrance post
	L9238		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9239		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.60 x 0.60 x 0.38)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall, porch/eaves post
	L9240		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate large sub-rounded and small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9241		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.58 x 0.53 x 0.24)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall
	L9242		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional large sub-rounded and moderate small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9243		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.55 x 0.51 x 0.19)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall
	L9244		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9245		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.61 x 0.52 x 0.26)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall
	L9246		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional large sub-rounded and moderate small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9247		M33	Circular in plan, with near vertical sides and concave base (0.73 x 0.72 x 0.36)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; Central post

	L9248		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate large sub-rounded and frequent small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9249		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.72 x 0.61 x 0.39)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; Interior post
	L9250		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate large sub-rounded and frequent small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9251		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.45 x 0.44 x 0.15)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; Interior post
	L9252		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9253		M33	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.70 x 0.61 x 0.27)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall, SE-corner
	L9254		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9257		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.69 x 0.56 x 0.35)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; N-wall
	L9258		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9259		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.44 x 0.36 x 0.23)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; Interior post
	L9260		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9261		M33	Circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave (0.41 x 0.40 x 0.23)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; Interior post
	L9262		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9263		M33	Sub-oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.52 x 0.43 x 0.20)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; Interior post
	L9264		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9465		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.55 x 0.50 x 0.28)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall

	L9466		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9467		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.64 x 0.60 x 0.20)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall
	L9468		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9469		M33	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.51 x 0.50 x 0.22)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall
	L9470		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9471		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.52 x 0.49 x 0.20)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall
	L9472		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9473		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.57 x 0.57 x 0.21)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; S-wall, SW-corner
	L9474		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9475		M33	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.58 x 0.58 x 0.28)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; Entrance, W-wall
	L9476		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular, and occasional large sub-rounded, flint	Single fill of posthole
F9477		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.46 x 0.27)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; W-wall, NW-corner
	L9478		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular, and occasional large sub-rounded, flint	Single fill of posthole
F9479		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.58 x 0.32 x 0.32)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; N-wall
	L9480		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small and large sub-rounded, flint	Single fill of posthole
F9481		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.54 x 0.49 x 0.31)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; N-wall
	L9482		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to large sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole

F9483		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.35 x 0.20 x 0.15)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; N-wall
	L9484		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9485		M33	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.80 x 0.59 x 0.18)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; N-wall
	L9486		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9487		M33	Oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.64 x 0.38 x 0.20)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; N-wall
	L9488		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9489		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.35 x 0.30 x 0.18)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; W-wall
	L9490		Friable, mid red brown silty sand, with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9491		M33	Circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.57 x 0.57 x 0.29)	Cut of a posthole; 1 fill Part of S9218; W-wall
	L9492		Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Single fill of posthole
F9493		M33	Irregular/sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and irregular base (2.10 x 2.05 x 0.47)	Cut of a tree hollow; 2 fills; Originally believed to be a hearth due to central location. Part of S9218
	L9494		Firm, mid red brown sandy silt	Upper fill of tree hollow; 2 of 2 fills
	L9505		Firm, very light to mid brown grey yellow mottled sand with frequent gravel and root disturbance	Basal fill of tree hollow; 1 of 2 fills

Table 15. Undated post-built structure St9218

Pit F9196 (GS K32; Fig. 58, 60, 73) was located close to undated Ditch F9135. It was sub-rectangular in plan, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (2.82 x 1.50 x 0.60m). It contained no finds and was located in some isolation from similar features. It contained a single fill, L9197, a firm, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint.

Located close to the eastern limit of excavation was circular Pit F9174 (GS O31; Figs. 58, 62, 73). This feature had moderately sloping sides and a shallow, concave base. It measured 1.08m in diameter and 0.28m in depth. Its single fill, L9175, was a firm, mid orange brown silty sand with moderate medium and occasional large, angular/sub-angular/sub-rounded/rounded flint from which no finds were recovered.

F9154 (GS M31; Figs. 58, 62, 72) was a small, isolated feature located to the north of Ditch F9117. It was identified as an unurned cremation containing a friable, dark red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint (L9155) from which burnt bone (10g), struck flint (1; 9g), and slag (1g).

To the south-west of this was F9156 (GS L31; Figs. 58, 62, 71), an amorphous feature cut by Ditch F9117. F9156 was irregular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base (2.10 x 1.70 x 0.43m). Its single fill, L9157, was a friable, mid red brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

Pit F9142 (GS K30; Figs. 58, 62, 72) was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.16 x 1.10 x 0.26m). It contained a single fill, L9143, which was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small to medium stones and flint. It was devoid of finds.

Around 25m to the east of F9142 was Pit F9187 (GS L30; Figs. 58, 62, 73), a feature which cut the north-eastern edge of Ditch F9135. Oval in plan, F9187 displayed moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base in section. It measured 3.05m in length, 1.60m in width and 0.44m deep. It contained a single fill of firm, dark red brown silty sand (L9188). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit F9152 (GS M30) was located approximately 2m to the north of Phase 6 SFB 6-F9164 (Figs. 58, 62, 72). This was a sub-circular feature with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.80m in length and 1.64m in width. It reached to a depth of 0.40m. It contained a friable, dark red brown silty sand with frequent medium to large flint (L9153). No dateable artefactual evidence was recovered from this feature but its proximity to the SFB might indicate that it was functionally associated with the building. The same may be said of F9191 (GS M3), which was located c. 2.5m to the east-north-east of SFB 6-F9164, although 31g of CBM was recovered from the surface of this feature, which potentially indicates that it was a later feature (Figs. 58, 62, 73). F9191 was circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.25m). Its single fill, L9192, was a friable mid brown grey silty gravel.

Oval pit F9126 (GS N28; Figs. 58, 63, 71) was an isolated feature. It was positioned with its long axis aligned north to south. In section it displayed moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (2.65 x 1.10 x 0.48m). Its single fill, L9128, was a friable, very light to mid grey (with red brown mottling) silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint.

F9144 (GS K30; Figs. 58, 64, 72) and F9147 (GS K9; Figs. 58, 64, 72) were both oval pits, aligned broadly north to south, located within 1m of one another. F9144 had steep sides and an uneven base, measuring 2.44m long, 1.20m deep, and 0.38m deep. Its single fill, L9145, was a friable, dark orange brown (with black mottling) silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint, pebbles and possible root disturbance. F9147 was broadly similar, displaying steep to near vertical to gently sloping sides and a concave base and measuring 2.40m in length, 1.20m in width, and 0.33m in depth. The single fill present in this feature, L9148, was a friable, mid brown red fine silty sand. Neither feature contained any finds.

F9045 (GS I29, I30, J29; Figs. 58, 65, 68) was a large feature measuring approximately 18.00m in diameter and reaching a depth of 0.60m. It had gently sloping sides and a flat to shallow concave base. It contained three fills. The basal fill, L9049, was a friable, light grey sand with frequent small sub-angular flint and gravel that was considered to represent redeposited natural substrate. This fill contained 120g of animal bone and a fragment (4g) of struck flint. Overlying this was L9048=L9025, a friable light grey sand which may be of alluvial origin. The upper fill, L9046=L9024, which sealed those beneath it, was a friable, dark red brown clayey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint, from which 196g of animal bone was recovered.

Located to the south-east of this was F9071 (Figs. 58, 65, 69). This was an irregular feature, with a sub-circular protrusion. It had gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 2.93m in length, was 2.84m wide, and 0.59m deep. Its unusual form suggests that it was a natural feature, possibly a tree bole. It contained six fills. The basal fill, L9072, was a friable, very light grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones and occasional iron pan. This was overlain by L9073, a friable, dark red grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones and moderate iron pan. Overlying this was L9079, a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. Fourth in the sequence of fills was L9077 which was a loose, light brown yellow sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded stones. Stratified above L9077 was L9076, a loose, light brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. The upper fill was, L9075, a friable, very light grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stones. No finds were recovered from this feature. It was cut by F9074, a sub-circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.90 x 0.75 x 0.13m; Figs. 58, 65, 69). It contained a single fill, L9075, a friable, light yellow grey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones and moderate iron pan.

Slightly to the north-west of F9071, close to the edge of F9045 and cutting the undated Ditch F9056, was Pit F9119. This was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.46 x 0.46 x 0.20m; Figs. 58, 65, 69).

L9120, its single fill, was a firm, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flint. No finds were recovered.

F9050 (GS K27) was an irregular sub-oval pit, with gently sloping sides and an irregular flat base (3.80 x 2.70 x 0.22m; Figs. 58, 64, 68). Basal fill, L9052, was a loose, light grey silty sand with frequent small sub-circular stones and gravel. L9051, the upper fill, was a friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-circular stones. This feature, which was probably of natural origin, contained no finds. To the north-west of this was undated Pit F9043 (GS L27). It was an irregular oval shape in plan, with its long axis aligned south-east to north-west. It had moderately to gently sloping shallow sides and a concave base (1.50 x 0.80 x 0.21m; Figs. 58, 64, 68). It contained only a single fill, L9044, a firm, light brown grey sand.

Undated Postholes F9201 and F9203 were located just to the north of the terminus of medieval Ditch F9184. F9201 (GS K32; Figs. 58, 60, 73) was oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.70 x 0.47 x 0.24m). Its single fill, L9202, was a compact, very light grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. F9203 was similar, if slightly smaller, it was oval in plan, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.20m; Figs. 58, 60, 73). Its fill, L9204, was a compact, very light grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. Neither feature contained any finds but their proximity to F9184 suggests that they were directly associated with it and therefore must have been of a similar date.

Numerous other undated pits and natural features, including depressions and tree hollows, were scattered across the site.

Undated linear features

F4179 (GS O19-P19) was linear in plan, orientated north-east/south-west, with steep sides and a flat base (15.00+ x 0.80 x 0.30m (max); Figs. 16, 19, 30). Its single fill, L4180, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by undated ditches F4175 and F4177.

F4175 (GS P19-K21) was linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, with steep sides and a flat to concave base (80.00 x 0.85 x 0.52m (max); Figs. 16, 19, 29, 30). Its single fill, L4176, was a firm, dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular/sub-angular flint. It contained animal bone (1g) and struck flint. It cut F4179, F4191, and F4193. It was cut by F4177.

F4177 (GS P19-M20) was linear in plan, orientated north-west/south-east, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (130.00+ x 1.60 x 0.52m (max); Figs. 16, 19, 29, 30). Its fill, L4178, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. It cut F4175, F4179, F4191, and F4193. It contained CBM (92g), animal bone (32g), and struck flint.

F4191 (GS O19) was linear in plan, orientated north-east/south-west, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 0.90 x 0.17m (max); Figs. 16, 19, 30). Its single fill, L4192, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint.

F4193 (GS O19-O20) was a linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00+ x 0.64 x 0.50m (max); Figs. 16, 19, 30). Its fill, L4194, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate medium sub-angular flint. Finds consisted of animal bone (158g).

F4101 (GS K18-N17) was linear in plan, orientated east-south-east/west-north-west, with moderately sloping to near vertical sides and an uneven base (100.00+ x 1.13 x 0.33m (max); Figs. 16, 22, 24, 28). Its fill, L4102, was a friable, dark orange brown silty sand with frequent small to large sub-angular flint. Finds consisted of CBM (19g).

F4259 (GS K17-K21) was linear in plan, orientated broadly north to south, with steep sides and a flat base (105.00+ x 2.70 x 0.48m (max); Figs. 16, 18 22, 31). Its fill, L4260, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It was cut by, and possibly formed a continuation of, F4261. Finds consisted solely of struck flint.

F4261 (GS K17) was linear in plan, orientated east/west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00+ x 1.00 x 0.36m; Figs. 16, 24, 31). It contained two fills. Basal fill, L4262, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. The upper fill, L4263, was a loose, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint.

F4195 (GS K16-K17) was linear in plan, orientated broadly north/south, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (15.00+ x 1.00 x 0.25m; Figs. 16, 24, 30). It contained L4196, a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. Finds consisted solely of struck flint. It cut the western end of F4261 and its position suggests that it is the continuation of F4032.

F4103 (GS L18-N18) was linear in plan, orientated broadly east to west, with moderately sloping sides and a variable base (55.00+ x 1.34 x 0.34m (max); Figs. 16, 22, 28). Its fill, L4104, was a friable, dark red brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint.

F4201 (GS K19-M19) ran parallel to F4103. It was linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (45.00+ x 1.02 x 0.36m (max); Figs. 16, 22, 31). Its fill, L4202, was a firm, dark red brown sandy silt with frequent medium angular flint. Finds consisted of struck flint.

F4314 (GS E18-H20) was linear in plan, orientated north-east/south-west, with moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base (75.00+ x 2.50 x 0.29m (max); Figs. 16, 20, 32). Its fill, L4315, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint which contained animal bone (25g) and an Fe object. It cut F4307, F4322, F4009, and F4358.

F4307 (GS H20-J20) was linear in plan, and orientated broadly east to west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00+ x 1.91 x 0.49m (max); Figs. 16, 17, 18, 32). It contained a single fill, L4308, which was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded stones from which contained 12g of animal bone was recovered. F4307 was cut by F4309, F4314, and F4325.

F4309 (GS H20-I20) was linear in plan, aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (20.00+ x 1.10 x 0.19m (max); Figs. 16, 17, 32). Its single fill, L4310, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Finds consisted of less than 1g of animal bone. It cut F4307.

F4325 (GS J21) was linear in plan, orientated broadly east to west, with steep sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 1.19 x 0.45m; Figs. 16, 17, 32). Its fill, L4326, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered. F4325 cut Ditch F4307.

Ditch F4327 (GS J21-L21) was linear in plan, curving slightly, and orientated north-east/south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 1.48 x 0.22m (max); Figs. 16, 18, 33). Its fill, L4328, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular stones from which CBM (104g), animal bone (1g), and an Fe object were recovered. It was cut by undated Ditch F4175 and cut Ditch F4259.

Ditch F4338 (GS L20-M20) was linear in plan, orientated east-south-east/west-north-west, and displayed moderately sloping sides and a concave base (28.00+ x 0.87 x 0.21m (max); Figs. 16, 18, 33). Its fill, L4339, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small to medium flint. Finds consisted only of struck flint.

Ditch F4318=F5029 (GS F19-F20) ran broadly parallel to F4314 but did not extend as far to the north-west. It was linear in plan and aligned north-east to south-west. with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (20.00+ x 1.10 x 0.31m (max); Figs. 16, 20, 33, 35, 36, 42). Its fill, L4319, was a firm, mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small and medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Finds consisted solely of struck flint

F4329 and F4333 were recorded in Grid Squares E18 and E19. Their position and north-north-west to south-south-east alignment suggest that one or the other may represent the southern terminus of F5008. F4329 was linear in plan and displayed, in section, moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 1.40 x 0.55m (max); Figs. 16, 20, 33). Its fill, L4330, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded stones from 11g of animal bone and struck flint was recovered. It ran parallel and very close to F4333 but the two did not appear to be intercut. F4333 was linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave base (5.00+ x 1.15 x 0.25m (max); Figs. 16, 20, 33). Its fill, L4334, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered.

F5008 (GS C22-D20) was linear in plan and orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It had moderately sloping to steep sides and a flat base (50.00+ x 2.20 x 0.58). Its basal fill, L5009, was a firm, very light-yellow brown silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular flint. Its upper fill, L5010, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. This upper fill contained CBM (52g) and two fragments of struck flint.

F4322 (GS F18) was aligned broadly north to south. Its northern terminus was obscured by the stratigraphically later F4314 and, to the south, it extended beyond the limit of excavation. It was linear in plan and, in section, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (14.00+ x 0.90 x 0.38m (max); Figs. 16, 20, 33). The single fill, L4323, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand and moderate small sub-rounded flint from which no finds were recovered.

F4358 (GS G19-G20) was recorded towards the northern extent of the fourth phase of excavation but was not recorded to the north, within the fifth phase of excavation. At its southern end, it looped towards the south and was truncated by F4314. It was linear in plan and, in section, had steep to near vertical sides with a concave base (18.00+ x 0.77 x 0.40m (max); Figs. 16, 21, 33). L4360, the basal fill of this feature, was a friable, mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small flint. This was overlain by fill L4359, a friable, very light-yellow brown silty sand with frequent medium to large stones. No finds were recovered from either fill.

F4009 (GS G18-H19) was a narrow feature which was cut at its northern end by F4314 whereas, to the south, it was truncated by F4017 which it ran alongside for much of its length. Linear in plan, it was orientated north-west to south-east, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (130.00+ x 0.78 x 0.25m (max); Figs. 16, 21, 27). Its single fill, L4010, was a friable, mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate medium flint. Finds were limited to a small quantity of struck flint.

F4017 (GS G19-I16), which cut F4009 and was also cut at its northern end by F4314. It was linear in plan, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (150.00+ x 1.88 x 0.67m (max); Figs. 16, 26, 27). Its fill, L4018, was a friable, mid red brown sand with frequent sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Less than a gram of animal bone and a small quantity of struck flint were recovered from this feature.

F5022 (GD D22-D23) was linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, with steep sides and a concave base (8.00+ x 0.50 x 0.27m; Figs. 35, 36, 42). It contained a firm, mid orange grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular/sub-angular flint, L5023. Finds consisted of both burnt and struck flint. It was positioned at a right-angle to narrow Ditch F5024 (GS D22-E22). This was linear in plan and aligned north-east to south-west. In section, it displayed steep sides and a concave base (12.00 x 0.50 x 0.22m (max); Figs. 35, 36, 42). Its single fill, L5025, was a firm, mid orange grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular/sub-angular flint from which burnt and struck flint were recovered. A short distance to the north-east, F6012 (Figs, 36, 38, 39, 40, 44), appeared to be the continuation of F5024. F6012 ran for more

than 120m on a north-east to south-west alignment. In section, it consistently displayed moderately sloping sides and a concave base along its length. It reached a maximum width of 0.65m and a maximum depth of 0.21m. It contained a consistent friable, very light red brown silty sand with moderate gravel, L6013, throughout. A small quantity of struck flint was recovered.

Ditch F5039=F5041=F5043 (GS I21-J22; Figs. 35, 37, 42) ran for approximately 50m on a south-west to north-east alignment. It was truncated at its north-eastern end by Ditch F6032. It varied considerably in each of its excavated segments (see Appendix 1). The respective fills of these excavated segments, each assigned a different feature number, were more consistent with all consisting of grey-brown silty sand, but these too displayed some variation with the shade of the fill and the inclusions differing from segment to segment.

F5049 (GS I21-K22; Figs. 35, 37, 42) was a slightly meandering feature which ran for slightly more than 40m on west-south-west to east-north-east alignment, petering out towards its east-north-eastern end. It reached a maximum 2.30m in width and 0.34m in depth. Its single fill, L5050, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. To the south, and running almost parallel, was F5051 (GS J21; Figs. 35, 37, 42). This ran from beyond the limit of Excavation Phase 5 (it was not evident in Excavation Phase 4) and petered out towards the east-north-east. Its fill, L5052, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small and occasional medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

F5059 (GS L22) was orientated north-west/south-east, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00+ x 0.80 x 0.27m; Figs. 35, 41, 42). Its basal fill, L5060, was a firm, dark orange-brown silty sand with moderate medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. The upper fill, L5061, was a firm, dark orange-brown silty clay with occasional medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. No finds were recovered from either of these fills. F5059 was cut by the south-western terminus of Ditch F5053 (GS L22-M22), which ran towards the north-east and beyond the eastern limit of excavation. In section, this displayed steep sides and a flat base (30.00+ x 1.90 x 0.36m; Figs. 35, 41, 42) and contained a firm, mid blue grey silty sand with occasional medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint basal fill (L5054) and a firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint upper fill (L5055). Neither fill contained any finds. F5053 was recut by F5056 (30.00+ x 1.50 x 0.25m; Figs. 35, 41, 42). This was a flat based feature with moderately sloping sides, and which contained a firm, dark brown grey silty sand basal fill with occasional medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint (L5057). This contained burnt flint. Upper fill L5058 was a firm, very light brown-yellow silty clay.

F6053 (GS J24) was linear in plan, orientated north-east to south-west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00+ x 0.94 x 0.33m; Figs. 35, 40, 44). The basal fill, L6054, was a firm, dark brown grey silty sand. Upper fill L6055 was a firm, mid brown grey silty sand. The only finds recovered from this feature were struck flint. F6053 was cut F6057 and by modern features F6032 and F5047.

Ditch F6057 (GS J24-J25) was aligned broadly north to south (20.00+ x 1.56 x 0.50m; Figs. 35, 40, 44). In section, it had moderately sloping to stepped sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. L6058 was a firm, mid to dark blue grey silty sand with patches of very light brown-yellow silty sand and occasional medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. L6059 was a firm, dark brown grey and dark red brown silty sand with occasional medium to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. A total of 49g of animal bone was recovered from this feature. The northerly continuation of this feature is potentially represented by either F8105 (GS J25-I27; Figs. 48, 54, 57) or F8090 (J25-J28; Figs. 48, 54, 56). F8105 was linear in plan with moderate to steep sloping sides but its base was not observed (12.00+ x 1.80 x 0.46m (max)). Its single fill, L8106, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty sand with charcoal flecks. F8090 had gently sloping sides and a flat base (60.00+ x 1.47 x 0.20m (max)). It too contained a single fill, L8091, which was a compact, mid grey brown clay with frequent sub-angular stones. Only F8105 yielded any finds; 51g of animal bone.

Ditch F6063 (GS J23) was linear in plan, orientated north-west to south-east, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 0.95+ x 0.41m; Figs. 35, 40, 44). It contained a friable, dark brown grey and very light yellow white silty sand and chalky clay basal fill (L6064) with moderate small to medium sub-rounded chalk and occasional small angular flint. Its upper fill, L6065, was a loose, dark black grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It cut the rectangular Pit F6061 and was recut by Ditch F6066, which was linear in plan and aligned north-west to south-east (10.00+ x 1.41 x 0.27m; Figs. 35, 40, 44). It had, in section, moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (L6067) was a firm, mid red orange-black silty clay and clayey sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Its upper fill, L6068, was a firm, mid to dark black grey silty clay with occasional small, rounded chalk and occasional small to medium angular flint. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

Ditch F8084 (34.00+ x 1.75 x 0.29m (max); Figs. 48, 54, 56) was observed running from Grid Square K25 to L26 on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment. In section, it had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill, L8085, was a firm, blue grey clay with moderate medium sub-angular gravel. Running broadly parallel to this, approximately 5m to the north, was F8100, which varied in profile in the two segments that were excavated through it. It contained a basal fill (L8102) of compact, mid blue grey clayey gravel with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint an upper fill (L8101) of compact, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate small to large sub-angular stones. L8100 was recut by Ditch F8096 (GS K25-L26; Figs. 48, 54, 57). This ran for more than 40m, extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. In profile, it had steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base. It reached a maximum width of 1.29m and a maximum depth of 0.50m. It contained three fills. The basal fill, L8099, was a compact, mid blue grey gravelly clay with silty sand patches and frequent small to medium sub-angular flint. This was overlain by L8098, a compact, mid blue-brown silty clay with frequent small to large sub-angular flint. The upper fill, L8097, was a compact, mid brown grey silty clay with small to large moderate sub-angular flint.

To the west of these features, Ditch F8088 was aligned broadly north to south, curving towards the north-west. It was traced for approximately 40m before being truncated by Ditch F8107. It displayed gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.59 x 0.19m (max); Figs. 48, 54, 56) in profile and contained a firm, mid blue grey sandy clay fill with frequent small to medium sub-angular/rounded flint (L8089). Ditch F8107 (GS I26-H29; Figs. 48, 54, 57), which cut F8088, also cut undated Ditch F8105. F8107 was a meandering feature running broadly north to south for more than 75m. Its form in section and its width varied along its length although maintained a fairly consistent depth, ranging from 0.17 to 0.13m. Its fill was also fairly consistent, comprising a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent small to large flint L8108.

F8109 (GS I25-I26) was linear in plan and very straight in comparison to other ditches in this part of the site. It was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and, in section, displayed moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 0.65 x 0.18m; Figs. 48, 54, 57). Its single fill, L8110, was a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with moderate medium sub-angular flint.

F9005 (GS G33-H33; Figs. 58, 59, 66) was a narrow linear feature, aligned broadly east to west, which extended beyond the north-western limit of excavation. It cut F9010 but displayed no obvious spatial relationships with other features with which it may have formed enclosures or other elements of the human organisation of the landscape. In section it had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was recorded for a length of 15.00m before running beyond the limits of excavation and reached a maximum of 0.60m in width and 0.25m in depth.

F9010 (GS G3-G33; Figs. 58, 59, 66), which F9005 cut, was aligned north to south. It extended no further south than F9007, which cut its southern end, and ran to the north for c. 12m extended beyond the limit of the excavated area. It varied from 1.80 to 2.00m in width and reached a maximum depth of 0.30m. Its basal fill, L9012, was a friable, mid to dark brown grey silty clayey sand with occasional small to large rounded/sub-rounded flint. L9011, the upper fill, was a firm, mid brown grey and mid orange brown silty clay.

Ditch F9007 (GS F31-J34; Figs. 58, 59, 60, 66), which cut F9010, ran from beyond the western limit of excavation and extended towards north-east for a distance of c. 130m. It was cut towards the south-west by medieval Ditch F9085, indicating that it must have been of this date or earlier. Its profile was fairly consistent along the entire length of the feature, displaying moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured up to 3.38m in width and reached a maximum depth of 0.97m. The north-eastern terminus of this feature cut Ditch F9707, an L-shaped feature which was obscured to the south-west by F9007 and, after turning through approximately 90°, extended beyond the north-western limit of excavation. Around 5m of this feature was recorded within the excavated area. It measured 2.18m in width and 0.85m in depth. It contained two fills, the lower of which, L9708, was a friable, light brown grey sand with frequent irregular flint gravel. Its upper fill, L9709, was a firm, very light to light blue grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered from either of these fills.

Ditch F9623 (GS H33-J34; Figs. 58, 60, 78) was located approximately 4m to the north of F9007 and ran parallel to it. It was shorter feature than F9007, running from Gird Square H33 in a north-easterly direction and extending beyond the north-western limit of excavation. It was much narrower than F9007, reaching no more than 1.50m in width. Its maximum recorded depth was 0.6m. It contained a single fill, L9624, which was recorded as a friable to firm, dark to mid brown grey mottled peaty clayey silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular flint.

To the south of F9007 and running broadly parallel to it was Ditch F9693 (GS G31-H32; Figs. 58, 59, 60, 66, 67). It ran for 17m and measured a maximum of 0.60 in width and between 0.17 and 0.20m deep. Its sides varied, some places stepped, in others steep or moderately sloping. It contained a single fill, L9694, a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained up to four fills, although only three were observed in most of the excavated segments. In all of the excavated segments L9017 was the basal fill. This was generally recorded as a friable, dark grey silty sand with frequent small to medium flint and stones. In all but Segments A and A1, this was overlain by L9009, a friable, dark grey silty sand which, in Segment B, was observed to contain occasional small to large sub-rounded/rounded flint and iron pan. L9009 contained 171g of animal bone and 10 fragments (67g) of struck flint. However, in Segments E and F L9023 was present between L9017 and L9009. L9023 was a light brown to dark grey silty sand, occasionally with gravel. The fourth fill, L9008, uppermost in Segments C, D, E and F, was a firm, dark grey clayey silt.

Ditch F9082 (GS F31; Figs. 58, 59, 69) was located in the area to the west of medieval Ditch F9085 and south of Ditch F9007. It extended from beyond the south-western limit of the excavated area and ran to the north-north-west for c. 16.00m. It was up to 1.00m in width and 0.19m in depth. It contained a single fill, L9083, of friable, light brown grey silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones.

Running broadly parallel to F9082 was F9103 (GS F31-G31; Figs. 58, 59, 70). Like F9082, Ditch F9103 extended from beyond the limit of excavation but ran for only slightly more than 5m. It measured 1.70m wide and 0.26m deep. Its single fill, L9104, was a compact, mid red brown silty sand with frequent medium sub-angular flint. To the south-west of F9103 was Ditch F9105. F9105 also extended from beyond the south-western limit of excavation but ran at a slightly different angle to F9082 and F9103. Approximately 15.00m of this feature was recorded within the excavated area. It reached a maximum width of 1.84m and 0.73m in depth. The basal fill, L9109, a firm, yellow grey clay with frequent gravel and small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint, which contained 6g of animal bone. Secondary fill, L9108, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Its third fill, L9107, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. Its upper, L9106, was a firm, mid grey and red yellow silty clay with frequent gravel and small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint.

Ditch F9198 (GS J32-K32; Figs. 58, 60, 73) was located around 3m from the west-south-western terminus of medieval Ditch F9184 and continued on the same alignment as this feature, suggesting that it was a continuation of it. It tapered from the east-north-eastern terminus, where it measured 1.25m in width, narrowing to 0.60m towards the west-south-west. It measured 11.00m in length and a maximum of 0.49m, becoming shallower towards the west-south-west. Its basal fill, L9199, was a firm, very light grey brown sand becoming more gravelly towards the west-south-west.

Ditch F9636 (GS I31-J31; Figs. 58, 60, 78) was an undated feature which was located to the immediate south of the V-shaped Pit Alignment St9434. Its west-south-west to east-north-east orientation was different to that of St9434 but its proximity might indicate an association of some kind. F9636 was approximately 20m in length and reached a maximum width of 1.02m and a maximum depth of 0.37. It was slightly wider towards the east-north-eastern end. Its fill, L9637, was a firm, grey brown red sand with frequent irregular flint and stones although it became darker in colour and stonier towards the middle of the feature. No finds were recovered from this feature.

F9113 (GS H31; Figs. 58, 60, 70) was a short linear feature, the position of which suggests that it might have functioned in association with the nearby Ditch F9115. It ran for 6.05m and was a maximum of 0.68m in width and 0.28m in depth. No finds were recovered from L9114, its friable, mid brown grey silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint and gravel. F9115 (GS H31-J30; Figs. 58, 60, 65, 70), which appeared to represent a continuation of F9113, was aligned north-west to south-east but its north-western end deviated slightly to the west-north-west. It was 44m in length and up to 1.60m in width and a maximum of 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill, L9117, a firm, dark grey brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered. It cut Ditch F9117.

F9117 (GS I30-O31; Figs. 58, 60, 62, 65, 70, 71) was a gently curving feature which, to the west, was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east. However, it ran for more than 150m before extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation and over that distance its alignment veered slightly to a more west to east orientation. As it passed across the site, it cut undated Ditches F9133 and F9135. In profile it had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It varied widely in width (from 0.36 to 1.80m) and depth (from 0.15 to 1.10m). Its single fill, L9118, was a silty sand which varied in colour, consistency, and the frequency of its gravel content from segment to segment. Four fragments (25g) and 152g of CBM were recovered from this feature.

Ditch F9133 ran from Grid Square I29 to N32 (Figs. 58, 60, 62, 65, 72). It was approximately 165m in length and varied in width from 0.40m to 1.03m. Its depth was fairly consistent at around 0.30m although it was notably shallow in Segments K and L. Its fills also varied. In Segments A to F and Segment H the basal fill was L9134 a friable silty sand of varying colour. The upper fill, L9137, which formed the sole fill present in the segments where L9134 was not present, was a firm, mid red brown silty sand. Despite traversing such a long distance across the site, no finds were recovered from this feature. Ditch F9285 (GS N35-N32; Figs. 58, 61, 62, 75) extended from beyond the northern limit of

excavation and ran on a north-south alignment. It began to peter out just north of the point that it was cut by Phase 8 Ditch F9184 but its southerly continuation, F9182, which was cut by Pit F9180, was clearly defined and continued on the same alignment. It eventually terminated close to the eastern terminus of undated Ditch F9133, suggesting that the two, which were similar in dimensions, may have formed part of the same system of division of the landscape. Both F9285 and F9184 displayed gently sloping sides and flat bases in profile. The maximum width of F9285=F9184 was 0.70m. This was quite a shallow feature, recorded in several segments as only 0.05m in depth, although it reached a maximum of 0.45m. L9286, the single fill of F9285, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. A similar friable, mid red brown silty sand fill, with frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint, L9186, was recorded in F9184 although in some locations (Segments A and B) a firm, very light to mid blue grey clay silt, L9185, basal fill was recorded.

Running from beyond the northern limit of excavation (GS K35) to the south (GS K32/K33; Figs. 58, 61, 62, 69) was a series of five parallel, intercutting ditches. The western most of these, F9091, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was 1.78m wide and 0.62m deep. Its basal fill, L9092, was a friable, mid brown grey silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. L9093, the upper fill, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint and gravel. No finds were recovered from this feature but it cut F9506 which was located to the immediate east. F9506 was similar in profile with moderate to gently sides and a shallow concave base. Although it varied along its length, its width reached to 1.05m and it was up to 0.45m deep. It contained only one fill, L9507, a friable, dark brown red silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint and gravel. F9094, which cut the eastern edge of F9506, was between 1.30 and 1.60m wide and 0.40m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish to concave base. Like F9506 it contained a single fill, L9095, which was a friable, mid red brown coarse silty sand with occasional to moderate small sub-angular flint and gravel. The next feature to the east was F9096, the very western edge of which was cut by F9094. F9096 was similar in profile to the other ditches in this group with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was, however wider than the other features in this group at between 2.30m and 3.01. It was up to 0.55m deep. Its only fill, L9097, was a friable, mid to dark red brown silty sand with manganese and occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular flint. F9098, the furthest to the west, was set slightly apart from the other features. It had a similar profile to the other features in this group, displaying gently sloping sides and concave base. It was a maximum of 1.42m in width and 0.35m in depth. Like the rest of these features, with the exception of F9091, it contained only one fill, L9099. This was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small sub-angular flint and gravel. F9096 and F9098 were both cut by Phase 8 medieval Ditch F9404 and its recut F9407.

F9407 (GS L35; Figs. 58, 61, 76) was aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 1.05 x 0.48m). It contained a friable, mid to dark grey and red brown silty sand fill with moderate small sub-angular flint and gravel (L9408). This was its only fill. No finds were recovered from this

feature but it recut the Phase 8 medieval Ditch F9404 indicating that it must be of this date or later.

Ditch F9172 (GS O32; Figs. 58, 62, 73) extended from beyond the eastern limit of excavation and extended to the west for a distance of 5m. In profile, it had gently sloping sides and a flat to concave base. It was up to 0.50 in width, tapering to 0.30m to the west. Its single fill was a friable, very light grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint.

Ditch F9135 (GS K32-N29; Figs. 58, 62, 63, 72) was a wide (up to 1.92m) and gently meandering feature, running on a general north-west to south-east alignment. It had gently sloping sides and flat to concave base, reaching depth of 0.28m. Its single fill, L9136, was a firm to friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium flint. It contained no finds but it was cut undated Ditches F9117, F9133 and F9121.

F9121 (GS J29-N29; Figs. 58, 62, 63, 71) was a west-south-west to east-north-east aligned ditch which ran for over 150m before extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It had gentle to moderate sides and a concave base and reached up to 1.75m in width and 0.70m in depth. Fill L9122 was present in the majority of the feature and consisted of friable, mid red brown silty sand. In Segment A, a different fill was recorded. This was L9123, a friable, mid to dark brown grey clayey sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. At its eastern end, it cut the early Bronze Age Pit F9124.

F9031=F9039 (Figs. 58, 63, 68) was up to 25m in length and was located in Grid Squares M26 to L27. It was an irregular linear in plan, orientated north-west to south-east, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base and measured 2.00m in width and 0.34m deep. Basal fill L9040 was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. Fill L9041 was a very firm, mid brown grey clay. L9042 was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. This feature cut F9032, which was recorded as a former river bed which was up to 0.60m deep; its shape in plan and its sides were not recorded but it was noted that it had a flat base. It contained four fills. The basal fill, L9037, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional flint. This was overlain by L9038, a firm, light grey brown sand with very frequent gravel, occasional chalk and flint. The tertiary fill, L9035, was a loose to firm, mid brown orange gravel with occasional chalk and flint. The upper fill, L9034, was a firm, light orange brown sand with very frequent gravel, occasional chalk, flint and large pebbles.

Curvilinear Ditch F9056 (GS J28-J30; Figs. 58, 64, 69) was orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (c. 40.00 x 0.70 x 0.13m). It cut the large, amorphous undated feature F9045 and the undated Ditch F9133. In profile, it had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill, L9057, was a firm, light grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

9 SPECIALISTS FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

9.1 The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of 3008 pieces of struck flint (29872), generally in a well-preserved sharp condition with sparse incidences of patinated pieces (slight to heavily whitened surfaces) in discrete features, and more common examples of weathering amongst the un-stratified material. The assemblage includes a wide range of technological traits indicative of activity spanning the late Palaeolithic/early Mesolithic to the late Bronze Age, potentially with a focus on activity in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. A large proportion of the assemblage may be residual or re-deposited. Approximately 17.9% of the struck flint was un-stratified, with a further c.12.2% in SFBs and other clearly later features (Table 16).

Despite the possibly high incidence of residual material, several sealed pit groups appear to represent *in situ* prehistoric deposits, with most also including pottery as an additional chronological marker. The 'significant' pit groups (each containing 20 or more pieces of struck flint), as well as a layer and ditched enclosure are identified in Table 16. Foremost amongst these are two early Bronze Age pits, F9946 and F1191, that collectively account for 21.7% of the assemblage by frequency. The former includes an abundance of horseshoe and thumbnail scrapers associated with further implements and flake cores while the latter is focussed on end scrapers, blades and cores that are perhaps more typical of the late Neolithic. The further 13 'significant' pits and a layer contained substantially less struck flint by volume, collectively accounting for c.17.3% of the assemblage, and included a single early Neolithic pit that contained an ovate, core fragment, scrapers and blades. Several pits appear to belong to the late Neolithic and retain a focus on blade-based technology, including single platform blade cores and end scrapers. Other pits across the site include an extensive but sparse scatter of struck flint, which may include further *in situ* prehistoric material, with occasional pits dated to the early or late Neolithic, or early Bronze Age, but containing only limited artefactual evidence, notably a mix of single platform blade cores and discoidal flake cores, with occasional scrapers that suggest a possible focus on late Neolithic activity, including a re-sharpening flake from an axe, but few other chronologically distinct implements.

The remainder of the assemblage does contain sparse chronologically distinct flint artefacts, with all core/implement/flake types summarised in Table 17, that reflect the long duration of prehistoric activity in this area of the Gipping Valley. This includes examples of long-blade technology typical of the transition from the Final Palaeolithic to the early (Initial) Mesolithic; microliths and bi-polar cores characteristic of the Mesolithic, leaf and oblique arrowheads characteristic of the early and late Neolithic respectively, plano-convex knives that may be attributed to the early Bronze Age, and a horned scraper on a

thermal flake that may represent the continuity of flint technology into the middle/late Bronze Age.

Feature Group/Type	No. of features	Date*	Cores		Blades/ Implements		Debitage		Total	
			F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W
Pit F2157	1	EN	2	101	3	129	101	484	106	714
Pit F1164	1	MN (-EBA?)	1	54	2	5	20	75	23	134
Figure-of-Eight Enclosure F9323	1	EBA			4	51	17	187	21	238
Pit F2424	1	LN			1	102	32	77	33	179
Pit F2464	1						45	223	45	223
Pit F2598	1		1	88			24	160	25	248
Pit F2751	1		1	154	6	141	47	399	54	694
Pit F1189	1	LN (-EBA)	2	154	2	36	44	591	48	781
Layer L2745	1		2	210	2	11	16	138	20	359
Pit F2165	1					51	323	51	323	
Pit F1145	1	<i>LN-EBA?</i>	2	128	1	15	37	121	40	264
Pit F1167	1		1	114	1	5	29	155	31	274
Layer L3077A	1		3	324	1	31	19	309	23	664
Pit F1191	1	EBA	2	39	12	109	119	602	133	750
Pit F9446	1		1	394	51	433	469	4114	521	4941
Other Pits	164	Various	21	1389	64	987	634	4414	719	6790
Ring Ditches	3	<i>LN-EBA</i>	1	1435	5	23	10	96	16	1554
Other Ditches	79	Various	9	877	27	351	247	1605	283	2833
Postholes	21	Various	1	244	2	10	34	203	37	457
SFBs	13	Saxon	8	374	9	71	67	476	84	921
Other Layers/Buried Soils	25	Various	4	240	17	218	79	615	100	1073
Other Feature/Unknown	32	Various	1	53	4	68	51	316	56	437
Un-stratified	n/a	n/a	19	1239	120	824	400	2958	539	5021
Total	352		82	7611	334	3620	2592	18641	3008	29872

Table 16: Distribution of struck flint in feature groups/types

*features dated with associated prehistoric pot are in **bold**, with those tentatively dated by technological affinity of flint alone are *italicised*.

The raw material used for almost the entirety of the assemblage is fairly homogenous, comprising mid to dark grey, occasionally to near black, flint of high quality with few inclusions or fossils. Cortex, where present, is generally of thin to medium thickness, white to off-white, or occasionally to brown/orange, with a slightly pitted to chalky texture. This flint is likely to have been sourced from local sedimentary sand and gravel deposits but may include material sourced from primary chalk deposits exposed at the base of the river valley. Most cores retain some cortex, and it is likely that raw nodules were not of great size, and included some 'pebbles', reflecting a source of derived material in sand and gravel deposits. The single tested nodule recovered from Ring Ditch F7010 (weighing 1435g, with maximum dimensions of 75x140x80mm) may represent the upper size limit of the raw material available. Occasional pieces of flint also occur with an opaque pale grey colour and a dark crimson colour; the former possibly flint that has been glacially moved, and the latter possibly derived from broken material in local gravels.

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and

condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'uncorticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-49).

Find/type	No.	Wgt (g)
Tested Nodule/Core	1	1435
Core (blade)	38	3381
Core fragment (blade core)	9	526
Platform rejuvenation flake (blade core)	12	498
Core (flake)	26	1885
Bruised blade	3	262
Microlith	3	12
Arrowhead	2	6
Ovate/Laurel Leaf	1	100
Core tool	1	102
Axe re-sharpening flake	1	29
Knife	2	50
Denticulate	3	138
Fabricator	1	33
Other retouched implement (non-scraper)	4	75
End scraper (on blade)	16	339
End scraper (on flake)	15	237
Side scraper (on blade)	6	116
Side scraper (on flake)	6	84
Double-end scraper (on blade)	1	8
Double-end-side scraper (on blade)	1	13
Double-side scraper (on flake)	5	71
Horseshoe scraper	28	503
Thumbnail scraper	24	125
Horned scraper	1	84
Blade	210	1126
Debitage flakes	2588	18634
<i>Total</i>	<i>3008</i>	<i>29872</i>

Table 17: Quantification of struck flint by type

Core Technology

The variation in core technology and reduction strategies present in the assemblage (Table 18) represent almost the full evolution and regression of flint technology in prehistoric Britain, although only a single early Neolithic blade core, five late Neolithic blade cores, and single examples of early Bronze Age

discoidal and keeled flake cores are certainly *in situ*. Single platform blade cores, often with relatively limited removals around the circumference and typically with no platform abrasion/preparation are the dominant type. This reflects systematic blade production in the Neolithic period, in this instance probably mainly the late Neolithic, but the modest presence of bipolar and discoidal cores highlights how integral flint working was to the lifestyles of those that occupied or passed through the river valley from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age.

Type	Description	No.	Mean weight (g)	Weight Range (g)
n/a	Tested nodule/core	1	1435	1435
<i>Blade Cores</i>				
B1	Bipolar core	6	62.8	34-125
A1	Single platform (flaked all around)	3	36.3	24-60
A2	Single platform (flaked part way around)	19	100.9	30-200
B1	Two opposed/parallel platforms	3	122.3	78-176
B3	Two platforms (at right angles)	4	85.3	35-154
C	Three or more platforms	3	89.7	86-92
-	Core fragments; misc. blade cores	9	58.4	33-83
n/a	Rejuvenation (tablet) flake	1	59.0	59
n/a	Rejuvenation (flanc de nucléus) flake	11	39.9	25-88
<i>Flake cores</i>				
-	Discoidal (flakes removed from one face)	7	48.7	32-68
-	Discoidal (flakes removed from both faces)	8	69.9	29-128
D	Keeled (flaked from either side of a ridge)	2	71.0	51-91
E	Keeled (as D, but with two platforms)	1	134	134
C	Cuboid; three or more platforms	1	244	244
-	Unsystematic, rotated	7	66.4	25-114
<i>Total</i>		86	82.3 (exc. tested nodule & flakes/fragments)	

Table 18: Quantification and mean weight of core types.

The assemblage included six distinctive bipolar blade cores consistent with reduction strategies employed throughout the Mesolithic (c.10,000-5400 BP), but as is common, these were recovered entirely as un-stratified material from Topsoil L6000/L7000. The bipolar cores have all been very heavily reduced by extensive blade removals, reflecting their systematic use and careful maintenance/rejuvenation, often in contrast with the common single platform cores in the assemblage. Typically, the bipolar core occurred with a depth of 55-70mm, at the 'deeper' end of blade core sizes (Table 19), although two examples with shallower proportions reflect the continued removal of tablet rejuvenation flakes to pursue the production of small blades. Nonetheless, all size bipolar cores appear exhausted, with a single example with a weight of 128g likely to have been abandoned due to developing a sub-pyramidal profile that prevented further ideal removals. This example skewed the mean weight of the bipolar cores and, when excluded, the mean weight is reduced to 50.4, broadly comparable (as are the proportions) with the common single platform blade cores despite the contrasts in the method of their reduction. The sub-cylindrical profile of the bipolar cores was carefully maintained through platform preparation (abrasion) and the careful selection of removals, often utilising 50% of respective platforms, possible to maintain the balance of the core, and would have produced very neat blades with regular scars. The presence of several of

these potential products amongst the blades (below) suggests that there may have been modest and consistent Mesolithic activity in this part of the river valley, with the cores possibly representing a portable resource curated and transported by the user and only discarded at episodic or seasonal camps once they were exhausted.

Single platform blade cores account for 33.8% of the complete cores present in the assemblage (Table 18), with the bulk exhibiting removals only part way around the striking platform (Type A2). Sparse examples utilised the full circumference of the platform (Type A1). The latter examples of Type A1, which are likely to be residual material in Pits F4311, F9446 and Ditch F3031 have all been heavily reduced to exhaustion and a sub-pyramidal profile, reflected by their small proportions (Table 19) in contrast to Type A2. The extent of this neat reduction may have been enabled by many of the rejuvenation flakes (below), and their systematic nature is perhaps most commensurate with blade production in the early Neolithic (c.4000-2900). The neatness of Types B1 (bipolar) and A1 contrasts with the larger single platform Type A2, with limited blade removals from around part of the circumference, typically utilising less than 50% of the available striking platform, with the face opposing the blade removals often corticated, with some scars around the core suggesting very hard hammer, partially shattered removals (possibly trimming/core preparation). This process may explain why all the core fragments appear to be derived from comparable single platform blade cores. These Type A2 cores are typically 40-65mm deep but exhibit considerable variation in the length and breadth of the striking platform (Table 19), which probably reflects a fairly limited degree of selection and the use of small nodules or pebbles. Nonetheless, four examples, all un-stratified from Topsoil L4000/L6000/L7000 exhibit platform abrasion and all Type A2 cores appear to have allowed a path to the repeated production of fairly regular blades. The systematic production of blades by this technique is characteristic of early Neolithic technology, where these cores predominate in assemblages, and those with platform abrasion are perhaps most likely to derive from this period, but the production of blades continued as an important component of the knapper's toolkit throughout the Neolithic period. Type A2 cores in Pits F1189, F2598 and Layer L2745 are associated with late Neolithic pottery and, in general, have a significantly higher mean weight (Table 18) reflecting the limited removals and seeming disregard for rejuvenation or material potential. Thus, it appears likely that the bulk of Type A2 cores could be of late Neolithic (c.3000-2500BC) date, where there was a slight decline in skill, or rather less consideration of it, and the more expedient use of raw materials as blade technology was retained within a wider repertoire of flint (flake) technology (Butler 2005, 155 & 176).

The similar removal of blades also appears to have extended to the creation of a possible platform on the 'tested' nodule in Ring Ditch F7010 (L7013). Narrow, parallel flakes have been removed from opposite faces, using corticated surfaces as platforms to create a slightly faceted but regular potential striking platform on one face of the nodule. There is no evidence or wear to suggest this surface served an alternative function, and no obvious reason why flaking was abandoned as size is ample and there are no obvious material

imperfections, thus the deposition and indeed limited working may have served a more symbolic act of disposal.

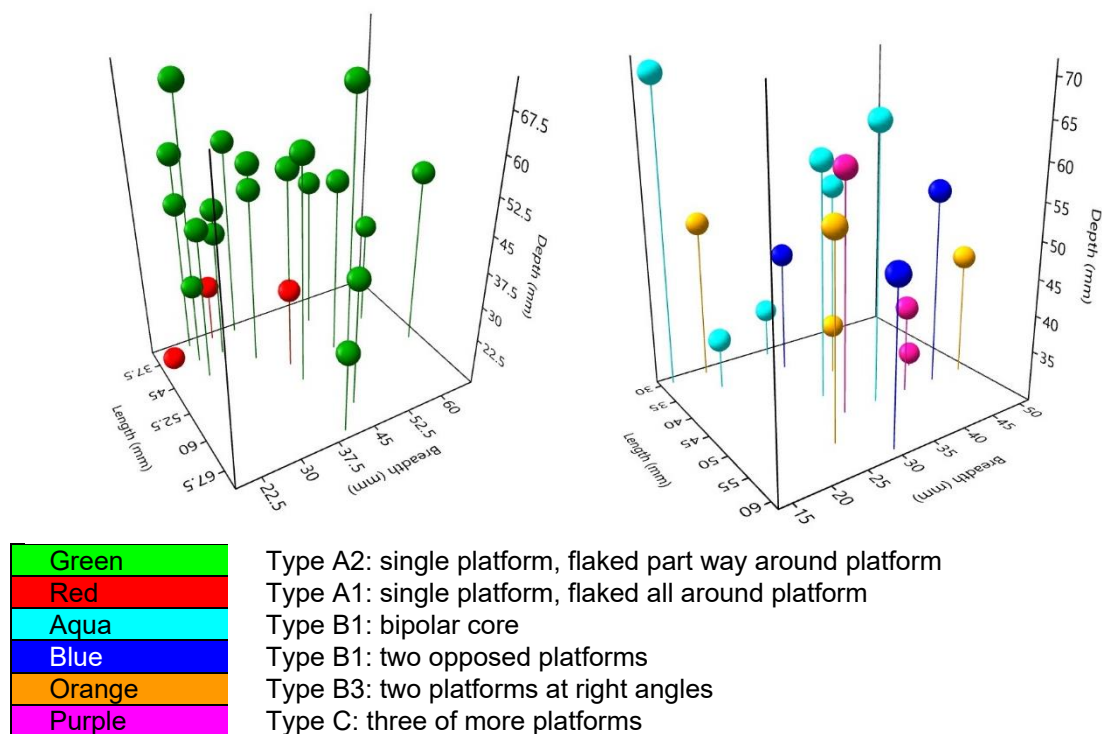


Table 19: Dimensions of blade-producing core types

Other types of blade core are comparatively rare in the assemblage but also hint at the dichotomy of approaches that may indicate activity spanning the early and late Neolithic periods. The type B3 opposed platform blade cores appear a disparate group (Table 18), but one large example (176g) in early Neolithic Pit F4183 has been rotated with removals from over half of both platforms, with a similar technique applied to two unstratified examples (L1010/L4000). Despite their relatively large size, they have the highest mean weight of 122.3g, these cores appear exhausted and may represent a particular technique in the early Neolithic, though they did not produce blades of any greater length, perhaps rather with slightly greater breadth to act as flake blanks, but this is pure speculation. The remaining blade cores of Type B3 and C appear equally disparate in size (Table 19) and appear to represent the choice to rotate a core to utilise a new striking platform rather than rejuvenate a core by flake removal. This was a technique employed throughout the Neolithic, although one example in Layer L2745 is late Neolithic and these types are most likely to represent the increased expedience and reduced core maintenance of that period, while maintaining a degree of control that results in a modest mean core weight, with each likely to have been worked to exhaustion.

The process for extending the lifespan/viability of a core involved the removal of platform rejuvenation flakes, a highly distinctive process in the Mesolithic, but equally important albeit slightly more reactive rather than pre-planned in the

early Neolithic. The largest of the rejuvenation flakes is the only tablet flake (Fig. 80.1), typically limited to Mesolithic groups, and exhibiting the termini (distal end scars) of blade removals around the circumference, confirming it was removed from a bi-polar (B1) core that was significantly larger than the six exhausted examples recovered from the topsoil of this site. The bulk of the platform rejuvenation flakes have a wedge-shaped profile and are un-corticated, including examples from Pits F1298, F4311 and SFB F2943, with five further such flakes amongst the un-stratified material. These flakes, often referred to as 'flanc de nucléus' were removed by striking behind the edge of a platform to remove a flake that reduces the (too acute) angle that has developed on an existing platform, so that the platform may continue to be exploited or possibly to remove inconvenient flake scars for the same purpose. These flakes are 15-20mm, with extensive parallel dorsal scars from previous blade removals from the platform being maintained (Figs. 80.2-80.3). These flakes may have been removed from Type A2 single platform or B1 opposed platform blade cores, and the systematic truncation of the sides of these cores may in part explain the significant variations in length/breadth (Table 19). While more common in Mesolithic and early Neolithic groups, this method of platform rejuvenation is likely to have been retained as long as blade cores persevered into the late Neolithic. A final single platform rejuvenation flake in Pit F1191 has perpendicular dorsal blade scars, indicating that it was removed from a core that had been rotated, such as Types B3 or C, and in contrast to the other rejuvenation flakes is likely to have been removed to create a new striking platform on a cuboid blade core.

Flake cores were utilised in the early Neolithic, often sub-cuboid in profile, though only one such core was present as residual material in Posthole F2999, while rotated unsystematic cores could potentially represent contemporary expedient flake generation but none are securely dated. Their association with discoidal cores and an axe sharpening flake in Pits F3092 and F1145 suggests that they are more representative of technology in the late Neolithic, if not later. The production of flakes and implements that utilised them, increasingly those with broad-squat profiles removed with hard-hammer percussion and seeming less control is acknowledged to have accelerated, out competing but in association with blades in the late Neolithic and becoming entirely dominant in early Bronze assemblages. This core technology, principally represented by discoidal cores, which account for 23.1% of the cores in the assemblage, as well as by sparse keeled and unsystematic flake cores. The discoidal cores occur equally as examples with flakes removed from only one face or both faces, but are almost universally of similar shallow proportions (Table 20), though slightly anomalously those more heavily reduced with flakes removed from both sides (non-corticated) have a higher mean sherd weight and greater weight range, possibly indicative of this particular variation being applied to larger nodules, while those with flakes removed from one side may have utilised pebbles or smaller nodules, hence cortex is always retained on one face. On both types, flakes were removed around the entire circumference, with all likely to have been worked to exhaustion. Typically, flakes had broad-squat profiles and are evidenced by fairly small scars reflecting the reduction in the size of the core as it approached exhaustion rather than the full range of flakes that were once produced; however, two cores in Pit F1167 and Ditch F1076 exhibit scars

of narrower, almost blade-like flakes, especially on one side with broader scars on the opposing face, suggesting that when craft was applied, greater accuracy could be achieved. There is limited associated evidence to date the discoidal cores, with an example in Pit F9446 associated with early Bronze Age pottery, and a flint knife in Ditch F2205 also suggesting the associated core may be early Bronze Age, albeit residual in a Roman feature. However, numerous examples are associated with technological traits, a mix of blade-like and broad-squat flakes, including nodule trimming flakes that may suggest an origin in the late Neolithic, most notably in Pit F3092 which also contained an axe re-sharpening flake, with other likely candidates in Pits F1145, F1163, F1167, F3092A, Layers L2363 and L3077A.

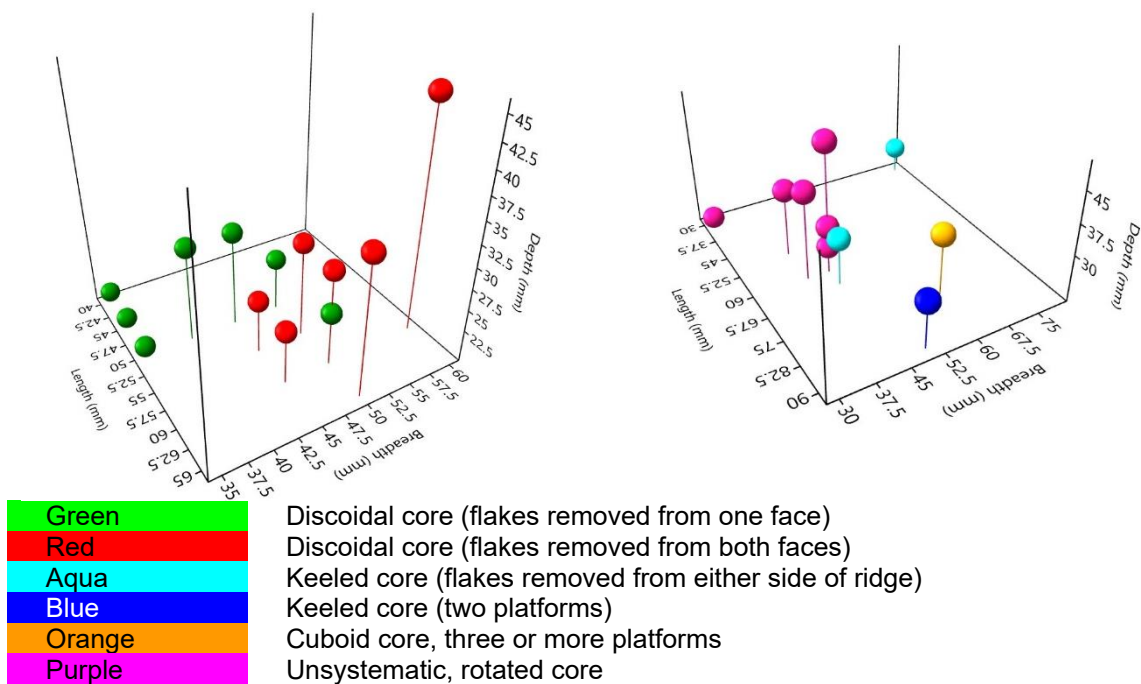


Table 20: Dimensions of flake-producing core types

Keeled cores are rare in the assemblage but include two types (Table 18), the first represented by two examples in Pit F9672 and SFB F2160, which have flakes removed from either side of a single ridge, resulting in an elongate core with a triangular profile. The second type is represented by a single example in early Bronze Age Pit F9446 and has flakes removed from two opposed ridges resulting in an equally elongate core (Table 20) with a shallow diamond-shaped profile. All three keeled cores appear exhausted and appear to have been utilised to produce small broad to circular flakes of some uniformity. These are of a type that appear particularly close to those used to produce thumb scrapers in the assemblage, including those associated with the keeled core in Pit F9446, and it may be presumed with some confidence that all three belong to this period. Similar flakes were also produced by the unsystematic cores, which exploited the scar of a previous removal to act as a striking platform for the next as the core was rotated. However, these flakes appear to be slightly broader and removed with less control, resulting in slightly thicker, rippled flakes with a higher incidence of shattering and stepped terminations, potentially consistent

with some of the horseshoe and double-side scrapers (below). Nonetheless, the tight clustering in the proportions of the unsystematic cores (Table 20) indicates that although expedient, there was clear intent in this method of reduction, suggesting that the knappers were confident that the flakes produced to supply their demand for scrapers and similar implements, did not require the greatest degree of accuracy or care.

Core Tools

In addition to the cores, four pieces of struck flint evidence the use of the central part of a nodule to form implements rather than the utilising flakes that have been removed, although only one represents the re-use of an actual core.

There were no Neolithic flakes or polished axes present in the assemblage, but Pit F3092A did contain a re-sharpening flake removed from a flaked axe (Fig.80.4). The flake preserves the semi-circular flaked leading edge of the axe and appears to have been removed by a shallow strike to the body, approximately behind that edge. As the cutting edge is only lightly worn, it is unclear why this removal was needed, unless perhaps the manufacture of the axe had gone awry and the decision was taken to re-shape and shorten the body. Similar to axes, choppers or knives in the early Neolithic were often manufactured as bifacially-flaked ovate or laurel-leaf-shaped tools, such as that in Pit F2157 (Fig.80.5). This implement is associated with early Neolithic pottery and closely comparable to examples from the early Neolithic settlement site at Hurst Fen, Mildenhall (Clark *et al.* 1960, 221: F43). Intriguingly, both the axe re-sharpening flake and ovate occur in an opaque pale grey flint that starkly contrasts with the bulk of the assemblage, and are likely to represent glacially-moved material, possibly from the Lincolnshire region, but the similar selection of material may reflect a contemporary date in the early Neolithic.

Conversely, a fabricator or rod-like instrument (Fig.80.6) contained in Layer L2616 was manufactured in a dark grey flint commensurate with the common blades in the assemblage, suggesting a more everyday and utilitarian value to the tool. The elongate rod has a triangular section with small flakes removed to shape all three lateral faces, leading to a tapered point at one end and a square straight edge at the opposing end. Thus, the fabricator may have been used as a small hand tool for pressure flaking, piercing, or scoring (bit does not appear practical as a unitary punch) or may have been hafted using the short square edge at one end (possibly forming a composite punch). It is unclear if this tool was manufactured simply as a fabricator or utilised an exhausted keeled core, as it is fundamentally similar to, but with a neater and more regular finish, than the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age elongate keeled cores used to produce small flakes in the assemblage (above).

Only a single implement represented the clear re-purposing of an exhausted core, comprising a probable chopper in late Neolithic Pit F2424 (Fig.80.7). The core was discoidal with flakes removed from one face, and subsequently one edge had been uni-facially finely flaked, and finely abruptly retouched to create

a robust cutting edge, with cortex on the opposing side providing backing for a hand tool.

Blades and blade-based implements

Blades

The assemblage included a total of 210 blades, excluding three bruised blades that exhibit significantly longer dimensions than all of the other blades (Table 21), as well as narrow profiles and single blunted or damaged edges that identify them with the long blade industries broadly associated with the Upper Palaeolithic to early Mesolithic periods. The bruised blades were contained in Pit F8046 (Fig.80.8) and Topsoil L4000 (Fig.80.9), and a possible side scraper or bruised blade in F4144 (Fig.81.10). The two bruised blades (134g & 77g) were manufactured using good quality mid to dark grey flint, but with significantly patinated (brown-orange) surfaces and arrises/scars that are not quite as sharp as the bulk of the assemblage. These robust blades are 115-140mm long with parallel, uni-directional dorsal scars. One lateral edge of each has been blunted by abrupt retouch while the opposing edge exhibits limited damage resulting from a chopping or battering action ('bruised'). The remaining implement (51g) comprises a 100mm long crested blade with fine abrupt retouch along one lateral edge and, therefore, may have functioned as a side scraper or not sustained significant edge damage prior to deposition. The size of these three blades clearly differentiates them from the bulk of the blades, whose distribution clusters around a length of 30-65mm (Table 21) and are likely to be of broad Mesolithic to early Neolithic date. The long blades are also significantly larger than any cores in the assemblage, albeit the examples recorded are likely to have been reduced to exhaustion. These types of implements are the product of long blade industries, such as that identified at Devil's Wood, Sproughton, Ipswich (Wymer 1977, 7-8) c.9.5km to the south along the River Gipping valley. An opposed platform core used to produce this type of long blade was also recorded c.9km upstream at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket (Peachey *forthcoming*). Once regarded as Upper Palaeolithic, an increasing corpus of evidence and radiocarbon dates have resulted in the more precise definition of the chronology of long blade industries within the earlier part of the Early Mesolithic, known as the Epipalaeolithic/Initial Mesolithic (or spanning the end of the Younger Dryas and the initial Holocene climatic periods) with radiocarbon dates from Sproughton and Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge returning dates of c.10,270-9,888 (± 100) BP (Barton & Rogers 2004, 342).

The principal type of blades in the assemblage account for 210 examples, broadly consistent with the blade cores identified (above), but as only 11 examples exhibit traces of wear on one lateral edge, it is highly likely that many represent regular debitage flakes produced by systematic reduction, or possibly blades that were mass produced in order for a low proportion to be selected as blanks for further modification. The bulk of the blades have very small to negligible bulbs of percussion (but only rarely the distinctive lip) which suggest that they were produced using soft-hammer or indirect percussion, but only 42 examples (20%) were struck from a prepared (abraded) platform, a process of

platform maintenance that was more common in the Mesolithic and early Neolithic. Furthermore, those with an abraded platform demonstrate a cluster of distribution focussed on a smaller size range than those without, typically around 30-50mm long, with a sparse scatter of longer, narrower examples (Table 21), a size range more commensurate with the Mesolithic bipolar (B1) and single platform with flakes removed all around (A1) blade cores, which are more likely to be associated with early Neolithic technology. The blades include a significant proportion of 'narrow' blades with a length to breadth ratio of equal to or greater than 3:1. They total 99 examples (47%), more common in the group with abraded platforms but also present in the group without, within which 24 examples have the very regular and straight dorsal scars that are most consistent with Mesolithic bipolar cores. They include examples in Pits F3026A, F4211, F8062, Posthole F2999, Ring Ditch F7010, Ditches F3090A, F3092A, F4318, F6012, F8010, and SFB 4-F4123, with the bulk recovered from un-stratified/topsoil contexts. Intriguingly no blades with platform abrasion were worn, suggestive of expedient knapping/tool production in the early Neolithic and earlier, with domestic activity elsewhere.

The most common blades, those without any evidence of platform abrasion, have a less well-defined size distribution. These are fairly equally distributed between lengths of 30-65mm with length to breadth ratios between 2:1 and 4:1 (Table 21) which correspond well to the sizes of the single platform blade cores with flakes removed part the way around the circumference, as well as other rotated blade cores (Table 19), that appear characteristic of Neolithic flint working in the river valley (and likely to be focussed on the late Neolithic). This group of blades included all 11 examples that exhibited any evidence of wear, always confined to micro-abrasion or slightly angled scratches (no edge gloss) to one lateral edge, consistent with the cutting or peeling of a relatively soft material. These utilised blades were of 50-75mm in length, which is towards the upper limit of the size range of the common blades with no platform abrasion (Table 21). Blades with wear occurred in Pits F2751 (x4), F1352, F4162, Ditch F1202, with the remainder sparsely scattered in the topsoil/un-stratified (L4000/L7000/L8000).

In addition to the complete blades, eight snapped blades were recorded in the assemblage. The bulk of these appear to have a fracture perpendicular to lateral edges, often truncating the bulb of percussion, but with no other evidence of modification or wear. These may have been snapped over an anvil in order to procure a straight blade for a simple or composite tool or may have broken through use/pressure or post-depositional processes. However, the microliths in this assemblage (below) do not exhibit any evidence for notching either, therefore these may comprise Mesolithic microburins produced without the aid of working a notch into a lateral edge. These snapped blades include examples in Ditches F8103, F9323 and Posthole F3198, as well as un-stratified examples. The exception to this pattern comprises one snapped blade in Hollow F2986 which has a partial notch worked into the edge which suggests that it might result from the microburin technique of microlith manufacture; and may be associated with a transitional stage of manufacturing in Mesolithic technology, between the bipolar cores/blades (above) and microliths (below),

indicating that composite projectile points were being manufactured as groups passed through or along the river valley.

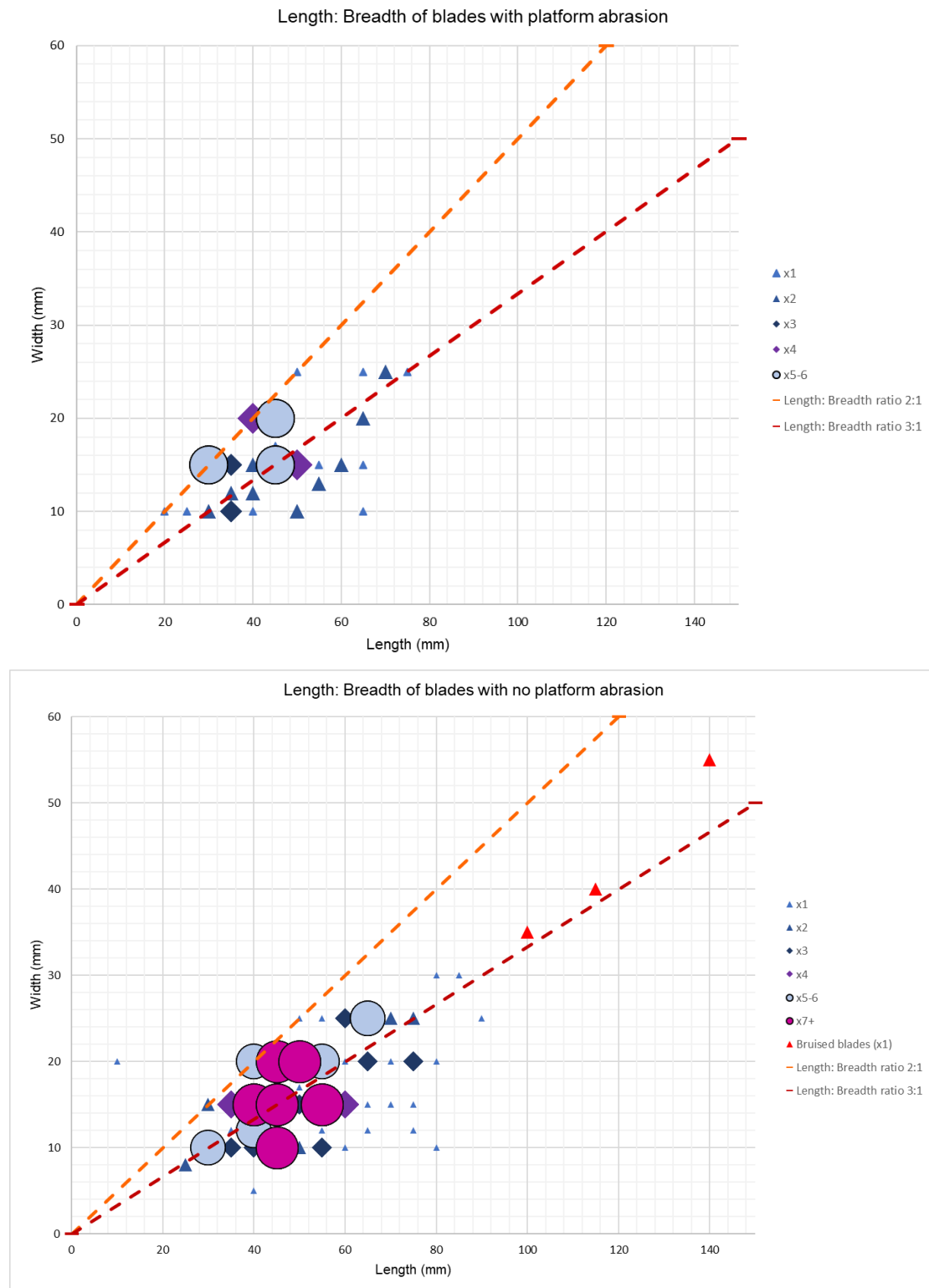


Table 21: Size and proportions of blades with and without platform abrasion

Blades formed the basis for a host of retouched implements in the assemblage, in total 38 implements, accounting for 30.6% of the retouch implements, which almost certainly includes a limited technology associated with the Mesolithic

and early Neolithic, but many of the most common scrapers-on-blades are likely to represent a minority of persistent blade-technology that was retained in diminishing proportions relative to, and associated with, scraper-on flakes through the late Neolithic.

Microliths

The earliest of these blade-based implements comprise three microliths, of which two larger variants are likely to be early Mesolithic. A small microlith maybe early to middle Mesolithic. All appear to be present as residual material.

The microliths contained in Anglo-Saxon Pit F4165 (Fig.81.11) and Topsoil L6000 (Fig.81.12) were 50-55mm long with truncated bulbs of percussion, thus within the core size range of the common blades in the assemblage (Table 21). The former is an obliquely blunted microlith (Clark 1934: group A; Jacobi 1978: group 1b), and the latter is a partially backed microlith (Clark 1934: group B; Jacobi 1978: group 1b^C). The principal edge of both microliths has been modified by steep abrupt retouch, while comparable retouch has also been applied to a very limited extent of the opposite edge around the distal point of both. Thus, there appears to be a focus on creating a pointed implement, with the latter example exhibiting minor damage (impact?) or wear to the point and, while it remains possible that these microliths functioned as piercers or gravers, their traits appear to favour a use as composite projectile points. It is notable that although the microliths exhibit relatively extensive retouch, it has not been applied to any part of the 'base' and that there is no evidence of notching to aid the truncation of the bulbs of percussion, which appear to have been removed by a single percussive blow. This suggests that the classic microburin technique was not employed on these examples, possibly due to choice or skill, or possibly because the blades could be sufficiently manipulated with less investment. These microliths are not conclusive as a dating aid to distinguish between early and late Mesolithic, however, larger microliths such as these, and obliquely blunted types, tend to be more common in early Mesolithic assemblages (where they are securely stratified), suggesting that these examples may be contemporary with, or succeed soon after the long-blade (bruised blade) technology, and possibly the bipolar cores and some blades recorded in this assemblage.

The third microlith was contained in Ring Ditch F9423 and was significantly smaller at 30mm long. It comprised a hollow-based point (Fig.81.13) with bi-facial retouch to one lateral edge, with very fine retouch/wear to tip of opposing edge. Unifacial retouch has been applied to create a concave base and may have commenced as part of the classic microburin technique. Oblique points of this shape are classified as 'Horsham type', characteristic types that occur in early to middle Mesolithic (Jacobi 1978: Group C - type 10c), and possibly a contemporary projectile point to the other microliths in the assemblage, although all might represent loss of equipment during seasonal or episodic activity in the river valley.

Arrowheads

Occupying a similar size range to the microliths are two further projectile points in the form of distinctive arrowhead types (Table 22) in Pit F3196 and Topsoil L4000 that are characteristic of early and late Neolithic flint technology respectively. The early Neolithic projectile is represented by the broken leading-point of a leaf-shaped arrowhead contained in Pit F3196 (Fig.81.14). It was manufactured by the application of bi-facial, semi-invasive retouch. The central, un-retouched axis on the dorsal face and profile of the arrowhead suggests it was formed by the application of pressure flaking to a blade like-flake, with the narrow and very small bulb of percussion fashioned into a narrow point. The leaf-shaped arrowhead would have been a kite-shaped variant (Green 1980: type 1C), however, the butt end has been snapped off, possibly upon impact. Comparable arrowheads have been recorded on early Neolithic sites at Mildenhall (Clarke 1960, 220: F24; Briscoe 1953, 23: fig.7). The late Neolithic projectile comprises an oblique arrowhead recovered from Topsoil L4000 (Fig.81.15), formed by the application of unifacial retouch to the distal section of a snapped blade, thus demonstrating a further potential purpose behind the snapped blades recorded (above). The modifications comprise abrupt retouch to the oblique (snapped) edge, with limited abrupt retouch to the base (distal termination), leaving the intact straight lateral edge of the blade sharp; thus, it remains a relatively simple variant of this late Neolithic type, likely to have been limited to the 2nd millennium BC (Green 1980, 102: d & 115).

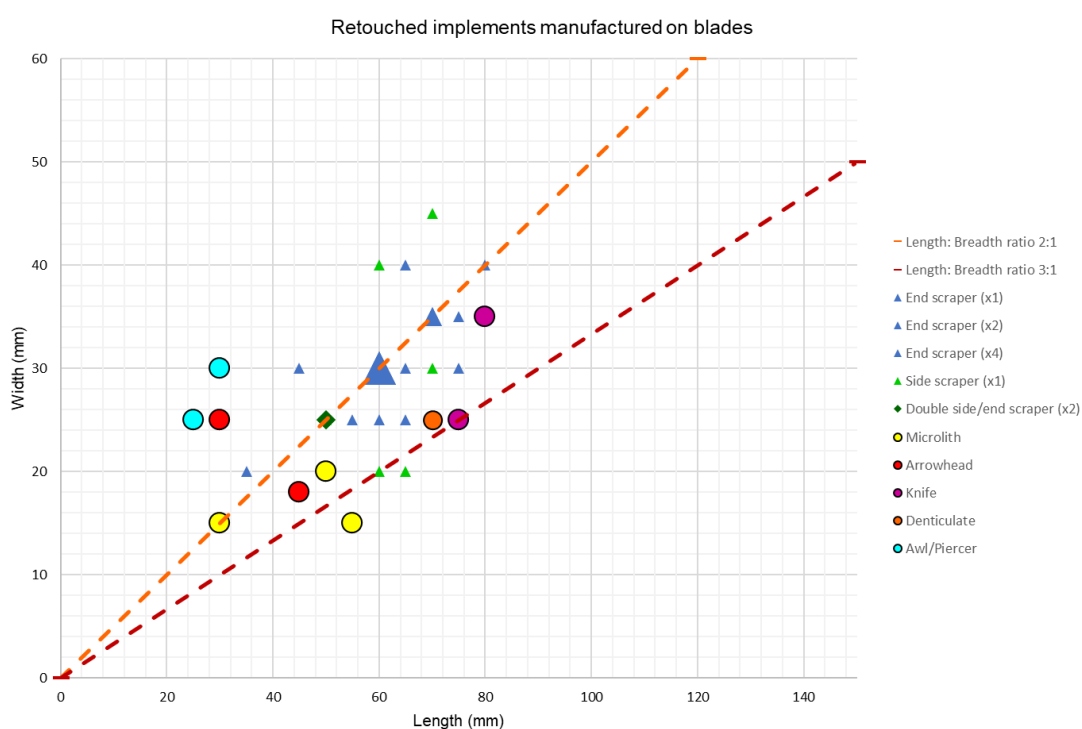


Table 22: Size and proportions of blade-based implements

Knives and other non-scrapers implements formed on blades

The most common re-touched implements formed on blades comprised a range of scrapers (below), while five further tools also utilised blades or blade-like flakes and appear to demonstrate the continuity of this technology into the late Neolithic, as is suggested by the cores. Two knives and a denticulate utilised larger blades or blade-like flakes, while modifications to the tips of an awl and piercer had rendered them broader profiles (Table 22). Both knives are residual but also exhibit contrasting technology. The example in Ditch F2205 (Fig.81.16) has bi-facial retouch to both lateral edges and the slightly curved distal terminus, perhaps more consistent with Neolithic types while that in L2370 is a classic plano-convex type (Fig.81.17) with invasive retouch typically associated with the early Bronze Age, and has noticeable chipped wear along one lateral edge. The denticulate in Pit F1117 (Fig.81.18) has coarse notches worked into one lateral edge, with the opposing edge backed by cortex, seeming to act as a small handsaw, and is associated with early Bronze Age pottery. Knives and denticulates may have allowed the broad shaping and cutting of materials, including wood, bone, leather, and animal hide but finer modifications may have required tools such as the awl recovered from Topsoil L5000 (Fig.81.19) and the piercer from Pit F1163 (Fig.81.20), which is associated with middle/late Neolithic pottery. The awl has semi-invasive retouch to either side of the distal end, creating a square tipped spur ideal for graving, scoring or etching material. The piercer has abrupt retouch to one lateral edge forming a sharp point at the bulbar end, with the distal end suited to hafting.

Scrapers on blades

A total of 24 scrapers were manufactured on blades (72.7% of implements on blades), the most common of which were end scrapers whose technological traits are often predominant in early Neolithic assemblages. However, six end scrapers on blades in this assemblage are securely dated as part of early Bronze Age groups, with a further five dating from at least the late Neolithic and only one example in an early Neolithic pit, suggesting that this tool type retained a functional importance in this locality as long as flint technology persisted. Six side scrapers were also formed on blades but are not dated by any associated evidence, while two double end/side scrapers appear to date from the late Neolithic onwards. Irrespective of postulated date, the scrapers on blades tended to be manufactured on selected blades with a length of 60-75mm, somewhat longer than the most common of unmodified blades (Table 22).

The end scrapers could be sub-divided into three variants based on the extent of modification. This is likely to reflect the intended function but may also have some chronological significance. The most common variant (with eight examples) has abrupt retouch applied around the distal end, including the curved corners, and includes one example in early Neolithic Pit F2157 (Fig.81.21), three late Neolithic examples including in Pits F2751 (Fig.81.22) and F4144 (Fig.81.23), and three early Bronze Age examples all in Pit F1191 (Figs.81.24, 82.25, 82.26), as well as an example in Ditch F4177. A second variant (with five examples) has abrupt retouch limited to across a square distal end and is un-dated or un-stratified but

likely to be of Neolithic origin, including an example in Pit F3613 (Fig.82.27). The final variant has a very specific distribution limited to three examples contained in early Bronze Age Pit F1191, associated with examples with a rounded end (above), and has abrupt retouch applied along a distinctively oblique-angled distal termination that must have been designed with a specific function in mind (Figs. 82.28, 82.29). In addition to these end scrapers on blades, two implements in late Neolithic/early Bronze Age Pit F1142 (Fig.82.30) and as unstratified L2806 (Fig.82.31) respectively, have abrupt retouch around both ends, with the latter also re-touched on one lateral edge, and these may have functioned as double-end/side scrapers, but equally it is feasible that they were intended as simple knives.

The side scrapers on blades exhibit less variation and modification is entirely limited to abrupt retouch along the length of one lateral edge, although it remains inconclusive as to whether this was to facilitate a robust working (scraping) edge, as appears to be likely due to wear on a scraper in Pit F3313, or whether the retouch was to blunt an edge leaving the opposing edge razor sharp for cutting or peeling, as appears indicated by chipped wear on a side scraper from Topsoil L7000 (Fig.82.32).

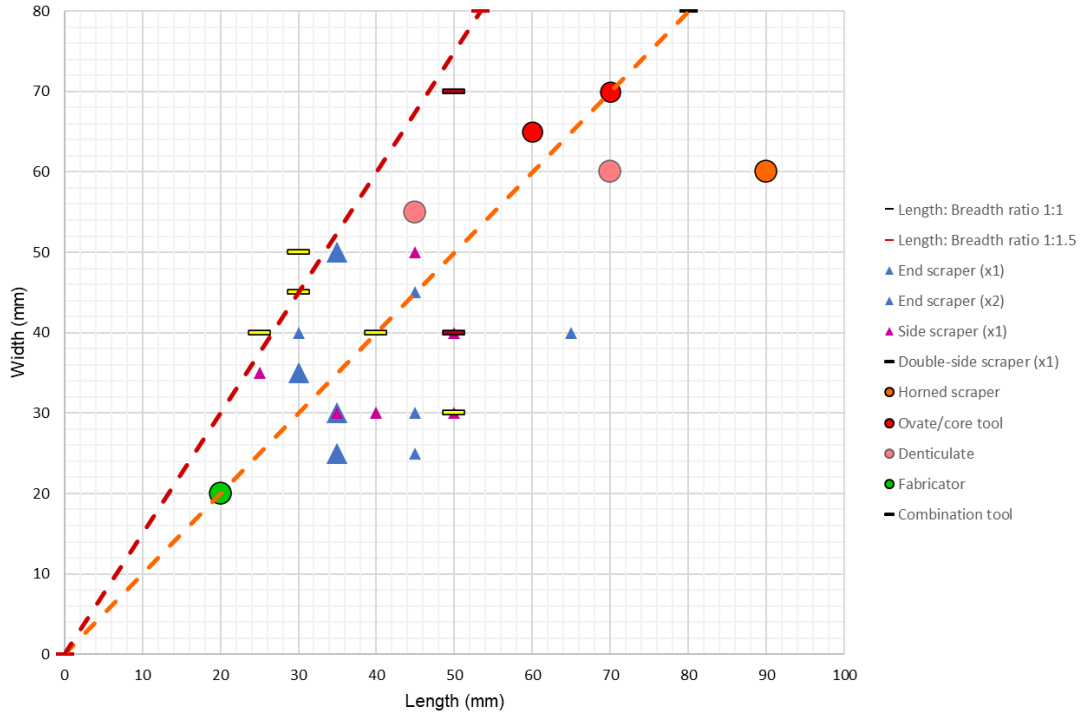
Scrapers and other implements manufactured on flakes

A total of 83 implements were manufactured on flakes, predominantly horseshoe and thumbnail scrapers (which account for 62.7% of these implements (Table 17)), with modest numbers of end and side scrapers, distinctive double side scrapers that appear related to the thumbnail scrapers, and occasional other tools. The manufacture of the bulk of these implements is very similar, with steep, moderately regular, medium-coarse abrupt retouch applied around selected curving edges. Perhaps reflecting the reduced level of skill or care in producing many flakes from discoidal or rotated (unsystematic) cores, there is a modest disparity in the proportions of flakes used for end scrapers, although they are fairly consistently sized with length/breadths of 35-50mm, while side scrapers on flakes appear to favour slightly narrower ovoid flakes, and double side scrapers broader flakes (Table 23). The horseshoe and thumbnail scrapers appear to show a greater degree of selection when manufacturing or choosing flakes, perhaps reflecting a greater investment or degree of value/importance, favouring those with proportions clustered around a length to breadth ratio of 1:1 or circular to sub-circular flakes (Table 23), with the distinction between the two being arbitrary on size (+/- 25-30mm), and the two types realistically representing a continuum of the same tool ranging from 25 to 50 mm long/wide. This is possibly indicative of a processing task such as hide processing/crafting that might have required a gradation of sizes implements depending on initial work, finer components or finishing.

The modestly represented end and side scrapers manufactured on flakes tend to use squat to sub-rectangular tertiary flakes, with abrupt retouch across the slightly curved distal or lateral edge. Examples of such end scrapers occurred in early Bronze Age Pit F9446 (Fig.82.33, 82.34, 82.35, 82.36), with side scrapers including examples in the same feature (Fig.82.37, 82.38), as well as in Ditch

F3007 (Fig.82.39). The only exception to this technological pattern is an end scraper from Topsoil L6000 (Fig.82.40), which is similarly sized but on one of the broader flakes, with a length to breadth ratio close to 1:1.5, with coarse bifacial semi-invasive retouch across the distal end, probably achieved by percussion rather than pressure flaking. It may have functioned as a small serrate or knife, but equally may represent the continuation of flint work through the use of relatively crude and expedient tools through the Bronze Age, as the horned scraper (below).

Length: Breadth of end/side scrapers and other implements manufactured on flakes and cores



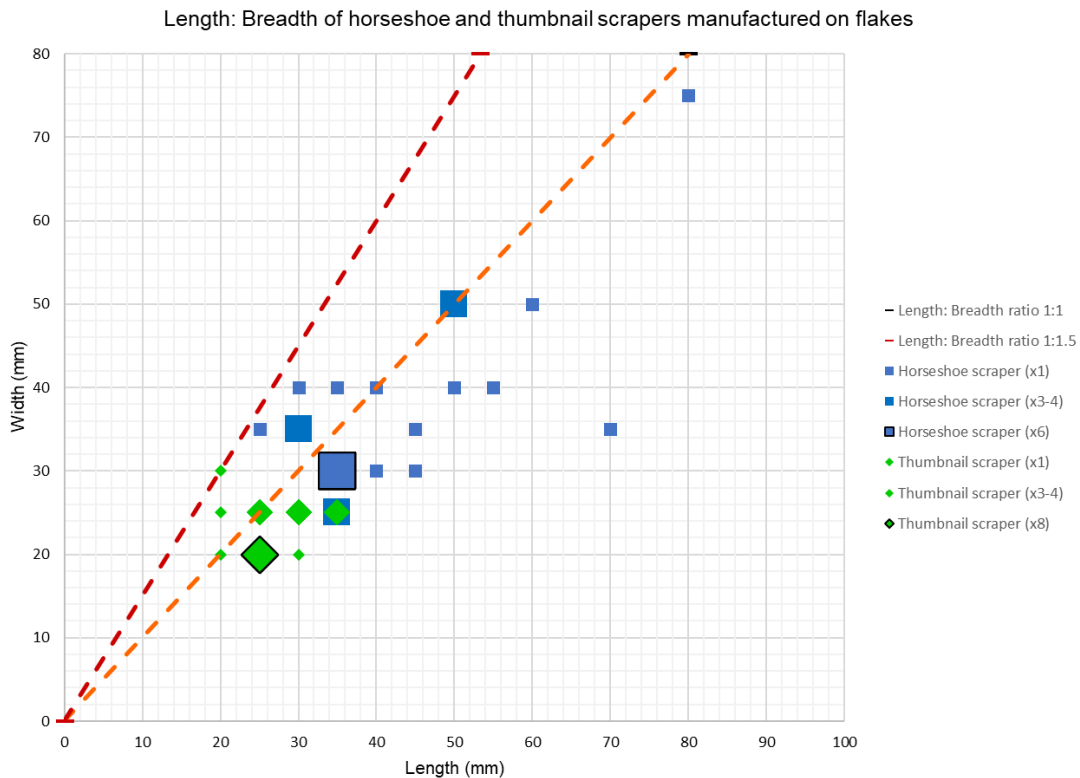


Table 23: Size and proportions of flake-based implements and core tools

A total of 28 horseshoe scrapers were present in the assemblage, of which at least two may be of late Neolithic date, including the largest example of the type in Pit F2751 (Fig.82.41), with the other in Pit F2082 exhibiting a length of 55mm, similar to residual/undated examples in Pits F2432 (Fig.82.42), F1270 (Fig.82.43) and F4213 (Fig.82.44) which, due to their apparent contrast with the stratified early Bronze Age examples, may tentatively be postulated as also representing preceding late Neolithic activity. The securely dated early Bronze Age horseshoe scrapers, comprising a total of 17 examples in Pits F9323 and F9446 tend to be smaller with a length/breadth of 30-45mm (Table 23), demonstrating a close affinity and limited distinction from the slightly smaller thumbnail scrapers in the same deposits (and as mentioned, the division is arbitrary on size). Examples of early Bronze Age horseshoe scrapers include in Pit F9323 (Fig.82.45), and in Pit F9446 (Fig.83.46, 83.47, 83.48, 83.49, 83.50, 83.51). It may also be true that the postulated late Neolithic horseshoe scrapers are fractionally thicker (10-15mm) than their early Bronze Age counterparts (7-10mm), further reflecting slightly contrasting techniques from producing larger or smaller flakes.

The thumbnail scrapers present a significantly skewed proportion of the implements due to their overwhelming presence in Pit F9446 (22 examples), with single examples also present in Pit F8046 and Ditched Enclosure F9323. Thumbnail scrapers are an enigmatic small tool that are characteristic and dominant in early Bronze Age assemblages, presumably with a niche function as metal blades come to the fore and are likely to be associated with skin processing as scrapers in earlier prehistoric periods. All of the thumbnail scrapers are effectively small horseshoe scrapers, with unmodified bulbar ends, representing a decreasingly-sized continuum of commensurate tools (Table 23), on small sub-

circular flakes, typically tertiary flakes with a thickness of 5-7mm. The single example in Pit F8046 (Fig.83.52) contrasts slightly with the other thumbnail scrapers as it has semi-invasive retouch suggesting more investment and care in its manufacture, although it is likely to be contemporary in the early Bronze Age with the thumbnail scrapers with abrupt retouch in Pit F9446 (including Fig.83.53, 83.54, 83.55, 83.56, 83.57, 83.58, 83.59, 83.56, 83.61).

Complementing the classic thumbnail scrapers were a limited number of double-side scrapers with similar but broader proportions (Table 23) that must be regarded as akin to, if not a direct expansion of, the aforementioned thumbnail types. These broad flakes tend to have a stepped or hinged distal termination (possibly from a keeled or unsystematic core) that has not been modified, with abrupt retouch around each convex lateral edge, and as such perhaps the description 'double-thumb-nail scraper' would be apt. They are clearly contemporary in the early Bronze Age, with three examples associated with thumbnail and horseshoe scrapers in Pit F9446 (including Fig.83.62, 83.63), with further examples in Ditch F9573 and Hollow F9417 (Fig.83.64).

Supplementing the scrapers, and likely to be of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date, are two implements formed on flakes in Ditch F1028 and Pit F2760 that are likely to represent combination tools but may be discarded partially finished attempts at manufacturing other implements. The former (Fig.83.65) was formed on a sub-triangular thin un-corticated flake, with abrupt retouch along one lateral edge and a notch bifacially worked into the distal end, possibly a roughout for an arrowhead but more likely to be a combination of a scraper and graver. Similarly, the latter (Fig.83.66) has fine retouch either side of a shallow-angle projection, possibly functioning as a scraper, graver or adze-like tool.

One relative anomaly in the range of scrapers recorded is a horned scraper (Fig.83.67) contained in Pit F1352. Formed on a thick thermal flake, abrupt retouch was applied between the horns (projecting corners) of the deeply concave 'distal' end, likely an expedient tool representing the continued utilisation of flint technology in the middle to late Bronze Age.

Debitage Flakes

Debitage flakes account for 86.0% of the assemblage, but concentrations of debitage flakes within this are sparse with only one early Neolithic pit and two early Bronze Age pits containing over 100 stratified debitage flakes. Nine further late Neolithic to early Bronze Age pits contained 20-50 debitage flakes (Table 16).

The most common debitage flakes were un-corticated and tertiary flakes with a blade-like profile and less than 50mm in length (Table 24), which account for 79% of the debitage by frequency (Table 25). This predominance reflects the systematic nature of late Mesolithic to Neolithic blade cores that allowed the production of high quantities of these types of flakes through platform maintenance and repeated removal of thin flakes that maximised the potential of the raw material. The thin nature of the flakes and the size of the blade cores

(above) is consistent with the limited length of the bulk of these flakes and their low mean weight, suggesting that despite some degree of platform rejuvenation, the demand for longer blades that may be suitable as scrapers was sufficiently met by earlier removals, which themselves may have been prepared by the removal of shorter blades. Indeed, un-corticated blade-like debitage flakes in Topsoil L7000/L8000 are crested and appear to have been an attempt to remove previous scars on the side of a core to shape a projection on the striking platform for an optimum blade removal, while bladelets (<20mm) in Pits F6002, F8036, F8131 and Ditch F5022 may represent platform trimming. It was a common observation that many of these small debitage flakes were close to being classified as true blades, often with some parallel dorsal scars, but they lacked the regularity of 'true blades', some of which may have been debitage themselves. Evidence for abraded platforms on these flake types was very rare, and none exhibited dorsal scars particularly indicative of being removed from a bipolar core, thus the bulk are likely to be the by-product of Neolithic blade cores, such as the single platform and rotated types in the assemblage.

Early Neolithic Pit F2157 contained a total of 101 debitage flakes, associated with an ovate/laurel leaf, blade and fragment of blade core, of which 86% were blade-like (un-corticated or tertiary, <50mm), with many very thin and close to true blades, while several of the broad-squat flakes in that group also had blade-like dorsal scars, thus confirming that at least some of the blade core reduction and blade reduction on the site had commenced in the early Neolithic. However, as postulated with many of the single platform and rotated blade cores, the bulk of this technology on site may have been employed in the late Neolithic, with the debitage in late Neolithic Pits F1145, F1167 F1189, F2165, F2424, F2464, F2598 and F2751 almost entirely or predominantly comprised of small (<50mm) blade-like debitage flakes, often very regular and close to true blades, though with a slightly greater incidence of larger blade-like and rectangular flakes, but these are a very limited component of the assemblage. It may also be pertinent that associations of small blade-like flakes in late Neolithic Pit F2598, undated Pit F1153, Ditches F2714 and F3098A appear to be the result of respective episodes of knapping and may constitute either primary waste or disturbance/truncation of an ancient land surface. There is little further diagnostic information on larger blade-like flakes (50-70mm in length), although a tertiary flake in Pit F4213 may represent an initial or early removal from a single platform blade core. Similar tertiary flakes with a rectangular profile in Pits F1179 and F1270 may represent the trimming of cortex from a core, if not the deliberate removal of cortex to create an initial platform but this is less conclusive. A tangential observation from the processes that produced the total blade-like debitage, of which 63% is un-corticated with the bulk of the remainder tertiary flakes, is that the presence of primary and even secondary flakes is negligible. Thus, it seems that many blade cores may have been pre-prepared, curated and transported to the site, possibly as their bearers passed through the river valley or stopped on an episodic cycle. However, it is perhaps more likely, given the limited removals and cortex remaining on many of the single platform cores, that blade core technology had regressed slightly supporting a chronology focused on the late Neolithic, so that a platform was created with little prior trimming or preparation, and tertiary blade-like flakes actually represent the first phase of systematic reduction following the suitable selection and creation of a striking platform.

Debitage Flake Type	Frequency	Weight (g)	Mean Weight (g)
Primary flake (all size/type)	4	90	22.5
Secondary flake (all size/type)	27	1174	43.5
Tertiary flake (blade-like; <50mm)	741	4276	5.8
Tertiary flake (blade-like; >50mm)	15	415	27.7
Tertiary flake (rectangular; >50mm)	3	192	64.0
Tertiary flake (broad-squat; <50mm)	350	4681	13.4
Tertiary flake (broad-squat; >50mm)	28	848	30.3
Un-corticated flake (blade-like; <50mm)	1292	3838	3.0
Un-corticated flake (blade-like; >50mm)	3	84	28.0
Un-corticated flake (rectangular; <50mm)	1	14	14.0
Un-corticated flake (rectangular; >50mm)	4	340	85.0
Un-corticated flake (broad-squat; <50mm)	92	1676	18.2
Un-corticated flake (broad-squat; >50mm)	28	1006	35.9
Total	2588	18634	7.2

Table 24: Quantification ofdebitage flakes

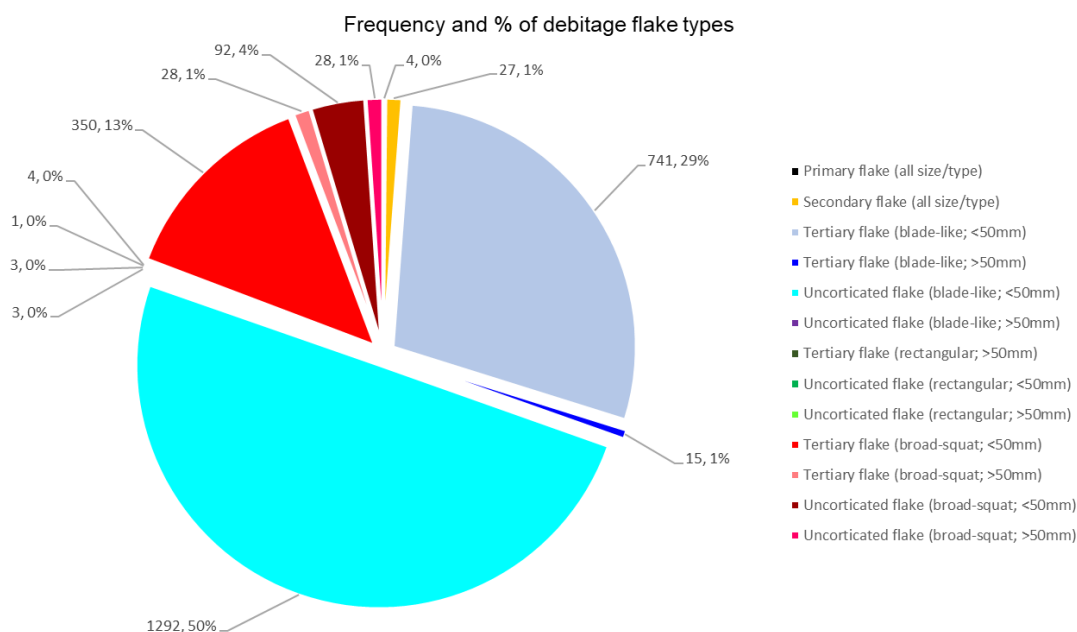


Table 25: Number and % ofdebitage flake types in assemblage

Debitage flakes with a broad-squat profile account for 19% of thedebitage but demonstrate a close consistency with the flake scars on the discoidal, keeled, and unsystematic cores in the assemblage, including generally being limited to a small size range with a breadth of less than 50mm (Table 25) and mean sherd weight of 13/18g depending on being un-corticated/tertiary (Table 24). However, the production of flakes did occur in the early Neolithic and would have been common in the period spanning the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age to serve a number of preparatory processes, as well as an end product. A very limited number of the small broad-squat tertiary flakes were conclusively removed by hard-hammer direct percussion with pronounced large bulbs-of-percussion, but these all occur as residual material and the bulk are inconclusive as to the

hammer type used though direct percussion appears likely. It is relatively common that both tertiary and un-corticated broad-squat flakes exhibit blade-like dorsal scars, including in early Neolithic Pit F2091, and late Neolithic Pits F1286, F1332, and F2571. Thus, it appears at least some were produced from core preparation and trimming of blade cores. Furthermore, flakes of this type in Pits F2764, F4165 and the topsoil (L7000) exhibited faceted butts and may have been removed from rotated blade cores, possibly as trimming or platform creations flakes. Nonetheless, the bulk of tertiary and un-corticated flakes appear either from the types of discoidal, keeled, or unsystematic cores identified in the assemblage, with sparse flakes in Pits F1332, F2104, F2114 and Ditch F2714 and notably three cross-fitting secondary flakes in Layer L2718 perhaps more consistent with nodule trimming. The bulk of broad-squat flakes exhibit dorsal scars that, if not unidirectional, appear to indicate striking from the partial circumference spanning the butt or rear 'half' of the flake, particularly consistent with the reduction strategies applied to the common discoidal cores in assemblage. Occasional flakes exhibit dorsal flake scars from around the circumference, indicative of being removed from a discoidal core, including in late Neolithic Pit F2082, as well as Ditches F1059, F2205, and two cross-fitting flakes in SFB F2160. Non-cross-fitting flakes that appear to represent primary waste from discoidal cores also in the same deposit were present in late Neolithic Pit F1163, as well as Ditch F2205. In early Bronze Age Pit F9446 broad-squat flakes accounted for 38.2% of the 251 debitage flakes, with the remainder being blade-like, and although very similar to many horseshoe and thumbnail scrapers (but unmodified) could not be directly related to any of the cores in that feature. A single un-corticated broad-squat flake (weight 22g) in Ditch F8026 is slightly anomalous as it is a Janus flake with a shallow bulb-of-percussion on both sides of the butt end, and may have been intended as a flake blank, but it may also represent incidental shatter from the removal of a large flake, trimming or core rejuvenation.

Conclusions

The struck flint assemblage from Gallows Hill clearly represents a broad swathe of prehistoric activity throughout the landscape of a river valley, including the expedient reduction of cores and production of blades and tools by groups that were operating there, but with the exception of sparse pit groups, the distribution of the struck flint remains relatively sparse and does not appear to represent consistent settlement or zones of activity (flint industry). Instead, it is suggestive of periodic, episodic or seasonal exploitation of the natural resources the landscape had to offer by the application of flint technology. The earliest activity appears to commence in the Initial Mesolithic (c.10,270-9,888 (± 100)) as represented by long blade technology comparable to that found at Sproughton and Stowmarket, further down-and-up-stream of Gallows Hill, Needham Market along the River Gipping. This activity may coincide with early Mesolithic microliths, and Mesolithic bipolar core and blade production although it is quite likely that hunter gatherer activity was continual through the Mesolithic period. In the early Neolithic there appears to have been a more consistent use of the landscape, but the evidence appears to be limited to sparse carefully maintained blade cores representing blade production associated with a leaf-shaped

arrowhead and possibly blades. This activity included Pit F2157, which also included an ovate/chopper associated with a blade and predominantly blade-like debitage flakes. A pit containing closely comparable late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint debitage, as well as surface scatters of flakes have been recorded on Beacon Hill on the opposite valley slope (Heard 2011a & Suffolk HER CDD001) suggesting that contemporary activity was widespread in the local landscape, but it has been postulated that activity in the river valleys was episodic or migratory as it passed through to settlement foci closer to the mouth of the Orwell and the Sandlings/coastal landscape zones, where Neolithic artefacts appear more common (Martin 1999, 37). The limited array of core technology and implements is comparable to Mesolithic to early Neolithic groups recorded in tree hollows and pits on the crest of the Yare Valley at Mousehold Heath, Norwich (Bishop 2011, 20 & 32-33), and contrasts with the wider array of implements and flakes at several early Neolithic settlement sites in the region, such as Kilverstone, where comparable core types and blades are nonetheless common (Beadsmoore 2006, 55 & 65).

However, it is clear in this assemblage that activity became more intense and sustained in the late Neolithic period, during which blade technology and cores remained a key component of flint technology. In the late Neolithic blade cores remain common and although predominantly single platform, do include more variation in reduction strategy through limited rejuvenation and rotation, but appear to be less carefully maintained and less extensively reduced, albeit with unmodified blades and scrapers manufactured on blades also remaining common implements. The blade cores are supplemented by an increased production and use of broad-squat flakes, principally through the reduction of discoidal cores, but also using keeled and unsystematic cores. This mix of late Neolithic technology is well-represented in several pit groups, including Pits F1145, F1163, F1167, F1189, F2165, F2424, F2464, F2598 and F2751, within which blades and end scrapers are the predominant tools, with an isolated chopper (core tool) also present. Elsewhere, late Neolithic flint implements, often residual, include an oblique arrowhead, simple knives, denticulates, and a piercer, with an axe represented by a re-sharpening flake. This constitutes evidence for a range of hunting, processing, and domestic activity, albeit of limited scale and potentially spanning c.3000-2000BC.

Previous archaeological investigations at Gallows Hill have recorded single late Neolithic groups in shallow pits and surface scatters (Heard 2011b & Boulter 2002), and this assemblage appears to represent a significant amplification of that evidence for sustained landscape exploitation and episodic activity, possibly even low scale dispersed or seasonal settlement, but certainly not domestic foci of sustained duration. A smaller but comparable assemblage was recorded from an area of pits on river gravels at Ecton, Northamptonshire, close to the River Nene, including a mixture of blade cores with limited removals associated with unsystematic and keeled flake cores, as well as comparable scrapers on flakes and blades, including denticulates/serrates and an oblique arrowhead (Moore 1975, 20). Close comparisons may also be drawn with a late Neolithic assemblage from Chadwell Springs, Hertfordshire, on river gravels close to the River Lee, where the pit clusters contained closely comparable balance of blade and flake cores, although size variation was greater and, while single platform

blade cores and discoidal flake cores were common, there was a greater incidence of rotated blade cores and keeled flake cores, possibly reflecting variations in raw material (Peachey 2018, 44-45). The Chadwell Springs assemblage also included evidence for flaked axes, knives, oblique arrowheads, fabricators and blades, however, the common scrapers favoured horseshoe and side types, suggesting perhaps some regional or chronological variation, if not differing activities. This pattern is generally in keeping with struck flint associated with late Neolithic Grooved Ware across East Anglia (i.e. Healy 1993, 35), including at Middle Harling, near the River Thet, incidentally where keeled cores were also scarce and single platform blade cores equally common (Healy 1995, 37), as well as settlement at Barholm, Lincolnshire in the Welland Valley where a comparable range of scrapers and piercers were associated with oblique arrowheads (Pryor 1993, 15-16).

In the early Bronze Age, the use of flint technology appears to become more focussed, continuing with the use of discoidal and keeled cores to produce small flakes, but with deposition centred on high concentrations of tools and flakes in occasional pits, notably Pits F1191 and F9446, which may have been associated with the processing of skins or similar materials based on the high quantities of implements in each; end scrapers and blades in the former, horseshoe, double-side, end and thumbnail scrapers in the latter. A modest concentration of struck flint, including comparable implements such as horseshoe and thumbnail scrapers, was also recovered from Figure-of-Eight F9323, and may suggest more organisation of activities utilising struck flint in the river valley landscape, compared to the seemingly more wide-ranging distribution of the late Neolithic. These types and concentrations of implements are extensively associated with the early Bronze Age, in particular Beaker pottery across East Anglia, from type-sites on the fen edge such as Hockwold (i.e Bamford 1982), eastwards including sites such Longham, Norfolk (Wymer 1998, 13)

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9.2 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 1039 sherds (8695g) of prehistoric pottery and 2732 sherds (16333g) of Roman pottery; generally in a well-preserved condition with a high incidence of diagnostic and cross-joining sherds. However; the distribution of the pottery in both periods is limited to a relatively sparse number of pits, potentially including some groups thereof (Table 16).

The early Neolithic pits contained a very low density of pottery, but this included small fragments of multiple plain bowls and a single Mildenhall ware bowl. Very rare sherds of Peterborough ware may indicate distinct middle Neolithic activity on the site, but equally may have co-existed with the more common late Neolithic vessels. Late Neolithic pottery accounts for c.54% of the assemblage (by sherd count), and includes six concentrations of sherds in pits, notably a significant portion of a potential cremation vessel in Pit F2464, which collectively exhibit strong affinities with the Clacton-Woodlands sub-style of Grooved Ware closely comparable to assemblages in the region such as from Etton and Barholm. A significant proportion of the assemblage: c.37% by sherd count is attributable to the early Bronze Age and is characterised by a range of Beaker vessels, principally with comb-impressed decoration and occasionally rusticated; with a very high concentration in Pit F9446, a near complete vessel in Pit F1228, and a small group also in Ditched Enclosure F9323.

Roman activity on the site appears to commence by the early 2nd century AD, with a focus on the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, probably declining by the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD, where sufficient diagnostic sherds are present to provide chronological markers. The overwhelming bulk of the Roman pottery is comprised of locally-produced sandy grey wares, limited to common utilitarian jars and dishes with long currencies. However, very small proportions (c.1%) are accounted for by each of samian ware, Romano-British fine wares, regional coarse wares and mortaria. The samian ware is principally from central Gaul and comprised of dishes common in the latter half of the 2nd century AD, while a single samian mortaria from east Gaul is also present. Other fine wares comprise 2nd-3rd century AD colour-coated beakers from major industries at Colchester, Pakenham and the Lower Nene Valley, with other regional imports limited to rare black-burnished ware 1 and 2 dishes, and mortaria also from Colchester and the Lower Nene Valley. In total, the Roman pottery supports the presence of domestic activity in the close vicinity, but the limited pit groups may represent peripheral rubbish deposition, or perhaps more ephemeral rural occupation.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in free text comments in accordance with the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Barclay *et al* 2016), developed from the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004; Willis 2004). Where possible, fabric types have

been cross-referenced with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), while prehistoric, local or indistinguishable Roman coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are described in the text. Samian ware form types refer to the standardised form types/codes outlined in Webster (1996). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Date	Feature Group	Prehistoric pottery		Roman pottery		Total	
		Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Early Neolithic	Pits (7 features)	14	144	-	-	14	144
Middle Neolithic?	Pit (1 feature)	1	7	-	-	1	7
Late Neolithic	Pit/Cremation F2464	158	1126	-	-	158	1126
	Pit F2082	94	866	-	-	94	866
	Pit F2424	126	677	-	-	126	677
	Pit F2198	62	167	-	-	62	167
	Pit F2104	36	206	-	-	36	206
	Pit F2598	33	276	-	-	33	276
	Other Pits (12 features)	53	245	-	-	53	245
Early Bronze Age	Pit F9446	244	3011	-	-	244	3011
	Pit F1228	14	550	-	-	14	550
	Pit F9214	28	384	-	-	28	384
	Pit F9158	26	257	-	-	26	257
	Other Pits (15 features)	27	158	-	-	27	158
	Ditched Enclosure F9323	43	159	-	-	43	159
	Other Ditches (5 features)	6	77	-	-	6	77
Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (indeterminate)	Pits (7 features)	38	62	-	-	38	62
Roman	Pit F1263	1	7	499	2089	500	2096
	Pit F1266	-	-	471	2338	471	2338
	Pit F1209	-	-	411	2253	411	2253
	Pit F1244	-	-	254	1246	254	1246
	Pit F1254	-	-	220	1660	220	1660
	Pit F1212	-	-	140	759	140	759
	Pit F1215	-	-	111	926	111	926
	Pit F1298	-	-	98	602	98	602
	Pit F1207	-	-	75	530	75	530
	Other Pits (17 features)	12	183	155	1868	167	2051
	Ditch F2043	-	-	164	609	164	609
	Other Ditches (19 features)	5	27	118	1091	123	1118
	Saxon	All features (residual in 11 features)	4	30	9	240	13
n/a	Un-stratified	14	76	7	122	21	198
<i>Total</i>		1039	8695	2732	16333	3771	25028

Table 26: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery in dated feature types

The Prehistoric Pottery

Prehistoric pottery was recorded in eight hand-made, bonfire-fired fabrics; described below and quantified in Table 27; with flint (F1), sand-and-flint (QF1)

and grog (G1) temper being used to manufacture vessels in multiple prehistoric periods, and the greatest diversity in temper occurring in the early Bronze Age. The prehistoric pottery is discussed by period, below.

Prehistoric fabric types (all hand-made; bonfire-fired)

- F1 Flint-tempered ware. Dark grey-brown to dark orange surfaces over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common calcined flint (0.5-3mm) and sparse rounded quartz (<0.5mm)
- QF1 Quartz-and-flint-tempered ware. Orange-brown external surfaces fading to a dark grey/black core and interior surfaces. Inclusions comprise sparse quartz (0.5-1mm) and flint (0.5-3.5mm).
- SQ1 Shell-and-quartz-tempered ware. Dark red-brown surfaces over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common voids of dissolved shell (generally <2mm, occasionally to 5mm) with sparse rounded quartz (<0.5mm) and occasional black ?organic grains (<2mm)
- G1 Grog-tempered ware. Mid orange surfaces over a red-orange to brown-red core. Inclusions comprise common grog (0.25-2.5mm), with occasional medium quartz and organic material also present.
- GF1 Grog-and-flint-tempered ware. Mid orange surfaces over a red-orange to brown-red core. Inclusions comprise common grog and sparse flint (0.25-2.5mm), with occasional medium quartz.
- GFO1 Grog, flint-and-organic-tempered ware. Mid orange surfaces over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common grog and calcined flint (0.25-2.5mm) with sparse organic material/voids (chaff, <5mm).
- Q1 Quartz sand-tempered ware. Orange to red-orange surfaces over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common fine to medium sand (0.1-0.5mm) with occasional flint and grog/iron-rich grains (<5mm).
- GO1 Grog-and-organic-tempered ware. Mid orange surfaces over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common grog (0.25-2.5mm) with sparse organic material/voids (chaff, 2-8mm).

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE	MNV	Periods in which they occur
F1	52	732	0.22	13	EN, MN, EBA
QF1	121	1501	1.05	14	EN, LN, EBA
SQ1	444	2595	0.45	21	LN
G1	170	1206	0	6	LN, EBA
GF1	30	653	0.1	3	EBA
GFO1	158	1625	0.22	6	EBA
Q1	62	274	0	2	EBA
GO1	2	109	0	1	EBA
<i>Total</i>	<i>1039</i>	<i>8695</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>66</i>	

Table 27: Quantification of Prehistoric fabric groups, by sherd count, weight (g), rim estimated vessel equivalent (R.EVE) and minimum no. of vessels (MNV)

Early Neolithic

The seven pits that contained early Neolithic pottery comprise Pits F2024, F2091, F2157, F2560, F2960, F3248 and F4183; with flint-tempered fabric F1 slightly more common than sand-and-flint-tempered fabric QF1, but low quantities of each limited to 1-5 small sherds from a single vessel in each feature. A single Mildenhall Ware bowl in fabric F1 was recorded in Pit F9446 with an externally thickened rim on an upright neck, and burnished vertical lines over the neck, exterior and top of rim; a classic decorative variant of this ceramic style. Surface treatment on remaining early Neolithic Plain bowls is limited to polish on the

top/exterior of the neck and rim; or in the case of QF1 body sherds in Pit F3248 to the exterior of a lower body with slight carination and a rounded base. Rim/diagnostic sherds from these Plain bowls are of very limited extent but include an F1 bowl with an externally thickened rim in Pit F2024, F1 bowls with slightly out-curving flat-topped rims in Pit F2157 and as un-stratified material, F1 and QF1 bowls with out-curving rim tips in Pit F4183 and F2091 respectively. It is also notable that F1 rim and body sherds in Pits F4183 and F4187 are from a single bowl, albeit are non-cross-joining. The range of early Neolithic vessels is typical of those in northern East Anglia, including at the type site of Hurst Fen, Mildenhall (Longworth 1960) c.35km to the north-west, although the apparent prevalence of Plain bowls may have more in common with Windmill Hill, Ditchingham (Wainwright 1972) c.35km to the north-east, but the quantities from these pits are too limited to be considered representative. The early Neolithic bowls in this assemblage are represented by very small rim sherds, hence profiles, even necks were unclear, and no illustrations were merited. Their limited extent prevents further useful comparisons with assemblages such as Kilverstone, where similar thickened and out-curving rims are present (Knight 2006), but it is evident that this limited distribution lacks the contextual complexity of Kilverstone, which can be equated with an intensity of settlement activity, although the cross-joining sherds between Pits F4183 and F4187 suggest perhaps a similar formation process associated with more temporary or ephemeral activity, and a much lower consumption of pottery.

Middle Neolithic

Pit F1163 contained a single body sherd of Fabric F1 decorated with twisted cord 'maggot' impressions on both the interior and exterior faces; consistent with decoration on Middle Neolithic Impressed wares, such as the Ebbsfleet and Peterborough style vessels at Eton (Kinnes 1998, 198). Very small cross-joining body sherds of Fabric F1 present as residual material in Roman Posthole F2999 also form a sharply angular neck beneath a concave neck, and are externally decorated with alternating rows of oblique twisted cord maggot impressions; likely also representing a Peterborough style vessel such as those typified at the West Kennet Long Barrow (Piggott 1962, 37: P1, P3 & P10) or possibly a further Ebbsfleet style vessel (i.e. Kinnes 1998, 198: fig.202 – E3 & E4). That the 'middle' Neolithic pottery does not occur with any stratigraphic or contextual association with the early or late Neolithic vessels suggests it may represent a separate phase of activity, although the similarity in fabric (F1) and equally sparse distribution relative to the early Neolithic Mildenhall Ware and Plain Bowls suggests a tentative overlap with this phase of consumption is more likely than with the contrasting manufacture/fabric of the common late Neolithic vessels.

Late Neolithic

The Late Neolithic pottery was dominated by shell-and-quartz-tempered ware SQ1, which accounted for 76.2% of the pottery from this period, with sparse sherds of G1 and very rare sherds of QF1. All diagnostic rim and profile sherds were in fabric SQ1, although G1 and Q1 did include some small decorated body

sherds. The prevalence of shell-tempered fabrics for manufacturing late Neolithic Grooved ware, especially Woodlands sub-style vessels has previously been noted at Barholm (Simpson et al 1993, 21) and Etton (Kinnes 1998, 204), as well as at Redgate Hill, Hunstanton (Cleal 1993, 46).

The bulk, but not the entirety of the Late Neolithic vessels exhibited traits that are consistent with the Clacton-Woodlands sub-style of Grooved Ware, namely straight-sided, squat, bucket-like vessels; simple horizontal and shallow-angled grooves or bands, often filled with lines of stabbed decoration parallel to those grooves, occasional perforations, and use of applied 'knots' between cordons (a particular Woodlands trait). It is also notable that all rim sherds appear to have an internal concave surface above a horizontal moulding, often also incorporating a single line of stabbing ((Wainwright & Longworth 1972, 56-7: generally type 13a, occasionally type 13c). These characteristics of the two sub-styles, or rather criteria including them were established by Longworth in 1971 (Wainwright & Longworth 1971, 236-240) with the original type sites including assemblages from Honington and Icklingham in Suffolk; and while Clacton and Woodlands can technically be viewed as separate sub-styles, it is clear that many assemblages, notably Etton, blend components of the two and that these may actually represent a divergence in chronology with the Clacton sub-style datable to the earlier 3rd millennium BC and the Woodlands sub-style appearing more in later 3rd millennium BC contexts (Garwood 1999, 157). Thus, presuming a level of homogeneity amongst the limited Late Neolithic pit groups that produced this assemblage, the vessels below appear to favour the Woodlands substyle with slightly more complex rim and body decoration, contra the vessels from Redgate Hill, Hunstanton where the Clacton sub-style appeared to be favoured but incorporated Woodlands sub-style traits (Cleal 1993, 50-1); while the assemblage appears more commensurate with the blend of the two sub-styles where the Woodlands affinities are more apparent at Barholm (Simpson et al 1993, 21). Potentially contemporary vessels, perhaps more akin to the Clacton sub-style were also recorded at Honington, Suffolk (Fell 1952, 39: fig.9), while other incidence of comparable Grooved Ware appear relatively scarce in Suffolk but include Clacton sub-style sherds at Sutton Hoo and Great Bealings, with Woodland sub-style sherds at West Stow (Longworth & Cleal 1999, 195-6). Therefore it may be postulated the assemblage dates from the middle decades of the 3rd millennium BC, with charcoal from Barholm returning radiocarbon dates of c.2305BC and c.2355BC ($\pm 130/5$) (Simpson et al 1993, 23), with similar vessels at Hunstanton appearing from c.2600BC (Garwood 1999, 158). Parts of seven Grooved Ware vessels have been selected for illustration, to demonstrate the range of traits present in this assemblage:

Fig.84.2 Pit F2464 (L2466); Fabric SQ1. Bucket-shape vessel with slightly flaring sides, and internal moulding and stabbing on the rim. The exterior is decorated with alternating cordons – plain and stabbed (20 in total), with at least one vertical line of coarse stabbing/impressions extending down the body. This decoration is closely paralleled at Etton (Kinnes 1998, 207: GW33-5) and Barholm (Simpson et al 1993, 20: fig.12.38). This vessel is represented by nine cross-joining sherds and may have been a cremation vessel.

Fig.84.4 Pit F2598 (L2599); Fabric SQ1. Bucket-shape vessel with slightly flaring sides, and internal moulding on the rim. The exterior is decorated with two narrow stabbed cordon; with a single 5mm wide perforation through the narrow plain zone that separates them.

- Fig. 84.7 Pit F2198 (L2199); Fabric SQ1. Slightly in-curving rim with internal moulding and stabbing on the rim. The exterior is decorated with horizontal and shallow-angled grooves that create a banded effect. Closely comparable to a vessel at Barholm (Simpson et al 1993, 20: fig.12.34)
- Fig. 84.5 Pit F2082 (L2083); Fabric SQ1. Slightly in-curving rim with internal moulding. The exterior is decorated with closely spaced horizontal grooves, seeming extending down the entirety of the body.
- Fig. 84.3 Pit F2424 (L2425); Fabric SQ1. Slightly in-curving rim with internal moulding and stabbing on the rim. The exterior of the rim is decorated with a single groove, below which is a zone of stabbed impressions. Non-cross-joining sherds from this vessel in the context include a flat base.
- Fig. 85.8 Layer L2357; Fabric SQ1. Slightly in-curving (?) rim with internal moulding and two grooves on the exterior.
- Fig. 84.6 Pit F2198 (L2199); Fabric G1. Small body sherds with alternating plain and stabbed narrow cordons, interspersed with applied 'knots', possibly enhanced by an adjacent stab mark where they act as a terminus to a horizontal band.

In addition to these Grooved Ware vessels, several further vessels are represented by small sherds only, often cross-joining body sherds. They include a further Fabric SQ1 rim sherd with internal moulding comparable to those illustrated in Pit F1137, while body and basal sherds decorated with narrow horizontal cordons filled entirely with stabbed decoration or alternating with plain narrow cordons were present in Fabric QF1 in Pit F2198, in Fabric G1 in Pit F2104, in Fabric SQ1 in Pits F1189, F2033, F2202, F2358, F2592, F2751 and F2999, as well as un-stratified material (L1010/L6000). Furthermore, body sherds in Fabric SQ1 and G1 with this type of decoration in Pits F2751 and F2082 respectively also exhibited single 5mm perforations through the plain cordon; while basal sherds from two Fabric SQ1 vessels in Pit F2464 exhibited four incised grooves on the exterior, immediately above the junction of floor and wall. Despite the preference for vessels that appear consistent with the Woodlands sub-style, there are also occasional sherds present that may demonstrate the contemporary Durrington Walls sub-style was not entirely rejected. These comprise Fabric SQ1 body sherds in Pits F2082 and F2751 respectively that appear to have formed part of a panelled design; the former incorporating vertical incised chevrons and the latter a zone of stabbed dots between two raised vertical cordons.

The relative homogeneity and contemporary nature of these vessel types is highlighted by the multiple vessels that occur in various pits, with at least two vessels in Pit F2082, three vessels in Pit F2198, and four vessels in Pit F2464 including a possible cremation urn. The functions that produced these pit groups remain enigmatic, and possibly presumed utilitarian, as the pits do not appear associated with a henge or similar monument, and appear dispersed across a river valley landscape, but may still have had a 'ritual' purpose as it has been acknowledged that where traditions demanded, the deliberate deposition of Grooved Ware did not require complete vessels and parts of vessels were selected instead (Garwood 1999, 149). It is also intriguing that given degrees of overlap in the chronologies of middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware, late Neolithic Grooved Ware and early Bronze Age Beaker vessels have been postulated upon based on radiocarbon dating, and placed in serious doubt by the lack of contextual association (Garwood 1999, 161), this assemblage supports a division within this landscape (site) that represents periods of discontinuity within the consumption of prehistoric pottery, with especially the relatively common sherds

of Grooved Ware and Beaker vessels representing distinct and separate episodes of activity.

Early Bronze Age

Beaker vessels were manufactured in fabrics QF1, G1, F1, GF1, Q1, GO1 and GFO1; and while the grog, flint and organic-tempered Fabric GFO1 appear dominant, accounting for 40.1% of the early Bronze Age pottery, this is a very heavily skewed statistic. The entirety of the Fabric GFO1 vessels were contained in two Pits: F9214 and F9446 in association with sparse sherds of all the other early Bronze Age fabrics; and if you exclude these very specific acts of deposition, the fabrics in this period and broadly present in equal proportions.

A total of 30 Beaker vessels could be identified by diagnostic or decorated sherds in the assemblage (with none defined in fabric GO1). They included the range of decorative styles typical of Beaker assemblages in East Anglia, as characterised on the sprawling fen-edge site at Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Bamford 1982; Healy 1996); however there was a clear bias towards relatively simple designs that either incorporated narrow bands of incised lattice or horizontal lines, or slightly broader bands formed of multiple comb-impressed horizontal lines with oblique lines or chevrons in between, with all other decorative motifs were relatively rare (Table 28); traits that may be indicative of a chronology spanning the turn of the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC. Comparable Beaker pottery has been recorded in south-west Suffolk at Martlesham (Martin 1976) and Little Bealings (Martin 1993), as well as during previous excavations at Gallows Hill (Heard 2011, 11); although those assemblages tend to have high proportions of rusticated Beaker vessels relative to those with incised or comb-impressed decoration, possibly because they are drawn from a more extensive range of features or depositional contexts (i.e. barrows).

Decorative style/motif	Fabric						Total
	QF1	G1	F1	GF1	Q1	GFO1	
Comb-impressed: horizontal line & chevron/oblique line	6	1	1		1	3	12
Comb-impressed exterior (dense lines)	1					1	
Comb-impressed: filled lozenges					1		1
Incised: narrow bands of lattice	1						1
Incised: horizontal lines	2	2		1		2	7
Stabbed						1	1
Fingernail-impressed	1		3				4
Twisted cord 'maggot' impressions			1				1
Rusticated: finger-pinched	1			2			3
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>30</i>

Table 28: Quantification of decorative styles used on early Bronze Age Beaker vessels by minimum number of vessels and fabric.

The most striking of the Beaker vessels in the assemblage was recovered from Pit F1228 and comprised cross-joining sherds that formed c.65% of the vessel, but was probably deposited complete. The Beaker (Fig.84.1) has an upright collar with a concave neck and slight carination on the lower body; and may be considered a modestly elegant 'tall' Beaker form, albeit of relatively small size. It

was decorated with 6 narrow bands of incised lattice demarcated by a single horizontal line, including a band on the collar, with the lowest back filled only with oblique lines, and narrow plain zones between each decorated band. The distinctly collared elegant profile of this vessel is consistent with Lanting and Van der Waals (1972) Step 6 in the development of Beaker vessels, although the decoration is more reminiscent of the preceding two steps; which may reflect Clarke's (1970, 211) observation that vessels that fit his Developed Southern Beaker Pottery (Clarke 1970, 41: S2), including this vessel, often exhibit archaic motifs in areas where they were once popular. In this instance the decoration comprises Clarke's (1970, 425) Basic European Motif Group 1.4, which may have been retained from the preceding East Anglian Beaker Group (Clarke 1970, 146) that previously dominated before evolving to incorporate more developed profiles such as this. Using Case's (1993) deconstruction of the postulated stylistic Beaker groups based on a review of radiocarbon dating evidence, this vessel may be assigned to his Group D, principally distributed in southern Britain and reminiscent of his Style 3 vessel profiles previously proposed (1977) as his 'Late Style'. Radiocarbon dates associated with vessels in this style have indicated this type of Beaker may have emerged in the third quarter of the 3rd millenia BC, but had its flourish in the centuries around the turn of the 3rd and 3rd millenia BC (Case 1993, 260). This vessel is closely reminiscent of Beakers recorded at Harrowden, Bedfordshire and Welton, Staffordshire (Clarke 1970, 375: vessel 781 & 384: vessel 861), while closely comparable decoration was also common on Beakers at Hockwold 'The Oaks' but without the collared rim (Bamford 1982: 97: P63.022-026).

The arrangement of the incised banded decoration on Fig. 84.1 is very similar to the more common comb-impressed banded designs on at least 11 Beaker vessels, which typically comprise a band of four closely spaced comb-impressed horizontal lines, above and below a single row of either comb-impressed chevrons or oblique lines in between. These beaker vessels typically have a more sinuous profile than Fig. 84.1 with short out-curving rims and gently rounded shoulders. They include Fabric QF1 Beaker vessels in Pits F9124 (Fig. 85.10), F9158 (Fig. 85.11) and F9446 (Fig. 85.16); with body and basal sherds suggesting that further vessels with this decorative style included three other urns in Pit F9446, two in Pit F9214, and single examples in Pit F9158, Ditch F2054 and Ditched Enclosure F9323. The profile and decoration of these Beakers is consistent with Lanting and Van der Waals (1972) Step 3 and Clarke's (1970, 39: E.Ang) East Anglian Beaker Group; but like Fig. 84.1, also form part of Case's (1993, 260) Group D that dates from the third quarter of the 3rd millennium BC to the turn of the 3rd/2nd millennia BC. Conversely, there is little evidence in this assemblage of any floating lozenges or more complex interlocking decorative schemes that occur in many Southern British and East Anglian Beaker Groups, with only small Fabric Q1 body sherds in Pit F3544 possibly being decorated with comb-impressed lozenges. It may be pertinent that these sherds appear particularly thin walled and fine in comparison to the other vessels in the assemblage, potentially suggesting a division of Beaker vessel types, and the deliberate selection or rejection by choice or necessity of the associated vessels that were deposited in this river valley landscape, especially in Pit F9446, and also notably in Pits F1228, F9214 and F9158.

Almost all of the remaining, less prolific styles of Beaker decoration may also be categorised within Case's (1993, 260) Group D, and are all extensively paralleled at Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Bamford 1982, 94-95); which is perhaps not surprising given that the urns with vertical lines of stabbed decoration in Fabric GFO1 (Fig. 85.12), with rusticated finger-pinched 'crows-foot' decoration on Fabric GF1 (Fig. 85.13), and with incised horizontal lines on the exterior in Fabric QF1 (Figs. 85.14-85.15) were all contained within Pit F9446 in association with the comb-impressed Fig. 85.16. In total Pit F9446 contained a total of at least 16 Beaker vessels (and one residual early Neolithic rim sherd) that appear to form a homogenous group with no indication of burning or post-depositional action, but potentially a primary deposit of a single episode of consumption – domestic clearing or a more singular event in the river valley.

Intriguingly, two of the decorative traits that not occur in Pit F9446, did occur in association with one another in Pit F9214. These included a Fabric F1 body sherd decorated with twisted cord 'maggot' impressions that is likely from a Beaker vessel but could also be from an early Bronze Age Food Vessel or Collared Urn; and notable 17 cross-joining sherd from a small, squat globular vessel in Fabric GFO1, whose exterior is entirely covered by adjacent rows of comb-impressions (Fig. 85.9), made with an implement carved to have elongate teeth. This vessel is most consistent with Case's (1993, 263) Group E, which is characteristically East Anglian but may be seen as an eastern variant of Group D and contemporary with it around the turn of 3rd and 2nd millennia BC but perhaps not commencing quite as early. Vessels of comparable character have been recorded at Hockwold (Healy 1996, 126: P67), Felixstowe, Suffolk and Rollesby, Norfolk (Clarke 1970, 329: vessels 392-3). However body sherds with horizontal incised line decoration and comb-impressed bands of four horizontal lines above chevrons also occurred in Pit F9214, suggesting they may share a stylistic affinity and chronology with those in Pit F9446, supporting the postulated contemporaneity of Case's (1993) Groups D and E in East Anglia.

The Roman Pottery

The 2732 sherds (16333g) of Roman pottery had a relatively limited distribution with 83.4% by sherd count (76.0% by weight) contained in just nine pits (Table 26) that likely represent deposition from occupation or related domestic activity associated with rural settlement in the river valley. The nine pits can be broadly dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, or mid Roman period, with Pit F1209 dating solely to the 2nd century AD, and Pit F1254 with a chronological range narrowed to the mid to late 2nd century AD, which may be a true reflection of all those pits. The distribution of the remaining Roman pottery includes small groups in further pits associated with the nine concentrated groups, including in Pits F1232, F1239, F1257, F1261, F1273, F1338 and F1358, which appear broadly contemporary likely in the 2nd-mid 3rd centuries AD; while elsewhere on the site the distribution of Roman pottery is very scarce in ditch and pit features; often 1-5 sherds with a generic Roman date.

The assemblage includes fabrics that may have entered circulation in the mid/late 1st century AD, but have a currency that extends into the 2nd-3rd centuries AD,

and there is no convincing evidence for specific pottery consumption/deposition in the early or late Roman period. The pattern of supply is dominated by local coarse wares (GRS1, with WAT RE, BSW1 & OXS1) (Table 29), supplemented by low quantities of Romano-British fine wares (<2% by sherd count), with very limited quantities of samian ware, regionally traded coarse wares, mortaria and amphorae (each <1% by sherd count). This presents a model of a supply and consumption pattern that is founded on relative self-sufficiency, with domestic occupation supplied by small workshops and local industry, with access to a trade network connected to the markets of local towns, but potentially via the merchants on the road and river network rather than by direct contact. The overall range of fabrics is consistent with the economic pattern interpreted for many sites in the region situated between the major urban centres of *Camulodunum* (Colchester) on the road and river network that extended northwards into Norfolk and *Ventor Icenorum* (Caistor St. Edmund), including several small towns in Suffolk, notably *Combretoivium* (Coddtenham), c.3.5km to the east. The fabric and form types present are consistent with that recorded in more carried and extensive assemblage from small towns such as Hacheston to the east (Tester 2004, 162), Scole to the North (Lyons & Tester 2014, 162-4) and Wixoe to the west (Lyons 2018, 143); as well as with the large farmstead and rural estate/industry at Stowmarket c.5km up the river valley to the north-west (Peachey 2016, 116); albeit with an even greater dependence on locally-produced pottery with less samian ware and fine ware, supporting the hypothesis that consumption was by relatively low scale rural riverside occupation.

Roman fabric types (wheel-made)

LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
RHZ SA	Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 39)
COL CC2	Colchester (late) colour-coated ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 132)
PAK CC	Pakenham colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 182)
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)
COL WH	Colchester white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133)
COL BB2	Colchester black-burnished ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 131)
DOR BB1	Dorset black-burnished ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 127)
BSW1	Romanising/Black-Surfaced grey ware. Dark grey to black surfaces and core, with oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise moderately-sorted common quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse red and black iron ore/-rich grains and sparse fine mica.
GRS1	Sandy grey ware. Mid to dark grey surfaces and core, occasionally contrasting or with oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm, occasionally to 0.5mm), sparse fine mica, sparse black iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm) and occasional flint (<3mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive feel.
OXS1	Oxidised sandy ware. Orange-red surfaces, sometimes red-brown to black, over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise sparse-common, moderately-sorted quartz (0.2-0.5mm), occasional rounded white chalk and grog (0.25-1mm). Moderately hard with a smooth to soapy feel.
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184)
BAT AM2	Baetican (Late) amphorae 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 85)
COL WH (M)	Colchester white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133). Sources in Norfolk, notably Ellingham (Hartley & Gurney 1997, 10: fabric B) are also possible, although our examples exhibit trituration grits of common black, grey and white flint only (1.5-7mm), more suggestive of Colchester.
LNV WH (M)	Lower Nene Valley white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE	MNV	Date range
LMV SA	8	52	0.2	2	Early 2nd C AD
LEZ SA2	13	239	0.21	6	2nd C AD
RHZ SA	1	21	0.08	1	Mid/late 2nd-3rd C AD
COL CC2	14	57	0.15	2	2nd-3rd C AD
PAK CC	1	19	0	1	Mid/late 2nd-3rd C AD
LNV CC	1	4	0	1	Mid 2nd-4th C AD
COL WH	35	156	0	1	Mid 1st-3rd C AD
COL BB2	20	208	0.25	1	Roman
DOR BB1	4	60	0.15	1	Roman
BSW1	139	871	0.55	2	Mid 1st-2nd C AD
GRS1	2067	10424	3.32	23	Roman
OXS1	39	569	0	1	Roman
WAT RE	375	2440	2.2	16	Roman
BAT AM2	6	1107	0	1	Mid 1st-3rd C AD
COL WH (M)	7	74	0	1	Mid 1st-3rd C AD
LNV WH (M)	2	32	0.05	1	2nd-4th C AD
Total	2732	16333	7.16	61	

Table 29: Quantification of Roman fabric groups, by sherd count, weight (g), rim estimated vessel equivalent (R.EVE) and minimum no. of vessels (MNV)

Discussion of the Roman Pottery by Fabric Group

The samian ware is principally comprised of dishes from central Gaul (LMV SA, LEZ SA2) and a single mortaria from east Gaul (RHZ SA). The earliest vessels were likely imported from Les Martres-de-Veyre (LMV SA) in the early 2nd century AD and includes a Dr.18/31 in Pit F1239 that has been badly affected by adverse (acidic) soil conditions; while a further fragment of LMV SA DR.18/31 dish was contained in Saxon SFB F3327 as residual or curated material. The Lezoux (LEZ SA2) vessels appear focussed on the mid to late 2nd century AD, comprising Dr.31 or Dr.31R dishes, including basal sherds with rouletted interior circles (Dr.31R) in Pits F1209 and F1358, as well as a Dr.38 bowl in Pit F1254. The remaining LEZ SA2 vessels, including Dr.31 dishes in SFB F3327 and Posthole F2945, and a basal sherd of a Dr.31R dish in SFB F2943 are all residual or curated in Saxon features. Similarly the collared rim of a RHZ SA Dr.45 mortaria that was fractured above the level of any trituration grits was also contained as residual or curated material in Saxon Pit F8036. It is quite conceivable that these sherds represent accumulated background debris, re-deposited during the Saxon period, as the local landscape was extensively utilised by the Romans, notably including the small town of Coddendam and the extensive farmstead complex at Cedars Park, Stowmarket to the north-west. However Cool (2000, 52-3) has identified evidence for the collection and re-use of Roman red-coloured pottery sherds (including samian ware) in southern and eastern Britain, forming a distinctive 'suite' of Anglo-Saxon material culture in the 5th and 6th centuries AD, including counters and spindle whorls; while it has also been speculated such distinctly-coloured fragments may have been imbued with some magical or symbolic significance (Eckardt and Williams 2003, 155-7). There is no evidence for post-depositional wear or trimming on these sherds, but all retain a good red gloss and appear slightly larger than those deposited as in sit rubbish, within the size range of 12-21g per sherd. Similar fragments of samian ware have been

recorded in the fills of SFBs at Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire (O'Brien 2016), West Stow, Suffolk (West 1985, 122) c.30km to the north-west, and Snape c.30km to the east (Peachey 2018).

Evidence for Romano-British fine ware vessel is scant and limited to small bases of beakers in both in situ and Saxon contexts; and the footring base of a COL WH flagon in Pit F1207, also associated with a COL CC2 beaker. The COL CC2 beakers in Pits F1207 and F1254 comprise cornice rim types with a bag-shaped body decorated with rouletted bands (Cam.391A/B), which were common products from various Colchester kilns from the early 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD. A single body sherd from a miscellaneous Lower Nene Valley (LNV CC) beaker in Pit F1209 may have been imported from the mid 2nd century AD onwards; while the base of a beaker from Pakenham (PAK CC) in Saxon SFB F3166 may originally have been used in the late 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, but may have been curated in a comparable fashion to some samian ware. At Heybridge and Mucking, Essex Roman pottery appears to have been deliberately selected by the post-Roman population, including not only samian ware but also Lower Nene Valley colour-coated wares and Oxfordshire red-slipped wares (Going 1993, 71-2). Pakenham colour-coated ware (PAK CC) forms part of the same slipped fine ware tradition, and the base of the PAK CC beaker appears to have been crudely trimmed around its circumference, thus forms a flat disc-like object that may have been re-used as a circular weight, counter or token (diameter 40mm).

The regionally-imported coarse wares are limited to very common types of black-burnished ware dishes, likely both of 2nd-3rd century AD date. They comprise a black-burnished ware 1 (DOR BB1) shallow plain rim dish in Pit F1244, decorated with intersecting burnished arcs (Cam.39A); and a black-burnished ware 2 (COL BB2) 'pie' dish with a triangular rim in Pit F1266, with plain burnished interior and exterior surfaces (Cam.37/38A).

The common locally-produced coarse wares (GRS1, BSW1, OXS1 & WAT RE) present a very limited repertoire of long-lived utilitarian vessels types; the recognition of which, especially the jars is further hindered by the pattern of fragmentation. Indeed, the most common vessel type is a jar (or possible bowl-jar) represented by an everted bead rim fractured at the base of neck, thus the profile/decoration of the vessel remains indeterminate. These jars are represented in BSW1 in Pits F1209, F1298 and in GRS1 in Pits F1207, F1209, F1212 (x3), F1244, F1254, F1263, F1266, F1298, Ditches F1257 and F2043; with sizes ranging from a rim diameter of 12cm to 28cm. The only GRS1 jars not to conform to this pattern is represented by a small fragment of stubby, lid-seated 'channel' rim in Ditch F2073; probably of early Roman date but feasibly continuing into the mid 2nd century AD, as well as a small fragment of everted plain rim in Posthole F2999 from a narrow-neck jar or flask. GRS1 body sherds in Pit F1263 suggest one of the common jars may have been decorated with a roller-stamped herringbone design, a trait more common on vessels produced in Essex around Colchester, Chelmsford and the Thameside area. A further basal sherds from a GRS1 jar in Pit F9352 has been crudely trimmed into a disc (c.70mm in diameter), which may represent a secondary Roman use, or the recycling of Roman pottery in the Saxon period, similar to that postulated for some sherds of samian ware

and Romano-British fine ware. Similar to the common GRS1 jars, the GRS1 dishes occur as a single type but in varying sizes. They uniformly comprise 'pie' dishes common in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD (Arthur & Plouviez 2004: type 42), typically with a rounded bead rim, occasionally with a triangular bead rim, with a burnished exterior and ranging in rim diameter from 18-32cm. They include examples in Pit F1209, F1212, F1215, F1254 (x2) and F1263. In contrast to the fairly homogenous GRS1, the oxidised OXS1 is rare and has a fabric that includes occasional to sparse flecks of chalk, possibly consistent with fabrics from kilns at Snape and Burgh in east Suffolk, but diagnostic sherds are limited to the burnished base of bag-shape beaker in Pit F9352 that is possibly early Roman, but does not allow further conclusions to be drawn.

The distinctively micaceous Watisfield Reduced ware (WAT RE) is essentially a variant of the sandy grey ware tradition produced by a large industry in north-central Suffolk (and the Waveney Valley), and the bulk of the WAT RE vessels are comparable to those in GRS1 suggesting they sherds a similar domestic function, and that WAT RE was equally available through local markets/trade, rather than fulfilling a niche function. WAT RE jars with everted bead rims were present in Pits F1209, F1212, F1215, F1244 (x2), F1266 and Ditch F3007, while 'pie' rim dishes with triangular bead rims, and possibly greater investment in surface finish than their GRS1 equivalents, with burnished interior and exterior surfaces were contained in Pits F1209, F1254, F1263 and F1298. In addition to these types, occasional contemporary 2nd-3rd/4th century AD vessels were represented by small sherds, including a flaring plain rim in Pit F1244 likely from a jar imitating black-burnished ware types, and a sinuous neck bowl-jar in Pit F1254 with a girth groove, common in East Anglian assemblages throughout the Roman period (Arthur & Plouviez 2004: type 30). Other dish variants included shallow types with a single groove under the rim (Arthur & Plouviez 2004: type 38B) in Pits F1209 and F1215, while body sherds in Pit F1209 also indicate the WAT RE included a folded beaker. All the GRS1 and WAT RE coarse ware vessels are extensively paralleled in the assemblage from the large farmstead at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Peachey 2018), suggesting that they were common in the local repertoire of utilitarian vessels and potentially reflecting a not insignificant supply route along the River Gipping.

The specialist vessel types of mortaria and amphorae are represented by isolated diagnostic sherds in the assemblage, but nonetheless appear contemporary with the mid Roman occupation evidence by the fine and coarse wares. Pit F1209 contained the lower edge of a COL WH (M) wall-sided/collared mortar (Cam.501A/B) with a double groove at the bottom (and probably top) of the collar; with the interior not preserving any trituration grits and indicating that the late 1st to 2nd century AD mortar had been heavily used prior to breakage; and that a diverse range of vessels were supplied from Colchester (COL CC2, COL WH, COL BB2, COL WH (M), and possibly some of the GRS1). The supply of mortaria from Colchester declined in the 3rd century AD, with the gap in supply in part filled by the expanding industry in the Lower Nene Valley (LNV WH (M), whose products included reed rimmed mortaria; of which a fractured flange is present in Ditch F9427. Amphorae from Baetica in southern Spain (BAT AM2), specifically Dressel 20 amphorae used as bulk containers for olive oil were imported in large quantities to Roman Britain from the mid/late 1st to mid 3rd

centuries AD, and although no diagnostic rim, neck or handles sherds were present, robust body sherds from the globular bodies of these vessels were present in Pits F1215, F1273, F1358, F9278 and Ditch F1257; indicating that this key commodity for cuisine and ablutions was consumed and valued by the occupants of the site.

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9.3 The Post-Roman Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological excavation recovered 854 post-Roman pottery sherds weighing 7.760kg (Table 30). The archaeological features include ten SFBs which contained a total of 432 Early to earlier Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Period	Date Range	Sherd No.	Fabric Wght.	% of sherd total
Early Middle Saxon	5 th -7 th	802	7,141	93.9
Late Saxon	10 th -early 12 th	2	197	
to Medieval	12 th -14 th	33	436	4.1
Post-medieval	18 th -19 th /early 20 th	17	177	2
		854	7,951	

Table 30: Quantification of pottery by period

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Barclay et al 2016). Fabric and form codes are those used for the Suffolk Medieval pottery type series (www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk).

The Anglo-Saxon Pottery

Fabrics

The fabrics are generally quite mixed with sherds often containing three or more different types of inclusion, and so they have been divided into groups based on the major inclusions present. The predominant fabric is sand and calcareous (375 sherds/3,853g) which makes up 46.8% of the Early Anglo-Saxon assemblage, although small amounts of calcareous material are also present as minor inclusions in other fabrics. Out of these, 323 sherds (ESCS - 2,996g) contain sparse to abundant circular and oval voids from dissolved calcareous material and sparse to moderate medium and coarse rounded quartz grains, although the proportions vary (ESCS). The calcareous material is shell but as there is none of it surviving it could potentially include some oolitic limestone as is the case at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Coalville (Tipper 2009, 203).

Code	Inclusions	Sherd No.	Fabric Wght. (g)	Reve	% of Early Saxon sherd total
Sand (2.04)	ESFS: sand	115	932	0.68	14.4
Sand & grog (2.05)	ESGS: sand with red grog/ clay pellets	22	216	0.56	2.75
Sand & calcareous (2.07)	ESSS: sand and calcareous	52	857	0	6.5
Calcareous (2.09)	ESCS: calcareous with medium and coarse rounded sand	323	2,996	1.33	40.3
Granite (2.10)	ESCF: Sparse to common coarse and very coarse angular granite inclusions, rare coarse dark mica	69	664	0.3	8.6
Quartz (2.03)	ESCQ1: Sparse to common coarse to very coarse angular quartz	18	79	0.1	3
Quartz & shell (2.03)	ESCQ2: Sand, shell and quartz	25	339	0	2.25
Calcareous and organics (2.25)	ESSO: Sand, calcareous and organics	58	433	0	7.2
Sand & organics (2.02)	ESO2: Fine sand and sparse to moderate organics	96	459	0.29	12
Organics (2.01)	ESO1: Organics	24	166	0.1	3
		802	7,141	3.26	
THET	Thetford ware	2	197		
		2	197		

SKTHOLL (3.20)	Stowmarket type ware	Hollesley-	1	21	-	-
BMCW (3.20)	Bury Coarseware	Medieval	2	26	-	-
MSSCW (3.20)	Medieval Coarseware	South Suffolk	29	201	-	-
MCWMSE (3.20)	Medieval Micaceous Suffolk type	Coarseware South-east	1	5	-	-
			33	436		
ESWL (8.21)	London-type stoneware		1	2		-
GRE (6.12)	Glazed Red Earthenware		9	163		-
WEST (7.15)	GSW5:Westerwald Stoneware		1	4		-
REFW (8.03)	Refined factory white earthenware	made	6	8		-
			17	177		
Total			854	7,951		

Table 31: Quantification of pottery by ware/fabric

The smaller calcareous group ESSS (52/857g) comprises mainly fine sand with sparse to moderate fine white calcareous inclusions. One hundred and fifteen sherds (932g) of ESFS contained fine and some medium quartz sand temper only, while a smaller sub-group ESGS (22/216g) contained sand and sparse to moderate rounded red grog or clay pellets. Such clay pellets occasionally appear in small amounts in the other fabrics so they may be naturally occurring in the sand, rather than being a deliberately added ingredient. Sixty-nine sherds, ESCF (664g), contained granitic inclusions with some occasionally also having rare dark mica. It was suggested that the presence of granite tempered pottery derived from an industry based in the Mount Sorrel/Charnwood Forest area in Leicestershire, but it now seems more likely that the source is local glacial drift. Eighteen sherds (79g) contained crushed quartz (ESCQ1), while there are two further mixed groups, the first ESCQ2 (25/339g) containing sand, sparse to moderate very coarse angular quartz and calcareous material. The second ESSO (58/433g) contains sand, sparse to moderate very coarse quartz and moderate fine white calcareous material or voids from leaching; sparse burnt organics are also frequently evident. The final group comprises organics, with 24 sherds, ESO1 (176g), containing common burnt organics and 96 sherds, ESO2 (459g), comprising organics with sand.

Forms and Decoration

There was a total of 55 rim fragments but some of these were very small and not measurable, particularly as Early Anglo-Saxon handmade rims are usually quite uneven. Most of the rims (45) are simple, fairly upright examples with an additional one which is slightly thickened. Seven rims are simple everted and the remaining two rims, which both came from SFB F4124 (L4125), are simple

slightly inturned forms from curving inturned bowls (Figs. 86.7 and 87.18). Only 23 rim diameters were measurable, and they ranged between 10cm and 24cm with a fairly even distribution in between. There is a single fully re-constructable profile of a lug-handled vessel (Fig. 86.1) and a small number of other vessels that are partially re-constructable. The lug-handled vessel was partially re-constructed with sherds recovered from two separate locations in SFB F3166 (3166 A & 3182 A). The general indication from the larger body and rim sherds is that the assemblage is mainly composed of curving globular, ovoid and weak shouldered, and straight sided pots (Figs. 86.1, 86.3, 86.4, 86.5, 86.6, 86.10, 87.14-87.22). Exceptions include at least one possible biconical form (Fig. 86.2), and a carinated shoulder from Ditch F2046 (L2049).

Most of the surfaces had been smoothed while 32 sherds were burnished, although five derive from a single vessel; one small sherd in particular from SFB 4124 (L4125), was heavily black burnished on both sides in a manner as seen on Late Iron Age and Roman pottery. The presence of sooting on some of the pots together with the archaeological setting indicates that the site is of a domestic settlement nature rather than a cemetery or industrial type site. Seven sherds had incised line decoration, two with concentric circles or 'neck rings' at the top of the shoulder (Figs. 86.8 & 86.9). Two vessels with oblique horizontal incised decoration may have been forming pendent-triangles (Figs. 86.9 & 86.11). Three body sherds, all from SFB F4335, contain circular stamp decoration, one an A 5a type 'Rosette' motif is present on all three sherds (Figs. 86.11 & 86.12). The third sherd contains two stamp types, an A 3a 'Grid' stamp along with the A 5a motif (Fig. 86.13), which are both fairly common motifs (Briscoe 1981, 4-5; Briscoe 2010, 94-95). There is one other unusual type of decoration comprising horizontal lines of fine comb impressed 'pin-pricks' along the outer edge of a jar rim, and further vertical lines of the same decoration down the body of the vessel (Fig. 86.10). Sherds of this type came from five separate find spots in SFB F4124, and although one also contained a little calcareous material, they probably all came from the same vessel although none of the sherds from each location cross-fit with the others.

The Archaeological Features

The SFBs contained 53.8% of the Anglo-Saxon sherds, with the pits containing almost 22.2%, and the ditches 15.9% (Table 32). SFB F4124 produced the most sherds (202/1,969g) with all ten of the main fabric groups present (Table 33). The most prevalent fabric group ESCS was present in most of the SFBs only being absent from SFB F2975 and SFB F9164, but these two features only contained eight sherds between them. Likewise, organic ESO1 and ESO2 tempered pottery was present in seven of the ten SFBs, but again the three features where it was absent were a small sample of only 31 sherds. Almost 87% of the granite tempered pottery (60 sherds) came from the SFBs, with seven sherds coming from ditches and two from the only posthole present, while none was present in the pits. More than half of the 178 sherds deriving from pits came from Pit F3203, where 95 of the 101 sherds were in fabric ESCS.

Feature type	Sherd Number			Fabric Weight		
	Early Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval	Early Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval
SFB	432		1	4,606		1
Pits	178	3	8	1145	39	27
Ditches	128	3	3	686	40	93
Gully/linear	8			21		
Post-holes	2			38		
Unstrat	54	19	5	645	103	56
	802	25	17	7141	182	177

Table 32: Quantification of pottery by feature

Fabric \ SFB	2160	2193	2943	2975	3166	3168*	3327	4124	4335	9164
	ESFS			9x9g		3x8g	1x4g	7x45g	42x264g	8x92g
ESGS								16x151g	5x60g	
ESSS						2x5g		34x631	1x35g	
ESCS	8x84g	20x90g	2x11g		37x1,090g	6x11g	19x197g	45x402g	11x67g	
ESCF	1x1g		35x426g	4x43g				20x103g		
ESCQ1	1x2g						5x5g	12x59g		
ESCQ2		3x9g	1x2g	1x2g				11x200g		
ESSO				2x4g	3x22g	5x21	3x38g	8x91g		
ESO2	5x27g		4x39g		1x8g	2x7g	1x3g	12x48g	1x10g	
ESCO1					12x100g			2x20g		
Total	15x114g	23x99g	51x487g	7x49g	56x1,228g	16x48g	35x288g	202x1,969g	26x264g	1x60g

Table 33: Quantification of sherds from the SFBs by number and weight

* also 1x1g of late post-medieval pottery present

The Late Anglo-Saxon to Medieval Pottery

The Late Anglo-Saxon to medieval assemblage comprising 35 sherds (450g) was in five fabrics (Table 2). Gully F3136 (L3137) produced two sherds (197g) of Thetford-type ware including a large upper profile fragment of a handled jar with a thumb decorated strip beneath the rim (Fig. 87.23). Ipswich Thetford ware mainly dates to between the mid 10th and 11th centuries (Smedley and Owles 1963, 318), while at Thetford it was dated as late 9th to early 12th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 161). The remaining 33 sherds were local medieval coarsewares, the commonest fabric being Medieval South Suffolk Coarseware (29/201g) described as abundant very fine mica, sparse coarse rounded white or clear quartz, with occasional other inclusions such as calcareous or ferrous material. The medieval sherds were present in Ditch F23138 (4), Gully F23134 (3), Gully F23136 (2), with one sherd each in Pits

F2432, F23107, F23400, and one sherd each from Ditches F23007, F9085 and F9404. The remaining 20 sherds were from buried soils L6035 (4) and L6056 (13), with three sherds unstratified.

There were three rims in MSSCW. Palaeosol L6056 contained a simple everted (D1) jar rim 28cm in diameter in coarse fabric MSSCW, which is of a probable 12th century date or a little later. Ditch F23138 (L23139 C) contained an everted thumb impressed jar rim with upturned lip which would suit a 12th-13th century date (Fig. 87.24). Pit F2432 (L2433) contained an oxidised developed (F1) flat topped everted jar rim which would fit a 13th-14th centuries date.

Discussion

The assemblage accords well with other Anglo-Saxon assemblages from the area. At Handford Road, Ipswich there were seven main fabric types, but by far the largest group was shelly and calcareous wares adding up to 76% of the total. At Snape, further to the north, sand and red grog tempered pottery formed one of the fabric groups (Thompson 2014, 75). There were no imported or unusual sherds present from Gallows Hill with the exception of the pin prick decorated vessel (Fig. 86.10), which has no immediately obvious parallels. The vessel forms from Gallows Hill were also similar generally comprising simple shouldered, globular or fairly straight-sided vessels with upright or slightly outturned rims. Other than the carinated shoulder sherd and the biconical form (Fig. 86.2), there is little to indicate anything of an early date. At Mucking in Essex, general developments in pottery indicated a shift from biconical and angular forms in the 5th century to straight-sided ovoid forms by the 7th century (Hamerow 1993, 43-44). Although there were no bossed vessels, the presence of the stamps at Gallows Hill might suggest a sixth century date (Lucy 2000, 53). At Bloodmoor Hill in the north-east of Suffolk, there was evidence to suggest that the biotite granite tempered pottery dated to the 6th century while the grass or organic tempered pottery was present in both the 6th and 7th centuries (Tipper 2009, 207). There is an absence of wheel-made Middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware which began to be produced around c. AD 720, or even earlier, and at least a sherd or two might be expected in an assemblage of this size given the proximity to Ipswich, if the site was contemporary with Ipswich ware production. Therefore, on this basis the Gallows Hill assemblage is likely to sit within a 6th and 7th centuries date range, and possibly within a mid 6th to mid 7th time frame.

Illustrations

- 86.1. SFB 3166 (3166 A & 3182 A) almost straight sided ovoid lug handled jar in fabric ESCS (shell and coarse sand)
- 86.2. Unstrat (L3165 A) burnished biconical jar in Fabric ESFS (fine sand)
- 86.3. Unstrat (L3165 A) curving weak shouldered possibly globular vessel with sooting on outer surface in fabric ESCS (shell)
- 86.4. SFB 9164 (L9166) everted rim to ovoid vessel in fabric ESFS (fine sand)
- 86.5. Pit 4165 (L4166) globular vessel fabric ESSS (sand and fine shell)
- 86.6. Pit 4264 (L4266 A) curved/globular vessel fabric ESO1 (organics)

- 86.7. Pit 8036 (L8037) inturned rim to curved/globular bowl in fabric ESSS (sand and fine shell)
- 86.8. SFB 4124 (L4125) everted rim to globular vessel with horizontal incised line decoration or neck rings in fabric ESFS (fine sand)
- 86.9. SFB 4124 (L4125) horizontal incised lines and more diagonal lines possibly forming pendent-triangles from a curving probably globular vessel in fabric ESFS (fine to medium sand)
- 86.10. SFB 4124 (L4125) everted rim to vessel with curving/globular shoulder. The vessel has horizontal lines of fine 'pin prick' decoration around the outside of the rim and similar vertical lines down the body in fabric ESGS (fine sand with red clay pellets)
- 86.11. SFB 4335 (L4336 A) burnished body sherd with circular stamp decoration A5a possibly set in a pendant-triangle in fabric ESFS (fine sand)
- 86.12. SFB 4335 (L4336 D) burnished body sherd with stamp decoration A 5a in fabric ESO2 (sand and organics)
- 86.13. SFB 4335 (L4337 B) burnished body sherd with two sets of circular stamps separated by an incised horizontal line. One group is type A 5a and the other an A 3a grid stamp in fabric ESFS (fine sand)
- 87.14. SFB F23166 (L23172 B) fabric ESCQ1 burnished bowl?
- 87.15. SFB F23166 (L23167 D) fabric ESCQ1 jar
- 87.16. SFB F23166 (L23167 C) fabric ESO1 (with coarse sand) open bowl
- 87.17. SFB F23166 (L23167 A) fabric ESFS open bowl with outturned lip
- 87.18. SFB3 F23327 (L23328 B) fabric ESFS inturned bowl? with external sooting
- 87.19. SFB3 F23327 (L23328 B) fabric ESCS globular bowl
- 87.20. SFB3 F23327 (L23328 C) fabric ESO1 globular bowl with flaring rim
- 87.21. SFB3 F23327 (L23328 D) fabric ESFS shouldered bowl?
- 87.22. Pit F23203 (L23204) fabric ESCS straight sided bowl

Medieval Pottery

Gully 3137

- 87.23. (L3137) Thetford-type ware handled jar

Ditch F3138

- 87.24. (L3139 C) Medieval Sandy ware

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www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk – Suffolk medieval pottery type series.

9.4 The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 235 fragments (15687g) of CBM and daub in a highly fragmented and moderately abraded condition; including a total of 131 (8988g) fragments of Roman brick and tile and 42 fragments (1177g) of daub that may be of Roman or Saxon date, with the remainder deriving from the post-medieval period (Table 34). The Roman CBM and daub is very sparsely scattered with only occasional fragments preserving diagnostic flanged or keyed edges/faces, and many fragments identified by fabric and thickness alone. The Roman CBM does not appear to be directly associated with a building of that date, although numerous fragments of CBM and daub were recovered from the fills of Saxon SFBs and may have been incorporated in those structures.

Period	CBM type	Fragment count	Weight (g)
Roman	Tegula (with flanged edge)	3	894
	Tegula (flat fragment only)	56	5574
	Imbrex	7	384
	Box flue tile	3	508
	Bessalis (brick)	6	1131
	Miscellaneous/Indeterminate	56	497
Roman to Saxon?	Daub	42	1177
Post-medieval	Peg tile	48	1730
	Red brick (19 th century)	3	2228
	Red brick (misc. fragments)	9	999
	Gault floor brick (19 th century)	2	565
Total		235	15687

Table 34: Quantification of CBM by period and type.

Methodology

The fired clay and CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with fabrics examined at x10 magnification, diagnostic traits and extant dimensions

measured and recorded in free text comments. Roman CBM types were identified after Brodribb (1987). All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

The Roman CBM

The Roman CBM was manufactured in a homogenous fabric, almost certainly locally-produced, that was red-orange throughout with inclusions of common medium sand (<0.25mm; with sparse grains ranging up to 1mm), sparse red clay pellets and flint (up to 5mm). The fabric is hard-fired and dense, with slightly abrasive to powdery surfaces, and is consistent with the most common fabric present in the assemblage of significant volume associated with the large farmstead and associated bath house buildings at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Peachey 2016, 203). The range of forms well-defined at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Peachey 2016, 204-5) also provides very close parallels for the smaller and scarcer fragments of tegula and imbrex roof tile, box flue tile and bessalis brick in this assemblage, suggesting a degree of commonality and availability of such construction materials across the rural economy that served the Gipping Valley, possibly with some movement by river, and that although this assemblage may be somewhat dispersed and removed from its original structure, there was a similar farmstead or bathhouse in the vicinity.

Expectedly in any Roman assemblage, the most common tiles are tegula roof tile, varying between 20-30mm thick, with the only flanged fragments occurring in Saxon SFB F3168 (L3169 & L3187) and Layer L9003. The flanges on these fragments are of equal height and depth to the body, with a steep, straight internal angle and a slight finger groove on top and at the base of the flange, from where the tile was pressed into a mould or former; comparable to tegula flange types 3 and 9 at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Peachey 2016, 209). Otherwise fragments of tegular are limited to pieces of flat body, with only 1-2 fragments sparsely distributed in any context that contains CBM, although it is notable that some larger fragments were contained in Saxon SFBs F3166 (L3167), F3327 (L3328), F4124 (L4125), Pits F4162, F4165, as well as Ditches F7005, F9184, F9356 and Pit F9266. The curved imbrex were of similar thickness but limited to small fragments with a sanded base and similarly sparsely scattered in Pits F1266, F3194, Ditches F3085, F9592 and SFBs F3168 (L3169) and F3327 (L3328). Fragments of box flue tile were very rare, but included the right-angled edge of a square-tubular tile in SFB F3327 (L3328) including an incomplete wavy key mark, while flat fragments with incomplete straight/lattice key marks were contained in Ditch F9117 and Pit F9266. Fragments of 40mm thick bessalis brick were small but distinctive, and may have been originally used for bonding courses in walls or for pilae in bathhouses, but appear equally susceptible to being re-distributed in Saxon or later contexts, with rare fragments recovered from Pit F3062, Ditches D2046 and F9085. The sparse distribution of the CBM is not dissimilar to the pattern observed at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket, where rural settlement incorporating post-built buildings, pottery kilns and ovens overlooked the Gipping Valley, and also included Saxon SFBs with Roman CBM in their fills (Peachey *in prep*). However; the paucity of these apparent groups is demonstrated by the statistic that the total weight of this assemblage does not equate to that of two

complete tegula roof tiles, and comprises a tiny fraction of the 1.6 tonnes of Roman CBM recorded as part of the farmstead at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, where three Roman buildings had tegula bearing roofs (Peachey 2016). It remains uncertain if the re-distribution of Roman CBM across the river valley landscape is the simple dispersal of larger quantities of material from a structure of substance nearby, or whether there was the deliberate recycling of CBM by Saxon occupants, as either hardcore, packing material or even flooring; although with no evidence of wear or trimming, the former options appear more feasible, and similar re-distribution was also observed in SFBs at Snape (Peachey in Mustchin 2018).

The daub in the assemblage may share a similar Roman origin,, but equally may have formed part of 'mud' walls used in the construction of the SFBs on site, as there is no evidence in the larger fragments of any wattle impressions that might suggest it was incorporated into a more formal frame or parallel or woven sticks within a more substantive wooden frame or panels. The daub was manufactured from clay tempered with poorly-sorted, rounded chalk (0.5-10mm), with sparse sand and flint likely representing natural or incidental inclusions, and had dried to a dark grey to pale brown colour. Small groups of daub fragments (just 120-150g in total) were associated with each of SFBs F3166 and F3168, while a single large fragment (735g) was contained in Ditch F3023), and these may represent the degraded remains of a structure in the immediate vicinity, but the low quantity would be equally consistent with re-distribution as part of the same process that dispersed the Roman CBM.

Post-Medieval CBM

In addition to the Roman material, the assemblage includes sparse quantities of post-medieval (17th-19th century) peg tile and brick that likely represent material re-deposited through agricultural processes, including manuring and soil improvement. The peg tile was manufactured in a mid-orange to red fabric with inclusions of well-sorted sub-angular quartz (0.15-0.25mm), sparse iron rich grains (<1.5mm), sparse un-calcined flint and occasional chalk (both 2-7mm). It was principally recovered as isolated fragments contained in ditches, probably field boundaries and often associated with 19th century pottery. The same distribution included occasional fragments of soft red brick with partial dimensions of ?x100x60mm, a smooth base, regular faces and sharp arrises; as well as very rare fragments of gault clay (cream) flooring bricks (?x120x25mm) with upper surfaces worn smooth; also both typical of 19th century (Victorian) construction materials.

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9.5 The Metalworking Residues

Andrew A. S. Newton

Introduction

A total of 42 pieces (1318g) of slag, originating from 9 contexts, was submitted for analysis from archaeological work at land adjacent to Gallows Hill, Gipping Valley, Suffolk. The material was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination.

Visual examination of metalworking residues allows them to be categorised according to morphology, colour, density, and vesicularity. It should be noted, however, that not all slags are diagnostic of a particular metalworking process or part of that process. Slags are also particularly susceptible to morphological and composition alteration by secondary corrosion products.

Reference was made to the National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth *et al* 2009) where appropriate and to the relevant subject-specific (Bayley *et al* 2008) and regional (Medlycott 2011) research frameworks.

Results

Context	Feature	Feature type	Quant.	Observations	Type
L1077	F1076	Ditch	1; 70g	Mid brown with occasional dark orange brown and mid grey patches. Grey patches suggest very slight vitrification. Dense but broken surfaces reveal occasional very small (<1mm) air pockets. Amorphous. Probable Furnace slag but with a high Fe content.	Furn.
L2461	F2460	Pit	1; 21g	Very dark grey to purple-grey. Moderately smooth. Dense but with frequent small air pockets. Morphology suggestive of flow-form but is somewhat contorted suggesting that this might be a raked slag. Strong reaction of magnet. Possible tap slag or prill from smithing	?Tap
L2686	F2685	Posthole	1; 6g	Light grey with occasional darker patches and some slight vitrification. Hard but brittle. Pumice-like in feel and appearance. No response to magnet.	Indeterminate
L3006	F3005	Ditch	6; 16g	Dark grey to mid brown with occasional red-brown patches. Hard yet brittle. Pumice-like with occasional moderately large air pockets. No response to magnet. There is some possibility that the red-brown patches represent kiln or furnace lining	Indeterminate

L3024A	F3023A	Posthole	1; 4g	Pale yellow brown to purple brown. Smooth, vitrified surfaces. Quite dense with limited indication of air pockets. Globular in form. No response to magnet. Possibly a very small fragment of tap slag	?Tap
L3184A	F3183A	Posthole	1; 4g	Dark grey to brown. Dull surfaces. Some indication of flow-form morphology. Possibly an internal run or prill.	Indeterminate
L3242	F3241	Pit	8; 380g	4 fragments: Pale grey to slightly green upper surface- heavily vitrified. Light grey to pale orange lower surface. Vitrified clay- probably furnace or hearth lining. Green colouration might indicate an association with metals other than iron. 4 fragments: Mid grey with occasional purple-grey tinges. Smooth surfaces. Clear flow-form morphology although slightly contorted. Prills or Tap slag. Two fragments have substantial fragments of ceramic material adhering to them. One of these also displays a blackened and vitrified area. No response to magnet.	FurnSt. ?Tap
L6009	F6008	Pit	1; 4g	Light brown. Hard, dense material. Indeterminate origin. Possibly mineral, although aspects of its appearance are suggestive of high temperature processes.	?Mineral
L6023	F6022	Pit	1; 4g	Black, very glossy, vitrified. Smooth but rippled/indented surface. Hard and dense. No response to magnet. Possibly a small run or prill of slag or a very small fragment of tap slag	?Tap
L7004D	F7002	Ditch	1; 2g	Mid brown. Hard but quite light. No indication of air pockets. No response to magnet. No clear morphological diagnostic traits. Appearance is suggestive of deriving from a high temperature process	Indeterminate
L8047	F8046	Pit	3; 60g	Orange brown. Small quantity of indeterminate, probably Fe, slag with stones adhering and other concretions	Indeterminate
L8132	F8131	Pit	1; 13g	Mid to brown-grey. Vaguely rectangular in form. Dense material with numerous small stones incorporated. No clear indication of air pockets. Clearly slag but with limited diagnostic features.	Indeterminate
L9155	F9154	Crem.	1; 1g	Dark brown. Smooth but rippled/indented surface. Hard and dense. No response to magnet. Possibly a small run or prill of slag or a very small fragment of tap slag.	?Tap
L9236	F9235	Posthole	2; 9g	Mid brown. Smooth but dull surfaces. Dense with no indication of air pockets. Fragments too small and lacking in diagnostic morphological traits to	Indeterminate

				assign to process. No response to magnet	
L9268	F9266	Pit. Part of St9265	1; 21g	Mid brown. Dull, powdery surface. Occasional indications of air pockets. Dense. Very strong response to magnet.	Indeterminate
L9282	F9277	Posthole	1; 5g	Mid brown. Smooth but dull surfaces. Dense with no indication of air pockets. Fragment too small and lacking in diagnostic morphological traits to assign to process. No response to magnet	Indeterminate
L9587	F9586	Ditch	1; 7g	Mid brown to dark grey. Dull, powdery surface. Dense with no indication of air pockets. Fragment too small and lacking in diagnostic morphological traits to assign to process. No response to magnet	Indeterminate
L9598	F9597	Ditch	10; 691g	Dark brown outer surfaces, dark grey interior/core. Rough, dull surfaces. Very dense but with numerous air pockets up to c. 10mm diam. No response to magnet. Some surfaces have possible charcoal/fuel impressions and/or ceramic material adhering. This, and the dense, angular character of the material suggests it is broken from an accumulation of furnace slag	Furn.

Key: Tap=tap slag. Furn=furnace slag. Furn.St.=fired clay furnace structure. Ore=iron ore. Fe=iron. Smith=Smithing/refining debris. Min=mineral

Discussion

This assemblage was recovered from contexts of a variety of dates as well as undated contexts. This suggests that it does not derive from a single source operating at a particular time. Furthermore, the size of the assemblage is small and insufficient to indicate the presence of such a source in the immediately surrounding area. The material is likely to have been transported to the site as refuse material or possibly for a specific purpose, such as hardcore, along with other material that could fulfil the same role. Much of the assemblage consists of small fragments of slag that could have been incorporated into fills and contexts by coincidence. The presence of a small fragment of slag within Cremation F9154, however, might be of note.

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9.6 The Animal Bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

An analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976 and bones suitable for a tooth record following Hillson, 1996 recorded. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, information was recorded directly into tables in this report.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 11,756g of bone, consisting of 1740 elements, was recovered from which is quantified by count and weight in Table 35 .

Feature Type	Date range and count of elements										Totals
	10th - 12th	11th - 13th	19th C	EBA	Late Neo	LN/EBA	Neolithic-EBA	Roman	Saxon	Undated	
alluvium overburden										5	5
Animal skeleton										123	123
Beam slot										66	66
Buried soil		53									53
Cremation										9	9
Depression/pit			4								4
Ditch				48			3	5	26	108	190
Feature upper fill								1			1
Gully/Ditch									31		31
Layer						2			6	2	10
Natural/Hollow										75	75

North ditch enclosure				12							12
Palaeochannel				29						11	40
Palaeosoil		14									14
Pit	6			23	114	26			102	187	458
Pond				3							3
Posthole										94	94
Riverbed										2	2
SFB									106		106
SFB Pit in SFB2									13		13
SFB SE quad									5		5
SFB SW quad									3		3
SFB1									44		44
SFB2									195		195
SFB3									130		130
SFB4324									2		2
Surface finds										2	2
Topsoil										34	34
TP5 Top 0.05m										14	14
Unstratified				2							2
Totals	6	67	4	117	114	28	3	6	663	732	1740

Table 35. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, date and count.

Feature Type	Date range and weights in grams										Totals
	10th - 12th	11th - 13th	19th C	EBA	Late Neo	LN/EBA	Neolithic-EBA	Roman	Saxon	Undated	
alluvium overburden										1505	1505
Animal skeleton										2025	2025
Beam slot										27	27
Buried soil		719									719
Cremation										10	10
Depression/pit			19								19
Ditch				54			11	16	40	700	821
Feature upper fill								27			27
Gully/Ditch									270		270
Layer						3			51	74	128
Natural/Hollow										265	265
North ditch enclosure				135							135
Palaeochannel				175						55	230
Palaeosoil		109									109
Pit	136			222	83	49			273	1394	2157
Pond				96							96
Posthole										91	91
Riverbed										44	44

SFB									775		775
SFB Pit in SFB2									61		61
SFB SE quad									5		5
SFB SW quad									2		2
SFB1									430		430
SFB2									659		659
SFB3									752		752
SFB4324									2		2
Surface finds										17	17
Topsoil										319	319
TP5 Top 0.05m										48	48
Unstratified				9							9
Totals	136	828	19	691	83	52	11	43	3319	6574	11756

Table 36. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, date and weight (g).

Summary by date

Late Neolithic remains produced 83g of bone with 114 elements from pit fills. All of the bone from this date range consisted of small and unidentifiable mammal fragments.

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age yielded 52g of bone with pit fills and a layer producing 28 pieces. Over half of the bone consisted of unidentifiable fragments, with small amounts of equid, cattle and rabbit limb bones in the Layer fill 2745, the latter obviously intrusive for this period. As the rabbit remains were isolated limb bones it is quite likely that these elements arrived to this feature by a more modern mustelid or fox caching food.

Neolithic to Early Bronze Age remains amounted to 11g of faunal remains with 3 elements recovered from a ditch fill, all of which were small fragments of mammal bone.

Early Bronze-Age features produced 691g of animal bone with 117 pieces of bone found in ditch and pit fills, in a Palaeochannel and a small amount of bone from a pond. Cattle and equid were the main species, with a small amount of sheep/goat; 84 of the fragments were not identified to species due to heavy fragmentation.

Roman dated features produced a total of 43g of bone 6 pieces of bone with most from a ditch fill and one piece of bone from the upper fill of a feature. A single cattle metatarsal was seen and one calcaneus from a Red Deer in the Feature upper fill 2557 and four fragments of mammal bone.

Saxon bone, found with 5th to 8th Century pottery amounted to 3319g of faunal material with 663 pieces of bone. Bone was recovered from a variety of features (see Tables 35 and 36) including ditch and pit fills and most remains from fills of SFBs. A wider range of species were recovered from this period, including the earliest recording of pig/boar and the only remains of Brown Hare (*Lepus timidus*), along with equid, and a small amount of deer bone, with the

Saxon remains dominated by cattle. The Saxon remains also produced a piece of coprolite from SFB2 fill 3167, Sample 25, the survival suggests a high level of bone that would have aided preservation, suggesting it was from a dog or wolf. The Hare remains are interesting as this consisted of a skull/upper jaw and tibia in the SFB fill 3166A, which might suggest a kept skull/head and skin, with pelts often having lower limbs left on. The elements from this period suggest a range of processing and meat use, but perhaps an interest in skin processing with a higher number of primary waste elements.

Medieval remains were associated with pottery of 10th to 12th Century were recovered with 136g of bone and a total of just 6 pieces from a pit fill. The only identified species was cattle.

Medieval features with ceramics of 11th to 13th Century were found with 828g of bone and a total of 67 elements. Of the 67 pieces, 55 were not identifiable to species, with 12 pieces identified as cattle.

Modern features producing bone with 19th Century pottery amounted to 19g and just four fragments. However, it is possible that some of this bone is residual. Bone from this period produced pig and mammal remains.

Undated remains produced a total of 6574g of bone with 732 elements. These remains included bone from ditch and pit fills, a beam slot and posthole fills. These remains also include an animal burial in which much of the skeleton survived. Species identified were cattle, equid, pig/boar and sheep/goat. Numerous bones of rabbit were seen amongst eight fills. The animal burial in fill 3115 was that of a goat, which had suffered health problems with the lower spine, the nature of which might suggest a working goat used for traction.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least ten species were positively identified in the assemblage, which are quantified by species, context and NISP in Table 37.

Species	Date range and NISP										Totals
	10 th - 12 th	11 th - 13 th	19 th C	EBA	Late Neolithic LN/EBA	Neolithic-EBA	Roman	Saxon (5 th - 8 th)	Undated		
Bird										2	2
Cattle	6	12		18		2		1	112	61	212
Coprolite									1		1
Deer									4		4
Deer - Red							1				1
Equid				12		8			16	21	57
Goat										123	123

Mammal		55	2	84	114	16	3	4	468	485	1231
Pig/boar			2						58	4	64
Sheep/goat				3						11	14
SM - Hare									3		3
SM - Rabbit						2			1	25	28
Totals	6	67	4	117	114	28	3	6	663	732	1740

Table 37. Quantification of the faunal remains by context, species and NISP.

Cattle were the most frequently recorded species in terms of both NISP and deposits containing cattle remains. Most were adults, with a few juveniles seen from Saxon deposits which may suggest a need for milk or perhaps a cull of juveniles for vellum by this period. Elements came from meat and processing waste, with a greater amount of processing waste in the Saxon period, again perhaps suggesting skin processing at this time. Butchering of the cattle included skinning, meat production and cuts on the inner mandible that indicate tongue removal for meat. No typically Saxon butchering methods were seen from the Saxon material, such as longitudinal splitting of long bones for marrow, but the small size of the assemblage may limit the evidence. Many remains from earlier periods are too heavily fragmented and in such poor condition that there is little evidence forthcoming.

Sheep/goat combined produced a total of 137 elements, of these, 123 elements were from a single unbutchered goat burial and the remaining 14 elements were classed as 'sheep/goat' but most likely to be sheep. The number classed as 'sheep/goat' is low as these are usually the second most frequent group for meat and by-products; the lower number perhaps suggesting they were kept or processed elsewhere and meat was brought in as required or available.

Separate from the main sheep/goat combined total were the remains of a **goat** skeleton in the fill 3155A. Most parts of the skeleton are present, including smaller elements such as the phalanges, this with the lack of butchering, suggest the animal was buried whole and not even skinned. The bone fusion and number of skeletal pathologies indicate an elderly animal or one that has suffered degenerated health and considerable discomfort. The skeleton shows fusion between two lumbar vertebrae (Plate 1) and exostoses on these and other lumbar vertebrae and some lipping. The cranial articular surface of the sacrum also shows degenerative changes (also Plate 1), more so on the left side of the body, with a notable sloping down to the left side of the cranial end of the sacrum. These lower vertebral column changes have parallels in modern and archaeological material, with archaeological examples in cattle and equids tentatively associated with draught exploitation (Bartosiewicz and Gill, 2013), although often thought of as a sign of use for traction, the fusion of lumbar vertebrae has been seen in a Ipswichian fossil Bison by the author of this report and in a Neolithic gazelle from Iran (Bartosiewicz and Gill, 2013), so it is possible for wild animal to exhibit this condition and suggests it has multiple causes.



Plate 1. Two lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum of the goat from 3115A showing arthritic changes, including fusion of the lumbar vertebrae, exostoses and lipping

Small numbers of exostoses and mild arthritic changes were seen on other bones. Arthritic changes were seen in the pelvis, particularly the acetabulum (Plate 2) with the hips and legs suffering with the vertebrae and sacrum changes. Both proximal metacarpals showed small lesions on the articular surface and there were small buttresses seen on the rear of the metacarpals. Lesions on metacarpals are again often thought to be associated with traction animals when seen in cattle. Buttressing on metapodials are considered unrelated to draught work and may be an evolutionary response to strain (Bartosiewicz and Gill, 2013). Thomas and Grimm (2011) recorded that buttresses in sheep were more common in larger male sheep and become larger with age. If more common in male sheep then it may be possible to consider one cause as the efforts involved in servicing ewes, where the male needs to mount and then drops to the feet, thereby putting strain from weight on the rear metapodials and impact pressure on the front metapodials; with goats similar bodily strain and movement is seen with the feeding habits of goats where they stand on hind legs to feed and regularly drop the front feet to the ground. Goats are also notorious for climbing and jumping and must sustain injuries and strain at times. Goats were originally from much drier climates or more solid ground than is found in East Anglia and they have never adjusted well to the British climate if not kept indoors for winter. It may be possible that this goat was tethered and restrained for much of the time and often trying to pull to reach food. A combination of factors may result in the skeletal changes.

The goat burial is interesting, the good preservation of this unbutchered animals suggest a goat of a later date, but it is the pathologies with the spine in particular that suggest this goat may have been used for pulling a cart as the problems

with the vertebrae are normally seen on equids or cattle that have been used for traction or load-bearing, which goats were known to be used for in later periods, when goats were occasionally used for pulling carts of goods from small traders into the 20th century, but these friendly animals were probably used for such tasks long before this.

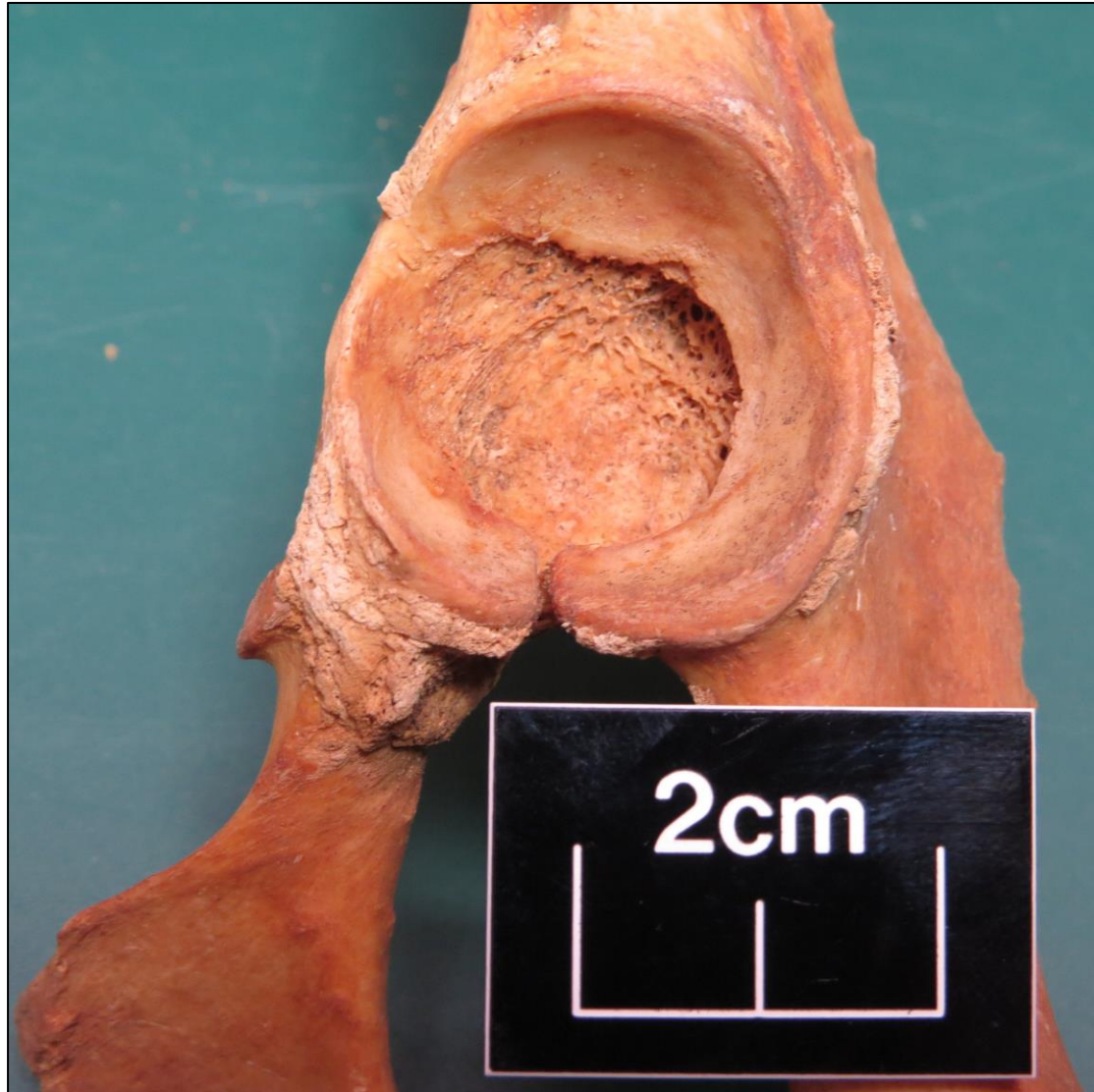


Plate 2. A pelvis of the goat from 3115A showing arthritic changes in and around the acetabulum.

Equid remains were seen in twelve fills. The Late Neolithic /Early Bronze-age material came from the Ditch fill 9323 and the Pit fill 9268, both with fragments of limbs, but no butchering evidence. The Saxon equids remains consisted of head and lower limbs, suggestive of skinning waste and undated remains are similar. Some material gave indications on the breeds and equid types, although no measurable elements were present. General indications are that the animals at this site were pony-sized, with one premolar small enough for a mule.

Unidentifiable **mammal** bone accounted for 1231 pieces, although many of these were very small fragments. This bone lacked diagnostic features that

could identify to species and the remains were heavily fragmented and worn with invertebrate damage. Undated porcine remains were mandibles from Ditch fills 2720 and 4315. Metapodial fragments were seen from the 19th Century depression/pit fill 8029.

Many fragments of **pig/boar** were recovered from fills of SFBs, including several from sieved samples. The Saxon remains are largely from jaw and tooth fragments, perhaps suggesting that some heads may have been kept for decoration; one main meat bone (9a humerus) was found in the SFB1 fill 3170A, Sample 12.

Deer remains were seen in two deposits. A metatarsal shaft fragment was found in the Saxon Layer fill 9003, the bone is from a fairly small individual that could fall into the range for a larger Fallow Deer or a female Red; given the Saxon date, Red Deer is perhaps more likely, but Fallow is possible. A Red Deer calcaneus was found in the Feature fill 2557.

Small mammals were represented by **Hare** and **Rabbit**.

Hare was recorded from the Saxon SFB fill 3166A with a skull in two parts and a tibia fragment; this may be indicative of the remains of a pelt which often have a head and lower limbs left on.

Rabbit were seen in ten deposits, shown in Table 38. The rabbit limb bones from the Layer 2745 with LN/EBA pottery are most likely to be intrusive; given that this was two limbs and not articulated material or a greater number of bones, it may be possible that these bones arrived in the deposit as a food cache of a small mustelid such as a stoat or weasel.

The Saxon Ditch fill 4018 humerus may be from food waste given that it is now realised that rabbit in some form has arrived in Britain since the Roman period (Sykes and Curl, 2010) and imports of meat from Europe for sale at markets may be possible, but intrusive material is still a possibility.

The rabbit skull from the undated Ditch fill 8116 shows a cut mark at the base of the skull where the head has been removed from the body, suggesting meat use and possibly the use of the pelt.

The rabbit remains from the other ditch fills show no butchering and are either disturbed remains of natural deaths of later burrowing rabbits, disturbed and mixed with animal activity and flooding or perhaps cached meat remains from small animals like fox, stoat or weasel.

Context	Seg	Feature	Date	Species	NISP	Details
2745		Layer	LN/EBA	SM - Rabbit	2	femur, tibia
4018		Ditch	Saxon	SM - Rabbit	1	humerus
4176	A	Ditch	Undated	SM - Rabbit	1	tibia/fibula
4176		Ditch	Undated	SM - Rabbit	1	femur, distal end
4308		Ditch	Undated	SM - Rabbit	16	2 humerus, femur, ulna, radius, tibia, mandible and frags

4310		Ditch	Undated	SM - Rabbit	1	proximal femur
4328		Ditch	Undated	SM - Rabbit	3	pelvis, ulna fragments
7006	C	Ditch	Undated	SM - Rabbit	1	femur
8051		Pit	Undated	SM - Rabbit	1	humerus fragment
8116		Pit	Undated	SM - Rabbit	1	Skull, butchered

Table 38. Quantification of the rabbit remains.

Bird bone was scarce, probably due to preservation issues. A single fragment of bird bone, a limb bone shaft, was produced from the Pit fill 9351 and the bone had been heavily burnt.

Unidentifiable bone was frequent in this assemblage amounting to 1231 pieces and could only be recorded as 'mammal' with some obviously from large mammals of a cattle/large deer or equid size. Many of these fragments were very small, many under 10mm in length.

Many small fragments of mammal bone were recovered from sieved samples from SFB deposits and some of these fragments are burnt in varying degrees from charred to grey and white, it is quite possible that some of these were from when the SFB was active, with small fragments falling through the floorboards.

Discussion and conclusions

The assemblage from this site is largely dominated by the primary and secondary butchering and food waste from the main domestic species.

With the cattle, the presence of juveniles and more processing waste in the Saxon period there may have been an interest in good quality skins, perhaps vellum, at this time, as well as an increased need for milk. With the Saxon material, no typical butchering methods were seen from the Saxon material, such as longitudinal splitting of long bones for marrow (Hagan, 1992, Crabtree, 2012), but the small size of the assemblage may limit the evidence.

The number of bones classed as 'sheep/goat' (and probably sheep) is low as these are usually the second most frequent group for meat and by-products; the lower number perhaps suggesting they were kept or processed elsewhere and perhaps meat and wool brought to site as required. In terms of frequency the sheep/goat were in fourth place in this assemblage and completely absent from the Saxon remains. Crabtree's study (Crabtree, 2012) of Saxon faunal assemblage showed that generally sheep were the dominant species on rural sites and on other Saxon sites they are in second place, so their absence from the Gallows Hill Saxon remains is interesting, but perhaps suggest the main meat was disposed of elsewhere at this site. The separately recorded goat burial is interesting, the good preservation of this unbutchered animals suggest a goat of a later date, but it is the pathologies with the spine in particular that suggest this goat may have been used for pulling a cart as the problems with the vertebrae are normally seen on equids or cattle that have been used for traction or load-bearing, which goats were occasionally known to be used for in later periods. Goats were occasionally used for pulling carts of goods from small traders into the 20th century, but these friendly animals were probably used for

such tasks long before this. While a cart-pulling goat is quite possible, especially if it is of a later date, other causes must be considered and they can include a goat kept in adverse climatic conditions or perhaps injury. Other causes for strain can also perhaps include a tethered animal pulling to reach more food.

Many small fragments of mammal bone were recovered from sieved samples from SFB deposits and some burnt in varying degrees from charred to grey and white, it is quite likely that some of these were from when the SFB was active, with small fragments falling through the floorboards. Other deposits of larger pieces of food waste are most likely to be after the building was out of use.

The small amount of bird is not surprising given the poor preservation of some bone. The lack of dog is unusual as they are generally represented in even small numbers and usually better represented from Roman and Saxon remains (Crabtree, 2012), with the only probable evidence from Gallows Hill being a coprolite from an SFB.

Rabbit remains can be very difficult to interpret when in Post-Roman fills as it is now accepted that rabbit in some form has arrived in Britain since the Early Roman period (Sykes and Curl, 2010) and imports of meat from Europe for sale at markets may be possible, but given the burrowing nature of these animals and their consumption by food caching carnivores, intrusive material is still quite likely for most rabbit remains unless they are clearly butchered as was seen with the early rabbit remains from Norfolk (Curl in Sykes and Curl, 2010).

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Table 39

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from BRK104

Listed in context order.

A full catalogue is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measureable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Countable following Davis, 1992.

Butchering: ch = chopped, c = cut, s = sawn, sp = split

Context	Segment	FS	Sample	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measure	Countable	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
1100					2	106	Equid	2	*			upper molars						pony sized
1138					1	1	Mammal	1				single frag						
1221					23	222	Cattle	6	*			upper jaw frags and molars, scapula frags			chopped			
1221							Sheep/goat	1	*			lower molar						
1221							Mammal	16				fragments						
1226					3	33	Sheep/goat	3		*		femur frags		1	chopped			unfused, invertebrate damage
2050					1	22	Equid	1	*			lower molar and fragment of mandible						pony size
2074					2	1	Mammal	2				fragments						
2083			51		8	2	Mammal	8				fragments						
2105			52		8	3	Mammal	8				fragments						1 over 10mm
2106			53		4	2	Mammal	4				fragments				3		burnt white
2162					1	1	Cattle	1				tooth fragment						
2189					2	17	Cattle	2	*			lower molar frags						

2190				2	2	Mammal	2				fragments						
2197		65		3	2	Mammal	3				fragments						burnt white, all <10mm
2199		57		84	27	Mammal	84				fragments			81			burnt in range from black to white
2425		78		21	11	Mammal	21				fragments						burnt white, all <10mm
2465				6	3	Mammal	6				fragments			6			burnt white, GL23mm rest <10mm
2465		79		60	24	Mammal	60				fragments			27			frags burnt in range from brown , black, grey and white. 9 >10mm, 51<10mm
2557				1	27	Deer - Red	1	*			calcaneus		1				some invertebrate damage
2621				3	11	Mammal	3				fragments						
2720				5	45	Pig/boar	3	*			axis vert frags , mandible frag						
2720						Mammal	2				fragments						
2745				2	3	SM - Rabbit	2	*			femur, tibia		1				
2752			2751	3	36	Mammal	3				fragments						Large mammal
2753			2751	2	9	Mammal	2				fragments						
2753		112	2751	12	6	Mammal	12				fragments						poor condition, small frags
2754		111	2751	6	2	Mammal	6				fragments						unburnt
2755			2751	2	7	Cattle	2	*			rib frags		ch				
2756			2751	1	3	Mammal	1				single frag						
2944				19	176	Equid	4	*			lower molars and premolar						mule sized
2944						Cattle	3	*			upper molars						
2944						Mammal	12				tooth and bone frags						small pieces
2944		133		1	25	Cattle	1	*			upper molar						
2976				13	29	Cattle	10				tooth frags						
2976						Mammal	3				fragments						
2981				11	78	Cattle	2	*			radius shaft, upper molar						
2981						Pig/boar	6		*		incisor and P3						
2981						Mammal	3				fragments						
2987				2	1	Mammal	2				fragments						
3002	A			1	2	Mammal	1				single frag						
3003	A			3	2	Mammal	3				fragments						
3006	B			1	13	Cattle	1				metatarsal shaft frags						

3022	B				31	270	Pig/boar	31	*			incomplete skeleton. Cervical vertebrae, thoracic vert, axis, vert frags					adult procine remains from central column. 2 thoracic vertebrae with exotoses and wear on the articular surfaces from weight/strain/age or all of these.
3024					1	2	Mammal	1				single frag					
3064					8	68	Cattle	8	*			mandible frags and isolated M1 and 2					
3065					9	7	Mammal	9				fragments					
3071		9		3070	12	5	Mammal	12				fragments					
3071		10		3070	4	2	Mammal	4				fragments					
3071				3070	8	10	Pig/boar	3		*		canine and molar frags					
3071				3070			Mammal	5				fragments					
3115	A			3113A	123	2025	Goat	123	*			skeleton, tibs, rad/uls, hus, sacrum, mcs, fes, pels, 2Fpph, 2Fiph, 1 patella, 10 carpals, 1 cuboid, 18 rib frags, rear pphs, iphs, tals, cubs, 3 tarsals, skull, mandibles, cervical, thoracic, lumbar and caudal vert	25	none	none	none	Fusion between lumbar vert 5 and 6, exotoses on lumbar vert 5,6 and 7. Proximal articular surface of sacrum with exotoses and slopes on the left side of the body and has holes in the articular surface. The vertebral changes in this goat are similar to those seen in traction or loadbearing equids, although trauma is possible (maltreatment, fall, injury) Left pelvis acetabulum has pitting and left femur affected. proximal MCs with articular surface lesions and butressing.
3165	A				37	406	Cattle	11		*		2 upper molars, 6 lower molars, pph, prox Hu, vert		ch			
3165	A						Pig/boar	1	*			LM3 with part of jawbone					TWS:E
3165	A			3185A			Mammal	25				fragments					
3165			149	3185A	5	10	Pig/boar	2				tooth fragments			2		burnt black, via JS sample
3165			149	3185A			Cattle	1				tooth fragment					unburnt
3165			149	3185A			Mammal	2				bone frags					burnt black

3167	QC	104		3166	1	1	Mammal	1			single fragment					large mammal
3167	QD	79		3166	7	3	Mammal	7			fragments					
3167	QD	57		3166	1	2	Mammal	1			single fragment					
3167	QD	84		3166	1	1	Mammal	1			single fragment					large mammal
3167	QD	53		3166	3	2	Mammal	3			fragments					
3167	QD	92		3166	2	34	Cattle	2			femur and radius frags			chopped		
3167	QD	82		3166	3	18	Cattle	3			lower molars					
3167	QD	49		3166	2	31	Cattle	2			distal metacarpal frags		1			
3167	QC	97		3166	10	26	Mammal	10			fragments					
3170	B	81		3168	22	87	Cattle	1			proximal tibia frag			chopped		
3170	B	81		3168			Mammal	21			small frags					
3170	QA	15		3168	4	5	Mammal	4			fragments					poor condition
3170	QA	14		3168	8	19	Cattle	8	*		metatarsal frags		1	chopped		
3170	QA	1		3168	1	4	Pig/boar	1		*	unerupted molar					
3170	QA	29		3168	1	118	Cattle	1	*		humerus		1	chopped		
3170	QD	38		3168	1	63	Cattle	1	*		radius		1	chopped		
3170	QD	39		3168	8	19	Mammal	8			fragments					large mammal
3170	QA	12		3168	3	120	Pig/boar	3		*	humerus frags					poor cond.
3172	QB	28		3166	35	2	Mammal	35			tiny fragments					
3172	QB	12		3166	1	27	Cattle	1			upper molar					
3172	QB	18		3166	1	2	Mammal	1			fragments					poor, eroded
3172	QA	19		3166	21	145	Mammal	19			single frag					
3172	QA	19		3166			Cattle	2	*		mandible frags					
3172	QA	27		3166	14	2	Mammal	14			small frags					
3184				3166	13	61	Cattle	2			molar frags					poor, eroded
3184				3166			Mammal	4			fragments					poor, eroded
3184				3166			Cattle	1	*		radius frag			chopped		poor, eroded
3184				3166			Mammal	6			fragments					poor, eroded
3195					12	84	Cattle	3			tibia frags			chopped		poor, eroded
3195							Mammal	9			fragments					poor, eroded
3204		23			1	15	Cattle	1	*		metatarsal			split/chop		split lengthways

3204		10			12	6	Cattle	12				molar frags					poor, eroded
3204		09			6	1	Mammal	6				fragments					poor, eroded
3204		19			3	8	Mammal	3				fragments					poor, eroded
3204		21			1	18	Cattle	1		*		lower molar					poor, eroded
3206					1	7	Mammal	1				single frag					
3328		24			5		Cattle	2	*			lower molars 2 and 3					
3328		24					Mammal	3				fragments					
3328	B	44			15	37	Mammal	15				fragments					cracked, poor cond.
3328	B	25			18	16	Mammal	18				fragments					worn
3328	B	35			11	29	Mammal	4				fragments					
3328	OC	35					Mammal	1				single frag					
3328	QC	35					Mammal	6				fragments					
3328	QA	26			9	27	Mammal	9				fragments					
3328	QA	28			6	41	Cattle	1	*			LM3					full wear
3328	QA	28					Mammal	5				fragments					
3328	QA	15			21	161	Equid	3	*			upper molars 1, 2 and 3					worn
3328	QA	15					Mammal	18				fragments					
3328	QA	62			5	41	Cattle	3	*			humerus frags					
3328	QA	62					Mammal	2				fragments					
3328	QA	4			2	3	Mammal	2				fragments					
3328	A	30			1	72	Cattle	1	*			humerus		chopped			chopepd distal frag
3328	A	29			1	33	Mammal	1				single frag					
3328	C	7			1	17	Cattle	1	*			radius frag					poor, eroded
3328	QA	23			1	76	Cattle	1				prox metacarpal		chopped			
3328	QA	37			2	1	Mammal	2				fragments					
3328	QA	70			2	47	Cattle	2				upper molars 1 and 2					
3328	D	64			1	25	Mammal	1				single fragment					
3328	C	8			1	2	Mammal	1				single fragment					
3328	QD	53			2	8	Cattle	2	*			lower molar frags					
3328	QC	10			10	8	Mammal	10				fragments					
3328	QC	59			2	7	Mammal	2				fragments					

3328	QC	54		6	38	Equid	6	*		metacarpal frags	1			some cracking
3328	D	58		4	58	Mammal	4			fragments				large mammal
3401				6	136	Cattle	6	*		humerus frags		chopped		poor, eroded
4018				1	1	SM - Rabbit	1	*		humerus	1			
4163				4	98	Cattle	1	*		proximal tibia		chopped		
4163						Mammal	3			fragments				
4166				13	14	Cattle	6			tooth fragments				
4166						Mammal	7			fragments				
4268	B			6	1	Cattle	6			tooth frags				
4176	A			1	1	SM - Rabbit	1		*	tibia/fibula	1			
4176				1	1	SM - Rabbit	1			femur, distal end	1			
4178	A			3	34	Mammal	3			skull fragments				
4194				1	158	Equid	1	*		mandible	1			LM1 and premolar in situ
4265	A			31	7	Mammal	31			fragments				poor condition
4266	A			1	1	Cattle	1			tooth frag				
4308				16	12	SM - Rabbit	16		*	2 humerus, femur, radius, tibia, mandible and frags	4	none		iron-rich soil
4310				1	1	SM - Rabbit	1			proximal femur				
4315	G			1	25	Pig/boar	1		*	mandible	1			Dp4 @TWSD, M1 NFE
4328				3	1	SM - Rabbit	3	*		pelvis, ulna fragments	1			
4330				1	11	Sheep/goat	1	*		pelvic frag	1	cut		
4336	C	209		2	2	Cattle	2	*		tooth frags				
5003				2	74	Cattle	2	*		tibia frags	1	chopped		dark colour, waterlogged/organic
5040				6	4	Mammal	6			fragments				med mammal size
5042				1	1	Mammal	1			single frag				
6025				8	36	Equid	8	*		metapodial frags	1			
6035				53	719	Cattle	10	*		tibia and radius frags, upper molars 1 and 2,	1	chopped		

8132					3	42	Mammal	3				fragments						
9002					5	1505	Cattle	5	*	*		mandible, radius, 2 humeri, metatarsal condyle	1	2.5	cuts, chopped			mandible with Dp4 - M3NE with cuts on inside from tongue removal and outside from skinning at front and rear of jaw, teeth have heavy calculus deposits. Radius and humerus fusion = 3.5 to 4yrs. Grey-iron rich soils, some flaking from waterlogging and weathering
9003					6	51	Deer	4				metatarsal shaft frags						?male Fallow or female Red, too fragmented
9003							Mammal	2				fragments						have been waterlogged
9009	G				12	171	Equid	2	*			lower molar 2						
9009	G						Mammal	10				fragments						
9020	F				29	175	Cattle	8	*			humerus frags, mc frags, pph		1	chopped			
9020	F						Mammal	21				small frags						
9022	D				11	55	Cattle	2	*			scapula, articular end and blade frag		1	chopped			
9022	D						Mammal	9				small frags						
9029					3	96	Cattle	3	*			scap frags, throacic vert frag						
9034					2	44	Cattle	2	*			calc frags		1				
9045					28	144	Equid	1	*			lower M1						
9045							Sheep/goat	1	*			proximal MC						robust,?goat
9045							Cattle	1	*			LM1 and 2						
9045							Mammal	25				fragments						iron rich sediment
9045					14	48	Mammal	14				fragments						
9049					45	120	Cattle	2	*			mc shaft, femur shaft			chopped			?cut on MC shaft
9049							Sheep/goat	1	*			tibia						
9049							Mammal	42				fragments						many small frags and flaking
9109	A				1	6	Mammal	1				single fragment						
9155					9	10	Mammal	9				fragments						burnt grey
9208					14	30	Mammal	14				skull frags						
9268					9	34	Mammal	1		*		single frag						

9268						Equid	8	*			metatarsal shaft frags									refit
9270				1	1	Mammal	1				single frag									
9276				22	2	Mammal	22				fragments									
9279				22	56	Cattle	1	*			upper molar									
9279						Mammal	21				fragments									
9323				12	135	Equid	12	*			tibia frags									refit, proximal and shaft
9351		60		2	1	Cattle	2				tooth frags									
9351				4	2	Mammal	2				fragments									
9351						Bird	2				shaft frags					1				burnt white
9358				8	10	Mammal	8				fragments									
9385				4	1	Mammal	4				fragments									
9441				2	2	Mammal	2				fragments									
9492				93	90	Cattle	4	*			lower molars and P4									
9492						Mammal	89				fragments									
9578				5	5	Mammal	5				fragments									
9598				7	87	Equid	7	*			proximal tibia									quite worn on surface
9618	B			23	102	Cattle	1	*			proximal metacarpal			chopped						
9618	B					Mammal	22				fragments									small frags, some flaking /waterlogged
9694	C			40	44	Cattle	1	*			pph		0.5			1				proximal phalange fragment burnt
9694	C					Mammal	39				small frags, mostly shaft					21				many frags burnt white, iron rich soils
U/S				2	9	Sheep/goat	2				lower molars 2 and 3					2				burnt grey to white, low wear

Table 40. Measurements of the goat skeleton following von den Driesch (1976).

Context	Other	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Bp	BWmin	Bwmax	Acet.	Art. end	Comments
3115	A	Goat	calc	f	67.2															R
3115	A	Goat	fe	f	184	44								18						head 24.6
3115	A	Goat	fe	f	189															R
3115	A	Goat	hu	f	150			32.1	14.6											

3115	A	Goat	MC	f	127					32.2	30.1	13	13.2	17.3						
3115	A	Goat	MC	f	128					31.9	29.6	13.1	13	16.6						
3115	A	Goat	MT	f	144					28.3	23.2	13.4	12.3	13.4						L
3115	A	Goat	MT	f	144					28.1	29.6	12.4	13.2	12.7						R
3115	A	Goat	PPH	f	39.6															
3115	A	Goat	PPH	f	39.2															
3115	A	Goat	radius	f	158															
3115	A	Goat	scap	f																40/32
3115	A	Goat	scap	f																41/31
3115	A	Goat	tal	f	33.1															
3115	A	Goat	tib	f	210															
3115	A	Goat	tib	f	210															

9.7 The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During long-running excavations at Gallows Hill, Suffolk, a detailed programme of bulk sampling was undertaken to recover an archaeobotanical assemblage to allow for the palaeoeconomic investigation of the key periods of activity. In total, 475 bulk samples were taken, amounting to 8480 litres of processed sediment. Samples were recovered from deposits dating to the early Neolithic, late Neolithic, early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The bulk sample light fractions have been recorded and this report presents an initial appraisal of the data. It will also outline the plans for further analysis and reporting for the final research archive report.

Methods

Samples from the first two phases of excavation were processed by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team. Samples from excavation Phase 3 onwards were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 41. The following discussion represents an initial appraisal of the data relying on spot dates, which will present general trends and the potential of the data. The final research archive report will utilise full phasing data to provide a more detailed discussion of the site's environment and palaeoeconomy.

Early Neolithic

Three samples have been spot dated to the early Neolithic period. Carbonised plant macrofossils were represented by a single indeterminate cereal grain in pit fill L2158 (F2157). A small amount of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal was also present. Mollusc shells from L2980 (F2960) indicate aquatic conditions and a small number of fish bones were also present.

Late Neolithic

Ten samples were from deposits spot dated to the late Neolithic. Carbonised cereal remains were limited to a single free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) rachis internode in pit fill L2465 (F2464), which is uncharacteristic for the period and may actually be intrusive from later activity. Other remains included hazelnut shell fragments in six samples, being particularly abundant in secondary fill L2753 in Pit F2751. Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell is a common component of Neolithic archaeobotanical assemblages (e.g. Jones and Rowley-Conwy 2007, 400-401; Ballantyne and Roberts 2006) and is likely to represent food debris. Other potential food plants were sloes, represented by stones and probable fruit flesh in pit fill L2199 (F2198). Probable fruit flesh was also recorded in pit fill L2359 (F2358) but there were no stones to allow identification. Other carbonised plant macrofossils were limited.

Charcoal fragments were relatively common, with oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous vessel patterns identified. Shells of terrestrial molluscs were also present in a number of samples, along with occasional aquatic shells.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Four samples were from deposits spot dated to the late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age. Cereal grains were identified in two samples, including barley (*Hordeum* sp.) in upper fill L9268 of Pit F9266. Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were identified in pit fill L2105 (F2104).

Abundant oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal was identified in upper fill L2167 of Pit L2165. Other deposits also contained charcoal, with oak and diffuse-porous vessel patterns identified.

Early Bronze Age

Twelve samples were from deposits spot dated to the early Bronze Age. Carbonised plant macrofossils in the form of cereal grains were present in four of these samples, with hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) identified.

Charcoal fragments were generally quite sparse but some specimens were fractured and displayed oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse-porous vessel patterns.

A small range of waterlogged taxa was identified in pond fill L9030 (F9026). This included common waste ground plants, such as fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), nightshade family (Solanaceae), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). These likely represent natural vegetation on the margins of the pond feature/ hollow.

Iron Age

One sample was recorded from Iron Age pit fill L3249 (F3248) which contained no remains of archaeobotanical interest.

Roman

Five samples were from deposits spot dated to the Roman period. Three of these contained small numbers of carbonised plant macrofossils. Cereal grains in pit fill L9353 (F9352) included wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and a pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) seed was recorded in pit fill L9280 (F9278).

Charcoal fragments were recorded as abundant in three samples, with oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse-porous vessel patterns recorded.

Anglo-Saxon

The largest number of samples from spot dated features (78) were Anglo-Saxon in date. Thirty-one (40%) of these contained carbonised plant macrofossils, most commonly in the form of cereal grains. The cereals present were hulled barley, including asymmetric grains indicating six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Also present were common seeds of pea/ bean (large Fabaceae), including broad bean (*Vicia faba*) in SFB fill L4336 (F4335). These are all common components of Anglo-Saxon archaeobotanical assemblages. The majority of the samples were relatively low density and likely to represent scattered carbonised debris rather than more significant dumps of carbonised material from domestic or arable processing activities. Cereal chaff was largely absent and non-cereal arable weed taxa were also sparse.

Sample <149> of SFB fill L3165A (F3185A) produced over 100 specimens (Table 42), including a significant number of rye (*Secale cereale*) grains. These were accompanied by a range of non-cereal taxa, many of which are likely to have grown as arable weeds.

Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse-porous charcoal was common to abundant in numerous samples, indicating that fuel residues were being frequently deposited within the backfill of SFBs, as well as other features. Mollusc shells were relatively limited but did include aquatic taxa that indicate wet conditions, at least in parts of the site, during this time.

Medieval

Two samples were from deposits spot dated to the medieval period. They contained no identifiable carbonised plant macrofossils.

Post-Medieval

Two samples from post-medieval deposits were recorded and contained a small range of carbonised plant macrofossils. The presence of a glume wheat grain (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) in L8081 (F8078) suggests the presence of some residual material in the deposit. Small amounts of coal and slag are in keeping with a post-medieval date.

Undated

The majority of the samples (363) are from deposits that are currently undated. It is anticipated that many of these will be phased during the stratigraphic analysis of the site and that it will be possible to incorporate these results into a more accurate discussion of the site's palaeoeconomy.

Discussion

Samples from the early Neolithic period showed little potential for examining palaeoeconomy. Those from the late Neolithic contained remains from wild resources, in particular hazelnut shell but also sloe stones/ flesh. Remains indicative of cereal cultivation were, however, absent. Assemblages of sparse cereal remains and abundant wild resources are quite common for the Neolithic period (e.g. Ballantyne and Roberts 2006). In addition, much like the single free-threshing type wheat rachis internode from pit fill L2465 (F2464), it was noted by Murphy (2013, 127) at Springfield Lyons that most of the cereal evidence from Neolithic deposits was likely intrusive. However, a predominance of hazelnut shell and an absence of cereal remains does not necessarily indicate a reliance on wild resources over cereals due to a range of taphonomic considerations (e.g. Jones and Rowley-Conwy 2007, 400-401). It will be interesting to observe whether this pattern persists following the full phasing of the archaeological features.

Deposits dated to the late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age and early Bronze Age represent scattered carbonised debris, including cereal remains. This material was likely generated by domestic activity in the vicinity but do not represent dumps of carbonised waste.

Roman carbonised plant macrofossil remains were also quite sparsely represented and likely to represent scattered carbonised debris. The deposits do incorporate more significant amounts of charcoal, which is likely to represent fuel debris, although the precise processes that generated the charcoal debris are unclear.

The larger number of samples from Anglo-Saxon deposits and the greater concentrations of carbonised remains is indicative of more intensive occupation activity during this time. However, densities of carbonised macrofossils were still relatively low, and are largely scattered rather than dumped debris within

the infilling of SFBs and other features. The range of cultivated cereals and pulses is quite typical for the period (e.g. Murphy 1985; Robinson 2002; Ballantyne 2006). The richest sample from SFB fill L3165A (F3185A) was dominated by rye grains. Rye is likely to have been well suited to free-draining soils found in the vicinity of the site. Common and abundant charcoal remains also indicate the deposition of fuel residues in Anglo-Saxon features. More work will be necessary to examine the distribution of this activity

Samples from medieval and post-medieval were few and contained little to indicate any significant degree of occupation.

Conclusions

The samples from Gallows Hill have provided useful insights into occupation, deposition and palaeoeconomy over a significant area and prolonged period of time. The results from prehistoric and Roman deposits generally show scattered carbonised debris, most likely from dispersed settlement and occupation activity. The Anglo-Saxon activity was more intensive, involving the use of cereals and more permanent occupation.

Further work

There is no intention to carry out further recording/quantification of the samples. It is possible that some charcoal identifications may be valuable for understanding fuel wood procurement/use. This will be discussed with the main author(s) of the site report following full phasing, and will be undertaken on suitable deposits/features should relevant research questions be identified.

Following full phasing of the site, the final report will draw on the phased archaeobotanical assemblage to identify any further patterns to those detailed in the present report. The final report will also draw on a greater range of comparable sites where necessary to put the results in their local/ regional context.

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Table 41: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Gallows Hill. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base.

Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa			Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Notes
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
Early Neolithic																						
61	2158	2157	Upper Fill of Pit	EN	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	XX	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	XX	-	X	X	-	-
69	2158	2157	Upper Fill of Pit	EN	10	21	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	X	-	X	-	-
122	2980	2960	Fill of Pit/ Tree Hollow	EN	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	XX	<i>Bathymphalus contortus</i> , <i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	XX	X	XX	X	X	Fish bone (X)
Late Neolithic																						
51	2083	2082	Fill of Pit	LN	70	56	-	-	-	X	<i>Galium aparine</i> (1)	62; 0.959g	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	-	XX	-	XX	-
53	2106	2104	Basal Fill of Pit	LN	40	42	-	-	-	-	-	28; 0.322g	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	X	<i>Cepea</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	XX	XX	X	X	-

57	2199	2198	Fill of Pit	LN	50	38	-	-	-	X	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> (gnawed) (2), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (2), Fruit flesh (X)	16; 0.144g	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Helicella itala</i>	XX	XX	XX	-	X	Burnt bone (X), Coal (X)
77	2359	2358	Upper Fill of Pit	LN	10	49	-	-	-	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), Fruit flesh (X)	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp. - some woodworm holes	XX	<i>Bathymophalus contortus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	X	XX	XX	X	X	-
78	2425	2424	Fill of Pit	LN	20	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	-	X	-
79	2465	2464	Upper Fill of Pit/ Cremation	LN	20	31	-	X	FTW rachis (1)	-	-	5; 0.074g	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	XX	-	-	-	-	-
82	2259	2258	Fill of Posthole	LN	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
110	2756	2751	Upper Fill of Pit	LN	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	15; 0.219g	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	XX	Small mammal bone (X)
111	2754	2751	Tertiary Fill of Pit	LN	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	X	-
112	2753	2751	Secondary Fill of Pit	LN	30	21	-	-	-	-	-	207; 2.896g	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	X	<i>Cepea</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	XX	X	-	XX	-
Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age																						
52	2105	2104	Middle Fill of Pit	LN-EBA	20	34	-	-	-	-	-	18; 0.190g	XX	Coniferous wood; <i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	X	<i>Trichia striolata</i>	XX	XX	XX	-	X	-
55	2167	2165	Upper Fill of Pit	LN-EBA	20	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Trichia striolata</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-
44	9267	9266	Basal Fill of Pit	LN-EBA	40	53	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	X	X	-	-	-
45	9268	9266	Upper Fill of Pit	LN-EBA	80	107	X	-	Hord (2)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XXX	X	XX	-	X	-

Early Bronze Age																							
120	3477	3476	Fill of Pit	EBA	10	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>T. hispida</i> gp.	-	-	-	-	-	-
158	3545	3544	Fill of Pit	Early Bronze Age	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>T. hispida</i> gp.	X	X	X	X	X	-
11	4145	4144	Fire waste disposal	Early Bronze Age	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	X	-
5	9018	9019	Fill of Paleochannel	EBA	40	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
6	9030	9026	Fill of Pond	EBA	30	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Waterlogged: <i>Fumaria</i> sp. (X), <i>Urtica dioica</i> (X), Solanaceae (X), <i>Conium maculatum</i> (X), <i>Lapsana communis</i> (X)
18	9160	9158	Fill of Pit	EBA	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
21	9220	9219	Fill of Post Hole	EBA	10	19	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
38	9215	9214	Basal Fill of Pit	EBA	40	55	X	-	HB (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
39	9217	9214	Upper Fill of Pit	EBA	40	95	X	-	HB (1), Trit (2)	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
96	9447	9446	Basal Fill of Pit	EBA	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
98	9447	9446	Basal Fill of Pit	EBA	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
99	9448	9446	Upper Fill of Pit	EBA	20	8	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
Iron Age																							
73	3249	3248	Fill of Pit	Iron Age	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
Roman																							
6	1264	1263	Fill of Pit	2nd-3rd C AD	10	126	-	-	-	X	<i>Galium aparine</i> (1)	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous; Ring porous	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-

126	3001A	2999	Upper Fill of Posthole	Roman	10	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
49	9280	9278	Upper Fill of Pit	Roman	40	59	-	-	-	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	XXX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
61	9353	9352	Fill of Pit	Early Roman	40	30	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-
77	9428	9427	Fill of Ditch	3rd C AD	20	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	X	-	
Anglo-Saxon																						
62	2230	2160	Fill of SFB - SW Quad	5th-early 8th C AD	10	36	-	-	-	X	<i>Galium aparine</i> (1)	1; 0.001g	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	XX	X	X	X	-
63	2229	2160	Fill of SFB - NE Quad	5th-early 8th C AD	10	44	-	-	-	X	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	XX	X	X	-
65	2197	2193	Fill of SFB - W Quad	5th-early 8th C AD	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	X	X	-
66	2196	2193	Fill of SFB - E Quad	5th-early 8th C AD	30	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Ring porous, Diffuse porous	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	XX	-	-	X	-
117	2914	2913	Fill of Posthole	5th-early 8th C AD	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
123	2944	2943	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C AD	20	127	X	-	HB (1), Hord (4), NFI (3), Embryo (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous, Some woodworm holes	XX	<i>Bathyomphalus contortus</i> , <i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Valvata cristata</i>	X	X	XX	X	-	Bone (X), Coal (X)
131	2976	2975	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C AD	30	34	X	-	HB (1), Hord (2), FTW (1), NFI (2), Embryo (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Trichia</i> <i>hispidula</i> group	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
132	3005A	3004A	Fill of Posthole	5th-early 8th C AD	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
133	2944	2943	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C AD	30	47	XX	-	HB (2), Hord (3), Rye (1), NFI (5)	X	Large Fabaceae (2), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1)	2; 0.026g	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Trichia</i> <i>hispidula</i> group, <i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	X	X	X	-	X	Coal (X)

149	3165A	3185A	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C AD	30	54	See Table 2																
150	3165A	3185A	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C AD	30	41	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	XX	-	-	Monocot. Culm (X), Coal (X)
7	3022A	3021	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th C AD	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>D. rotundatus, H. itala, muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	
9	3006A	3005	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th C AD	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>C. virgata</i>	XX	X	X	-	X	Indet. carb organic (X)
11	3031A	3030	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th C AD	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Ring porous	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	Bone (X)
19	3064	3062	Fill of Pit	5th-early 8th C AD	10	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	Helicidae indet.	XX	X	X	X	X	-
20	3008B	3007	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th C AD	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Anisus</i> sp., <i>H. itala, muscorum</i>	XX	-	X	-	-	-
25	3071	3070	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th C AD	40	55	X	-	HTB (1), HB (1), FTW (2), Trit (1), NFI (2)	X	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Anisus leucostoma, Bathyomphalus contortus, Lymnaea</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	-	-
42	3145	3144	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	
43	3147	3146	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	20	8	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	X	-
45	3170A	3168	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous, Ring porous	X	Helicidae indet.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
46	3170B	3168	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
47	3169A	3168	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	Helicidae indet., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	X	-
48	3169B	3168	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>T. hispida</i> gp.	X	X	-	-	-	-

49	3167A	3166	Sunken Feature Building 2	5th-early 8th	20	8	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
50	3167B	3166	Sunken Feature Building 2	5th-early 8th	40	35	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>D. rotundatus</i>	XX	XX	X	-	-	-
51	3172A	3166	Sunken Feature Building 2	5th-early 8th	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
52	3172B	3166	Sunken Feature Building 2	5th-early 8th	30	15	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	XX	-	X	<i>D. rotundatus</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> gp.	XX	X	X	-	X	-
54	3170A	3168	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	20	5	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
55	3184	3183	Fill of Pit (in SFB2)	5th-early 8th	40	20	X	-	HB (1)	X	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-
57	3169 C	3168	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., Helicidae indet.	XX	XX	X	-	X	-
58	3170 C	3168	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>H. itala</i>	XXX	XX	X	-	-	-
59	3195	3194	Fill of Pit	5th-early 8th	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Helicidae indet.	XX	X	X	-	X	-
65	3208	3207	Fill of Pit	5th-early 8th	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Helicidae indet.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
68	3224	3223	Fill of Pit	5th-early 8th	20	5	X	-	E/S (1)	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	X	Helicidae indet.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
69	3169 D	3167	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	Helicidae indet., Planorbidae indet., <i>T. hispida</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
70	3170 D	3167	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
71	3204	3203	Fill of Pit	5th-early 8th	20	8	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
72	3206	3205	Fill of Pit	5th-early 8th	40	40	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	XXX	Diffuse porous, Ring porous, <i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>P. elegans</i> , Helicidae indet.	XX	X	X	-	X	-

79	3167 D	3166	Sunken Feature Building 2	5th-early 8th	20	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	
80	3167 C	3166	Sunken Feature Building 2	5th-early 8th	40	40	X	-	HB (1), Hord (2), FTW (1), Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	X	<i>H. itala</i>	XX	X	X	X	X	X	-
81	3170A	3168	Sunken Feature Building 1	5th-early 8th	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>H. itala</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
97	3328A	3327	Sunken Feature Building 3	5th-early 8th	40	25	X	-	Trit (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous (cf. hazel + Maloideae)	X	<i>D. rotundatus, H. itala, T. hispida</i> gp.	XXX	X	X	-	X	-	
98	3328B	3327	Sunken Feature Building 3	5th-early 8th	40	15	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>H. itala, P. muscorum, hispida</i> gp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
99	3328 C	3327	Sunken Feature Building 3	5th-early 8th	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Helicidae</i> indet., <i>P. muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	-	X	-	
105	3328 D	3327	Sunken Feature Building 3	5th-early 8th	40	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous, <i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>P. muscorum, T. hispida</i> gp.	XX	X	-	X	-	-	
115	3447	3446	Fill of Post Hole	Mid to late Saxon	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
149	3525	3524	Fill of Pit	5th-early 8th	40	10	-	-	-	X	<i>Silene</i> sp. (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous, <i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Helicidae</i> indet., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	-
161	3022 C	3021	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	-	-	-	-	
162	3022 D	3021	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Helicidae</i> indet.	XX	X	X	X	-	-	
163	3022E	3021	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>P. muscorum</i>	X	-	-	-	X	-	
171	3031 C	3030	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
172	3031 D	3030	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	

173	3031F	3030	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>P. pygmaeum</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> gp., <i>Truncatellina</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
176	3625I	3030	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
177	3031I	3030	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	XX	X	-	-	-	
179	3627	3626	Fill of Pit	5th-early 8th	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous, <i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>P. muscorum</i>	XX	XX	X	-	-	-	
182	3031 G	3030	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
183	3008A	3007	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>T. hispida</i> gp.	X	X	X	-	-	-
185	3008 D	3007	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	XX	X	-	-	-	
188	3006 C	3005	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	20	8	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	XX	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Valvata cristata</i>	XX	X	X	-	X	Small mammal bone (X)
189	3006E	3005	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Helicidae indet., <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
190	3006F	3005	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>H. itala</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
191	3006 H	3005	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th	20	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
1	4125A	4124	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C	40	30	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (5)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	XX	XX	-	X	-	
2	4125B	4124	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C	40	35	X	X	Hord (1), Trit (3), NFI (3), E/S GB (1)	X	Large Poaceae (1)	1; 0.009g	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	XX	-	X	-	

10	4125 C	4124	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C	40	60	X	-	HB (1), Hord (2), Trit (1), NFI (2)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous incl. RW, Ring porous - some woodworm holes	-	-	XX	X	X	X	X	Small mammal bone (X), Coal (X)
12	4125A	4124	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C	40	48	X	-	HB (1), NFI (4)	X	Polygonace ae (1), <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X		XX	X	X	-	X	-
29	4336	4335	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C	80	104	X	-	NFI (3)	X	<i>Vicia faba</i> (1)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	XX	X	X	Small mammal bone (XX)
30	4337	4336	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C	60	113	X	-	HTB (1), Trit (1), NFI (2)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	XX	-	X	X	X	Small mammal bone (X)
10	6044B	6043	Fill of Ditch	5th-early 8th C	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous incl. RW (cf. <i>Corylus</i>)	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
8	8037	8036	Fill of Pit / SFB	6th-7th C (includes Roman)	40	52	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (3)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	Monocot. Culm (X)
25	8037	8036	Fill of Pit / SFB	6th-7th C (includes Roman)	40	41	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (1), FTW (3), Trit (3), Rye (2), NFI (3)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Carychium</i> sp.	XX	X	XX	X	X	-
15	9166	9164	Fill of SFB	5th-early 8th C	40	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XXX	X	X	X	-	-
Medieval																						
156	3401	3400	Fill of Pit	10th- 12th	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>H. itala</i>	XX	XX	X	-	X	-
20	9186 D	9184	Fill of Ditch	11th- 14th C	30	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	XX	-	-	-
Post-Medieval																						
1	8003	8002	Fill of Pit	Late 18th- Early 20th C	10	13	-	-	-	X	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1)	1; 0.001g	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	-	Coal (X)

22	8081	8078	Upper Fill of Pit	18th-19th C	20	18	X	-	E/S (1), NFI (1)	-	-	1; 0.001g	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	X	Monocot. (X), Bone (X), Coal (X), Slag (X)
Undated																						
1	1039	1038	Fill of Pit	-	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	cf. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
2	1041	1040	Fill of Pit	-	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
3	1055	1054	Fill of Pit	-	10	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	XX	X	X	Slag (X)
4	1057	1056	Fill of Pit	-	10	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
5	1190	1189	Fill of Pit	-	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	256; 2.183g	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
50	2059	2058	Fill of Feature	-	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	XX	XX	-	-	-
56	2175	2172	Fill of Pit	-	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Bithynia tentaculata, Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	XX	X	X	-	-
58	2218	2217	Basal Fill of Pit	-	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	Coal (X)
59	2219	2217	Upper Fill of Pit	-	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	1; 0/012g	XX	Coniferous wood	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
60	2225	2224	Fill of Pit	-	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	XX	X	-	-	-
64	2254	2255	Fill of Pit/Posthole	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
67	2201	2200	Fill of Posthole	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
68	2228	2227	Fill of Posthole	-	20	18	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	XX	X	-	-	-

70	2233	2232	Fill of Posthole	-	20	25	X	-	NFI (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	-	XX	Ring porous, Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	XX	XX	X	X	-
71	2245	2243	Upper Fill of Posthole	-	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	XX	XX	X	-	-
72	2349	2348	Fill of Posthole	-	20	18	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	-
73	2250	2234	Basal Fill of Posthole	-	10	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	Waterlogged: <i>Urtica dioica</i> (XX), <i>Stellaria media</i> (X), <i>Cerastium</i> sp. (X), <i>Epilobium</i> sp. (X), <i>Myosotis</i> cf. <i>scorpioides</i> (X), Moss (XX), Wood (XX), Fly puparia (X)
74	2226	2234	Upper Fill of Posthole	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
75	2247	2246	Fill of Posthole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Waterlogged: Caryophyllaceae (X), <i>Lamium</i> sp. (X), Insect (X)
80	2257	2256	Fill of Posthole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
81	2320	2319	Fill of Posthole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
83	2261	2260	Fill of Posthole	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	XX	X	X	-	Coal (X)
84	2263	2262	Fill of Posthole	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	XX	X	X	X	Coal (X)
85	2265	2264	Fill of Posthole	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	Coal (X)
86	2267	2266	Fill of Posthole	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	X	X	X	X	-	-
87	2273	2272	Fill of Posthole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
88	2275	2274	Fill of Posthole	-	20	12	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	XX	X	X	-	-
89	2277	2276	Fill of Posthole	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
90	2279	2278	Fill of Posthole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-

91	2281	2280	Fill of Posthole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	X	XX	XX	-	X	-
92	2285	2284	Fill of Posthole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	1; 0.001g	X	-	X	<i>Cepea</i> sp.	X	XX	X	X	X	Coal (X)
93	2287	2286	Fill of Posthole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	-	-
94	2322	2321	Fill of Posthole	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	X	Coal (X)
95	2331	2330	Fill of Posthole	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	X	X	-
96	2333	2332	Fill of Posthole	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp.; Diffuse porous <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
97	2343	2342	Fill of Posthole	-	10	8	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X)
98	2345	2344	Fill of Posthole	-	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
99	2586	2585	Fill of Posthole	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
100	2662	2661	Fill of Posthole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
101	2686	2685	Fill of Posthole	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	Coal (X)
102	2680	2679	Fill of Posthole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
103	2341	2340	Fill of Posthole	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	-	-
104	2339	2338	Fill of Posthole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
105	2337	2336	Fill of Posthole	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	Coal (X)
106	2335	2334	Fill of Posthole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	Coal (X)
107	2329	2328	Fill of Pit	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
108	2666	2665	Fill of Beamslot	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
109	2664	2663	Fill of Posthole	-	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
113	2785	2784	Fill of Posthole	-	10	6	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	2; 0.076g	XX	-	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	-	-
114	2791	2790	Fill of Posthole	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	-	-
115	2922	2921	Fill of Pit	-	20	8	X	-	NFI (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	-	-

116	2932	2931	Fill of Pit	-	20	5	-	-	-	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	3; 0.044g	X	-	XX	<i>Bathymphalus contortus</i> , <i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Planorbis</i> sp., <i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	X	XX	-	-	-	-
118	2920	2919	Fill of Posthole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
119	2926	2925	Fill of Posthole	-	10	4	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Bathymphalus contortus</i> , <i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-
120	2940	2939	Fill of Posthole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
121	2941	-	Layer	-	10	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
124	2973	2972	Basal Fill of Posthole	-	20	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
125	2974	2972	Upper Fill of Posthole	-	20	39	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	X	X	X	X	-	-
127	3022A	3020A	Upper Fill of Posthole	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
128	3024A	3023A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	28	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Trichia striolata</i>	X	-	-	-	-	Small mammal bone (XX), Waterlogged: <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> / <i>dubium</i> (XX), <i>Urtica dioica</i> (XX), <i>Rubus</i> sp. (X), <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (XX), <i>Stellaria media</i> (XX), <i>Silene</i> sp. (XX), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (XXX), <i>Lamium</i> sp. (XX), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (XX)

129	3034A	3033A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	
130	3032A	3031A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	4	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	
134	3051A	3050A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	XX	X	-	X	Coal (X)
135	3025A	3026A	Fill of Pit	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	XX	-	<i>Anisus leucostoma,</i> <i>Candidula gigaxii,</i> <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	XX	X	X	XX	Small mammal bone (X)
136	3019A	3018A	Fill of Pit	-	30	19	-	X	E/S GB (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	-	<i>Candidula gigaxii,</i> <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	XX	XX	X	X	-
137	3017A	3016A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
139	3062A	3064A	Upper Fill of Posthole	-	20	11	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	<i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Valvata cristata</i>	X	XX	X	X	-	-
140	3063A	3064A	Basal Fill of Posthole	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	<i>Bathymphalus contortus,</i> <i>Candidula gigaxii,</i> <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
142	3055A	3054A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	XX	X	-	X	Coal (X)
143	3030A	3029A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	9	-	X	E/S GB (2)	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	<i>Valvata cristata</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
144	3009A	3008A	Fill of Pit/ Posthole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	Coal (X)
145	3007A	3006A	Fill of Pit	-	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	-	XX	XX	XX	X	X	Coal (X)
146	3028A	3027A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
147	3141A	3140A	Fill of Pit/ Posthole	-	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	XX	XX	XX	-	-	-
148	3184A	3183A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	12	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	Bone (X), Slag/ Clinker (X)
151	3174A	3173A	Fill of Posthole	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
1	3010	3009	Fill of Pit	-	10	3	-	X	E/S GB (2)	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-

2	3012	3011	Fill of Pit	-	40	10	X	-	HB (1), Hord (2), NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	X	X	X	-
3	3014	3013	Fill of Ditch	-	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	X	-
4	3016	3015	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
5	3020	3019	Fill of Ditch	-	40	10	X	-	Hord (1)	X	<i>Chenopodium</i> <i>m</i> sp. (1)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	Helicidae indet.	XX	X	X	-	X	-
6	3024A	3023	Fill of Ditch	-	40	75	X	-	NFI (3)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , Clausiliidae, <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Ena</i> <i>obscura</i> , <i>Punctum</i> <i>pygmaeum</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Truncatellina</i> <i>cylindrica</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	X	X	Monocot. Culm (X)
8	3033	3032	Fill of Pit	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
10	3035	3034	Fill of Pit	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
12	3027	3026	Fill of Pit	-	20	15	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
13	3040	3039	Fill of Pit	-	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	-	-	-	-	-
14	3041	3039	Fill of Pit	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
16	3053	3052	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	4	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
17	3047	3046	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
18	3049	3048	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	X	-	-
21	3057	3056	Layer	-	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
23	3067	3066	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-

24	3051	3050	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
27	3075A	3074	Fill of Ditch	-	20	10	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	XX	XX	-	X	-
28	3077	3076	Fill of Pit	-	10	20	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
29	3079	3078	Fill of Ditch	-	30	20	X	-	FTW (1), Trit (2), NFI (2)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	X	-
30	3082	3080	Fill of Ditch	-	40	40	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous incl. RW	-	-	XX	X	XXX	X	X	-
31	3090	3089	Fill of Ditch	-	20	10	X	-	HB (1), Hord (1), FTW (1), NFI (4)	X	Large Fabaceae (3), Medium Fabaceae (2), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	-	X	-	X	<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	XX	XX	-	-	X	-
32	3086 C	3085	Fill of Ditch	-	40	30	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Bathymphalus contortus</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	-	-	-	-
34	3098	3097	Fill of Ditch	-	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	-	-	X	Amber? - small frag 1.8x1.5x0.8mm
35	3102	3101	Fill of Gully	-	40	8	XX	-	Hord (3), E/S (1), FTW (1), Trit (2), NFI (6)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), <i>Carex</i> sp. (1), Small Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	XX	-	-	-
36	3112	3111	Fill of Ditch	-	40	9	X	-	NFI (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	XX	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	-	XX	X	X	-
37	3123	3122	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	X	X	X	-	-	-

38	3104	3103	Fill of Pit	-	30	8	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (1)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia</i> group	<i>hispidia</i>	XX	XX	XX	-	-	-	
39	3129	3128	Fill of Ditch	-	40	10	XX	-	Hord (1), Trit (2), Rye (2), NFI (5)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-			XX	X	XX	X	X	-
40	3086E	3085	Fill of Ditch	-	20	5	X	-	cf. Oat (1), NFI (3)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-			XX	X	X	-	-	-
41	3141	3140	Fill of Pit	-	40	15	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Trichia</i> group	<i>hispidia</i>	XX	XX	XX	-	-	-	
44	3163	3162	Fill of Pit	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			X	X	-	-	-	-
56	3176	3175	Fill of Pit	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-			X	X	X	-	-	-
61	3201	3200	Fill of Post Hole (in SFB1)	-	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	Helicidae indet., <i>L. truncatula</i>		XX	X	X	X	-	-	-
63	3212	3211	Fill of Pit	-	40	15	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-			XX	X	-	-	-	-
64	3214	3213	Fill of Ditch	-	10	5	X	-	Oat (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-			XX	X	X	-	-	-
67	3230	3229	Fill of Pit	-	20	5	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>		XX	XX	XX	-	X	-	
74	3251	3250	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			XX	XX	XX	-	X	-
75	3253	3252	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		X	X	X	-	X	-	
78	3244	3243	Fill of Pit	-	20	7	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-			XX	X	X	X	-	-
82	3280	3279	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.		XX	X	X	-	-	-	
83	3290	3289	Fill of Pit	-	10	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			X	X	-	-	-	-
86	3292	3291	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>		X	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	3296	3295	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			X	-	-	-	-	-
88	3298	3297	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Trichia</i> group	<i>hispidia</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
89	3300	3299	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-			XX	X	-	-	-	-

90	3302	3301	Fill of Pit	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
91	3310	3309	Fill of Pit	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
92	3314	3313	Fill of Pit	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
93	3318	3317	Fill of Pit	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
94	3320	3319	Fill of Pit	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	
100	3330	3329	Fill of Pit	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	Monocot. Culm (1)	
101	3332	3331	Fill of Pit	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia</i> <i>hispidula</i> group	X	X	X	-	-	-	
102	3334	3333	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	
103	3191	3190	Fill of Post Hole (in SFB2)	-	40	15	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	XX	X	-	-	X	-	
104	3326	3325	Fill of Post Hole (in SFB2)	-	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	Helicidae indet.	X	X	-	-	-	-	
107	3338	3337	Fill of Pit	-	10	5	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	-	
108	3342	3341	Fill of Pit	-	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
109	3393	3392	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
110	3395	3394	Fill of Pit	-	20	5	X	-	NFI (1)	X	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	X	X	-
111	3441	3440	Fill of Post Hole (in SFB3)	-	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Lymnaea</i> sp., <i>P.</i> <i>muscorum</i>	XX	XX	X	-	-	-	
112	3336	3335	Fill of Post Hole (in SFB3)	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>H. itala</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-	
113	3443	3442	Fill of Pit	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	-	
114	3445	3444	Fill of Pit	-	10	5	X	-	E/S (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
116	3449	3448	Fill of Hearth	-	10	5	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	X	-
117	3450	3448	Fill of Hearth	-	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Coniferous wood, including roundwood	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	

118	3453	3452	Spread	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Anisus leucostoma, Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
119	3455	3454	Spread	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
121	3463	3462	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	Helicidae indet.	X	-	-	X	X	-
122	3348	3347	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	X	Small mammal bone (X)
123	3350	3349	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
124	3352	3351	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
125	3354	3353	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	X	X	-
126	3356	3355	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>H. itala, P. muscorum</i>	XX	X	-	-	-	-
127	3358	3357	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-
128	3360	3359	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
129	3362	3361	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-
130	3365	3364	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	3	X	-	HB (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
131	3367	3366	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
132	3371	3370	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-
133	3373	3372	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	XX	X	-	X	-
134	3375	3374	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii, Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	XX	X	X	-
135	3377	3376	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
136	3379	3378	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-

137	3382	3381	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	-	
138	3387	3386	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX		<i>Candidula gigaxii</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	XX	X	-	-	-
139	3415	3414	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	XX	X	-	X	-	
140	3417	3416	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X		<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	XX	X	-	X	-
141	3419	3418	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	7	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X		Helicidae indet.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
142	3423	3422	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X		<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-
143	3425	3424	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X		<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
144	3431	3430	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-		X	X	X	X	-	-
145	3433	3432	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X		<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-
146	3505	3504	Fill of Stake Hole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X		<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-
147	3507	3506	Fill of Stake Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-		X	-	-	-	-	-
148	3509	3508	Fill of Stake Hole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-		X	X	X	-	-	-
150	3527	3526	Fill of Pit	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-		X	-	X	-	-	-
151	3531	3530	Fill of Pit	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	2; 0.001g	X	-	-	-		X	X	X	X	X	-
152	3533	3532	Fill of Pit	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		XX	X	X	-	-	-
153	3535	3534	Fill of Pit	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-		XX	XX	XX	-	-	-
154	3537	3536	Fill of Pit	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-		XX	XX	XX	X	X	-
155	3539	3538	Fill of Pit	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		X	-	X	-	-	-
157	3541	3540	Fill of Pit	-	20	5	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X		<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	X	-	-
159	3547	3546	Fill of Pit	-	30	7	-	-	-	X			XX	Coniferous wood	XX		<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	X	X	-
160	3554	3553	Fill of Pit	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X		<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-

164	3585	3584	Fill of Postpipe	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
165	3592	3591	Fill of Pit	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
166	3594	3593	Fill of Pit	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
167	3596	3595	Fill of Pit	-	10	4	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
168	3602	3601	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
169	3604	3603	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
170	3606	3605	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	-	-	-	-
174	3024E	3023	Fill of Ditch	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-
175	3614	3613	Fill of Pit	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Truncatellina cylindrica</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-
178	3624	3623	Fill of Drip Trench	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
180	3629	3628	Layer	-	20	25	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	Ring porous, Diffuse porous	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
181	3635	3634	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
186	3637	3636	Fill of Pit	-	40	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	X	-	X	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> culm base (1)
187	3639	3638	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
192	3651	3650	Fill of Pit	-	40	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	X	X	X	X	X	-

193	3657	3655	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
194	3450	3448	Fill of Hearth	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Coniferous wood	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
3	4048	4047	Fill of Post Hole Structure F4046	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
4	4054	4053	Fill of Post Hole Structure F4046	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	XX	X	-	-	-
5	4060	4059	Fill of Post Hole Structure F4046	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	XX	-	-	-
6	4066	4065	Fill of Post Hole Structure F4046	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
7	4072	4071	Fill of Post Hole Structure F4046	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
8	4078	4077	Fill of Post Hole Structure F4046	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
9	4100	4099	Fill of Pit	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	XX	-	-	-
13	4155	4154	Fill of Post Hole in SFB	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
14	4157	4156	Fill of Post Hole in SFB	-	10	20	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-
15	4164	4162	Fill of Pit	-	40	60	X	-	Hord (2), NFI (4)	X	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	X	Candidula gigaxii	XX	-	X	X	X	-
16	4102E	4101	Fill of Ditch	-	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	Carychium sp., Pupilla muscorum	X	X	X	-	-	-
17	4104 D	4103	Fill of Ditch	-	20	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	XX	X	X	-	-
18	4202A	4201	Fill of Ditch terminus	-	20	30	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	XX				
20	4284	4283	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	XX	X	-	-	-

21	4222	4221	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	20	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	XX	XX	X	-	-	-	
22	4239	4238	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	
23	4243	4242	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
24	4250	4247	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	
25	4252	4251	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
26	4313	4212	Fill of Pit	-	40	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	XX	-	X	-	
27	4321	4320	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
28	4332	4331	Fill of Pit	-	30	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	
31	4349	4348	Fill of Pit	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-	
32	4351	4350	Fill of Pit	-	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	X	-	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
1	5018A	5017	Fill of Ring Ditch	-	20	11	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	<i>Carychium sp.</i>	XX	-	X	-	-	-
2	5018 C	5017	Fill of Ring Ditch	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
3	5023B	5022	Fill of Ditch	-	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	XX	-	
4	5025B	5022	Fill of Ditch	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-	
5	5025 C	5022	Fill of Ditch	-	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	Coal (X)	
6	5032	5031	Fill of Pit	-	40	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus sp., Diffuse porous</i>	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
7	5034	5033	Fill of Pit	-	40	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	X	-	-	
8	5028	5027	Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	
1	6003	6002	Fill of Pit	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	
2	6005	6004	Fill of Ditch	-	40	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	<i>Trichia group hispida</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-
3	6009	6008	Fill of Pit	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	<i>Trichia group hispida</i>	X	X	-	X	-	-
4	6013	6012	Fill of Ditch	-	20	5	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	XX	X	X	-	-	
5	6023	6022	Fill of Pit	-	30	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
6	6015	6014	Fill of Pit	-	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	
7	6025	6024	Fill of Pit	-	30	29	X	-	HB (1), FTW (1), Rye (1)	X	<i>Rumex sp. (1)</i>	-	XXX	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	X	-	<i>Vallonia sp.</i>	X	X	X	X	X	-

7	8039	8038	Fill of Pit	-	40	51	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Punctum</i> pygmaeum, <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	XX	X	X	-
9	8043	8042	Fill of Pit	-	10	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	XX	-	XX	-	X	Slag (X)
10	8045	8044	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
11	8053	8052	Fill of Pit	-	10	7	X	-	NFI (1)	X	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1)	-	X	-	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	X	-	X	Coal (X), Slag (X)
12	8051	8050	Fill of Pit	-	20	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	X	X	X	X	X	Coal (X)
13	8057	8056	Fill of Pit	-	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	XX	X	X	X	X	Coal (X)
14	8059	8058	Fill of Pit / Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp. - some woodworm holes	-	-	XX	X	X	X	-	-
15	8061	8060	Fill of Pit	-	10	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
16	8063	8062	Fill of Pit	-	20	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
17	8065	8064	Fill of Pit	-	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	Coal (X)
18	8067	8066	Fill of Ditch	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
19	8069	8068	Fill of Pit	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
20	8071	8070	Fill of Pit	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	XX	Coal (X)
21	8079	8078	Basal Fill of Pit	-	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
23	8104	8103	Fill of Ditch	-	20	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	X	X	-	X	-
24	8106	8105	Fill of Ditch	-	20	12	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
26	8108E	8107	Fill of Ditch	-	40	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	-	X	X	-	-
27	8095	8094	Fill of Pit	-	20	41	X	-	FTW (2), NFI (2)	-	-	-	XX	Ring porous	-	-	XX	-	XX	X	X	-

28	8122	8121	Fill of Pit	-	20	16	XX	-	HTB (1), HB (3), Hord (2), FTW (10), Trit (9), Rye (3), NFI (7)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Carychium</i> sp.	XX	-	XX	-	X	-
1	9006A	9005	Fill of Ditch	-	40	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	X	-	-	-	-
2	9008	9007	Fill of Ditch	-	40	19	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
3	9009	9007	Fill of Ditch	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
4	9020	9019	Fill of Paleochannel	-	40	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Bithynia</i> <i>tenticulata</i> , <i>Planorbis</i> <i>planorbis</i>	XX	X	-	-	-	Waterlogged: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (X), <i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
7	9040	9039	Fill of Ditch	-	40	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Anisus</i> <i>leucostoma</i> , <i>Bathymphalus</i> <i>contortus</i> , <i>Bithynia</i> <i>tenticulata</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea</i> <i>palustris</i> , <i>Lymnaea</i> <i>peregra</i> , <i>Planorbis</i> <i>sp.</i> , <i>Planorbis</i> <i>planorbis</i> , <i>Succinea/</i> <i>Oxyloma</i> sp., <i>Trichia</i> <i>hispidata</i> group, <i>Valvata</i> <i>cristata</i>	X	-	X	-	-	Waterlogged: <i>Ceratophyllum</i> <i>demersum</i> (X), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (X), <i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
9	9044	9043	Fill of Pit	-	20	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
10	9049	9045	Fill of Depression	-	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
11	9087 C	9085	Fill of Ditch	-	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	Waterlogged: <i>Rubus</i> sp. (X), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (XX)

12	9150	9149	Fill of Pit	-	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
14a	9155	9154	Fill of Cremation (5-10cm)	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Ring porous	-	-	XX	X	X	X	-	-
14b	9155	9154	Fill of Cremation (10-15cm)	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-
14c	9155	9154	Fill of Cremation (15-20cm)	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
16	9168	9167	Fill of Post Hole	-	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	-	X	-	-
17	9170	9169	Fill of Post Hole	-	30	36	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	-
19	9175	9174	Fill of Pit	-	40	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous incl. RW	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
22	9222	9221	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
23	9224	9223	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	7	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	-		-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
24	9226	9225	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-
25	9228	9227	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
26	9230	9229	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
27	9232	9231	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		X	Vallonia sp.	XX	-	X	X	-	-
28	9234	9233	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
29	9236	9235	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
30	9238	9237	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	-	-	X	-
31	9240	9239	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
32	9242	9241	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
33	9244	9243	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
34	9246	9245	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
35	9248	9247	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
36	9250	9249	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
37	9252	9251	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
40	9254	9253	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-

41	9258	9257	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
42	9260	9259	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
43	9264	9263	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Carychium sp.</i>	XX	-	X	-	-	-
46	9270	9269	Fill of Post Hole	-	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
47	9272	9271	Fill of Post Hole	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	XX	X	X	-	-	-
48	9279	9278	Basal Fill of Pit	-	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	X	X	X	-
50	9282	9281	Fill of Post Hole	-	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-
51	9284	9283	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
52	9288	9287	Basal Fill of Post Hole	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	X	X	-
53	9289	9287	Upper Fill of Post Hole	-	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous incl. RW	-	-	XX	X	X	-	X	-
54	9256	9255	Fill of Pit	-	40	95	X	-	Oat (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	X	X	X	X	-
55	9276	9275	Fill of Pit	-	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	X	X	-
56	9333	9332	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
57	9341	9340	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Vallonia sp.</i>	XX	-	X	-	-	-
58	9345	9344	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	4	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
59	9347	9346	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
60	9351	9350	Fill of Pit	-	40	20	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	XX	-	X	-
62	9294	9293	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
63	9296	9295	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
64	9302	9301	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
65	9310	9309	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	X	-
66	9312	9311	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	16	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
67	9320	9319	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
68	9262	9261	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

69	9362	9360	Fill of Ditch	-	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-
70	9376	9375	Fill of Ditch	-	20	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
71	9372	9370	Upper Fill of Ditch	-	20	15	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	X	X	-	-
72	9385	9384	Fill of Ditch	-	20	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
73	9387	9386	Fill of Ditch	-	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
74	9389	9388	Basal Fill of Ditch	-	20	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	X	-
75	9390	9388	Upper Fill of Ditch	-	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
76	9426	9425	Fill of Ditch	-	40	12	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
78	9392	9391	Fill of Ditch	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
79	9394	9393	Basal Fill of Ditch	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
80	9395	9393	Upper Fill of Ditch	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
81	9429A	9423	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
82	9429 C	9423	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-
83	9429E	9423	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	X	-
84	9429 G	9423	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	X	-
85	9424B	9423	Basal Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	-	XX	-	-	-
86	9424 D	9423	Basal Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-
87	9424F	9423	Basal Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	XX	-	-	-
88	9424 H	9423	Basal Fill of Ring Ditch	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-
89	9431	9430	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
90	9433	9432	Fill of Post Hole	-	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
91	9273	9271	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Candidula gigaxii</i>	XX	X	XX	-	-	-

92	9443	9442	Basal Fill of Pit	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	X	-	-	
93	9444	9442	Middle Fill of Pit	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	
94	9568	9567	Fill of Ditch	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-	
95	9436	9435	Upper Fill of Pit	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
97	9438	9435	Basal Fill of Pit	-	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
100	9440	9439	Upper Fill of Pit	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
101	9441	9439	Middle Fill of Pit	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
102	9445	9439	Basal Fill of Pit	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	
103	9470	9469	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-	
104	9474	9473	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	1	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
105	9476	9475	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	-	-	
106	9478	9477	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	XX	X	-	
107	9484	9483	Fill of Post Hole	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	
108	9494	9493	Fill of Tree Hollow	-	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XXX	-	XX	-	X	-	
109	9587	9586	Fill of Ditch	-	20	6	X	-	HTB (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-	
110	9598	9597	Fill of Ditch	-	40	19	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XXX	-	XX	-	-	
111	9624	9623	Fill of Ditch	-	40	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	Waterlogged: Urtica dioica (X), Carex sp. (X)

Table 42: Detailed quantification of Sample <149> of SFB fill L3165A (F3185A)

Site Code	BRK104
Sample number	149
Context number	3165A
Feature number	3185A
Description	Fill of SFB
Phase	Saxon
Volume (litres)	30
Cereal grains:	
Cereal NFI	27
(Cereal NFI - tail grain)	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - Barley	4
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - Hulled barley	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - Wheat	4
(<i>Triticum</i> sp. - germinated grain)	(1)
<i>Secale cereale</i> - Rye	46
(<i>Secale cereale</i> - tail grain)	(3)
(<i>Secale cereale</i> - germinated grain)	(1)
(<i>Secale cereale</i> - possible germinated grain)	(4)
Cereal chaff:	
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> - Emmer/spelt wheat glume base	2
<i>Secale cereale</i> - Rye rachis	1
Cereal/large grass rachis	1
Wild taxa:	
Fabaceae indet. - Pea family (medium)	1
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> L. - Agrimony	7
<i>Rosa</i> sp. L. - Rose	2
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. - Knotgrass	1
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A.Love - Black-bindweed	1
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> - Sheep's sorrel	2
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L. - Dock	9
Polygonaceae indet. - Knotweed family	1
Caryophyllaceae indet. - Pink family	1
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult. - Common spike-rush	1
Cyperaceae indet. - Sedge family	2
<i>Bromus</i> sp. L. - Brome grass	1
Poaceae indet. - Grass (large)	4
Poaceae indet. - Grass (small)	8
Charcoal:	
Charcoal >2mm	XX
	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous, Ring porous - some woodworm holes
Other carbonised:	
Hazelnut shell	15; 0.404g
Monocot. culm	X
Monocot. Culm base	X
Other:	
Bone	X
Tooth (burnt)	1
Coal	X

Contaminants:	
Modern roots	XX
Modern mollusc	X
Modern seeds	X
Modern insect	-
Earthworm egg capsules	-

X = present

XX = common

XXX = abundant

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Excavation has revealed multi-period occupation of this small part of the Gipping valley. The data recovered during excavation provides the basis for a detailed study of the way that this riverine landscape was utilised over a prolonged period. Rippon (2007) has identified this river valley as having been of great cultural significance until the late first millennium AD, marking the boundary between the Icenian polity and the Catuvellaunian and Trinovantian polities to the south-west and between Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

10.2 The earliest evidence of a human presence, recovered during excavation, consists of Mesolithic worked flint artefacts. The majority of evidence for human occupation from the Mesolithic period in the eastern region is limited to artefact scatters (Billington 2021) indicating that this is likely to constitute the only evidence for occupation of this period. The earliest dateable cut features recorded during those parts of the site excavated by AS/WA consisted of a group of intercutting pits; a small number of early to middle Neolithic features were recorded during the first two phases of excavation, which were not conducted by AS/WA. Slightly more limited activity was dated to the late Neolithic although the south-eastern part of the site (outside of the AS/WA excavation areas) appeared to contain a greater number of features of this date. This suggests that the focus of occupation in this period was within the south-eastern part of the site and post-excavation analysis will look to understand the pattern of distribution of features of this date. An increase in activity appears to occur in the early Bronze Age, with the number of features dateable to this period increasing significantly. The majority of these features were pits. No clear evidence for structures or enclosures was identified perhaps suggesting that they represented intermittent or seasonal occupation similar to that recorded at sites such as Church Hill, Saxmundham (Newton 2013). Ashwin (1998, 27) and Kitchen (2001, 110) suggest that early Bronze Age society was, to varying degrees, migratory and comprised group mobility and fluidity of land use. At the current site, this does not appear to have developed into the more permanent settlement of the later parts of the Bronze Age as no dateable evidence for activity of these dates was recovered. Evidence for Iron Age activity was similarly lacking, with only one feature of possible Iron Age date recorded.

10.3 The number of features dated as Roman in Excavation Phases 3-9 was limited. In Excavation Phases 1 and 2, the number appears to have been far greater. This distribution of features suggests that, in the south-east of the site, activity on the peripheries of the Roman settlement of *Combretoivium* is present while that part of the site towards the north-west represents a relatively undeveloped hinterland. Running through this hinterland is a pair of parallel ditches previously identified as representing the route of a Roman road leading to/from the settlement at *Combretoivium*. These results demonstrate the potential of the site to aid in understanding of the development of the nearby Roman settlement and its relationship with the surrounding area.

10.4 The Anglo-Saxon period appears to be the most well-represented across all nine areas of excavation. A total of 12 *Grubenhäuser* or Sunken-Featured Buildings (SFBs) was recorded (8 within Excavation Phases 3-9 and a further 4

within Excavation Phases 1 and 2). The distribution of these features suggests that they represent a dispersed settlement. Their distribution is similar to the settlement at Mill House Farm, Chadwell St Mary, Essex (Newton 2020) where the arrangement of the various Anglo-Saxon buildings appears somewhat haphazard. At similarly sized settlements, there appears to be clearer organisation to the arrangement of the buildings. At Godmanchester the 6 *Grubenhäuser* were arranged in two rows (Gibson with Murray 2003, 206). At Harston Mill (O'Brien 2016) and Dernford Farm (Newton 2018), both in Cambridgeshire, the *Grubenhäuser* were arranged into distinct clusters of two or three buildings; these are described as a polyfocal settlement, based on Hamerow's classification of European settlement morphology (Hamerow 2002, 54). These groups of buildings were considered to represent separate households or families. However, a lack of stratigraphic relationships, and the absence of any superimposition or recutting of the buildings themselves, makes it impossible to state with any certainty that these clusters were all contemporary with one another. It is equally possible that they represented single households relocating around these sites on a regular basis. The same may be said for the isolated *Grubenhäuser* at the current site; it is impossible to state with any certainty whether they were all broadly contemporary or whether they represent sequential replacement and relocation of a single building. This is a common problem on Anglo-Saxon settlement sites, impeding the analysis of settlement development over time and precluding fruitful comparison to parallel sites (Reynolds 2003, 102). The presence of a small number of undated post-built structures, at least two of which appear to have been quite substantial, raises the possibility that there were other forms of architecture, beyond the *grubenhäuser*, employed in this settlement. Post-excavation analysis will consider whether or not these structures were contemporary with the more easily dateable structures.

10.5 The presence of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the hinterland of the Romano-British settlement might be considered to represent continuity of occupation. The continued occupation, or Anglo-Saxon reoccupation, of Roman sites is noted at locations such as Great Chesterford (Taylor 2003), Heybridge (Drury and Wickenden 1982), at sites in Huntingdonshire (Atkins 2010), Wasperton in Warwickshire (Carver *et al.* 2009) and even at Hadrian's Wall (Dark 1992). This site may represent a further example of this kind of reuse of Roman settlements.

10.6 Also assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period was the enigmatic ditch formation St9323. This figure-of-eight feature consisted of an earlier cut which was then very precisely recut. Artefactual evidence from the fill of the recut suggests an Anglo-Saxon date but OSL dating of the original cut suggests otherwise. It is possible that this represents Anglo-Saxon reuse of an earlier monument. Aside from the dating evidence, another enigmatic aspect of St9323 is the fact that obvious parallels for it are scarce. Its function is not obvious but the presence Anglo-Saxon structures in its near vicinity suggests that there must be some kind of inter-relationship between them. The nature of this relationship, however, requires further analysis.

10.7 The presence of several features assigned a Saxo-Norman date suggests further evidence of continued occupation or utilisation of the landscape. However, the declining number of features attributable to this date (in comparison with the

preceding phase of Anglo-Saxon activity) suggests that character of this utilisation was changing. This is perhaps also reflected in the character of the medieval archaeology which consists primarily of enclosure ditches. Further ditches, which are undated on the basis of artefactual evidence, are potentially also of medieval date. If these are identified as being medieval during post-excavation analysis, the evidence will point to a shift away from habitation within the area of the excavated site and towards the utilisation of this area for agricultural production.

PART II. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

11 UPDATE OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

The original academic aims and objectives of the project are presented in Section 2 of this report (above).

Following the completion of fieldwork, these aims remain valid. The original aims and objectives are incorporated into, and expanded upon, by the Updated Aims and Objectives set out in Section 12, below. These are derived from the assessments of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence from the site, presented in Part I of this document. They have been developed with the updated regional research framework for Eastern England (Medlycott 2011). The suggested bibliography, comprising material for comparison and reference, is presented in Section 13.

12 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

Incorporation of the results of Excavation Phases 1 and 2

Research Objectives

Incorporation of missing data

While much of the data generated during the excavation of Excavation Phases 1 and 2 is available for interrogation (and is incorporated into the completed specialist finds analyses), significant spatial and stratigraphic information is currently not available. A key aspect of post-excavation analysis and research will be to combine this data into that recorded by AS (now Wardell-Armstrong).

Dating and Phasing

Research Objectives

Dating and Phasing

Initial phasing, based on pottery spot dates, has allowed for the identification of eight distinct phases of activity. Post-excavation analysis will, through the interrogation of dateable artefactual evidence, stratigraphic relationships, and

spatial relationships (both between features recorded within the current excavation area and with features recorded in the adjacent excavation areas), reassess the initial phasing. The contribution of other classes of finds to the dating evidence will be re-examined to determine if this alters dates indicated by the pottery.

Evidence from the lithic assemblage suggests that there was some kind of Mesolithic exploitation of the site, in light of the nature of society at this time it is likely that this took the form of season or episodic occupation, and the recorded evidence will be examined to determine if it is possible to identify other aspects of the archaeology that relate to such occupation. Mesolithic worked flint has been recorded from other sites in the surrounding area, including Shrublands Quarry (Anderson 2002) and at various locations along the route of the Cedars Park, Stowmarket to Baylham Pumping Station Anglian Water pipeline (Heard 2011). At Baylham, a small pit of probable Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date was identified raising the possibility that similar feature might be identifiable at the current site (*ibid.*).

Issues of residuality will be considered in light of the high degree of residuality noted within the lithic assemblage. Young and Humphrey (1999) suggest that flintwork from later Bronze Age and Iron Age contexts is conveniently written off as a residual even when the evidence may suggest otherwise. As early as 1939, Clarke noted that the 'abundance of excellent flint in East Anglia rendered it a cheap and effective material for tool making in all periods' (1939, 6) and that 'many of the numerous East Anglian surface flint industries may well belong to the Iron Age' (1939, 37). As such, the provenance of the worked flint assemblage must be considered not just in terms of its appearance but also in light of the work conducted by Clarke (1939), Clark (1940), Young and Humphrey (1999), Humphrey and Young (1999), Humphrey (2003, 2004 and 2007), Bishop (2006), Butler (2005), McLaren (2008), and Martingell (2003) in order to gain a clearer understanding of the dates of the features with which it is associated.

Further examination of the dates associated with the various long ditches recorded at the site will be carried out. Inconsistent dating of features traversing more than one excavation phase area will be resolved. This will be used in conjunction with the evidence for spatial/functional relationships between such features in order to develop a chronology for the enclosure and/or division of the landscape. Spatial and possible functional relationships will be examined to attempt to resolve the dates of otherwise undated features.

Scientific dating

Several significant features within the site have returned no clear date, on the basis of artefactual evidence. Dating of these features, or feature groups, has the potential to significantly improve the way that they and the overall site is understood.

Optically stimulated luminescence dating of the figure-of-eight ditch arrangement St9323 has been commissioned and this has returned a preliminary date

suggesting that this feature is Bronze Age origin. A full report will be included in the Research Archive Report.

Other features have been investigated to see if environmental samples taken from them have provided sufficient and appropriate material to be submitted for Radiocarbon dating. The features/feature groups are:

- The 'Roman Road'
 - Based on artefactual evidence Ditch 3005=4021=7002 is tentatively dated as Anglo-Saxon with the suggestion that the Roman material recovered from it is residual. It runs (broadly) parallel to Ditch 3007=4023 which artefacts date as Roman
- Ring-ditch F7010
 - This is a significant feature which contained insufficient artefactual evidence to provide a date. In addition to dating this feature, its relationship with Ditch 3005=4021=7002 suggests that a date for this feature might help to understand the development of the putative Roman road.
- Posthole Structure A
 - This structure was undated by artefactual evidence although a windbreak associated with it contained a small amount of early Bronze Age pottery. As a structure, understanding its date will help to shape understanding of the nature of occupation at the site.
- Posthole Structure B
 - Structure B was located in the same area as SFBs 1-3, possibly suggesting an Anglo-Saxon date. However, at a multi-period site such as this an assumption of date based on proximity cannot be made. As with Posthole Structure A, dating this structure would help to understand the character of occupation at the site.
- Northern Posthole Structure (St9218)
 - This structure is positioned in close proximity to a medieval ditch. As is the case with Posthole Structure B, assuming its date on the basis of proximity to this feature is inappropriate at a multi-period site. As with the other posthole structures, identifying its true date will help with understanding the nature of occupation at this site.
- Undated pit alignment.
 - This group of features is intrinsically interesting. Pit alignments are often of prehistoric date and may be associated with large-scale landscape boundaries. The form that this one takes may be slightly unusual. Identifying its date is the first step in understanding what its function may have been.

Examination of these contexts has, however, shown that none contain sufficient material to provide samples for C14 dating. The site is notable for its overall lack of carbonised remains or any other material for this type of analysis.

The Landscape

Research objectives

The Physical Landscape

The excavation site covers a large swathe of the valley of the river Gipping and the character of the recorded archaeology varies across this area. It will be important to understand how the distribution and character of the archaeological features is related to the physical landscape.

- Can differences in feature type or date be associated with the topography of the site?
 - Are dwellings and domestic features located at, or within a particular range of, elevation or elevations?
 - Do features of specific dates occur at certain elevations?
- Can the distribution of archaeological features be tied to variations in the underlying natural substrate, as at Dernford Farm, Sawston, Cambs (Newton 2018a)?
 - Are variations in the natural substrate easily identifiable?
 - Are certain substrates avoided, perhaps suggesting their use for agricultural purposes?
 - Can other variations in the types of activity represented be associated with variations within the natural substrate?
 - Are features of different dates associated with changes in the substrate?
- What information can be gleaned from the various 'natural' features that were recorded about the landscape during the represented periods of occupation?

The Human Landscape

Past occupation of the Gipping Valley is well attested through previous archaeological investigations of the area. This includes the Roman settlement of *Combetovium* to the south-east, the dispersed medieval settlement activity, described by Woolhouse (2016), overlooking the valley at Stowmarket to the north-west, the late Iron and Romano-British Farmstead at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016), the Iron Age activity, Roman field system, and early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Shrublands Quarry, Coddham (Anderson 2002), the late Iron Age to early Roman settlement at Darmsden Hall Farm Quarry, Barking (Craven 2004), and the ring-ditch and enclosure system identified through geophysical survey by Hancock (2007) at Baylham. Occupation of the landscape of Eastern England in the Mesolithic, a period represented artefactually but not in terms of dateable contexts at the current site, is discussed by Billington (2016).

Rippon (2007) identifies the Gipping valley (along with the interconnected Lark and Orwell valleys) as a significant political boundary in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods. Post-excavation research must, therefore, examine what this means for human settlement on this boundary.

A key aspect of post-excavation research for this project will be to understand the role that the current site played within this wider landscape. Artefactual comparisons will be sought with the various other sites in the surrounding area, comparisons in agricultural regimes will be looked at, similarities with, or aspects that complement, other sites in terms of form and layout will be examined, and the possibility of direct connections in terms of features and landforms will be considered.

Phase 1. Early Neolithic

Research Objectives

The nature of the Phase 1 activity

To assess the possibility of characterising the activity represented by the Phase 1 features.

- To assess if the available evidence represents permanent/semi-permanent occupation of the area or if it appears to be more indicative of occasional/seasonal occupation of the area, or if the evidence is inconclusive on this point.
- It may be possible to make such identifications through comparison with similarly dated sites from elsewhere within the wider East Anglian region (e.g. Clark *et al.* 1960; Evans and Knight 2000; Garrow *et al.* 2006; Trumpington Park and Ride site; Newton and Mustchin 2015; Harding 2017; Newton 2018a; Lyons 2019; Schofield *et al.* 2021).

Local distribution of early Neolithic activity

How does the early Neolithic activity recorded at the current site compare to similarly dated activity in the Gipping valley (e.g. Heard 2011)?

- Are there similarities in the artefactual assemblages between sites?
- Are there similarities in the forms of the early Neolithic features between sites?
- Are early Neolithic features located in geographically/geologically/topographically similar locations?

The regional distribution of early Neolithic activity

To identify the contribution of these features to the general understanding of the distribution and character of early Neolithic activity in the East Anglian region.

- To identify a basic model of Neolithic activity in the area surrounding the site and in the wider East Anglian region. Garrow (2007) is a useful starting point for the current understanding of the Neolithic in East Anglia. Martin (1999) and Smith (1974) also contribute to this.
- To identify how the pottery and lithic assemblages compare to the known chronologies and typologies for the region.

Mesolithic to Neolithic transition

Medlycott (2011, 13) states that Mesolithic/Neolithic transition requires further examination in the eastern region, particularly in light of the 'late start' to the Neolithic in this region. The identification of Mesolithic flintwork but no dateable cut features of this period, although not unusual, might be worth considering in

terms of the continued use of 'archaic' tools into the later period. Some of the microliths identified in the assemblage appear to be large for such objects- post-excavation research will assess whether this might represent chronological development of the tool type.

Phase 2. Late Neolithic

Research Objectives

Although there were slightly fewer features of late Neolithic date recorded during excavation, the research objectives remain largely similar to those for the early Neolithic, namely:

The nature of the late Neolithic activity

To assess the possibility of characterising the activity represented by the Phase 1 features.

- To assess if the available evidence represents permanent/semi-permanent occupation of the area or if it appears to be more indicative of occasional/seasonal occupation of the area, or if the evidence is inconclusive on this point.
- It may be possible to make such identifications through comparison with similarly dated sites from elsewhere within the wider East Anglian region (e.g. Clark *et al.* 1960; Rogerson 1995; Evans and Knight 2000; Robins 2002; Garrow *et al* 2006; Bush 2011; Brown and Medlycott 2013; Newton 2018a).

Local distribution of late Neolithic activity

How does the late Neolithic activity recorded at the current site compare to similarly dated activity in the wider Gipping valley?

- Are there similarities in the artefactual assemblages between sites?
- Are there similarities in the forms of the late Neolithic features between sites?
- Are Neolithic features located in geographically, geologically, or topographically similar locations?

The regional distribution of late Neolithic activity

To identify the contribution of these features to the general understanding of the distribution and character of early Neolithic activity in the East Anglian region.

- To identify a basic model of Neolithic activity in the area surrounding the site and in the wider East Anglian region. Garrow (2007) is a useful starting point for the current understanding of the Neolithic in East Anglia. Martin (1999) and Smith (1974) also contribute to this.
- To identify how the pottery and lithic assemblages compare to the known chronologies and typologies for the region.

The Neolithic to Bronze Age transition

Artefactual evidence of both late Neolithic and early Bronze Age date was recovered during the phases of excavation conducted by AS. The earlier phases of excavation recovered artefactual remains which have been dated as late

Neolithic to early Bronze Age. This combination of dating evidence suggests that occupation may have occurred here through the period during which Bronze Age cultural practices were becoming more prevalent. This has the potential to provide information regarding the associated changes in society and material culture.

Phase 3. Early Bronze Age

Research Objectives

The character and nature of the early Bronze Age activity

The nature of the activity carried out at the site.

- To identify the overall character of the Phase 1 activity.
 - Analysis of the finds assemblages and the processes behind their deposition will help to indicate the nature of occupation at the site. Can the evidence here be seen to indicate permanent settlement or is it representative of a mobile, partially transhumant, society (e.g. Ashwin 1998; Kitchen 2001; Newton 2013)?
 - What is the archaeobotanical evidence for agricultural remains like for this phase? Do plant macrofossils represent the storage and processing of material indicative of domestic food assemblages?
 - Comparison with similarly dated sites with comparable aspects from the surrounding area and wider region may help to provide information regarding the character of the activity (e.g. Martin and Murphy 1988; Martin 1993; Wigley 2007; Newton 2013a; Billington *et al.* 2018; Newton and Podbury 2020; Newton 2020).

Interrelationships between early Bronze Age sites

To set the site in the context of the current overall picture of Bronze Age East Anglia

- Establish how the current site fits into the overall picture of Bronze Age eastern England through examination of synthetic studies of the period in this region. Synthetic work on this period in Suffolk has been conducted by Martin (1999). Bradley (1993) considers the characteristics of prehistoric East Anglia. Overall understanding of the period on a regional basis is summarised by Medlycott (2011, 15-21), Medlycott and Brown (2008, 24-32), Ashbee and Barringer (1984), and Cunliffe (2006).
- To consider whether similarities/differences between the evidence recorded at Gallows Hill and that recorded elsewhere provides information regarding the interrelationship between Bronze Age settlements in the eastern region (identified as an important research subject by Medlycott and Brown (2008)). The pottery assemblage, for example, has comparisons at Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Bamford 1982; Healy 1996), Martlesham (Martin 1976), Little Bealings (Martin 1993), Harrowden, Bedfordshire and Welton, Staffordshire (Clarke 1970, 375).

How does the early Bronze Age activity recorded at the current site compare to

similarly dated activity in the wider Gipping valley?

- Are there similarities in the artefactual assemblages between sites?
- Are there similarities in the forms of the early Bronze Age features between sites?
- Are early Bronze Age features located in geographically, geologically, or topographically similar locations?
- Contemporary activity was recorded at the Cedars Park to Baylham Pumping Station (Heard 2011) but mostly consists of cropmark evidence

Human occupation of the landscape

Leading on from understanding how the site functioned in comparison to contemporary settlement in the Gipping Valley, research will seek to understand how its location and layout compares to similarly dated sites in the wider region and nationally.

- Examination of how the topographic setting of the site compares to the distribution of Bronze Age sites on a regional and national basis (see Martin (1999), Ashwin (1996), Bradley (1984), Parker Pearson (2003), Parker Pearson (2005), Johnston (2009)- all of which discuss the period on a regional and national level).

Environmental reconstruction

To consider the environmental conditions prevalent at the site and their impact on the activity represented here.

- Using the environmental data recovered during excavation, establish a model of the plant and animal species present in the vicinity of the site. Compare this to the known character of the area during the Bronze Age (referring to, for example, Martin 1999).
- Using this information, compare possible economic practices with those identified at other Bronze Age sites (food and food procurement is discussed by Parker Pearson (2003), elements of the Bronze Age economy in eastern England are discussed by Ellis (2003). Fowler (1983) discusses farming in Bronze Age Britain, Greis (2002) examines farming in prehistoric southern Britain).
- To examine how changing environmental conditions affected the occupation of the site. Assessment of the environmental material recovered from the site will form the basis of this and this should be tied in with studies of the Bronze Age. Aspects of the Bronze Age environment of East Anglia are discussed by Pryor (2001). The environment of the period is discussed in Hunter and Ralston (1999).
- To identify whether the site conforms to known patterns and characteristics of agricultural sites of this date (e.g. Greis 2002; Stephens and Fuller 2012; Bishop 2002; Lavender 2004).

Phase 4. Iron Age

Research Objectives

Iron Age occupation of the Gipping Valley

The Iron Age is represented at this site by a single pit dated by a single sherd of pottery. As a result, the focus of post-excavation research on this period will be limited. However, the distribution of Iron Age activity in the Gipping Valley will be considered and what this implies about the site will be examined. The possibility that further activity of this date was present within the site will also be considered.

Phase 5. Romano-British

Research Objectives

The distribution of the Romano-British archaeology

Archaeological features of Romano-British were more common in the areas excavated as Excavation Phases 1 and 2. They became increasingly sparse towards the north-west. Post-excavation analysis will examine if this can be linked to the presence of the settlement of *Combretovium* further to the south-east or if geological and/or topographical factors play a role in this distribution.

The character of the Roman activity

The nature of the activity carried out at the site.

- To identify the overall character of the Phase 3-5 activity and to set it in the context of known contemporary activity in the surrounding area
 - Analysis of the finds assemblages and the processes behind their deposition will help to indicate the nature of occupation at the site.
 - What evidence is there to indicate the presence of domestic structures, agricultural processing, industrial practices and craft activities?
 - Comparison with similarly dated sites with comparable aspects from the surrounding area and wider region may help to provide information regarding the character of the activity (e.g. Atkins and Mudd 2004; Evans *et al* 2007; Evans 2005; Gibson 2005; Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016; Clarke 2017; Upex 2018; Atkins and Clarke 2018; Lyons 2019).
 - Examination of HER records and relevant grey literature for the immediately surrounding area will provide context and background for activity of this date within the Gipping Valley.

The Roman Road.

The flanking ditches of an assumed Roman road (BRK 004), known previously from aerial photographs and excavated partially during earlier phases of fieldwork, were recorded within several of the phases of excavation. This 'road' ran approximately west to east towards the Roman town of *Combretovium*, on the opposite side of the river Gipping. This interpretation is based, however, on an aerial photographic survey conducted in 1990 (Merrony 1990). A more recent aerial photographic survey (Palmer 2002) simply records a parallel ditch system, to the east of the railway, of unknown date.

If this was a Roman road, was it a formal road? There is no evidence for metalling or cobbling and no indication of wheel ruts which might be expected on an unmetalled road. Assessing its method of construction may allow comparisons to be made with the construction of known roads elsewhere. Davies (2002) presents a study of roads in Roman Britain.

- How does its position and alignment fit in with the known Roman infrastructure of the area?
- In light of the overall character and function of the rest of the site, what part would this road have played in these activities?

During Excavation Phase 2, a significant amount of early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the upper fills of one of the road-side ditches. This was considered to indicate continuity of use from the Roman period (Heard 2011). However, Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the southern of the ditches forming this putative road during Excavation Phases 3, 4 and 7 (although Roman pottery was recovered from its southern terminus in Excavation Phase 1) and this feature was demonstrated as both cutting and being cut by other features that were dated as Anglo-Saxon. Furthermore, in Excavation Phase 7, this southern ditch can be seen to respect the position of an undated ring-ditch, suggesting that it might represent a boundary aligned with a significant landscape feature, rather than a roadside drainage ditch. Post-excavation analysis will, in light of this evidence, address whether or not the previously accepted interpretation (Merrony 1990) can be supported or if an alternative explanation for the presence of this feature is more accurate. Similarities between this arrangement of ditches and those noted by Bryant and Burleigh (1995), Williamson (2010), Burleigh (2015), Ladd and Mortimer (2017), and Newton (2021) in Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire are likely to be significant.

The development of the Roman site

The Roman artefactual evidence recovered from the site is of a variety of dates, ranging from mid 1st century AD to 4th century. This may indicate a longevity of occupation, although could equally be reflection of artefact types that are not closely dateable. Understanding the chronology and development of the site over time will be key to understanding the nature of the activity represented here. The earliest date that can be assigned to the Roman activity here might indicate occupation during the transition from Iron Age occupation to a period of greater influence from the Roman world due to the conquest and occupation from AD 43.

- To understand the processes of Romanisation effecting the development of the site and the activities carried out there and to identify the changing cultural influences. Medlycott (2011) identifies Romanisation as an important area of research for East Anglia. Any evidence for the processes of Romanisation should be looked at in the light of research on the subject by Millet (2003) and Dürrwächter (2009)
- Can chronological changes and developments within the layout or function of the site be identified?
 - How does the form and layout of the site change over time?
 - Can these changes be related to known developments in Roman society or known cultural or environmental (and other) events in the East Anglian region, the province of *Britannia*, or the wider Roman world? For example, is there evidence for development of the site to have been influenced by the decreasing emphasis on cut boundary features and a shift towards less archaeologically-visible forms of land in the later Roman period (Taylor 2006, 145) or the Empire-wide economic recession of the 3rd century AD (Wacher 1978)?
 - Can clear development be seen in artefactual assemblages? Particularly in terms of pottery.
 - Do the developments evident across these three phases represent changes in the function of the site or the activities carried out therein?
- Is it possible to identify clear sub-phases within the Romano-British period archaeology of the site?

Artefactual and ecofactual evidence

The nature of the artefactual assemblages

- To assess what the finds from this phase indicates about the nature of occupation, the comparative wealth of the settlement, the trade links, and the way in which the site developed.
 - Comparison of the finds assemblages from this site with those from sites of similar date in the East Anglian region to determine if it is typical of the area and date
 - Attempts to identify the provenance of the represented ceramic fabrics and stylistic types will provide information regarding trade links and communications between sites of this date
 - Types of artefact may provide information regarding the nature of occupation. Can artefact types be related to particular types of activity?

Environmental reconstruction

- To assess the environmental conditions prevalent at the site in the Romano-British period and how these are likely to have affected the character of occupation and the agricultural regimes operated by the site's inhabitants.
 - What does the plant macrofossil assemblage indicate about environmental conditions (climate etc) at the site? Is there any

evidence in the nature of the fills, layers and other deposits present at the site that may support conclusions made regarding climatic conditions?

- What does the plant macrofossil assemblage indicate about the arable agricultural regime practised at the site? Can this be seen to be directly related to prevailing environmental conditions? Are these factors comparable to similarly dated sites in the surrounding area or wider region?
- What does the faunal assemblage indicate about environmental conditions and the agricultural economy of this phase? Are these factors comparable to similarly dated sites in the surrounding area or wider region?

Phase 6. Anglo-Saxon

Research Objectives

The character of the Anglo-Saxon activity

Identification of the type of activity that was present at the site during the Anglo-Saxon period will form the basis of post-excavation analysis of this phase of activity.

Settlement form.

Early Anglo-Saxon settlements could take a variety of forms (see Hamerow 2002). The Harston Mill site, Cambridgeshire (O'Brien 2016) is characterised by clusters of buildings, possibly representing separate households or families. At Dernford Farm, Sawston (Newton 2018), the buildings were arranged in pairs. Analysis of the arrangement of the settlement will provide some information regarding the way that the settlement, and therefore potentially the society occupying it, was organised. Identification of social stratification is identified as an important research subject for the eastern region (researchframeworks.org). Pertinent questions will be:

- How are the buildings arranged spatially?
- Can specific buildings be linked to other aspects of the site, such as enclosures?
- Can the post-built structures be linked to the dateable Anglo-Saxon buildings? If so, how does this impact understanding of the distribution of the SFBs?

An examination of the distribution of the Anglo-Saxon features in order to understand what this indicates about the development of the site and the way in which it functioned; the layout and form of Anglo-Saxon settlements is discussed by Hamerow (2002), Reynolds (2003), Jones (1980), and to some extent by Tipper (2004). Suitable comparative sites include West Stow (West 1985), Mucking (Jones and Jones 1974; Hamerow 1993), Cardinal Distribution Park, Godmanchester (Gibson with Murray 2003), Staunth Meadow, Brandon (Tester

et al. 2014), Rendlesham (Scull *et al.* 2016), Harston Mill (O'Brien 2016), Dernford Farm, Sawston (Newton 2018).

Economic evidence

- Identification of the basis of the Anglo-Saxon economy
 - This will comprise an examination of the artefactual and ecofactual evidence to identify economic activities practiced at the site followed by a discussion of economy in terms of the picture of the Anglo-Saxon economy both locally and in general (Arnold 1988; Rackham and Carver 1994; Banham and Faith 2014; Harrington and Welch 2014).
 - Through the use of the faunal assemblage, artefactual assemblage and environmental sampling identify the most likely basis of the agricultural and food procurement practices carried out at the site. Comparison with similar sites will provide parallels and aid interpretation; the site at East Lane and South Lane, Kingston-upon-Thames (Hawkins *et al* 2002) and Dernford Farm, Sawston (Newton 2018) were in similar riverside locations.
 - Comparison of the identified agricultural/food procurement activities at the site with comparable sites in the surrounding area will contribute to an understanding of the Anglo-Saxon economy in the Gipping valley and wider Suffolk.

Structural evidence

At least 12 *Grubenhäuser* or Sunken-Featured Buildings (SFBs) were recorded during excavation. Several post-built structures were also recorded, most of which were undated, but which were potentially associated with the more easily dateable Anglo-Saxon structures.

- To assess the function of the *Grubenhäuser* or Sunken-Featured Buildings (SFBs). Tipper (2004, 1) states that there is no general consensus on the structural interpretation and function of *Grubenhäuser*.
 - Examine the artefactual and ecofactual evidence from each sunken-featured building.
 - Analysis of the distribution of finds within the *Grubenhäuser* structures may provide information regarding the function of the buildings, the zonation of activity within them and processes of infill following their abandonment/disuse (see Newton 2018).
 - Discussion regarding the character and function of the *Grubenhäuser* should be carried out in light of Tipper's (2004) study of such buildings.
 - Comparison with known sites (e.g. Mucking (Jones and Jones 1974; Hamerow 1993), Dernford Farm, Sawston (Newton 2012), Cardinal Distribution Park, Godmanchester (Gibson with Murray 2003), West Stow (West 1985) and with Tipper's (2004) synthetic work on the subject.

- To assess the date and function of the post-built structures
 - Can any of these structures be dated through spatial association with dateable Anglo-Saxon features?
 - Can any of these structures be dated through comparison with dateable structures of Anglo-Saxon date at other sites?
 - What evidence exists for the function of these structures?

The Figure-of-Eight ditch arrangement St9323

This ditch arrangement constitutes one of the most enigmatic and intrinsically interesting aspects of the site. An OSL date taken from the fills of the original cut has suggested a prehistoric date but the fills of the recut, which contained artefactual evidence of a variety of dates, suggests an Anglo-Saxon date. Post-excavation analysis will reassess this dating evidence in order to understand the chronology of the feature. The possibility that the conflicting dating evidence indicates Anglo-Saxon reuse of an earlier monument will be considered (see Hunter 1974; Bradley 1987; Williams 1997 & 1998; Hooke 1998; Bell 1998; Semple 1998). Obvious parallels for St9323 are scarce but such will be sought as part of the post-excavation analysis.

The Anglo-Saxon site and the Romano-British activity

It is a noted feature of Anglo-Saxon settlement at many locations that there appears to be an understanding of previous occupation or use of the land. Some interesting spatial relationships may be identified between Anglo-Saxon features and earlier features. The proximity of the Roman settlement at *Combretovium* suggests that there may be some kind of continuity of occupation of this area. Bell (1998) indicates that a vague historical understanding, probably fostered and promoted by the mission of St. Augustine, made *Christian* synonymous with *Roman* to the people of Anglo-Saxon England. Deliberate curation of Roman artefacts has been noted at several sites in the surrounding region, such as Harston Mill (O'Brien 2016), Dernford Farm, Sawston (Newton 2018), Hinxton Quarry and Bourn Bridge (Mortimer and Evans 1996). Anglo-Saxon (re)occupation of Roman sites is noted at locations such as Great Chesterford (Taylor 2003), Heybridge (Drury and Wickenden 1982) and at sites in Huntingdonshire (Atkins 2010). This subject will be explored in light of work previously carried out by: Hunter 1974; Bradley 1987; Williams 1997 & 1998; Hooke 1998; Bell 1998; Semple 1998.

The site and its role in the Anglo-Saxon period landscape of the Gipping valley

- To investigate the pattern of early to Anglo-Saxon occupation in the Gipping valley and the surrounding area and the position and role of the site in this landscape.
 - Identify a model of Anglo-Saxon occupation in the surrounding area by identifying nearby contemporary sites.

- Compare the layout and character of the current site with those of contemporary sites in the surrounding area.

Phase 7. Saxo-Norman

Research Objectives

The character and nature of the Saxo-Norman activity

Three Saxo-Norman ditches (F3134, F3136 and F3138) were located in Grid Square P18. Post-excavation analysis of these features will focus on:

- Reassessment of the dates of these features
- Their possible function, through examination of their forms, their spatial relationships with other features, the finds assemblages, the environmental evidence, the character of their fills, and through comparison with sites at which contemporary activity is recorded (e.g. Norton and Mumford 2010; Oakey and Sperry 1997; Stevens 2006).

Phase 8. Medieval

Research Objectives

Function of the Phase 8 site

Medlycott (2011, 70) identifies rural settlement and landscapes as an important area of archaeological research. The medieval evidence consists mostly of ditches which would appear to be related to enclosures. Therefore, of particular relevance to the current site are questions relating to the function of medieval enclosures and whether or not their size and shape can be linked to particular agricultural regimes. Post-excavation analysis will examine the numerous undated features and attempt to discern if any of them can be considered to be directly related to the dateable medieval features.

Thereafter, it will be important to determine what the enclosures may have been used for. This will be carried out through interrogation of the archaeobotanical assemblage, the faunal assemblage, and the artefactual assemblage and through comparison with relevant comparable sites in the surrounding area and wider region (e.g. Woolhouse 2016, Woolhouse 2010, Newton 2013b, Newton 2018). More general information regarding medieval field systems in East Anglia will be sought from sources such as Hall (1982), Astill and Grant (1988), Oosthuizen (2003; 2010), Rippon (2008; 2012), Rippon *et al* (2015), Upex (2002), White (2012), and Williamson (2005). The medieval rural economy is discussed by Bailey (2007), Campbell *et al.* (1996), and Christie and Stamper (2012).

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14 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

14.1 Overview

Due to the nature of the site, representing development of the same valley landscape over a period spanning the Mesolithic to medieval periods, it seems most sensible to take a holistic view in the publication of the results of the excavations conducted here. As such, a short monograph detailing these results may be considered to be the most effective to present the evidence. In recent years, AS (now WA) has developed a good working relationship with *BAR*, and the manuscript of the proposed publication will be submitted for them for consideration.

The publication report will present the background of the project, contain a description and analysis of features and finds, and conclude with a synthetic discussion of the site's structure and development, with local and regional comparisons. Specialist reports will be integrated into the text and included in line with the requirements of publication, as set out by the agreed publishers.

14.2 Estimated breakdown of report

ABSTRACT

c 500 words

- Contents Summary of phasing, features, finds and interpretation
- Tables -
- Figures -
- Plates -

INTRODUCTION

c. 3500 words

- Contents Circumstances of the project and summary of background information. Description of the situation of the site and geological and topographical descriptions. Introduction to excavation strategies and phasing.
- Tables Phasing and date ranges
- Figures Site location and detailed site location plans. Excavation and overall phase plans
- Plates -

MESOLITHIC FINDS

c. 1750 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the Mesolithic artefacts and their distribution.

- Tables: -
- Figures: -
- Plates: -

PHASE 1

c. 2500 words

- Contents: Description of the early Neolithic features and their location. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 1 plan and sections.
- Plates : Suitable photos of features

PHASE 2

c. 4000 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the late Neolithic features and their distribution. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 2 plan and selected sections.
- Plates : Suitable photos of features

PHASE 3

c. 4000 words

- Contents: Description of the early Bronze Age features, their location. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 3 plan and sections.
- Plates: Suitable photos of features

PHASE 4

c. 1750 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the Iron Age feature. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 4 plan and selected sections. -
- Plates: Suitable photos of features

PHASE 5

c. 5000 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the Romano-British features and their distribution. Introduction to Interpretations.

- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 5 plan and sections.
- Plates: Suitable photos of features

PHASE 6

c. 6000 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the Anglo-Saxon features and their distribution. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses
-
- Tables: Detailing each SFB. Graphs comparing SFB dimensions.
- Figures: Phase 6 plan and sections. Isometric drawings of the SFBs
- Plates: Suitable photos of features. Particularly SFBs and post-built structures

PHASE 7

c. 2500 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the Saxo-Norman features and their distribution. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 7 plan.
- Plates: Suitable photos of features

PHASE 8

c. 3500 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the medieval features and their distribution. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 8 plan.
- Plates: Suitable photos of features

UNDATED FEATURES

c. 2000 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the undated features and their distribution with focus on the most important feature groups. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Selected plan and sections.
- Plates: Suitable photos of features

SPECIALIST'S ANALYSES

c. 22000 words

- Contents: Descriptions and results of specialist finds and environmental analyses
- Tables: Catalogues and analytical tables including graphs were relevant
- Figures: Finds illustrations for flint and pottery
- Plates: Faunal remains

DISCUSSION

c. 35000 words

- Contents: Organised thematically, taking into account the research questions and subjects presented in Section 14 of this document. This section will form the bulk of the publication report and will contain relevant stratigraphic information, specialist's contributions, comparisons, and interpretations.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Comparative figures where appropriate.
- Plates: -

15 TIMETABLE OF TASKS FOR POST-EXCAVATION

<i>Task</i>	<i>Time required</i>
Completion of final specialists' reports	<i>Complete</i>
Research and literature gathering	2 days
Incorporation of remaining data from Excavation Phases 1 and 2	10 days
Identification of graphics and illustration requirements	1 day
Production of graphics and required illustrations	5 days
Writing of Research Archive Report text	25 days
Incorporation of specialists' reports and data, figures, illustrations, and photographs into Research Archive Report	3 days
Identification of figures/photos required for publication report	2 days
Writing of publication report	10 days
Production of figures/photos for publication report	10 days
Editing/Review of Research Archive Report	2 days
Editing/Review of Publication Report	2 days
Preparation of Archive	5 days
Submission of Publication Report to appropriate vehicle of publication	1 day
Deposition of archive	TBC

Table 43: Timetable of tasks for post-excavation

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archive Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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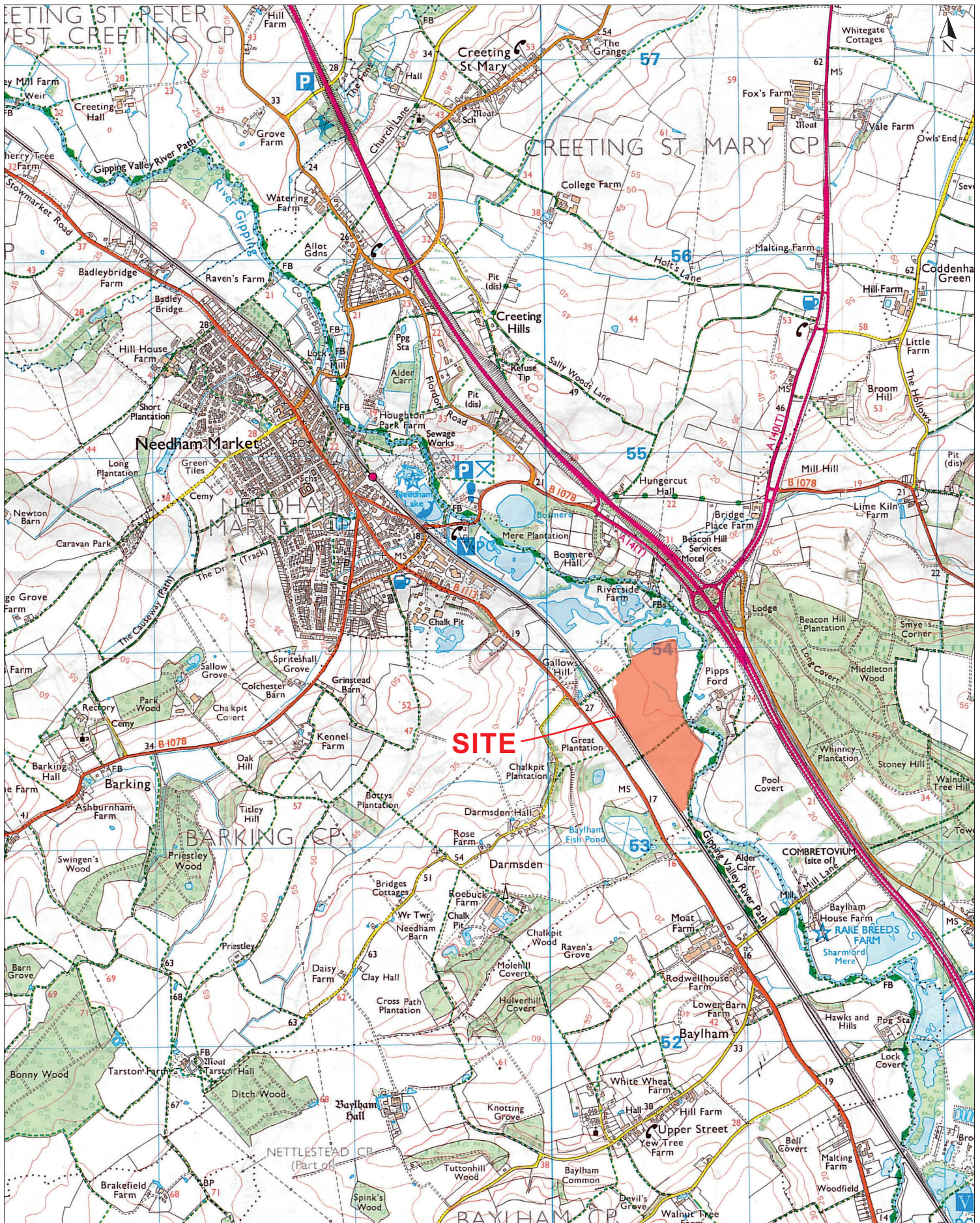
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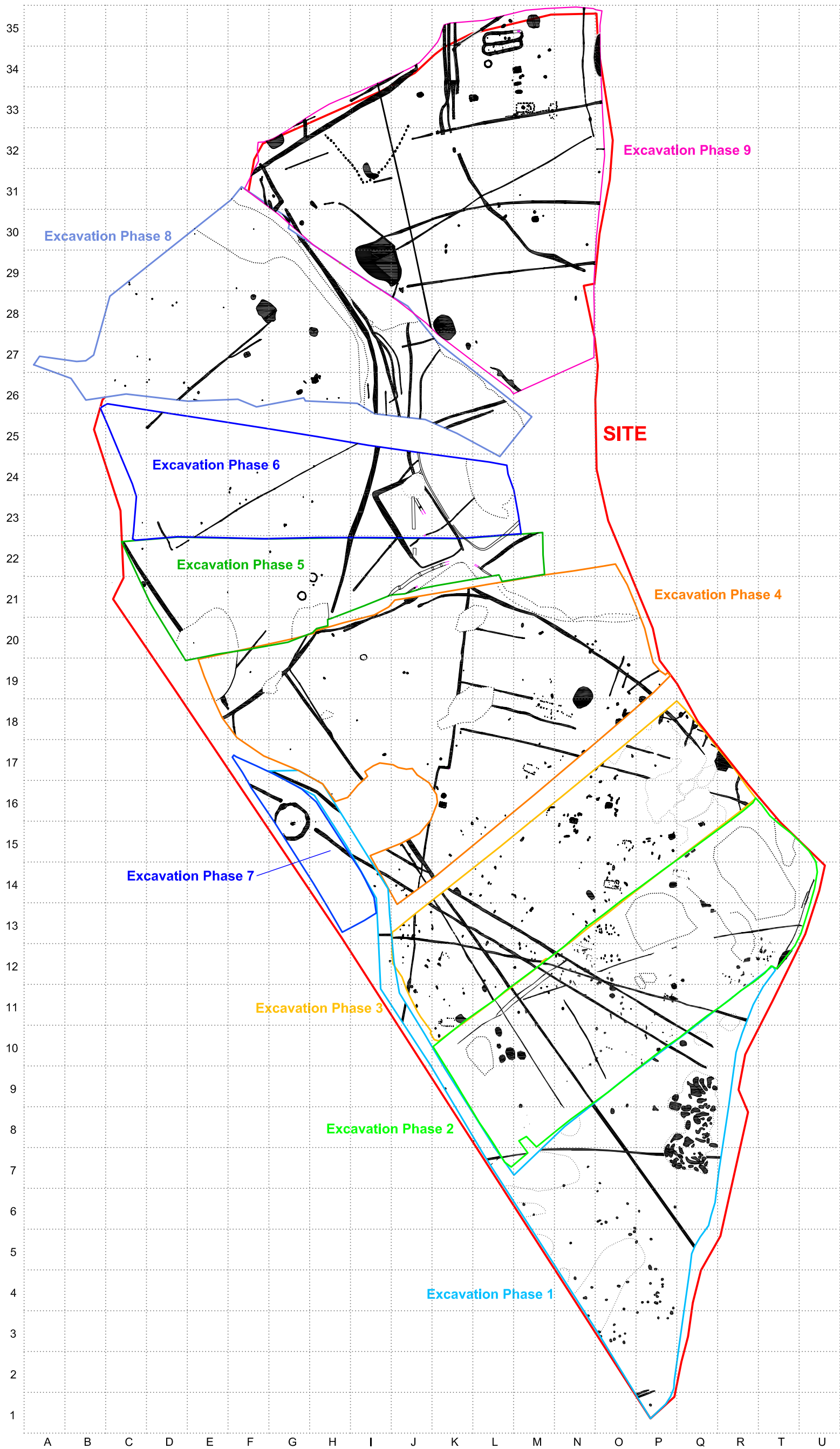
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



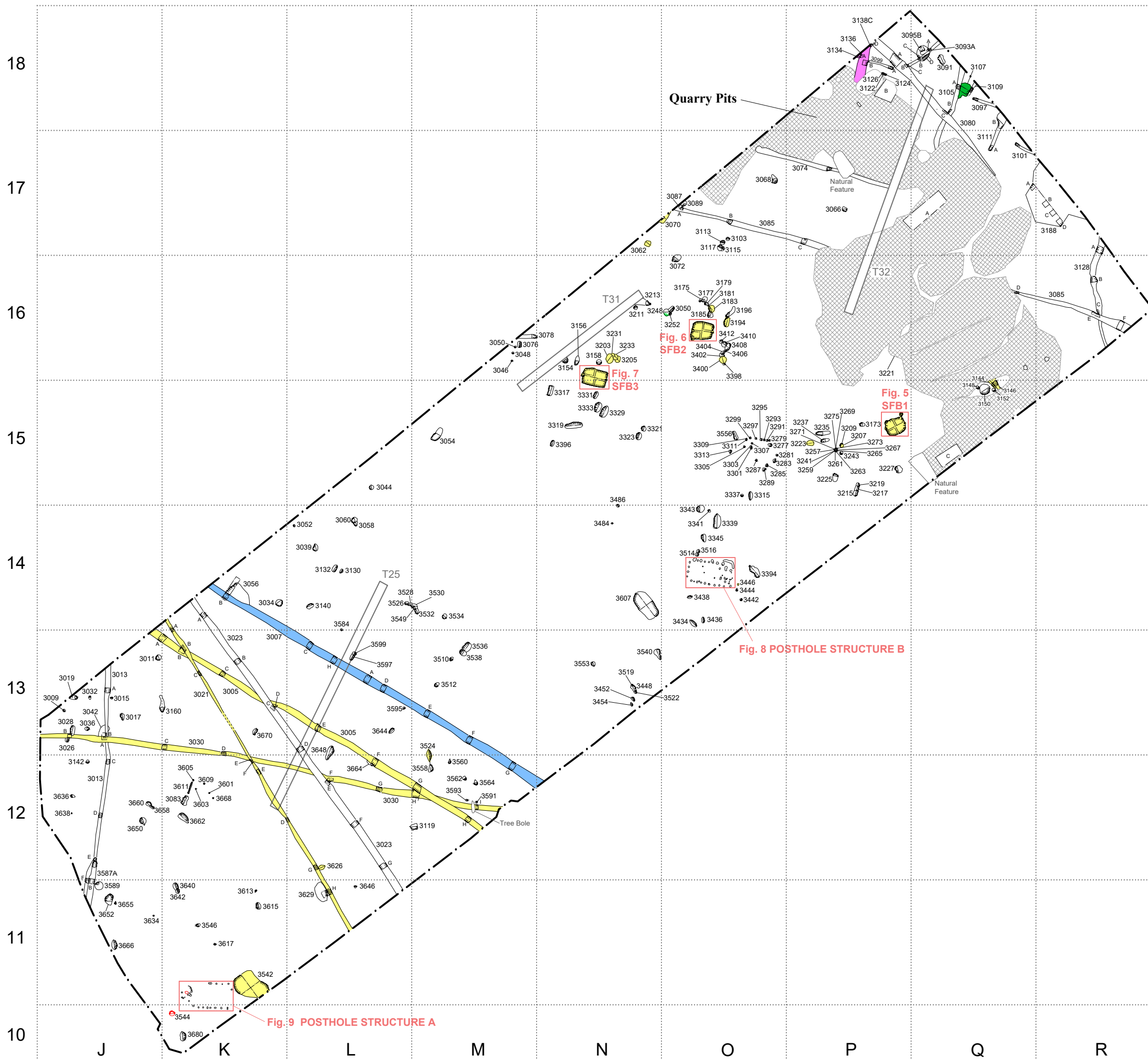
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



0 150m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 All features plan
 Scale - 1:2500 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



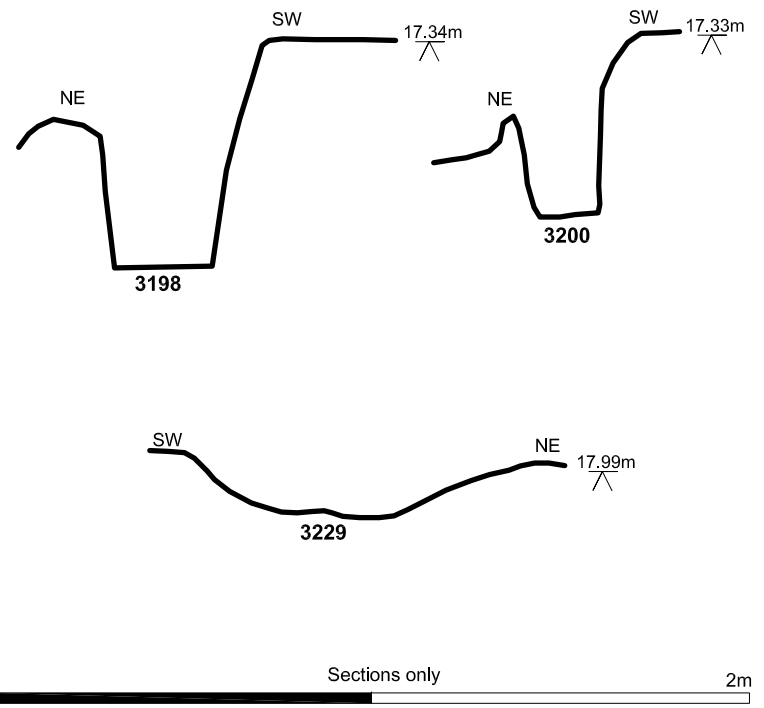
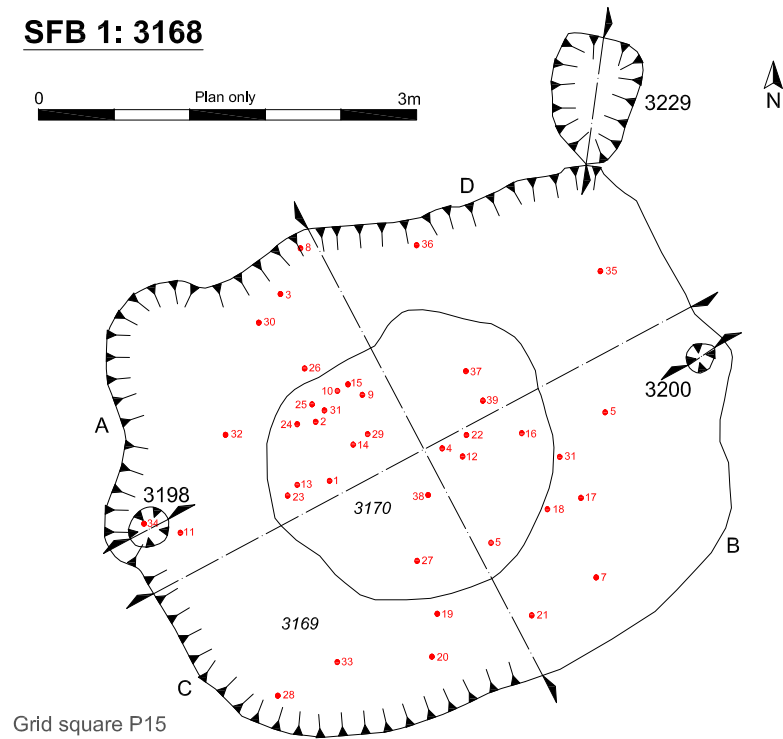
- Early Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Roman
- Anglo-Saxon (5th-8thC)
- Saxo-Norman (11th-12thC)
- Medieval (12th-14thC)
- Undated



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Fig. 4 Plan of Excavation Phase 3
 Scale 1:750 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

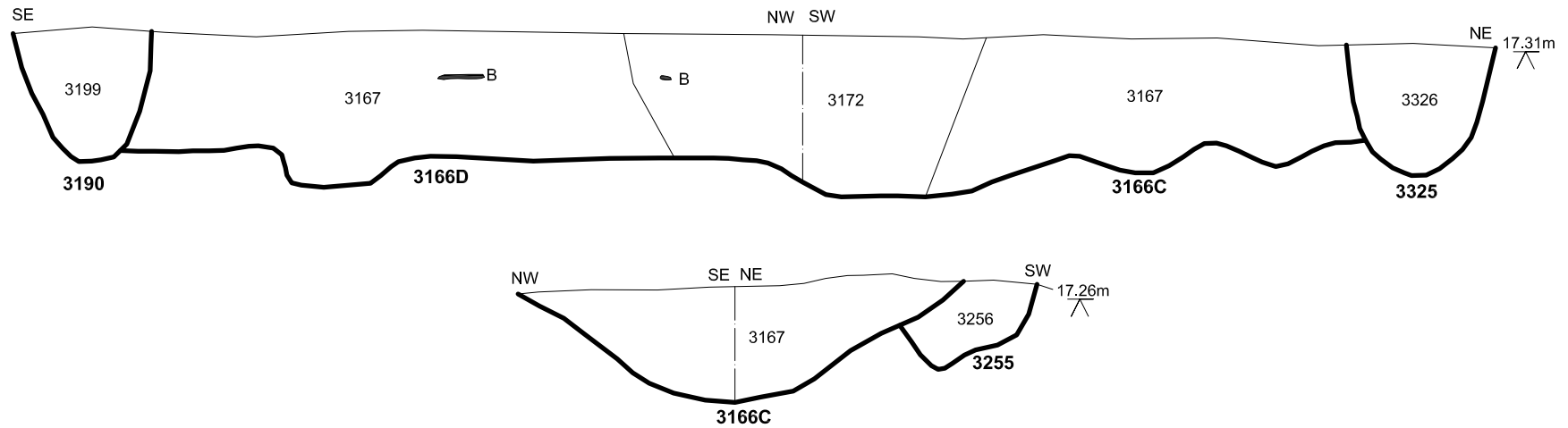
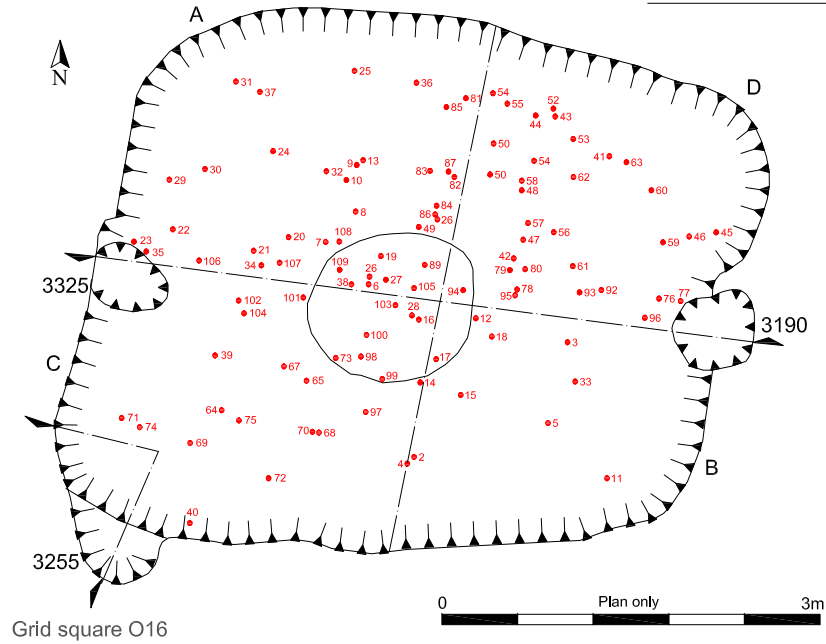
SFB 1: 3168

0 Plan only 3m



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 SFB 1 plan & sections
 Scale plan at 1:50 & sections at 1:20 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

SFB 2: 3166



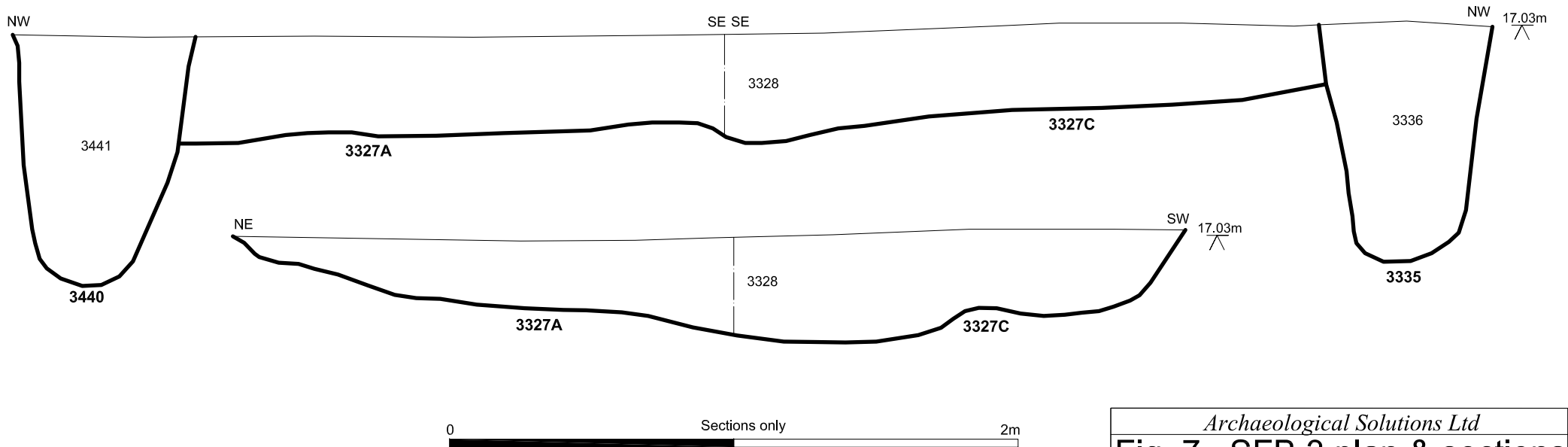
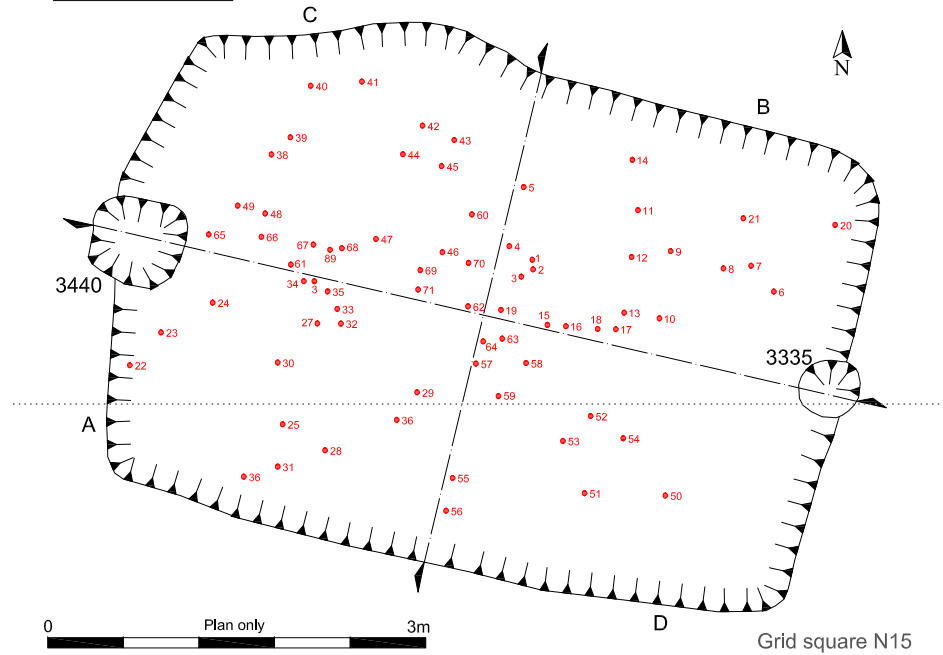
Bone

0 Sections only 2m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 SFB 2 plan & sections
 Scale plan at 1:50 & sections at 1:20 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

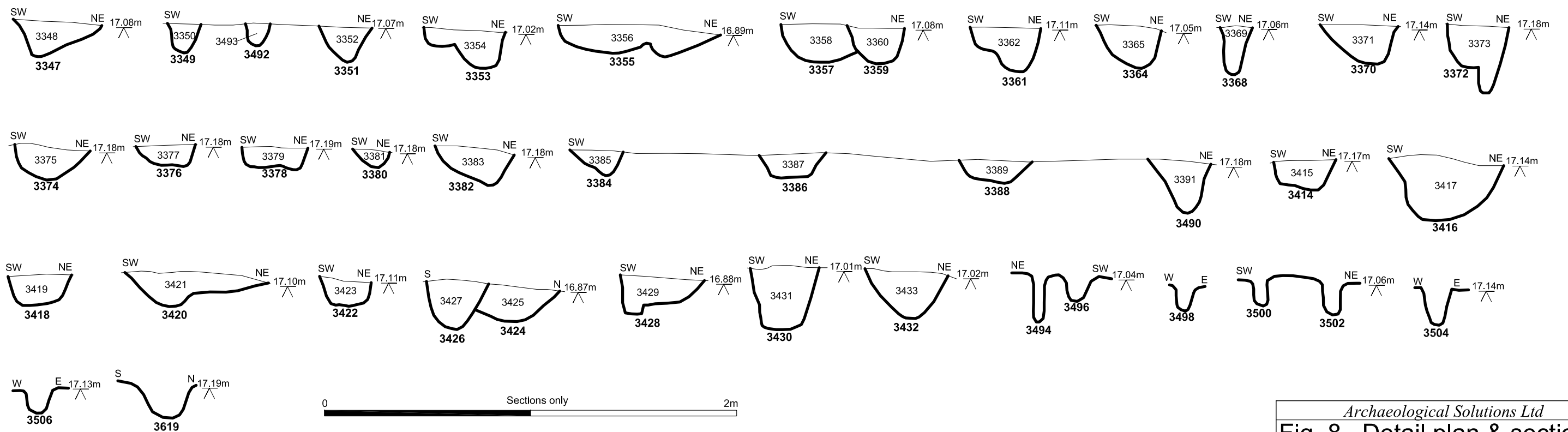
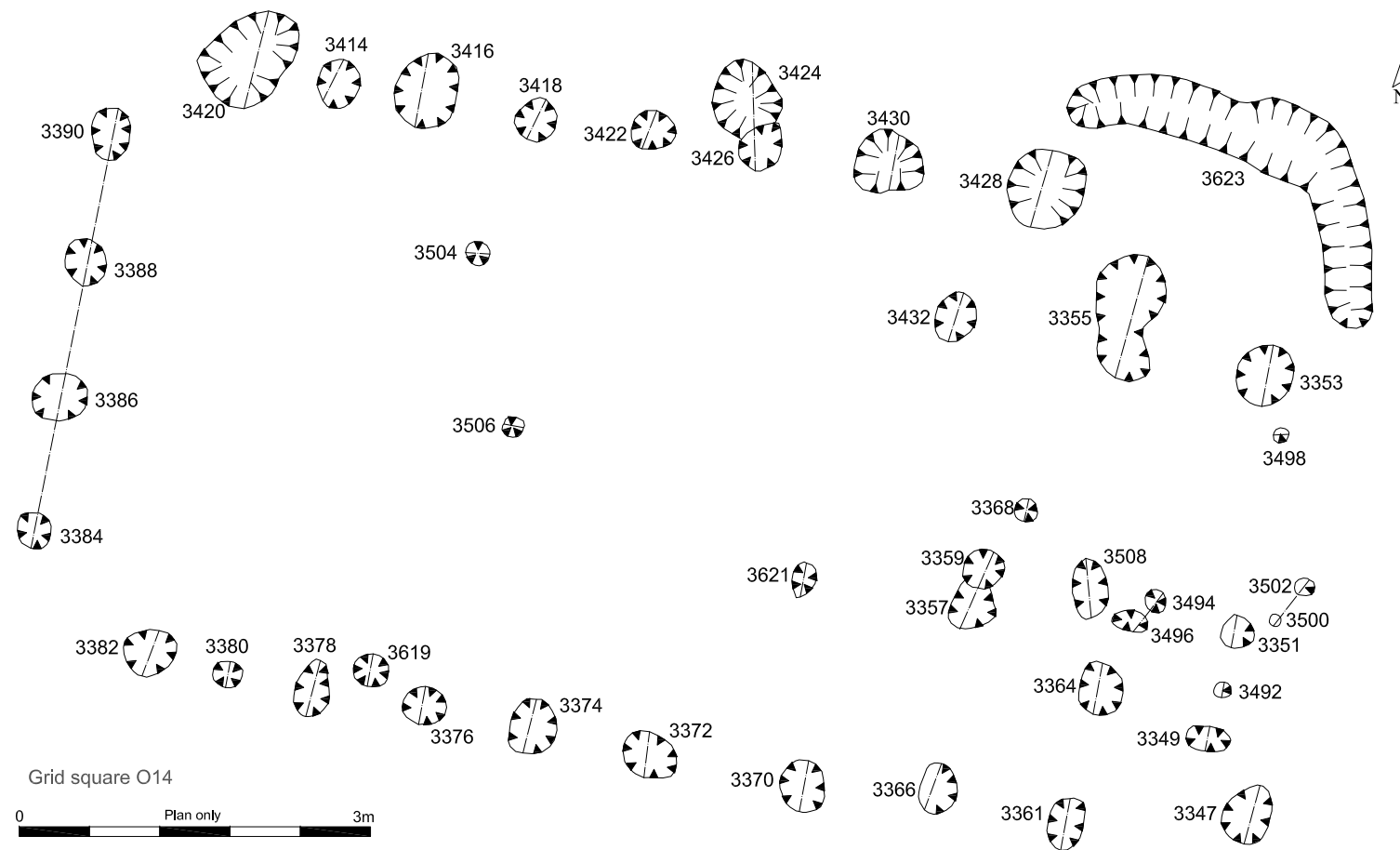
SFB 3: 3227

Grid square N16

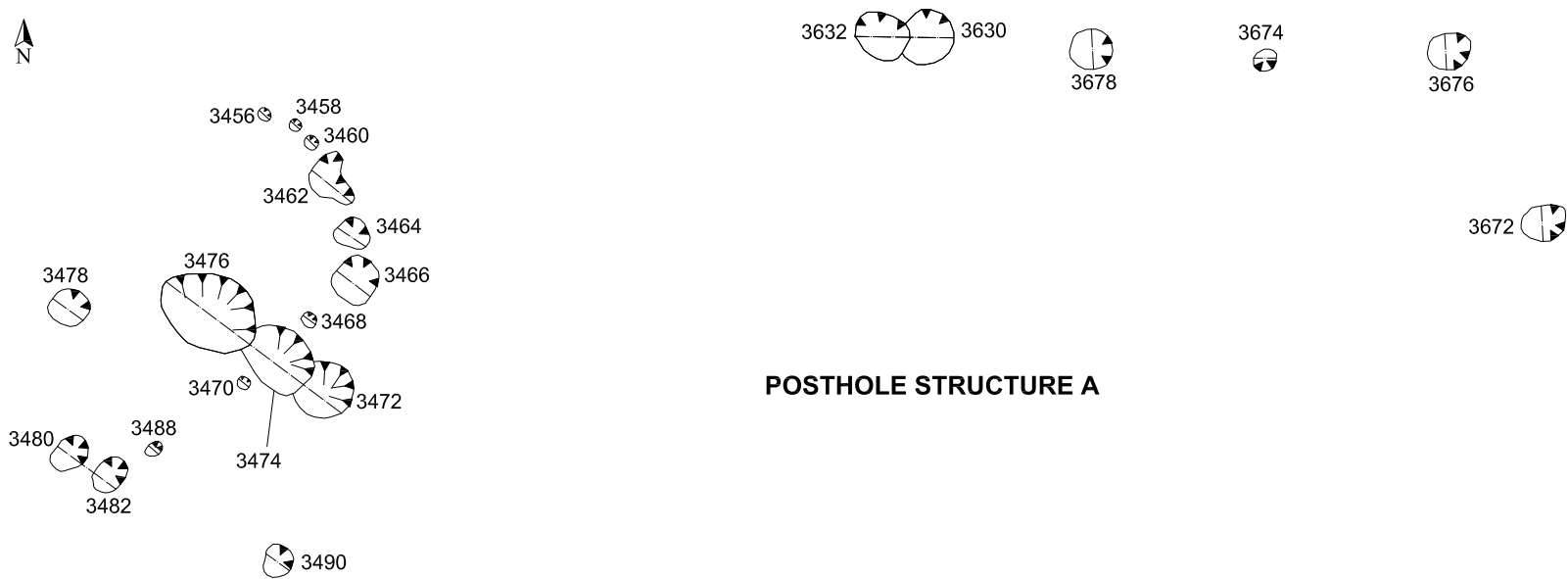


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 SFB 3 plan & sections
Scale plan at 1:50 & sections at 1:20 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

POSTHOLE STRUCTURE B



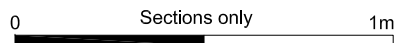
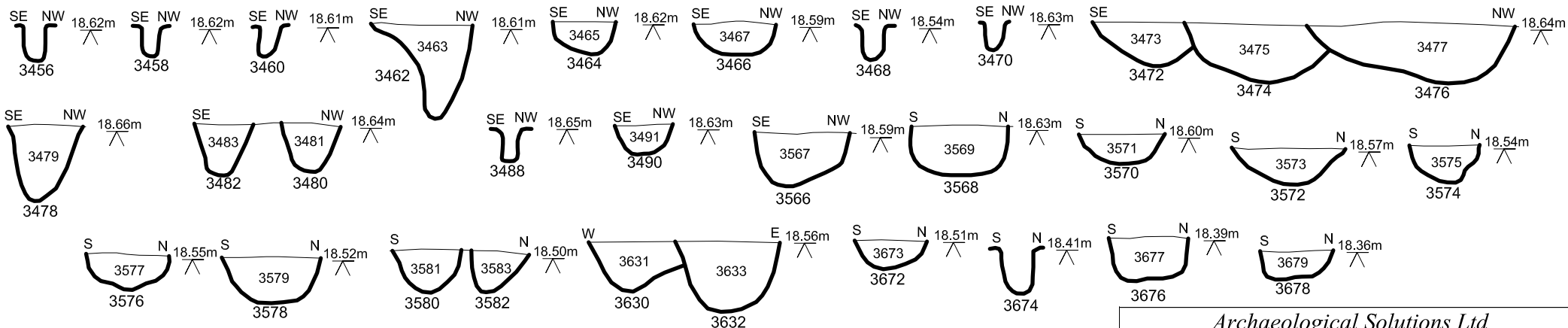
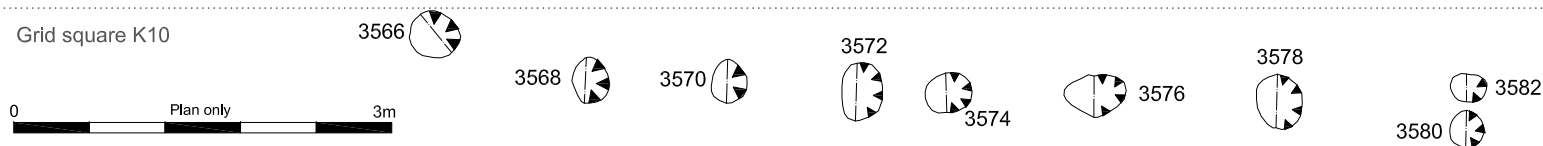
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Detail plan & sections
 Scale plan at 1:50 & sections at 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



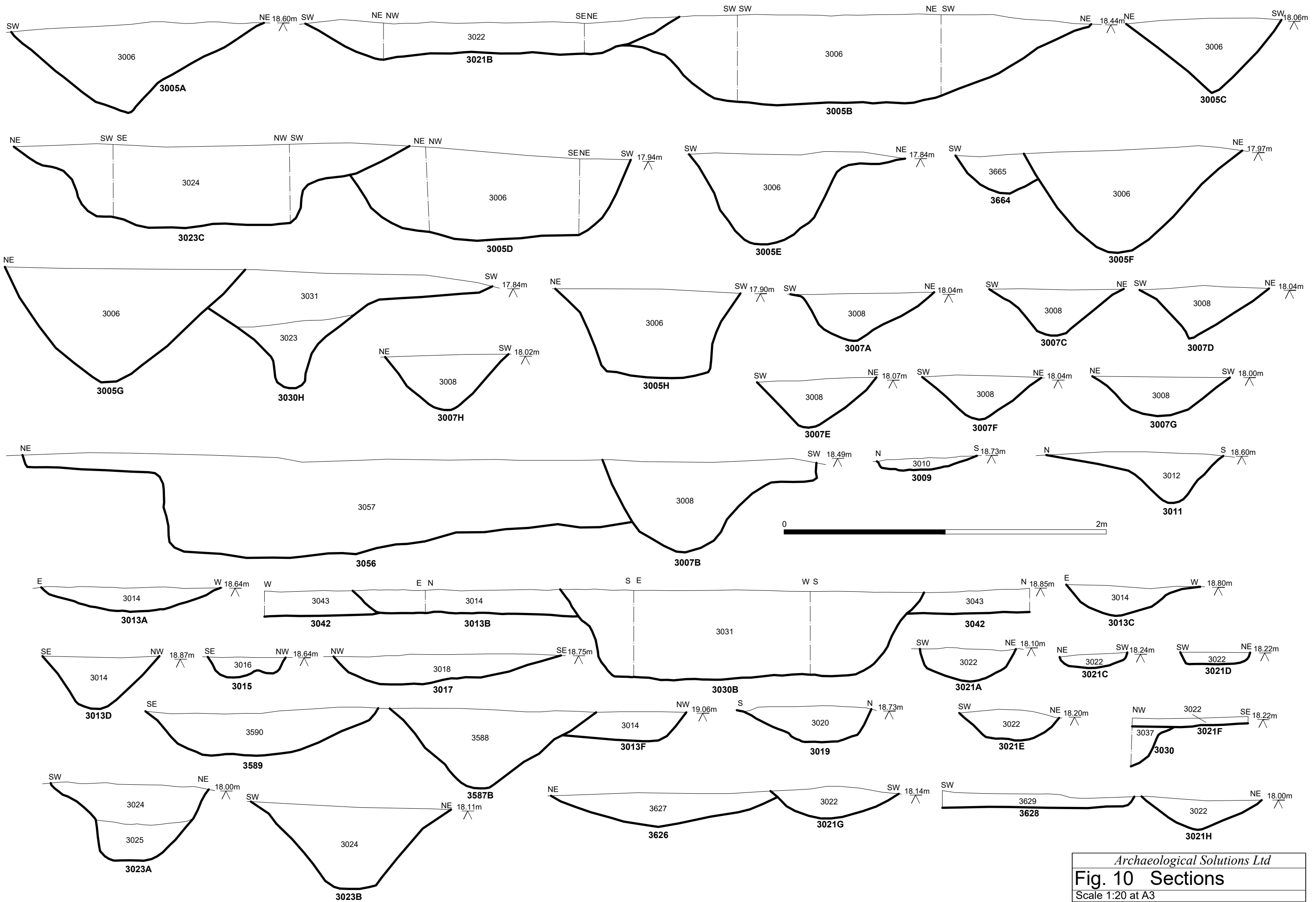
POSTHOLE STRUCTURE A

Grid square K11

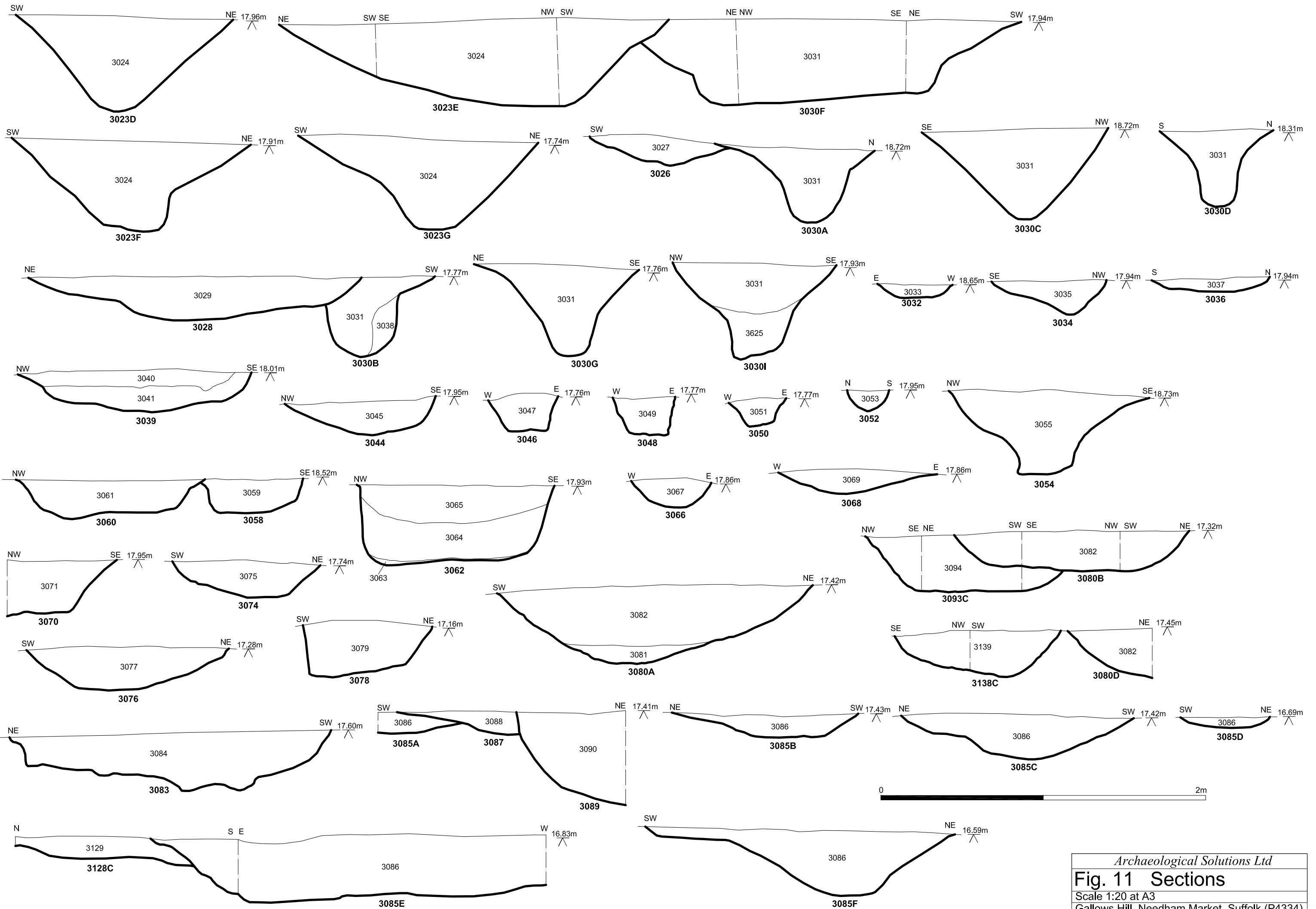
Grid square K10



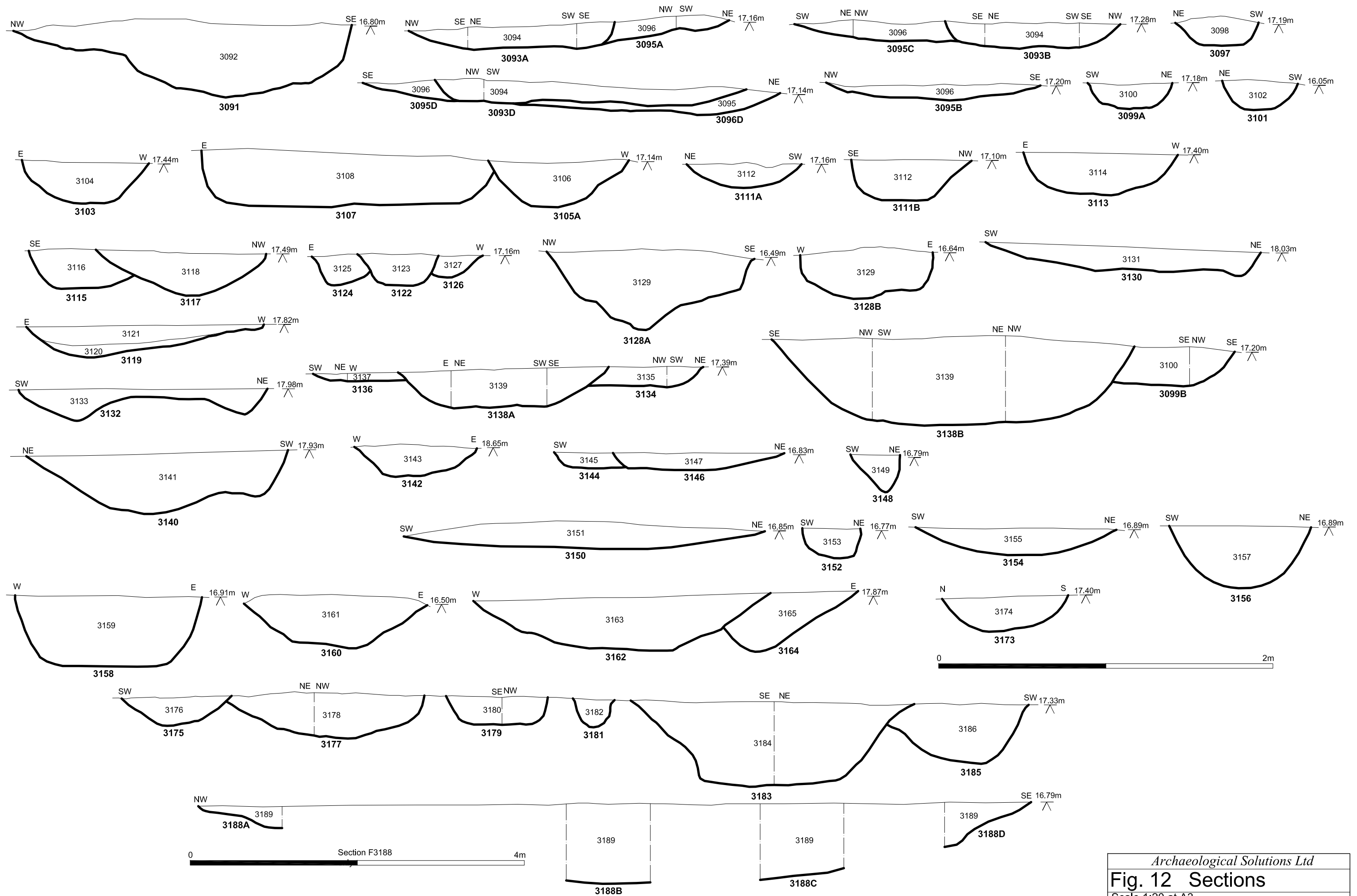
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Detail plan & sections
 Scale plan at 1:50 & sections at 1:20 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



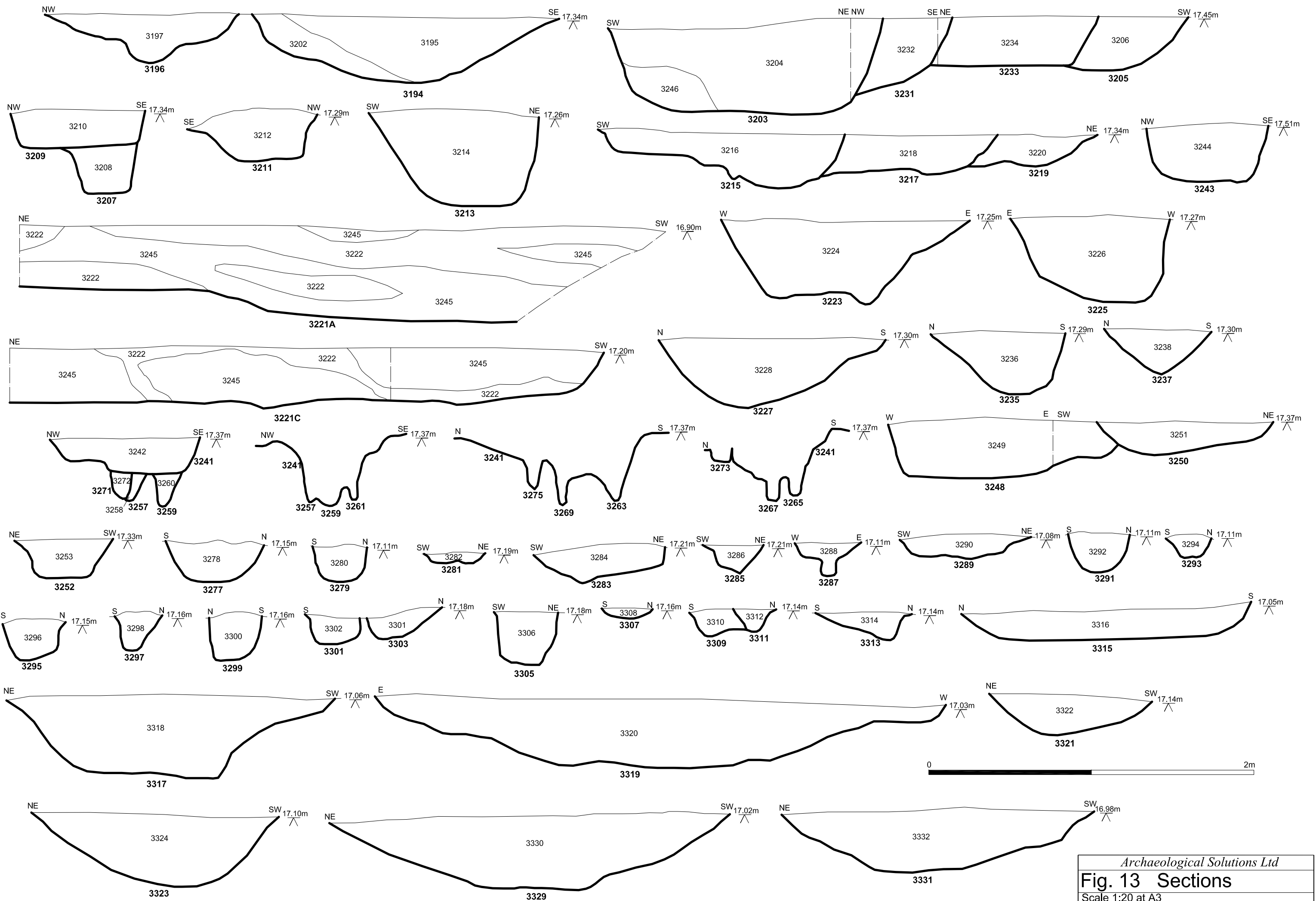
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



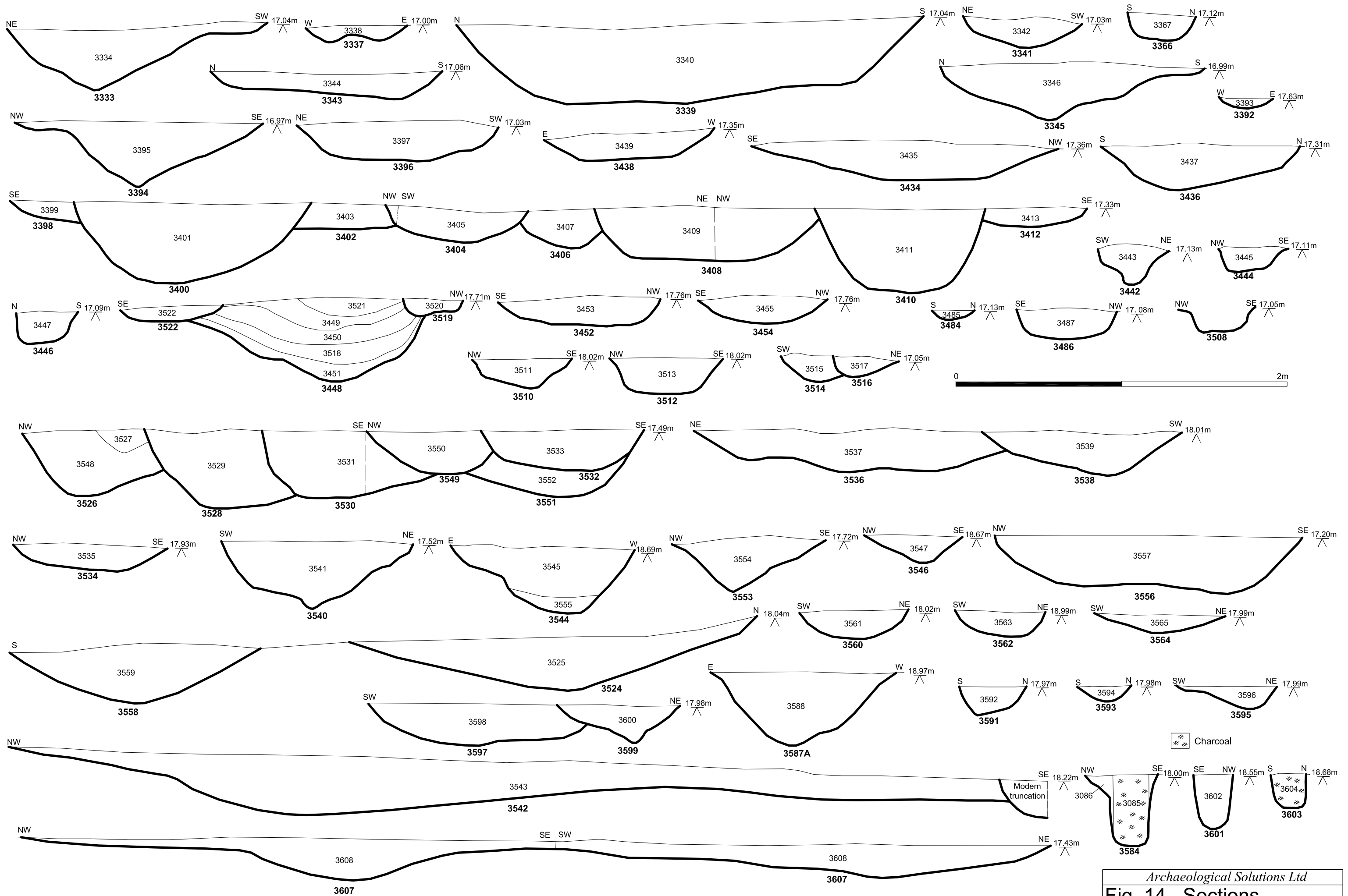
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



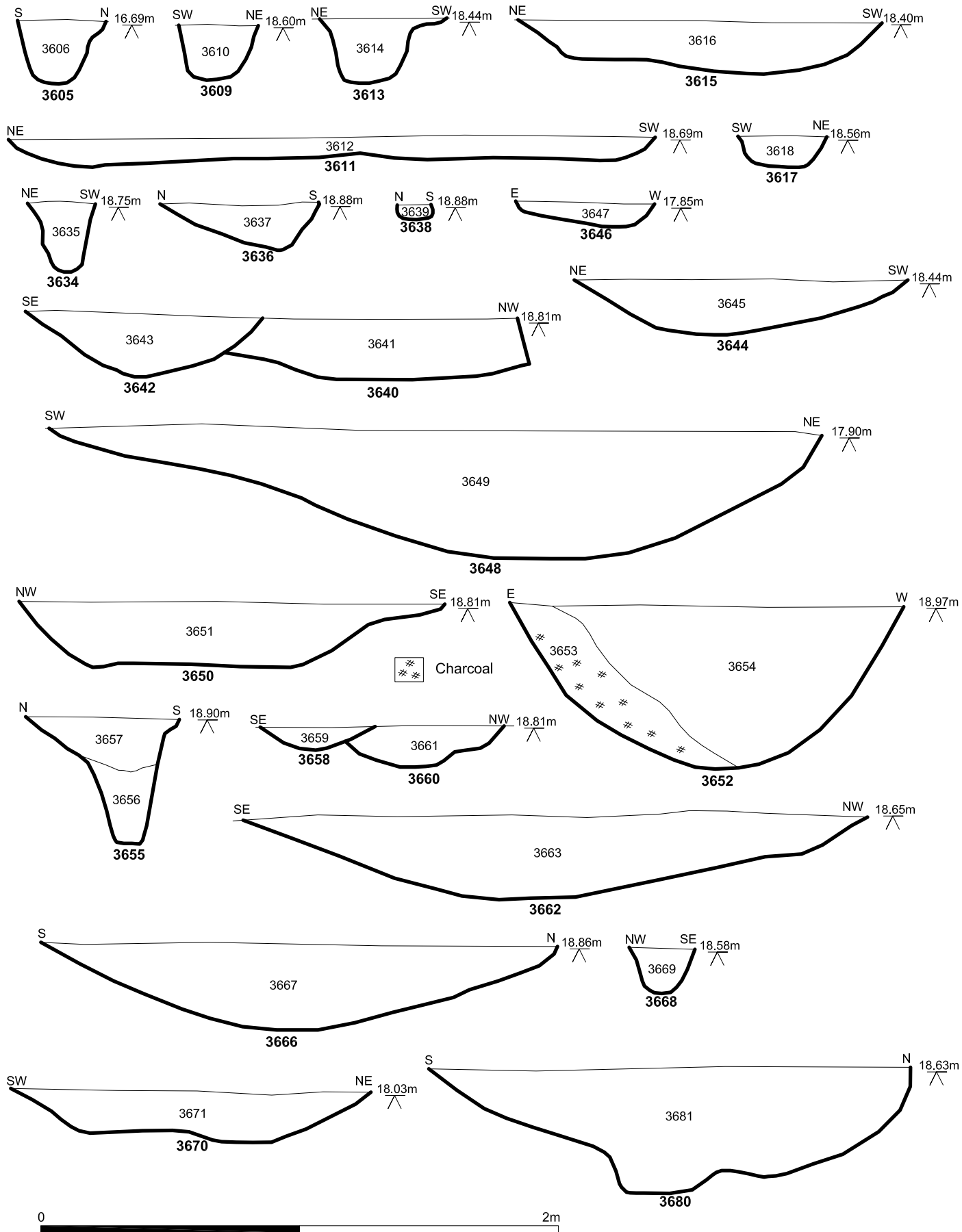
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



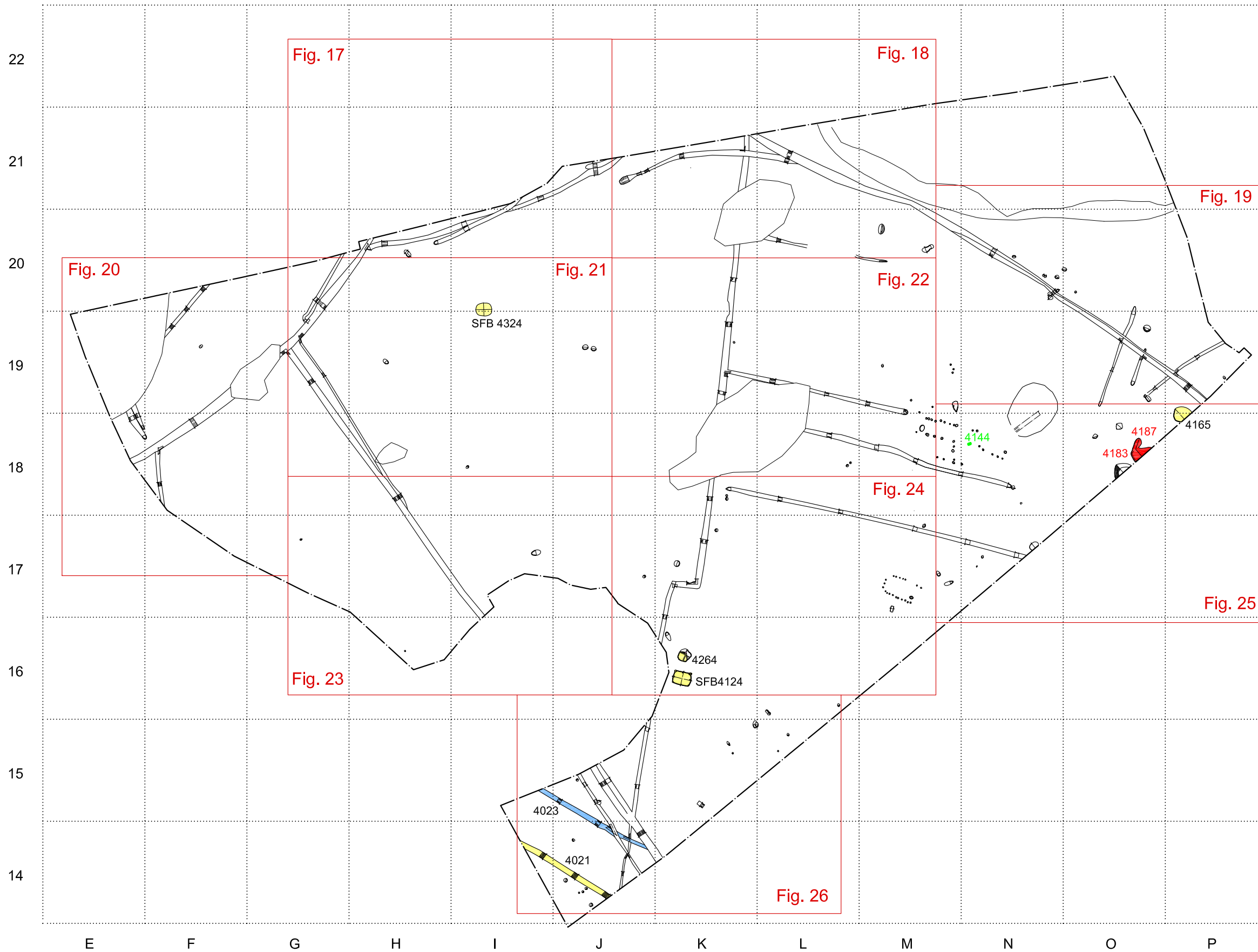
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 15 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



- Early Neolithic
- Late Neolithic
- Roman
- Anglo-Saxon (5th-8thC)
- Undated

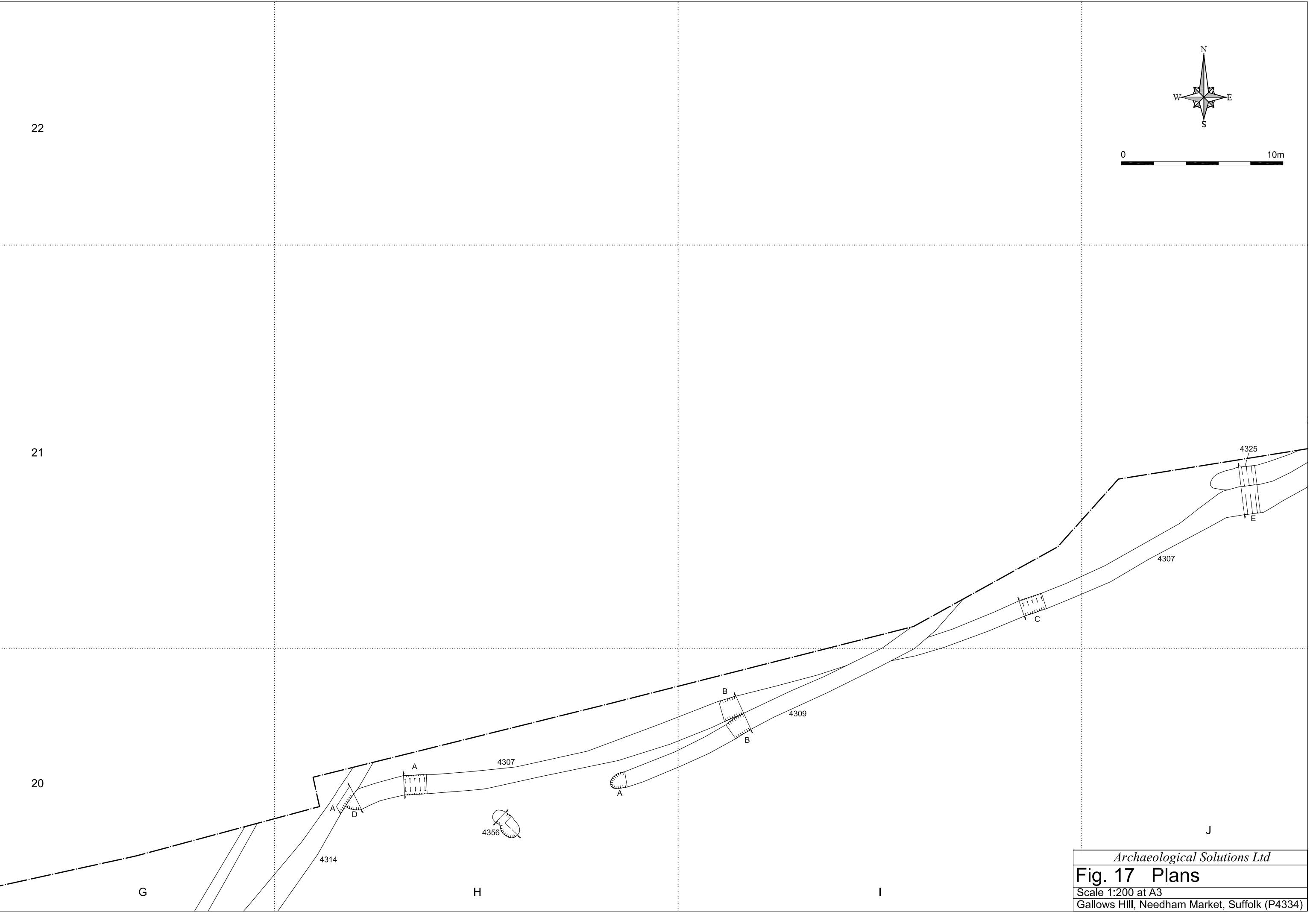
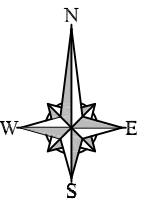
0 75m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 16 Plan of Excavation Phase 4
 Scale 1:1000 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

22

21

20



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 17 Plans

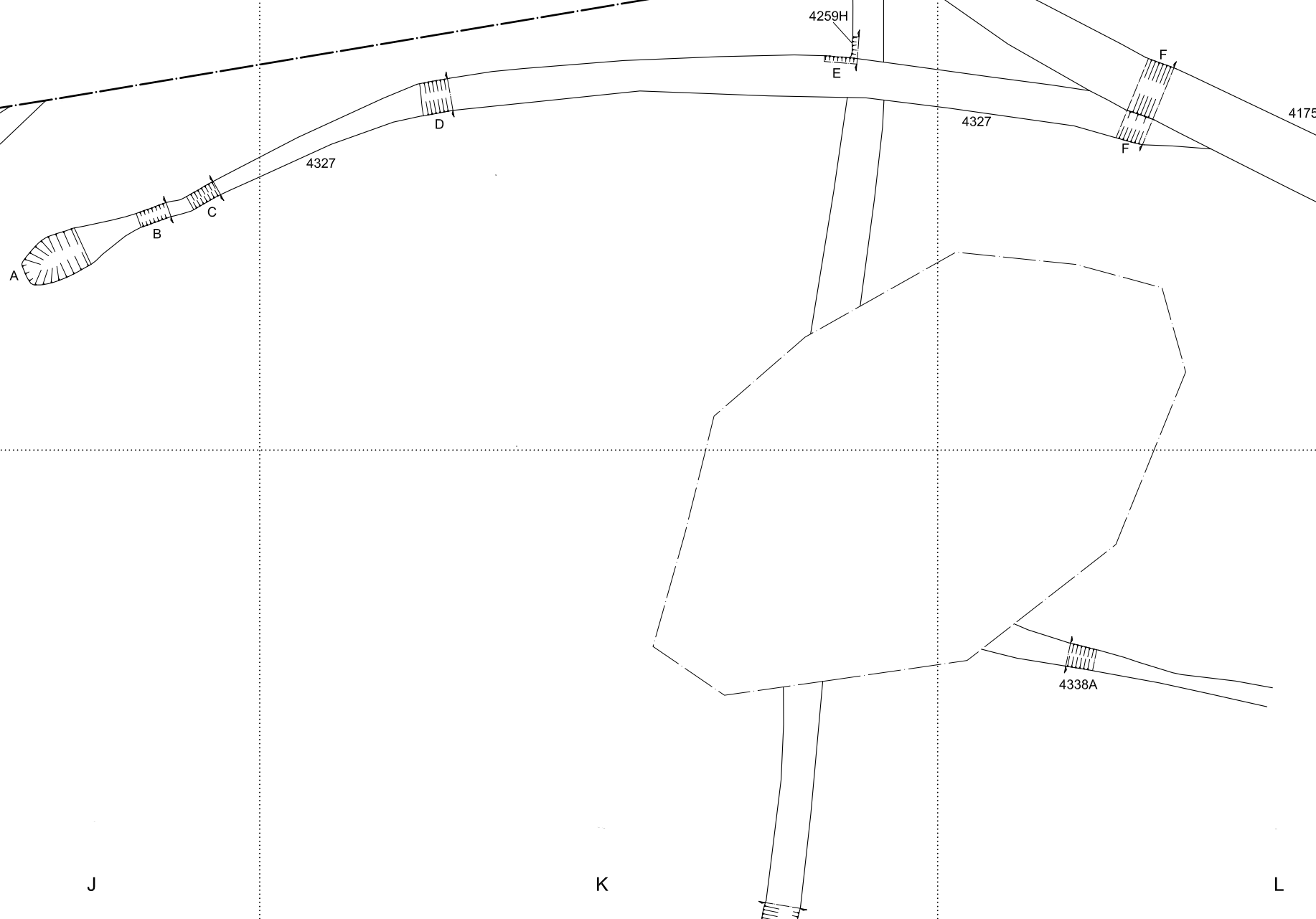
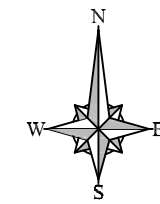
Scale 1:200 at A3

Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

22

21

20



J

K

L

M

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 18 Plans

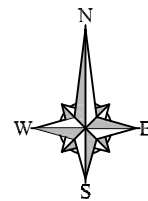
Scale 1:200 at A3
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

M

N

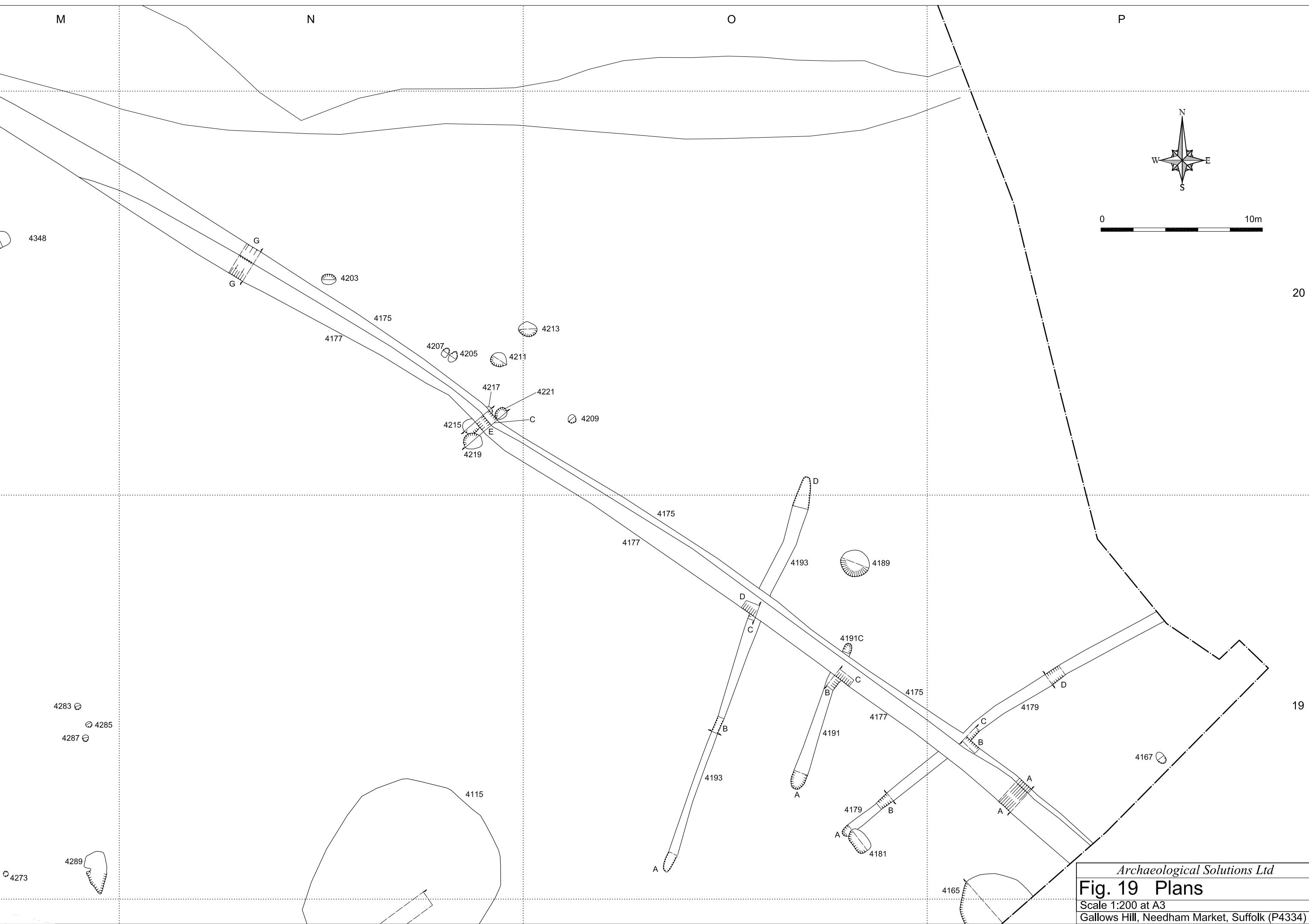
O

P

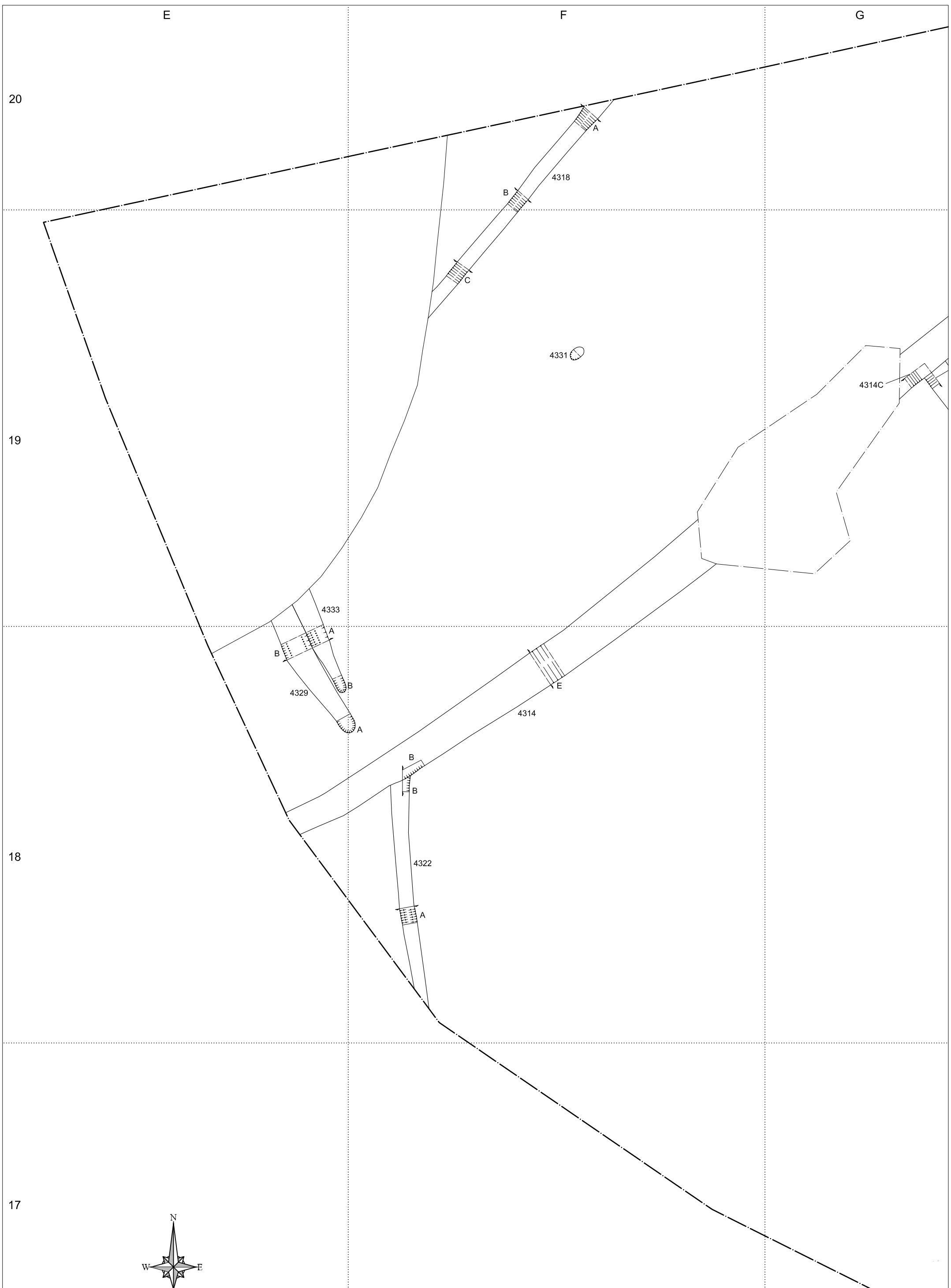


20

19



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 19 Plans
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



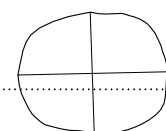
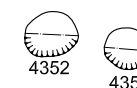
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 20 Plans
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



20

19

18



4335

SFB 4324



4361



4350

G

H

I

4314

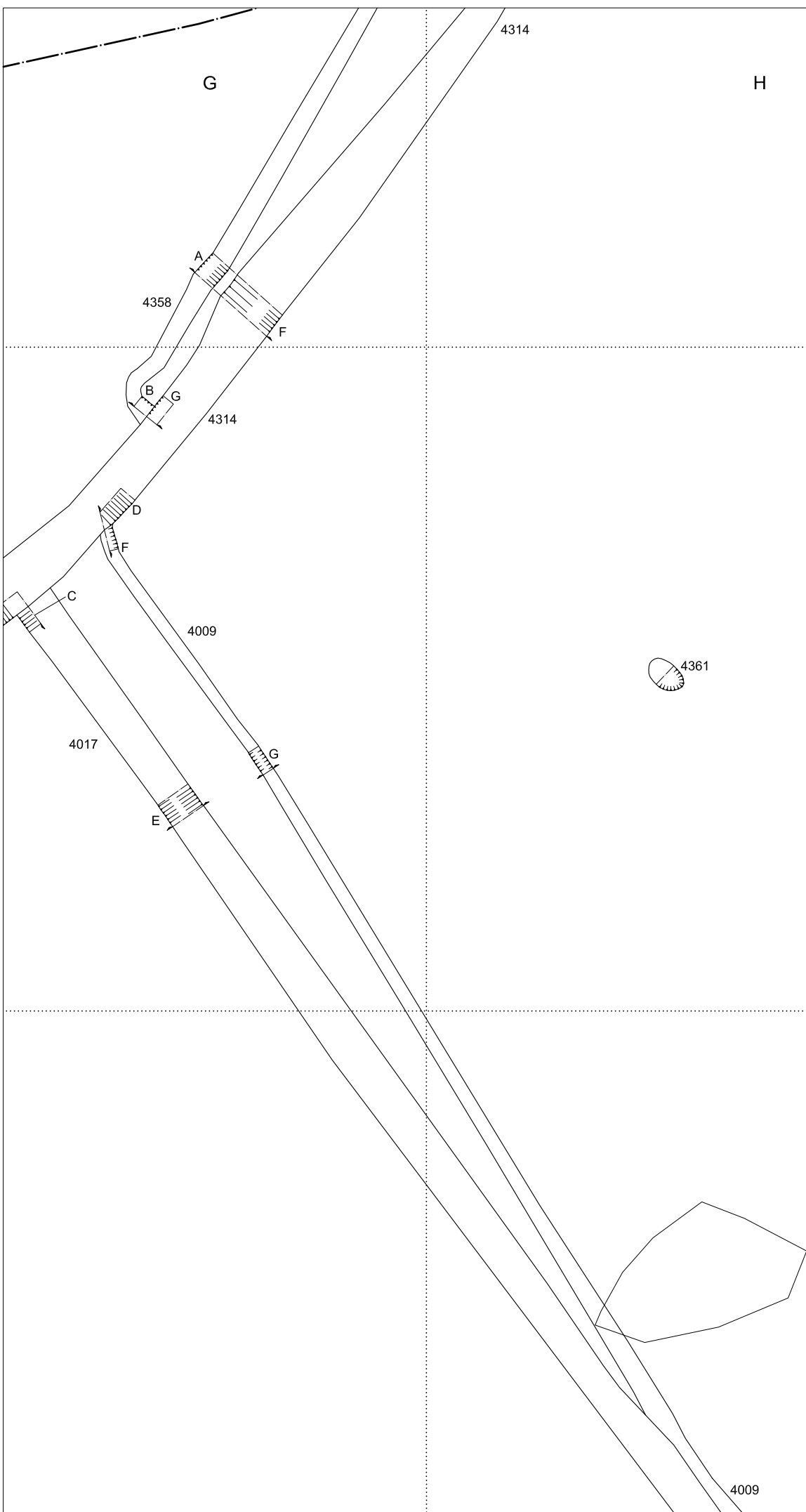
4358

4314

4009

4017

4009



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 21 Plans

Scale 1:200 at A3

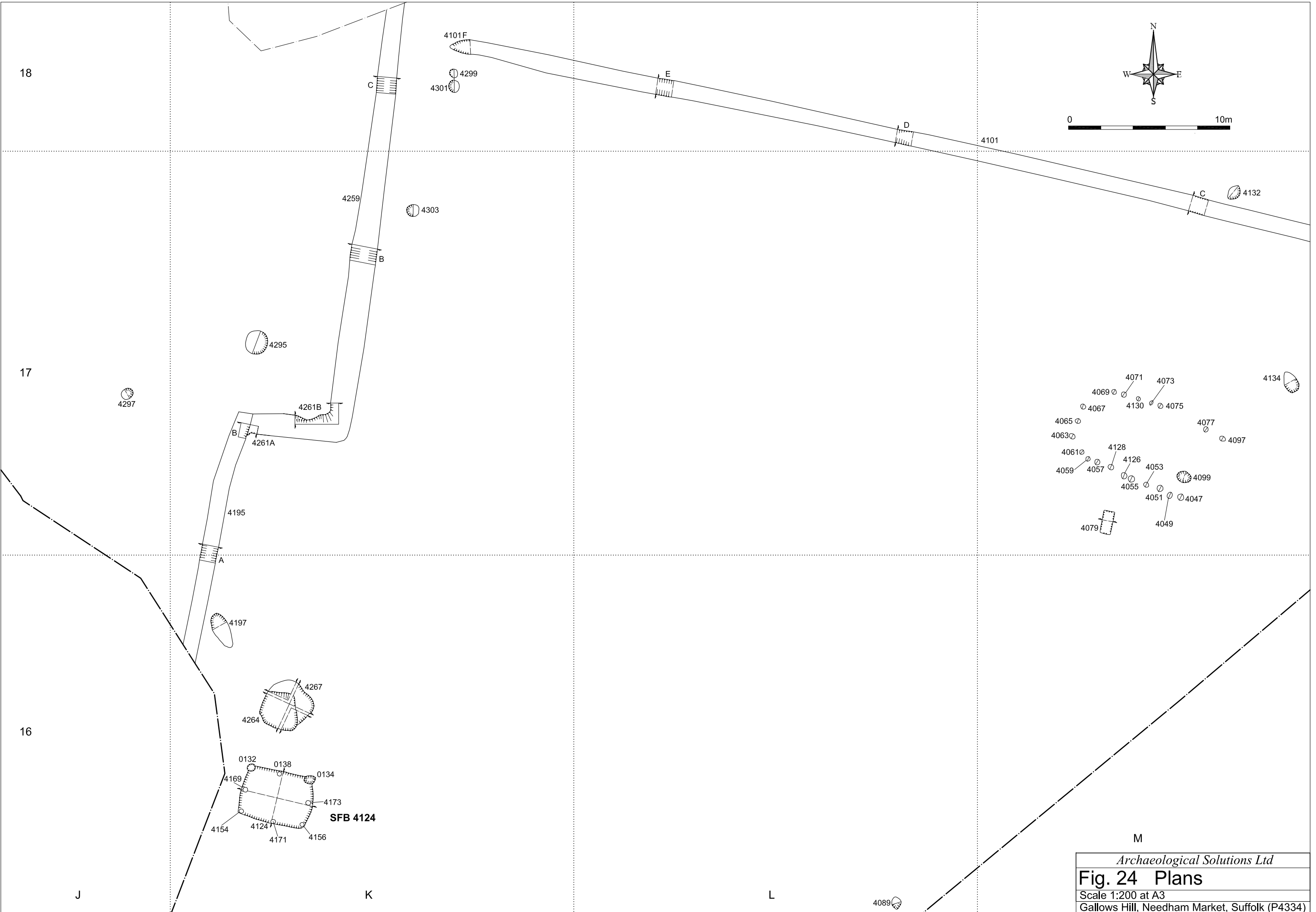
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



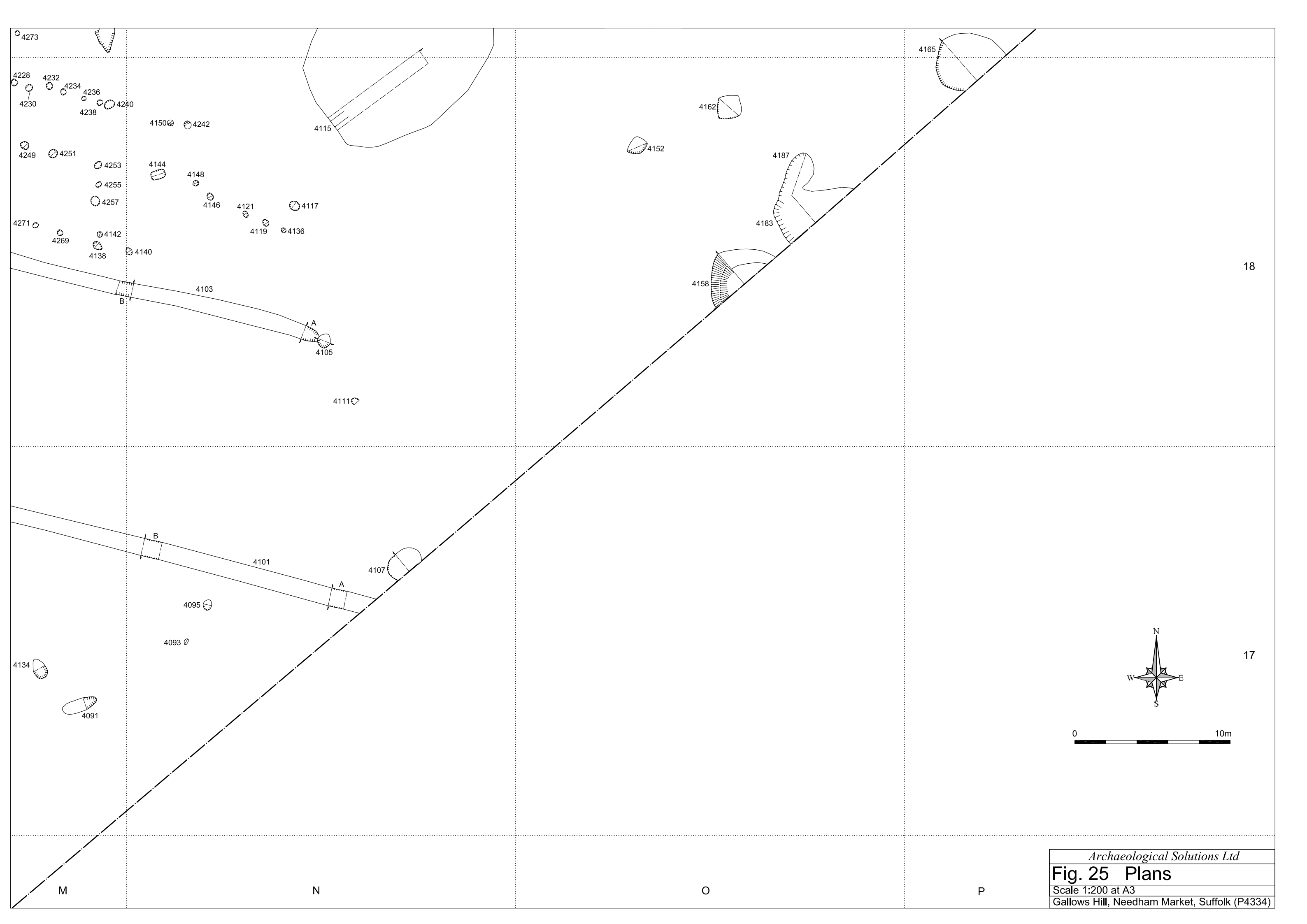
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 22 Plans
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 23 Plans
Scale 1:200 at A3
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 24 Plans
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



18

17



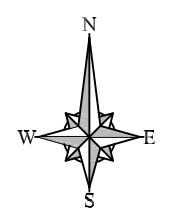
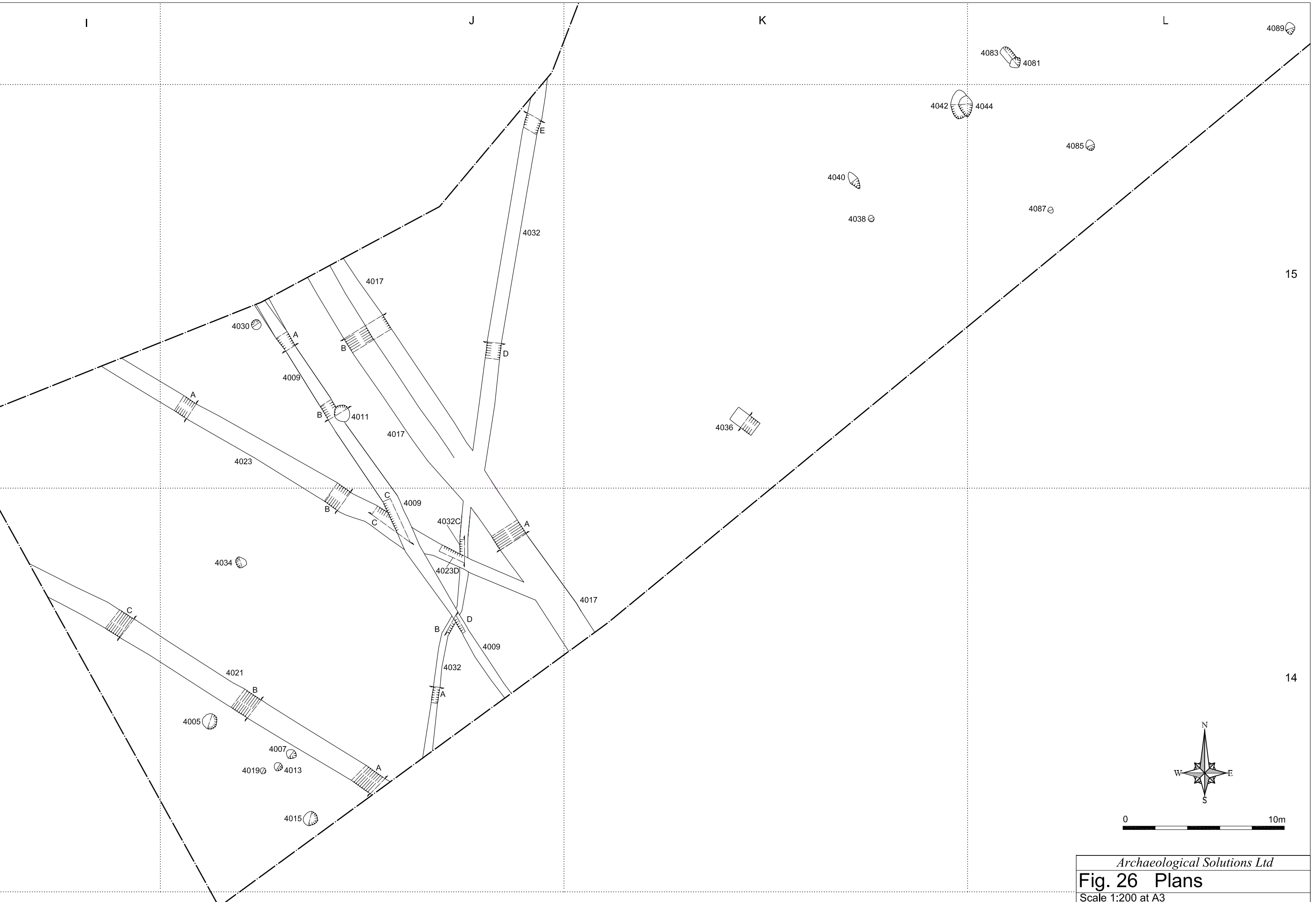
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 25 Plans
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

M

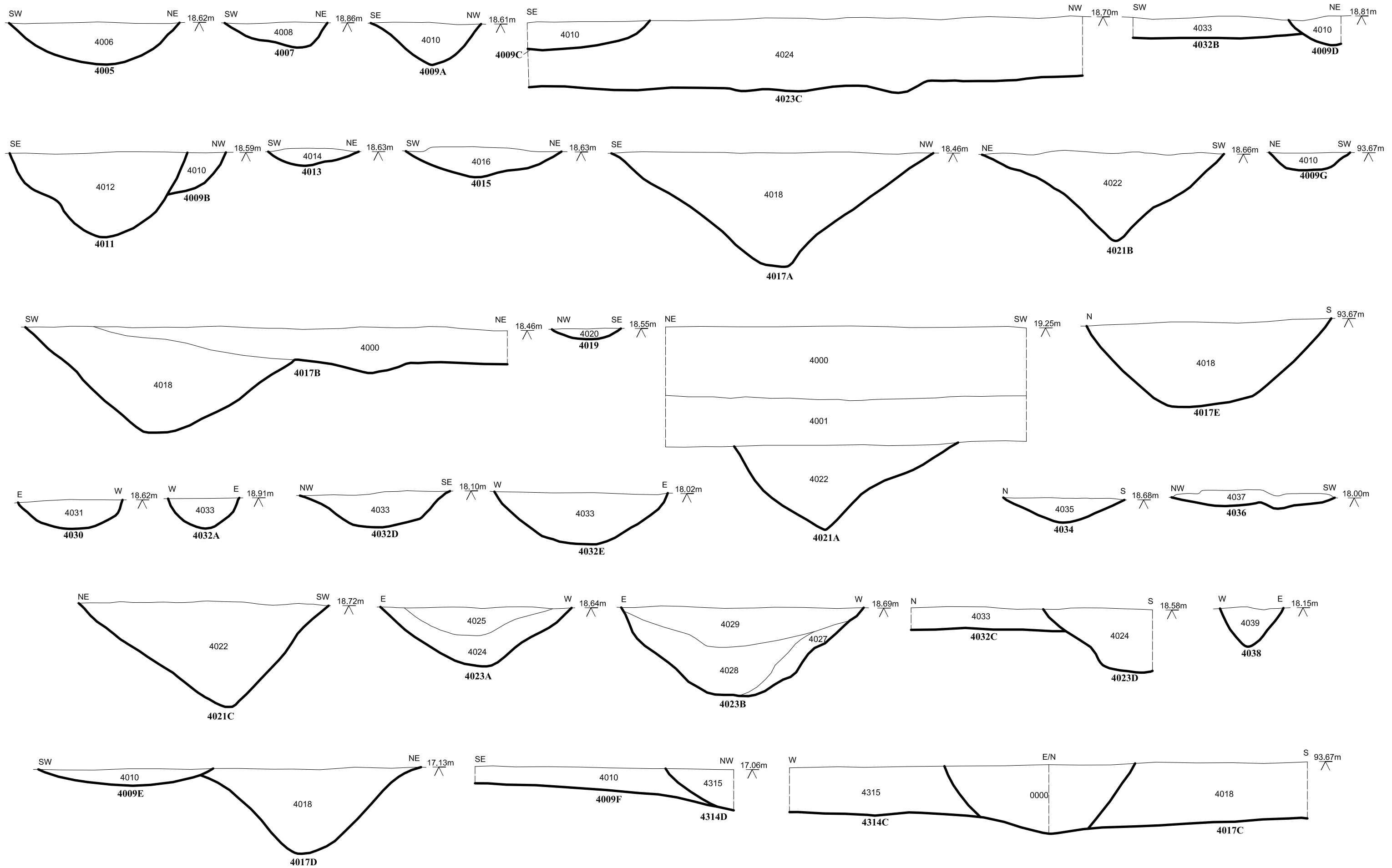
N

O

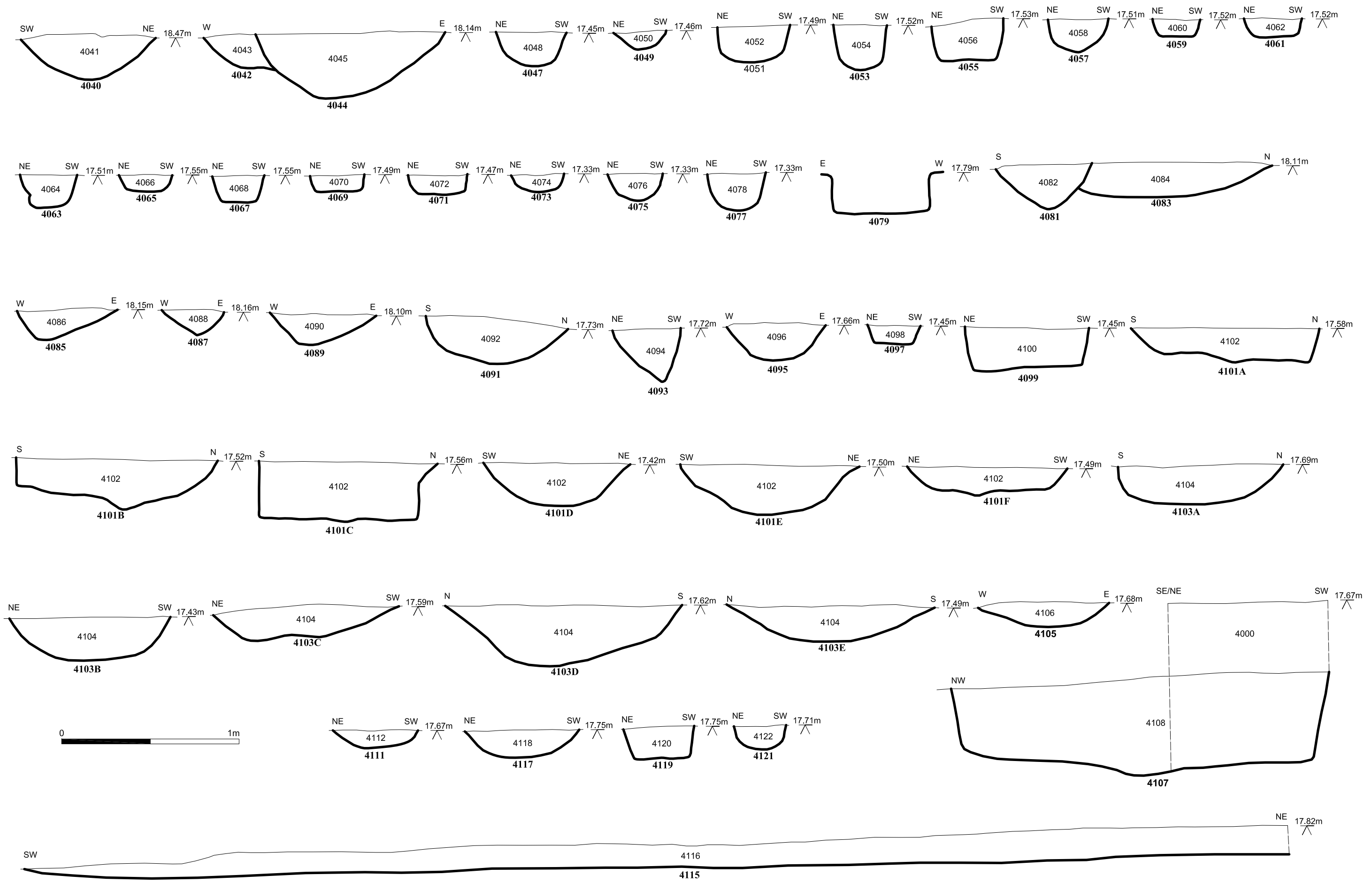
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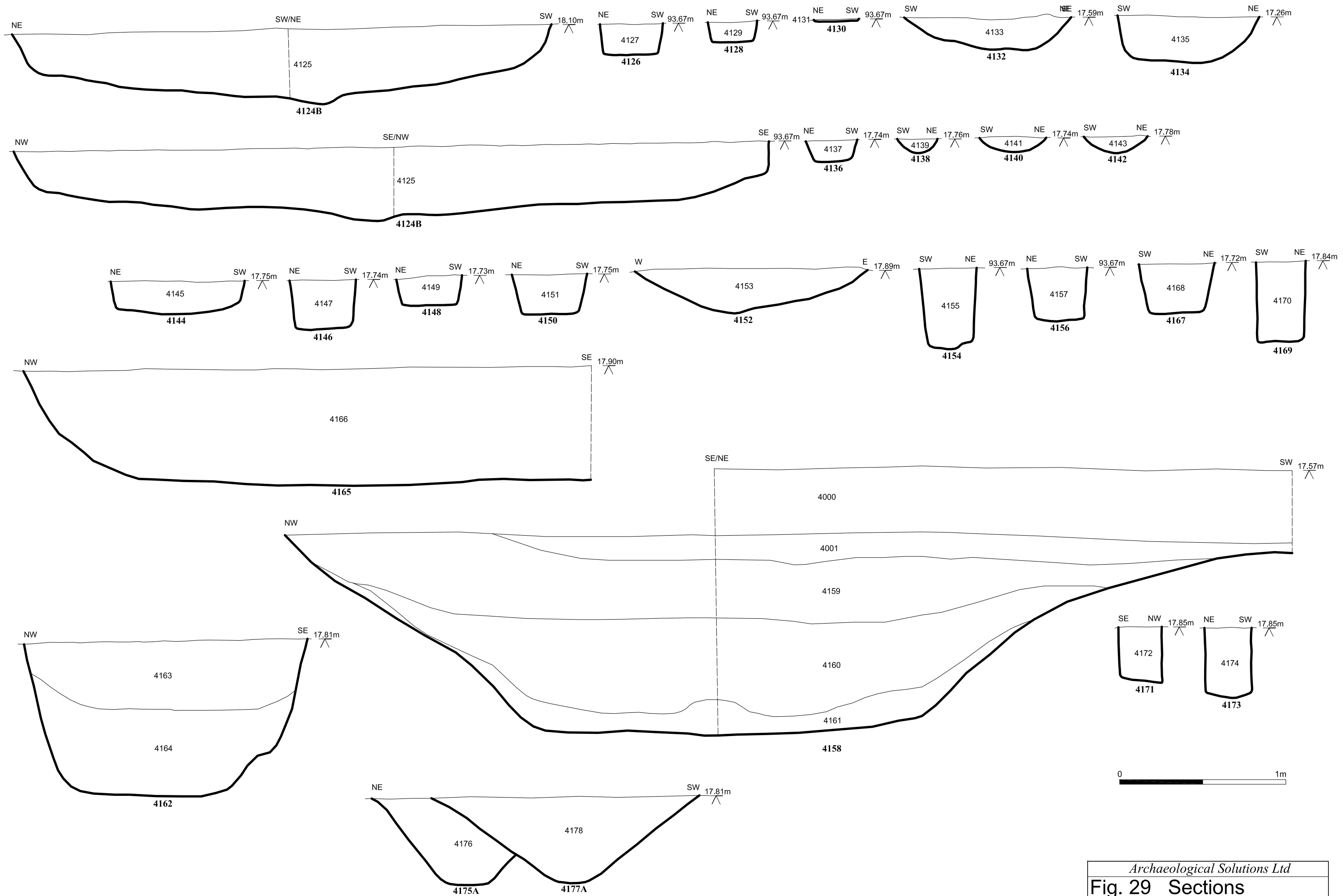
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 26 Plans
 Scale 1:200 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



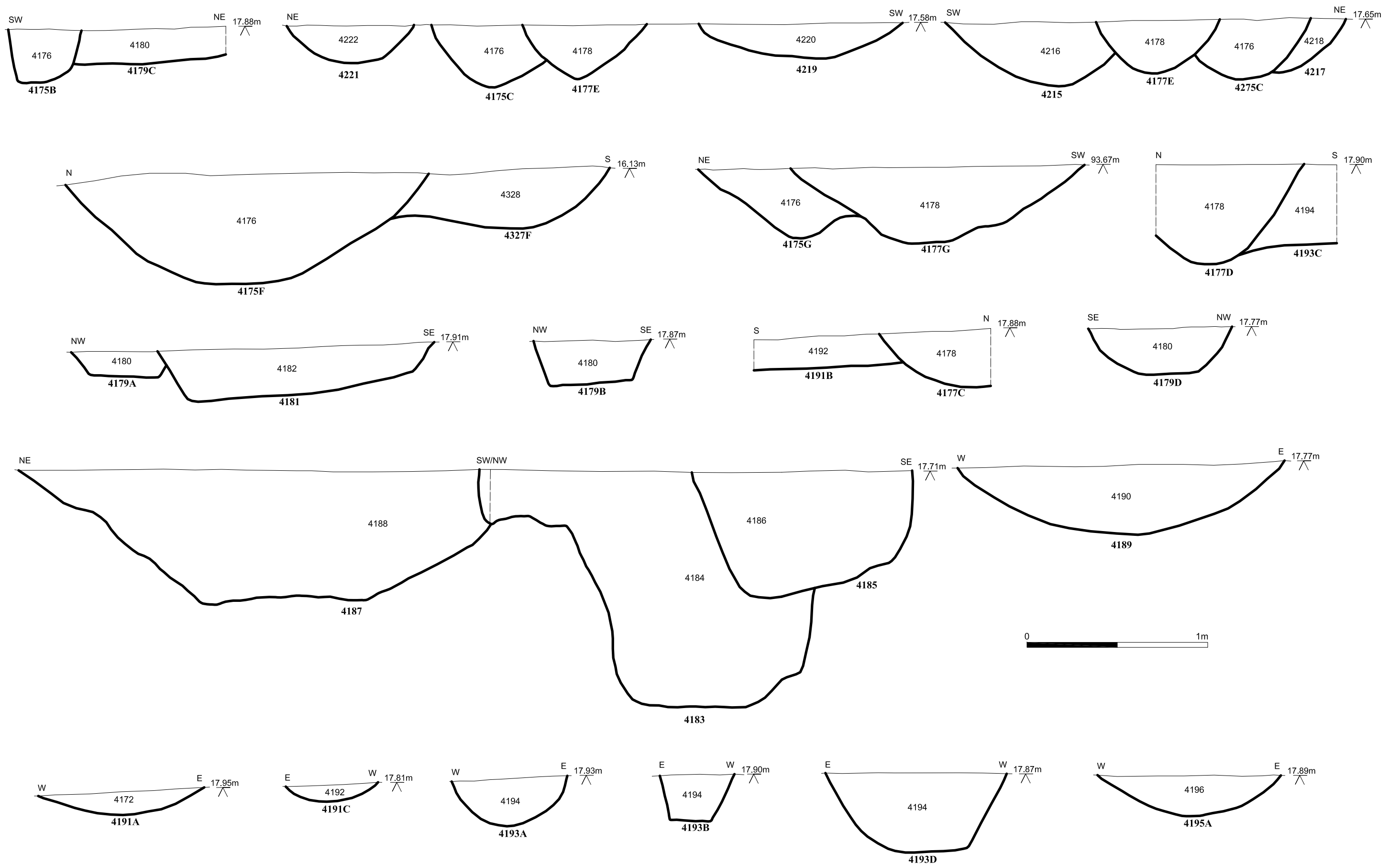
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 27 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



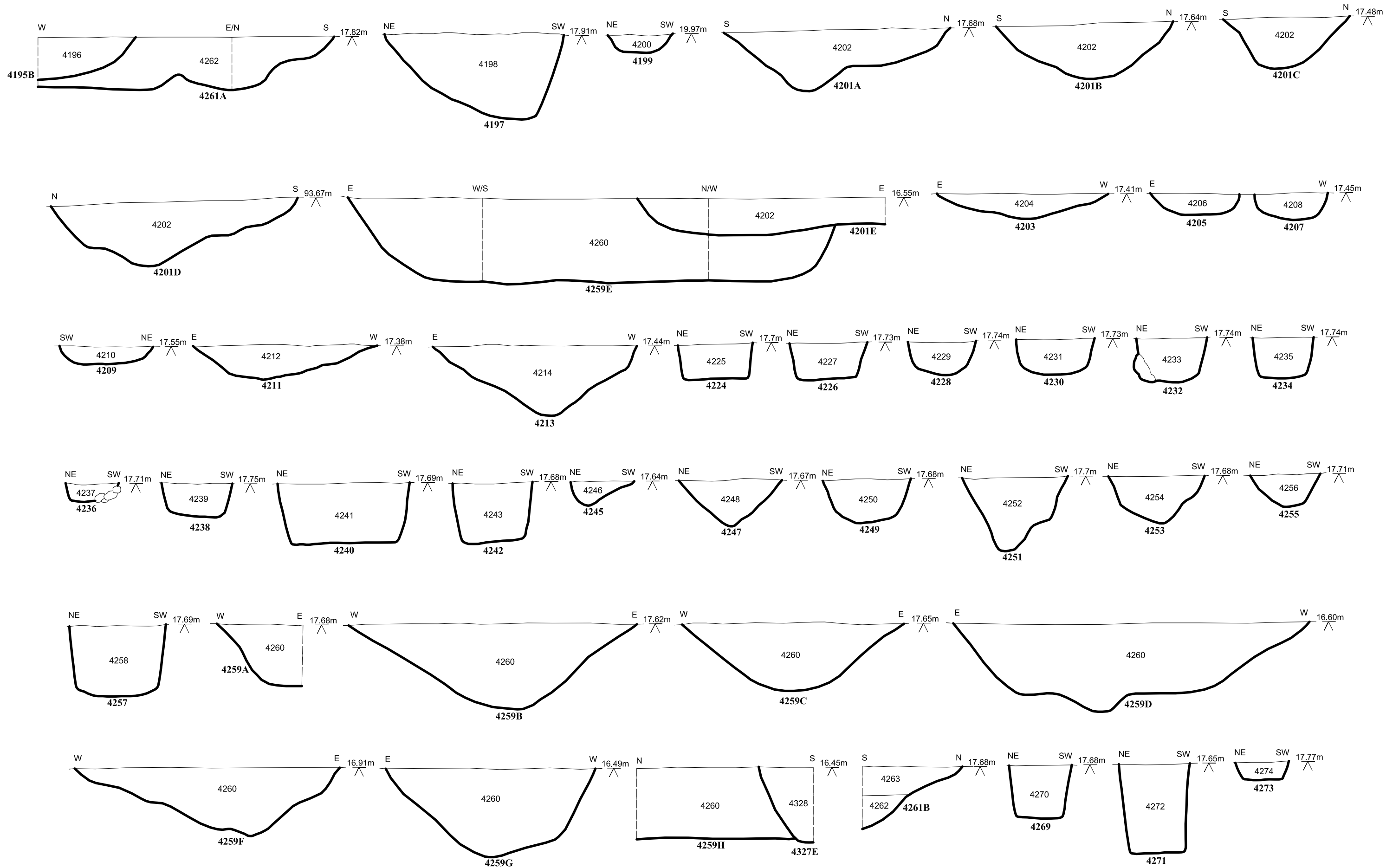
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 28 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



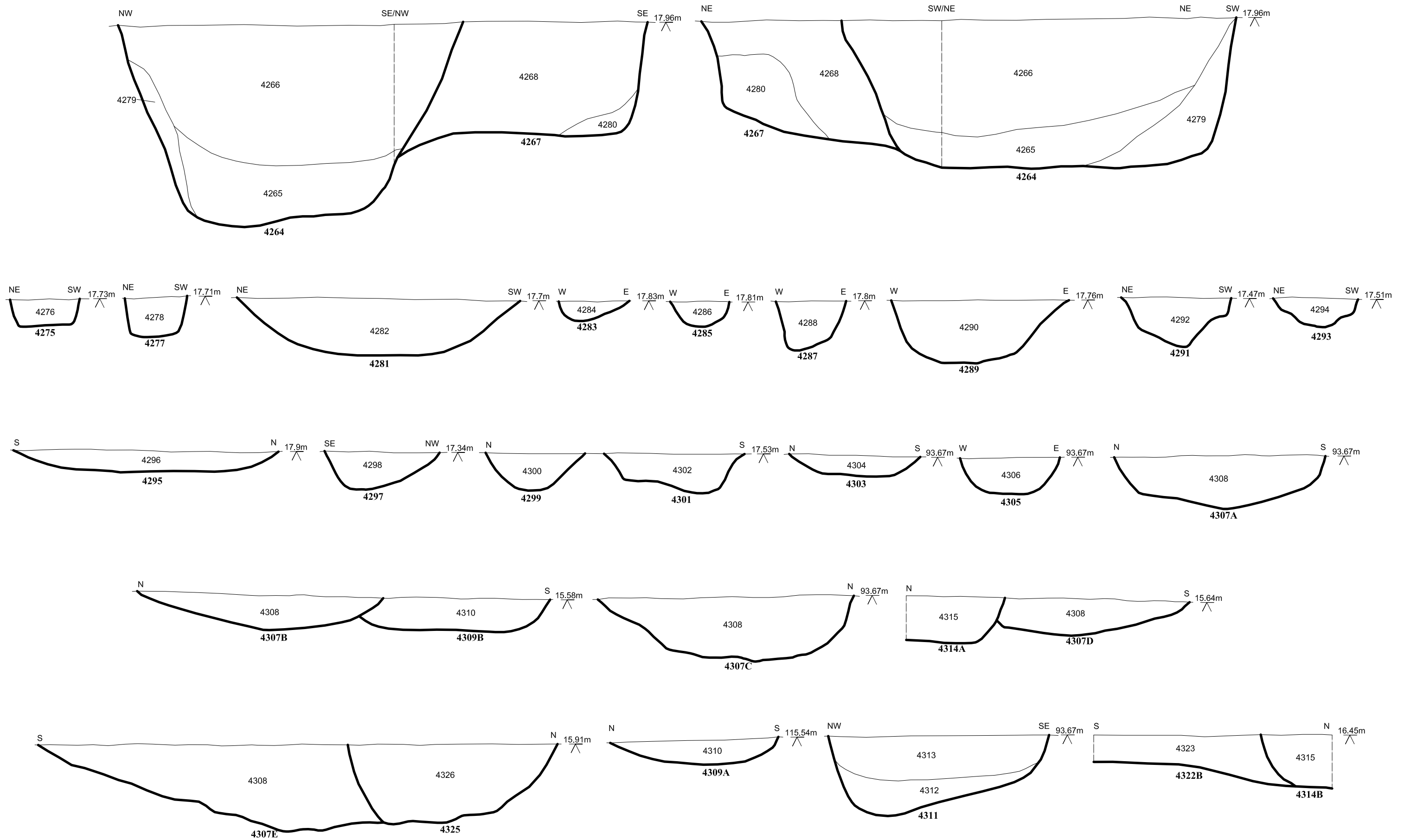
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 29 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



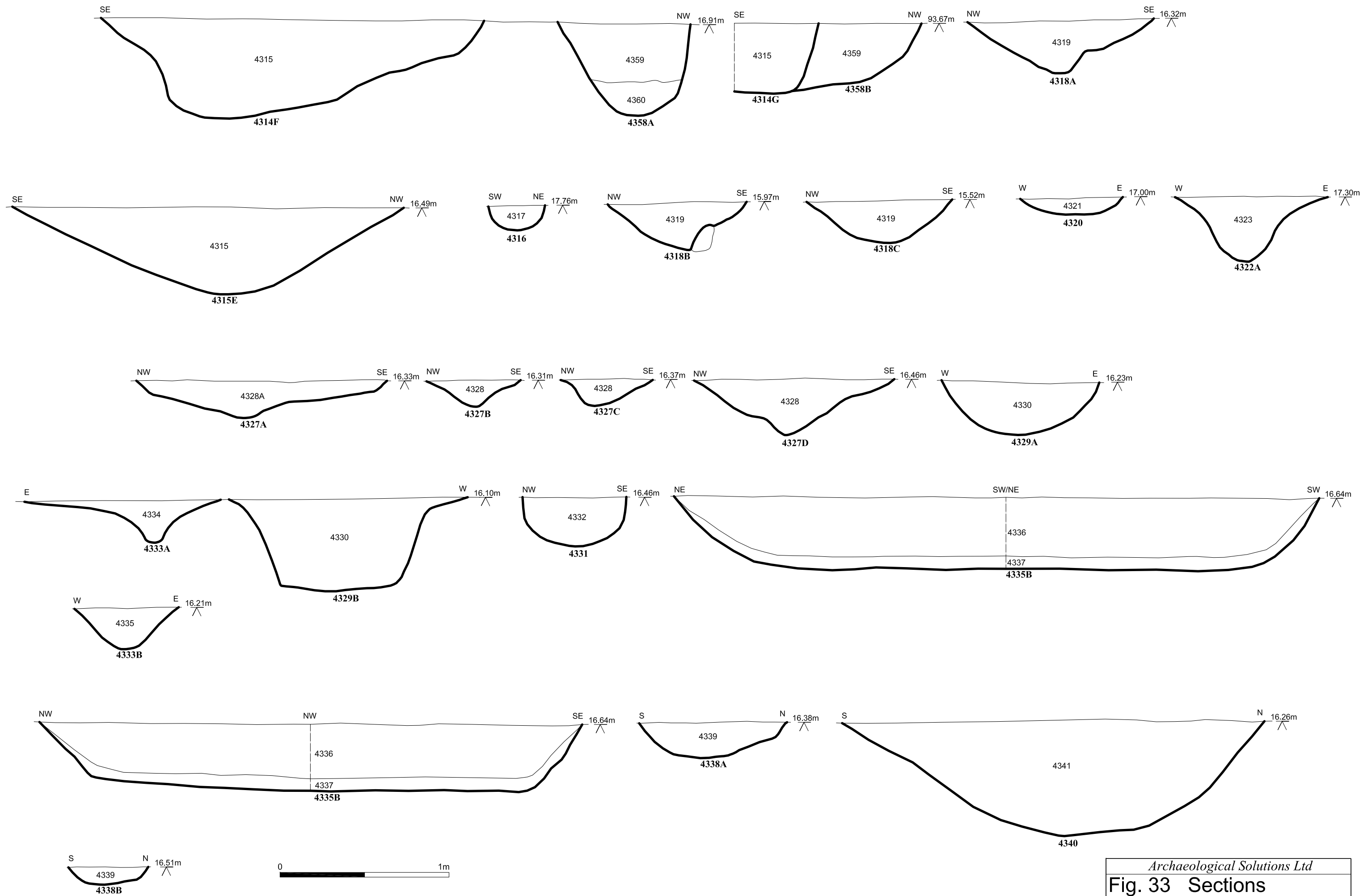
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 30 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



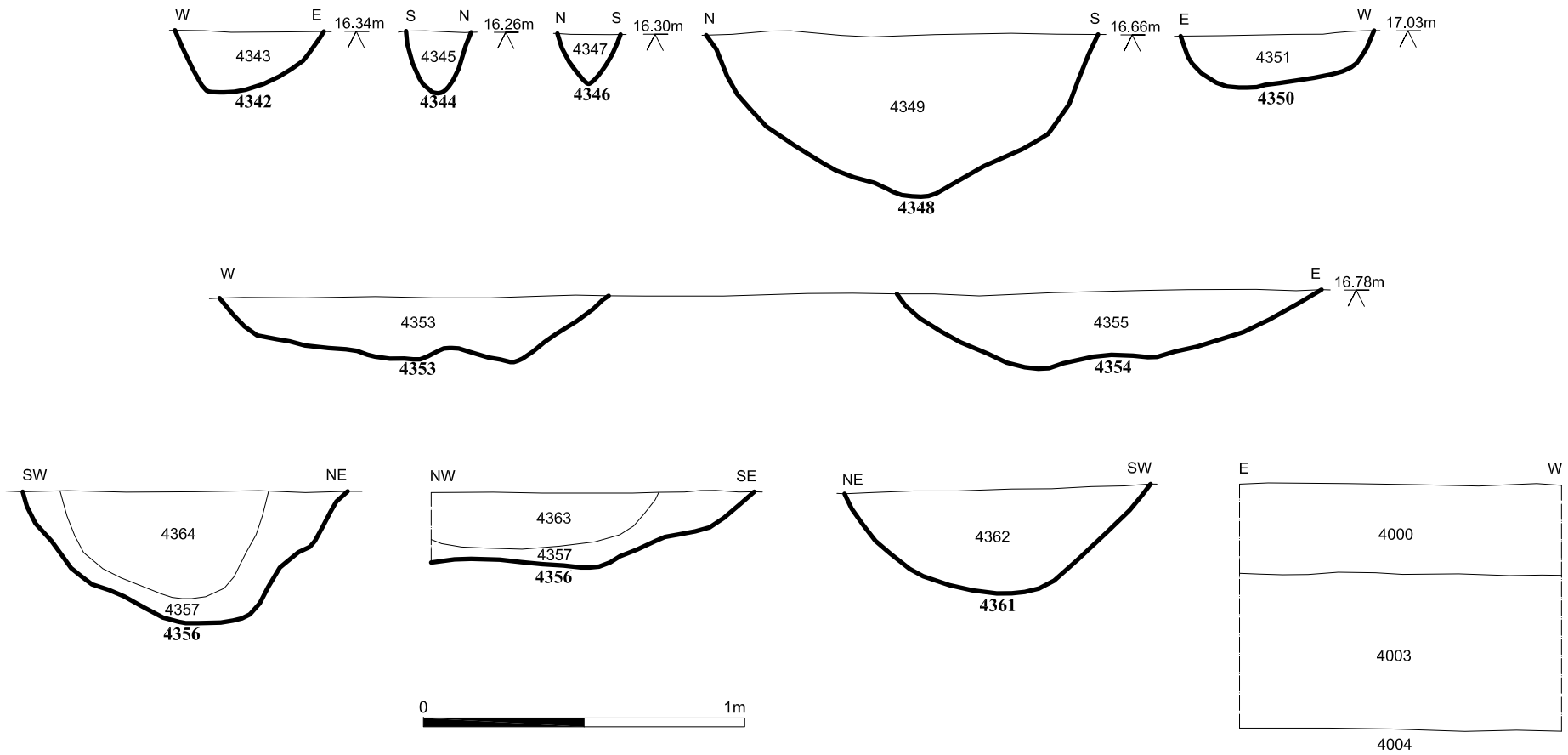
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 31 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



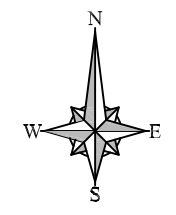
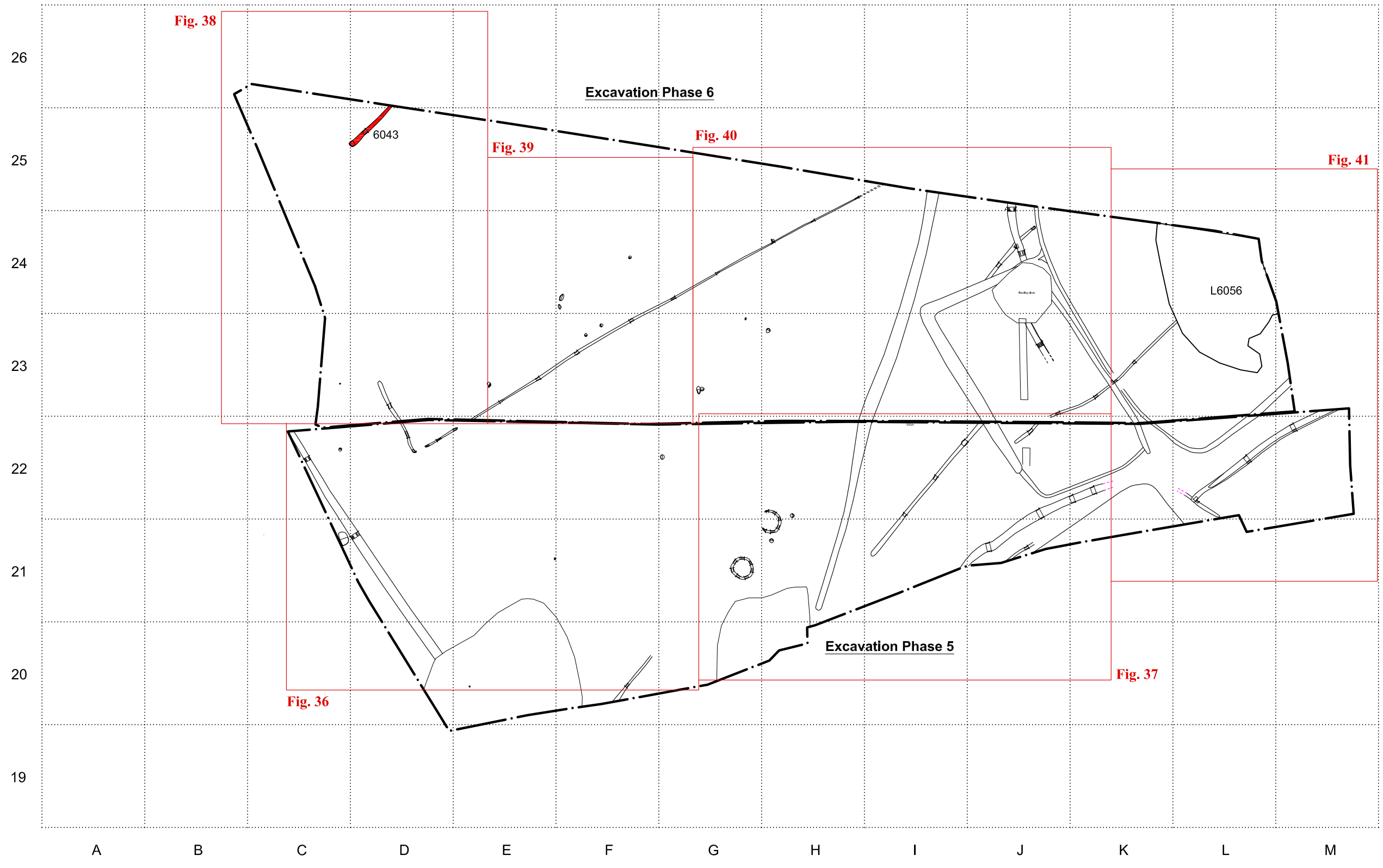
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 32 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



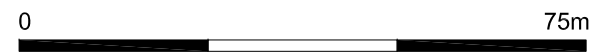
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 33 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



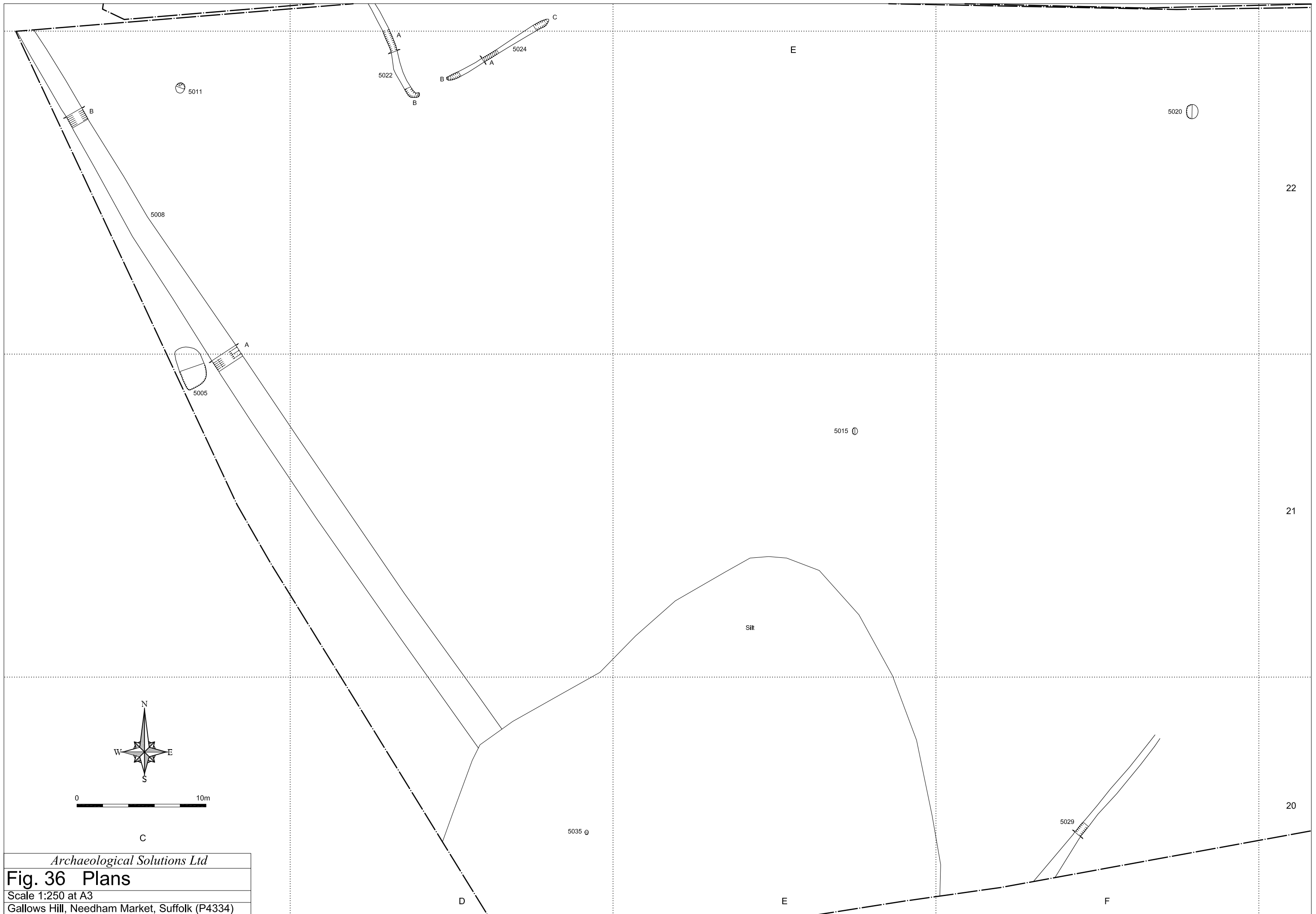
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 34 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



- Early Neolithic
- Undated



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 35 Plan of Excavation Phases 4 and 5
 Scale 1:1000 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

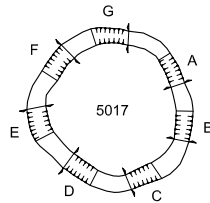
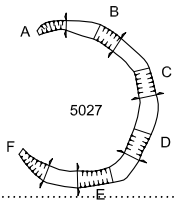
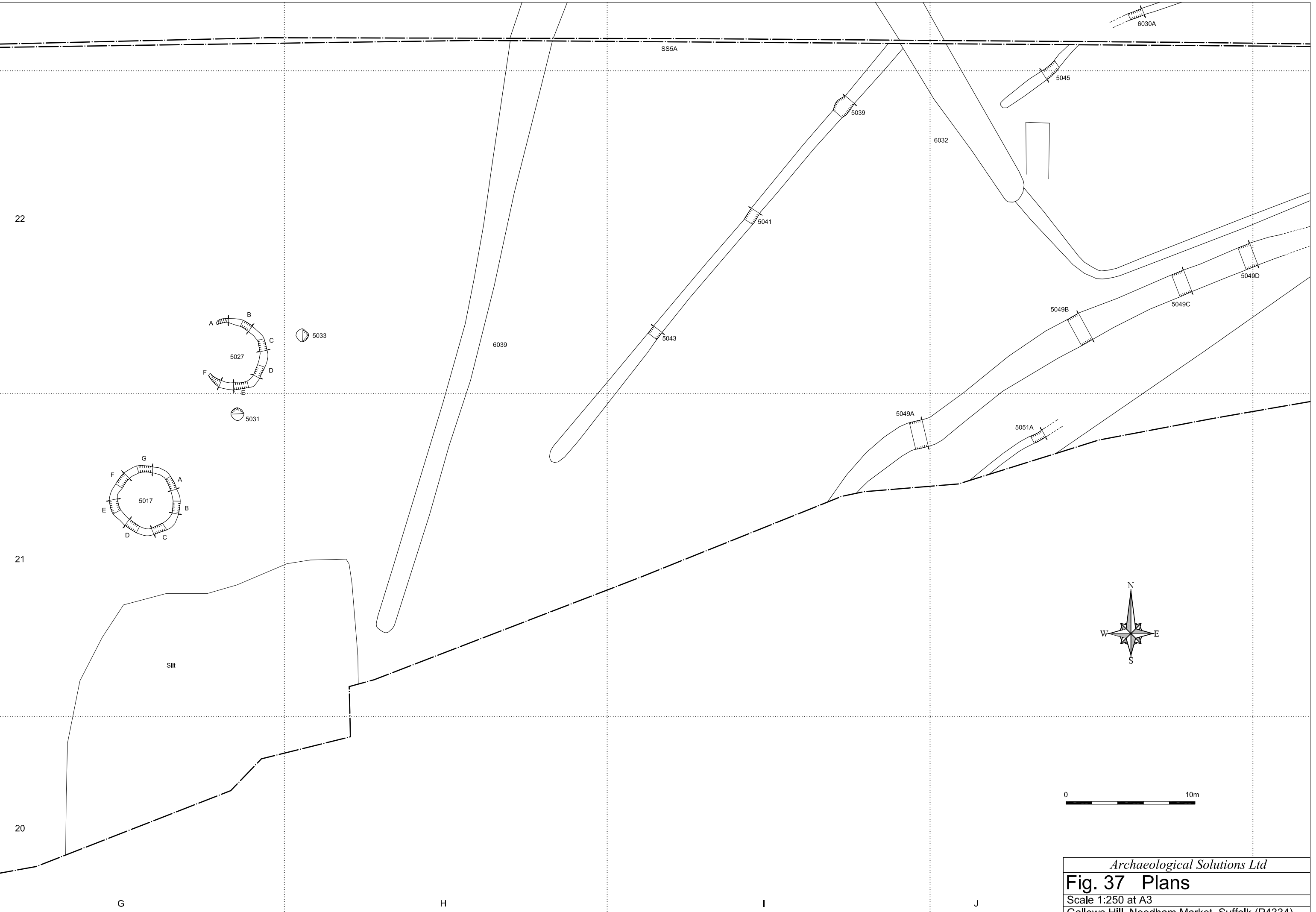


22

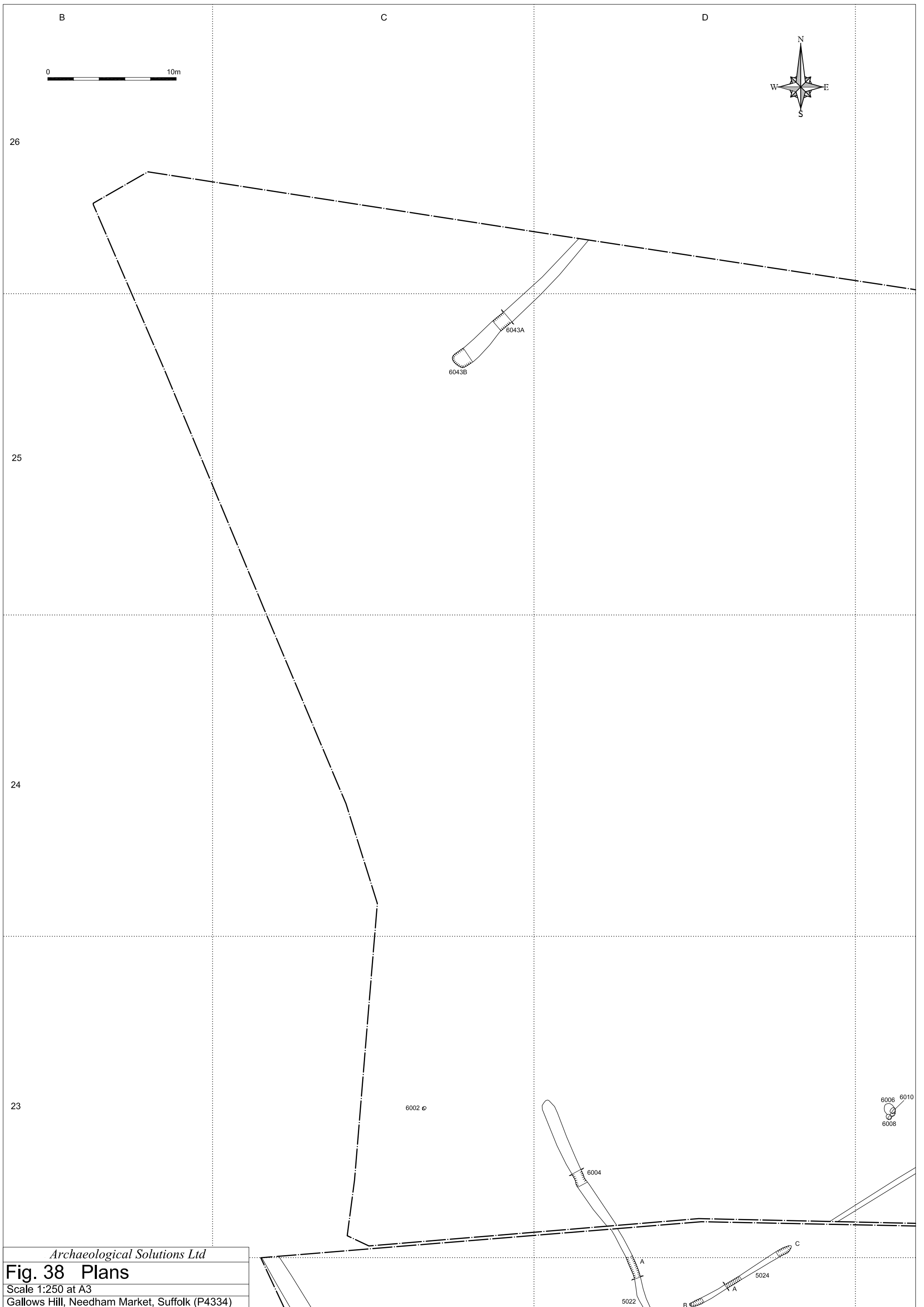
21

20

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 36 Plans
 Scale 1:250 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

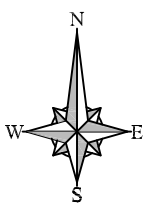


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 37 Plans
 Scale 1:250 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



B C D

0 10m



26

25

24

23

6002 ◉

6004

5022

5024

6006 6010
6008

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 38 Plans
 Scale 1:250 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



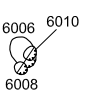
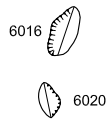
25

24

23

F

E

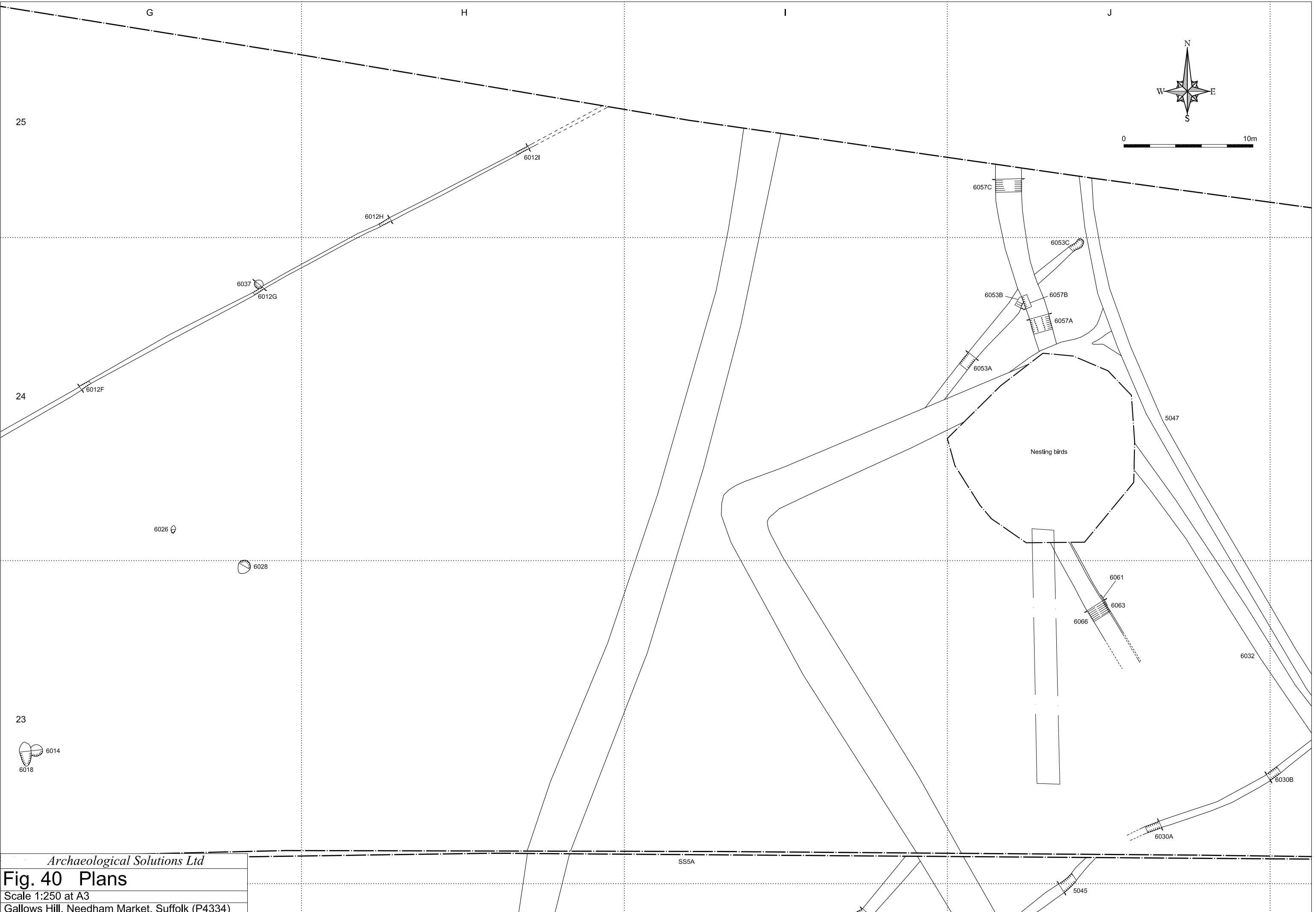


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 39 Plans

Scale 1:250 at A3

Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



0 10m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 40 Plans
 Scale 1:250 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

SS5A



25



24

L6056

23

6032

6030D

6030C

6030B

6032

5047

5056B

5053B

5056A

5053A

22

5049D

5053C

5059

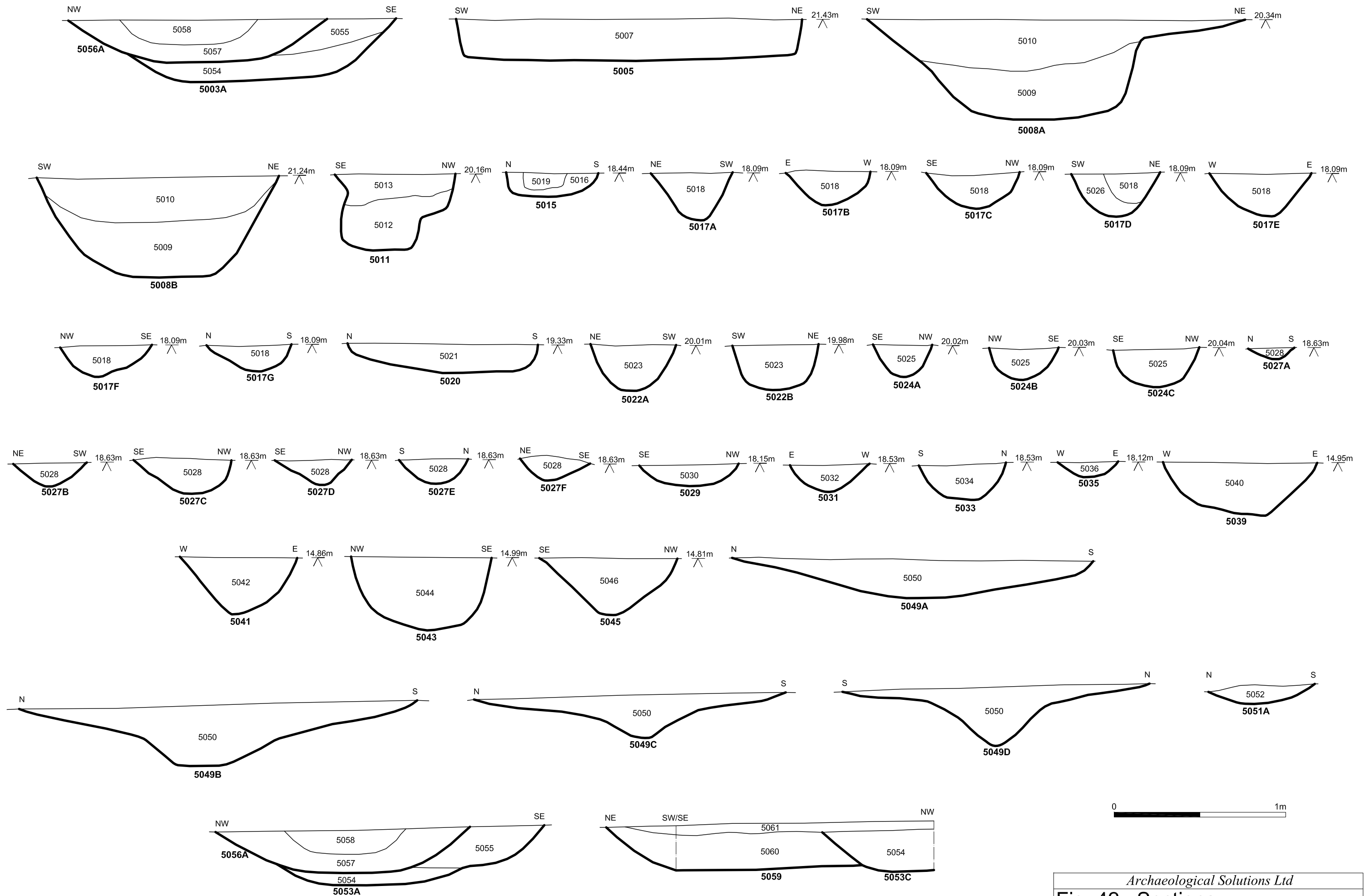
21

M

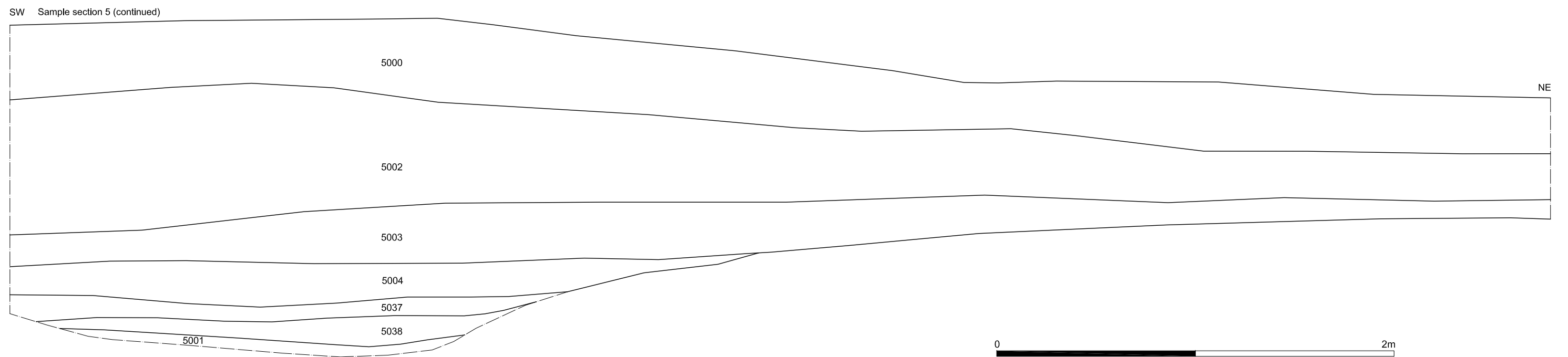
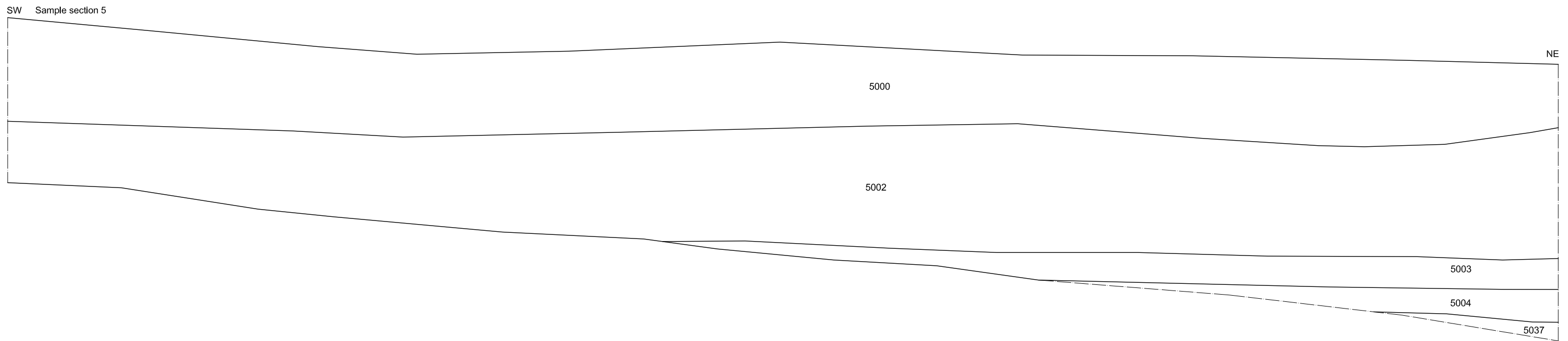
K

L

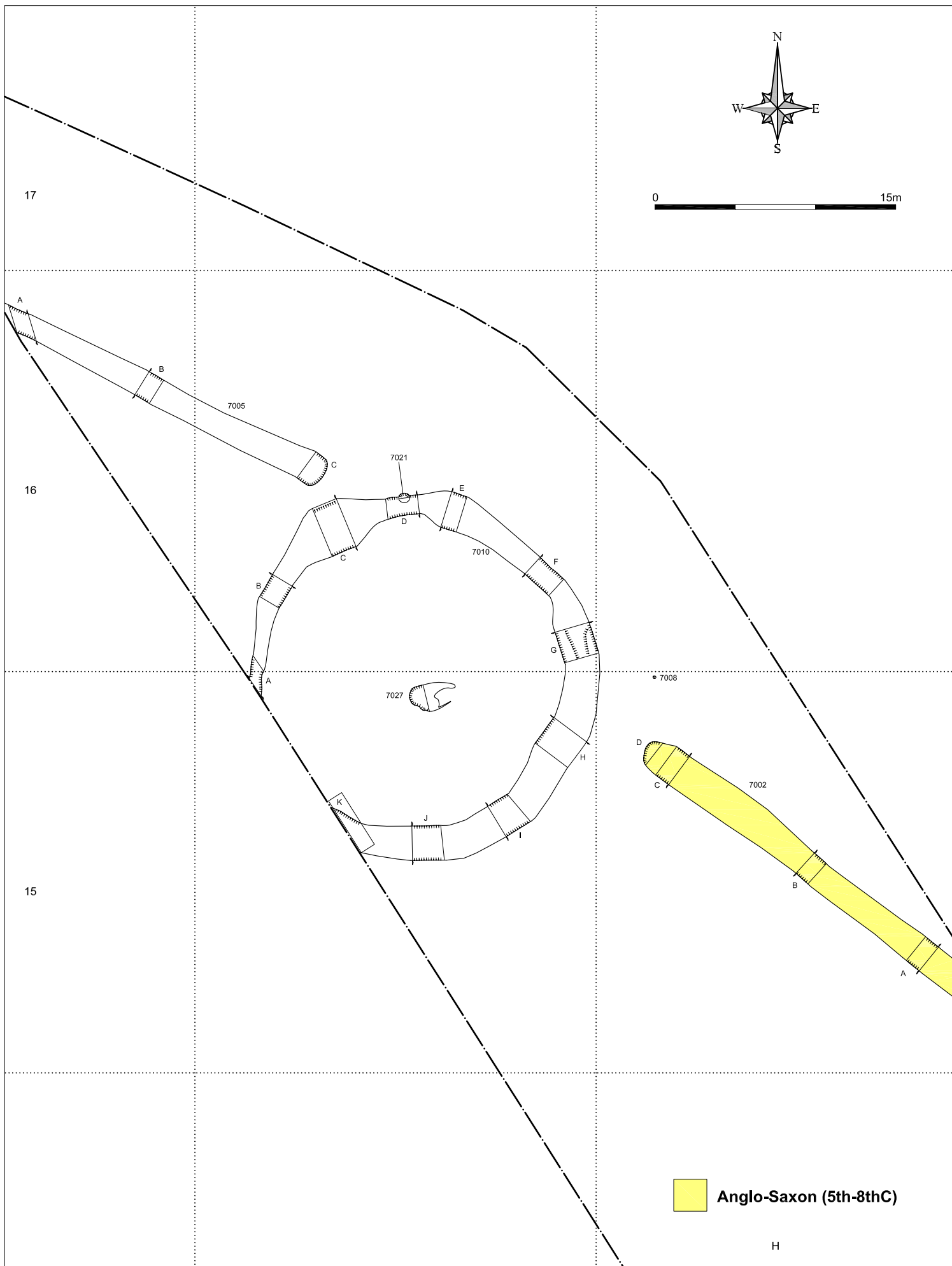
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 41 Plans
Scale 1:250 at A3
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 42 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 43 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

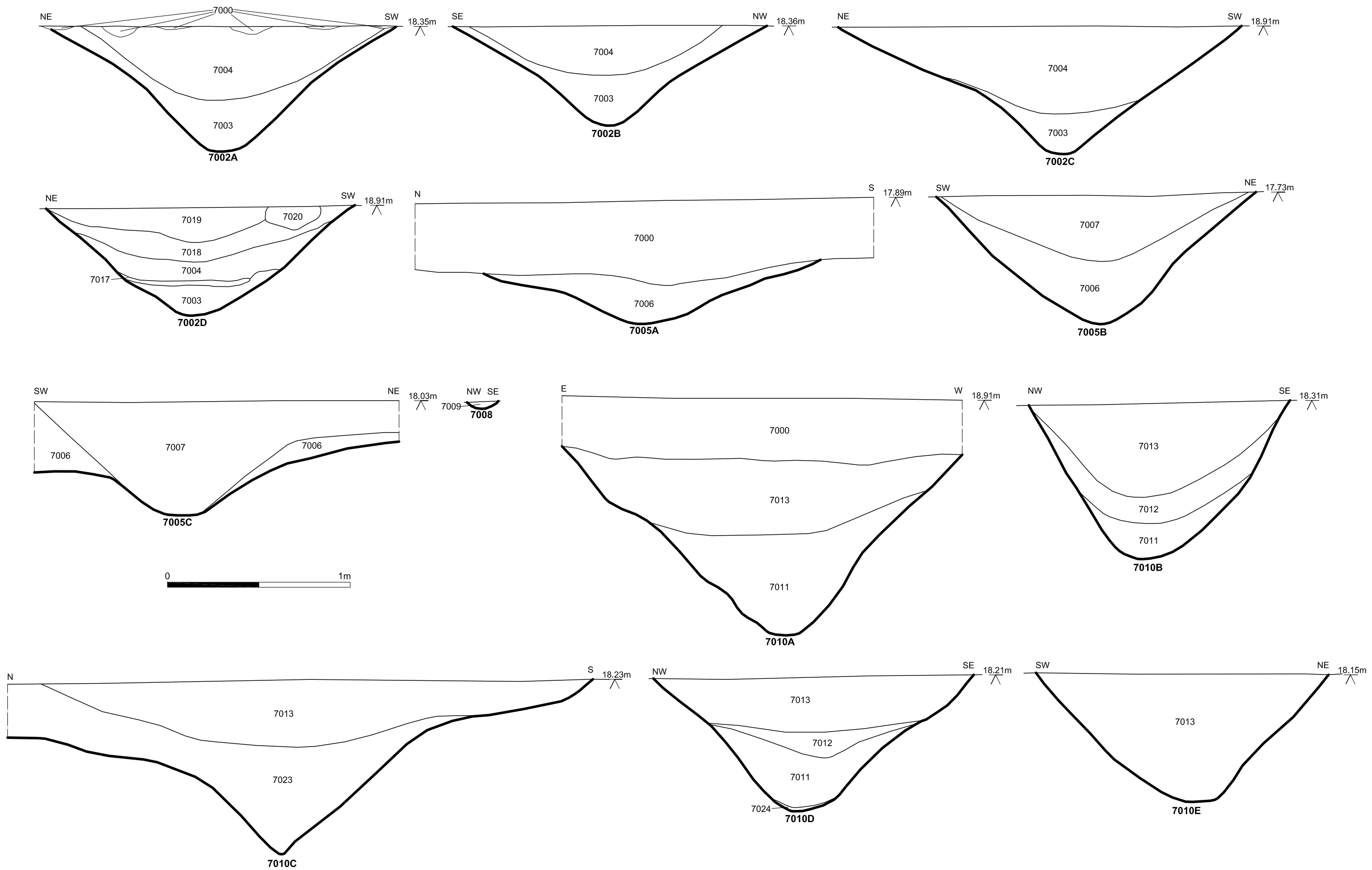


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

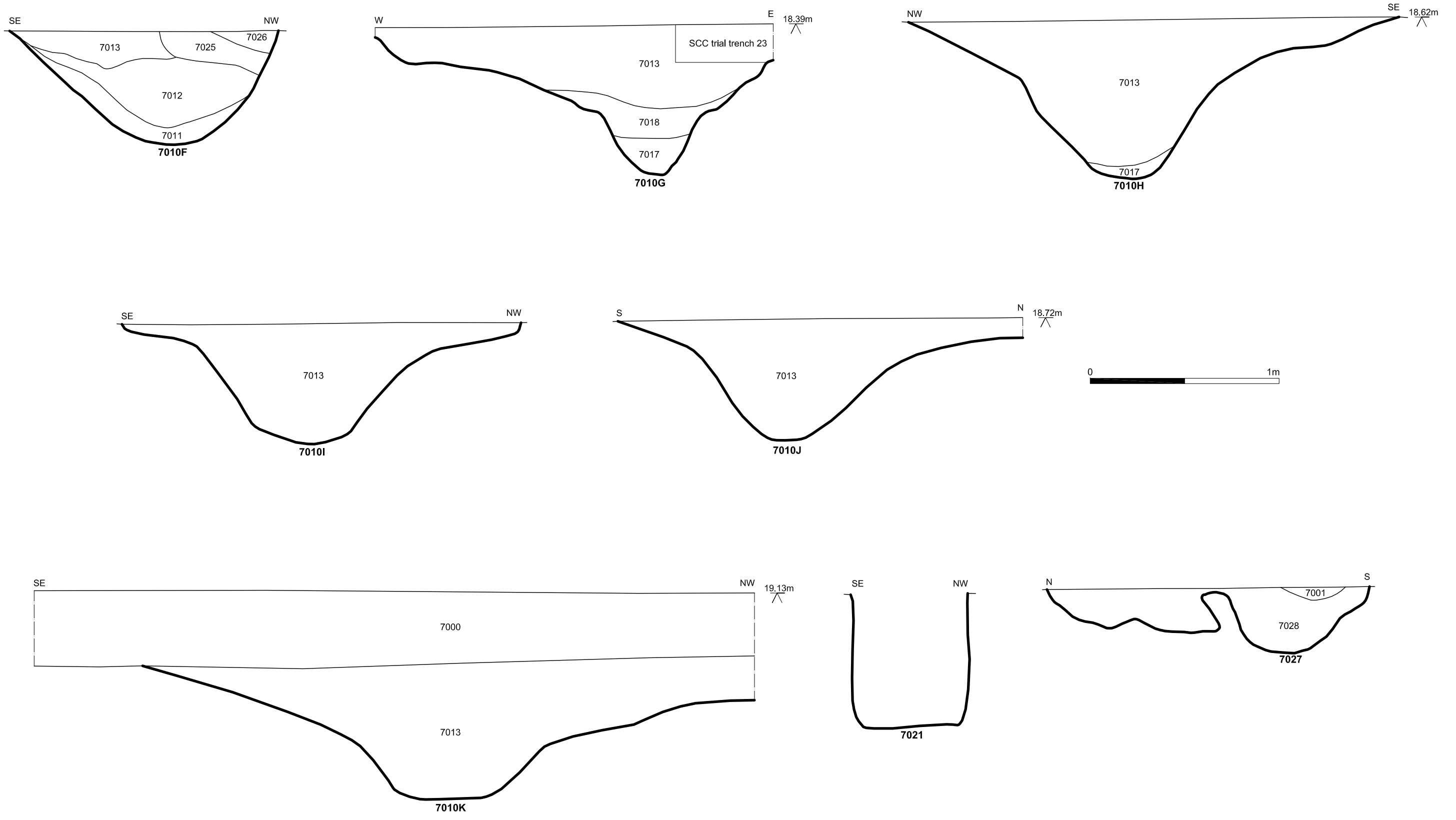
Fig. 45 Plan of Excavation Phase 7

Scale 1:300 at A3

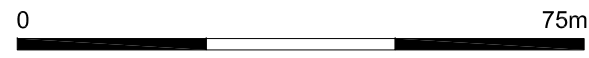
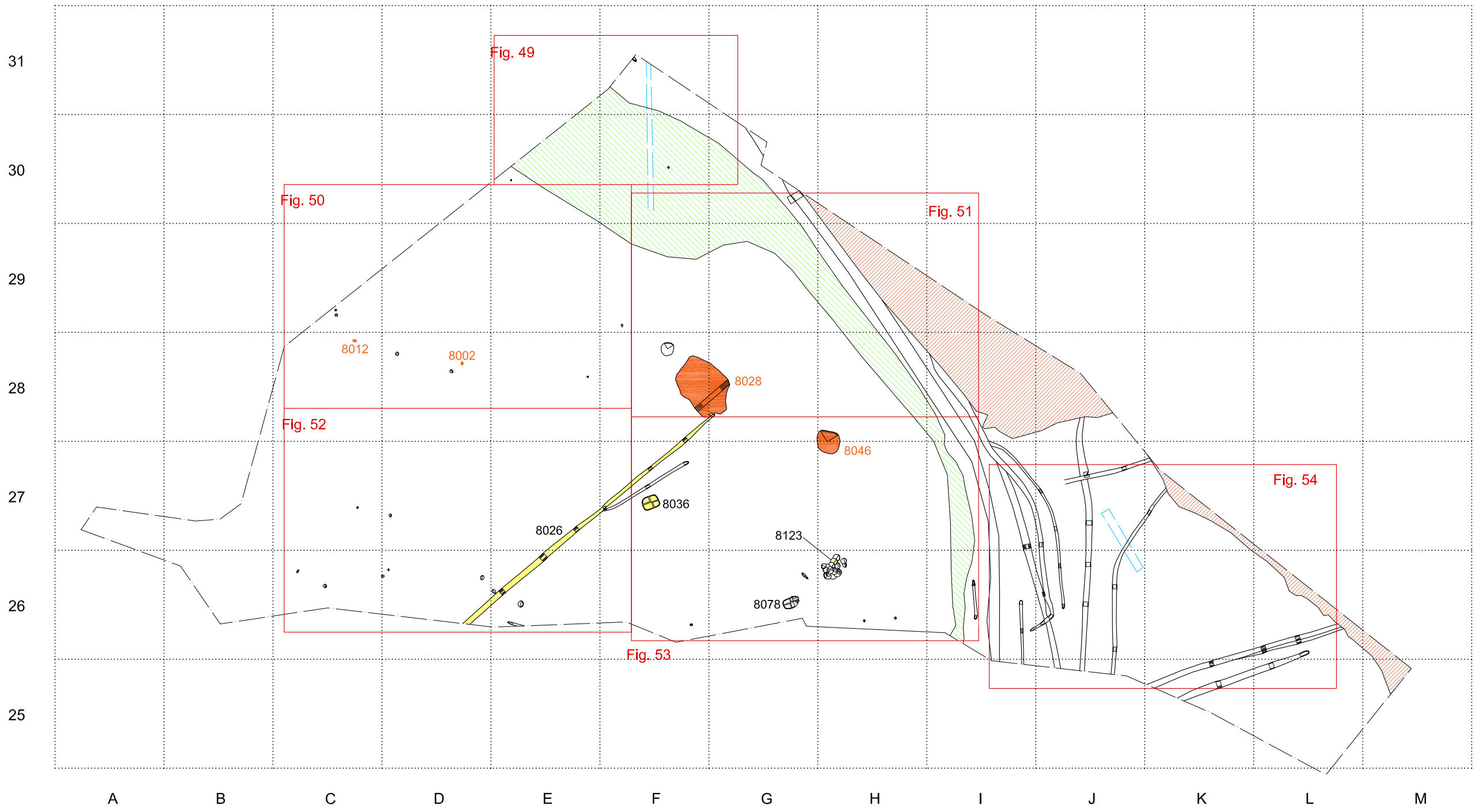
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



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Fig. 46 Phase 7 sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 47 Phase 7 sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Anglo-Saxon (5th-8thC)
 Modern
 Undated

Clay spread
 Bank

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 48 Plan of Excavation Phases 8
 Scale 1:1000 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Bank



31

30

⊕ 8006

8010

⊕ 8024

E

F

G

E

F

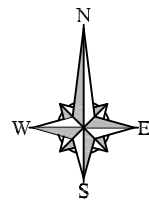
30

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 49 Plans

Scale 1:200 at A4

Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



C

D

E

F

30

29

28

8018

8022

8012

8008

8002

8004

8020

8058

Bank

0 10m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 50 Plans

Scale 1:200 at A4

Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

Fig. 51 Plans

Scale 1:200 at A4

Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

30

29

28

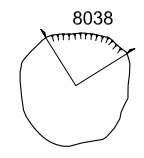


Clay spread Bank

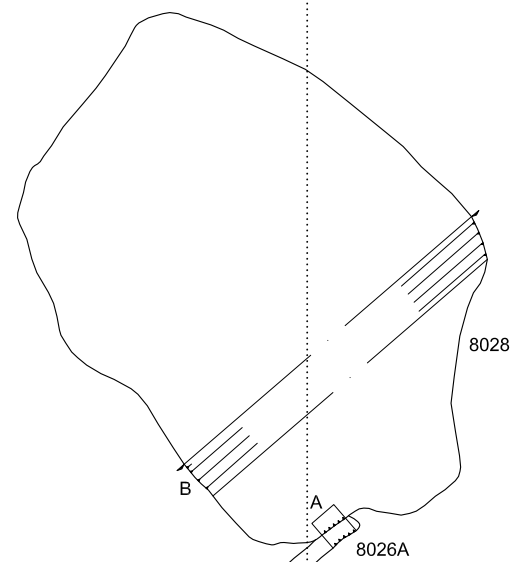


8030

Test Pit 1



8038

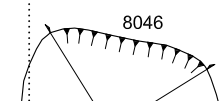


8028

8026A

F

G

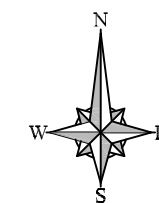


8046

H

I

0



28

27

8044

8042

8026D

8048C

8026E

8026F

8050

8056

8060

8054

8064

8026G

8062

26

8052

8066

0 10m

F

C

D

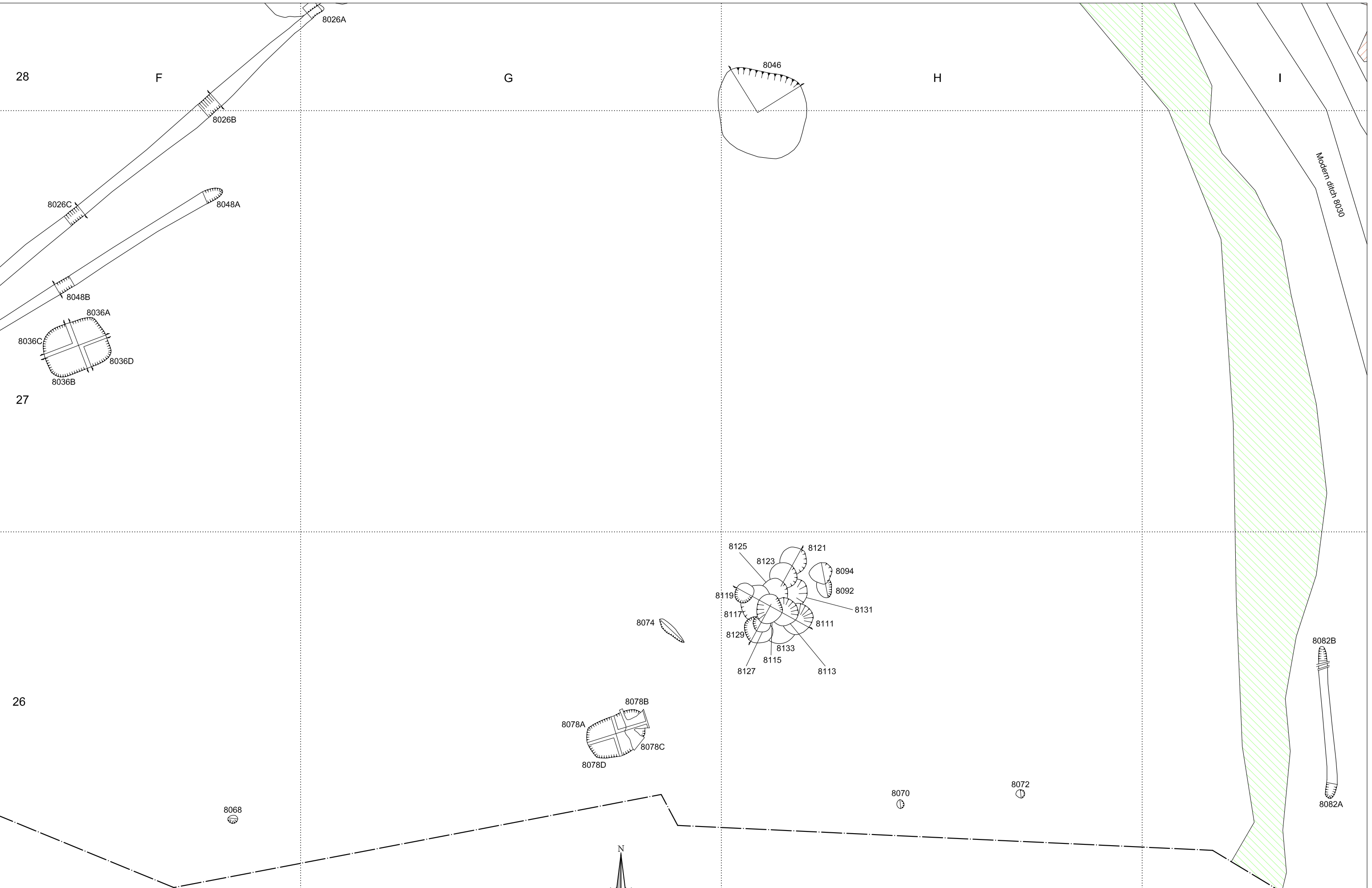
E

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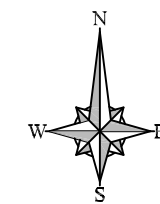
Fig. 52 Plans

Scale 1:200 at A4

Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 53 Plans
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Clay spread



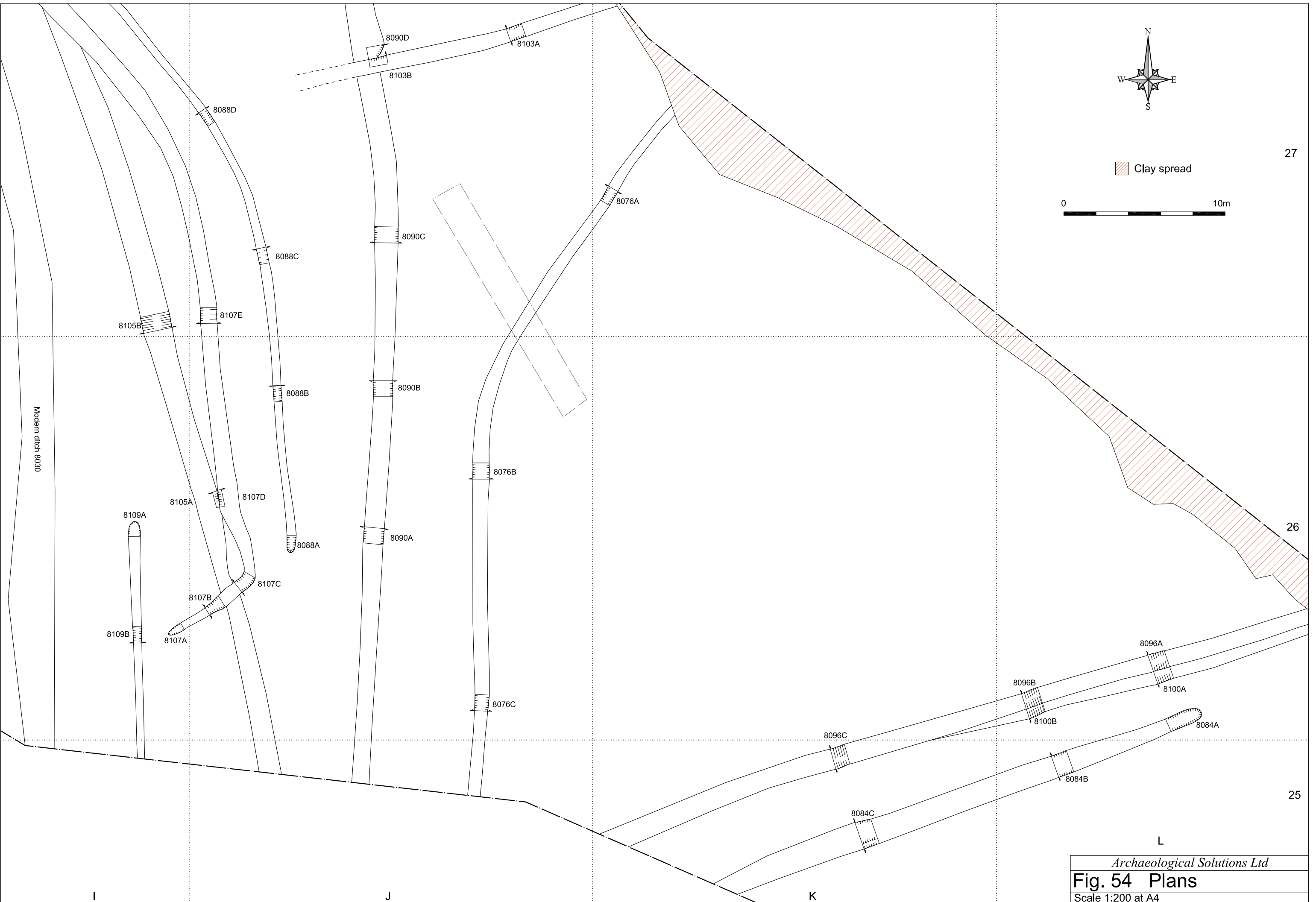
27

26

25

L

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 54 Plans
Scale 1:200 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

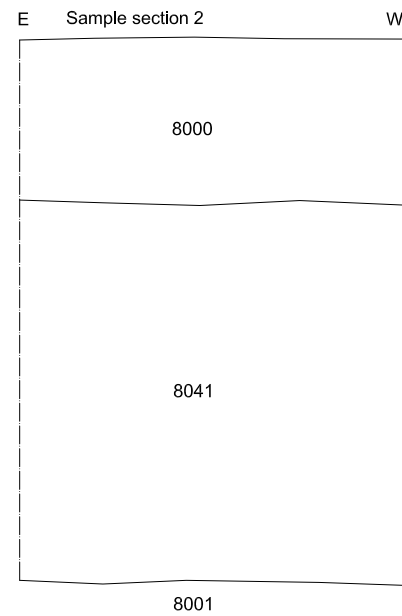
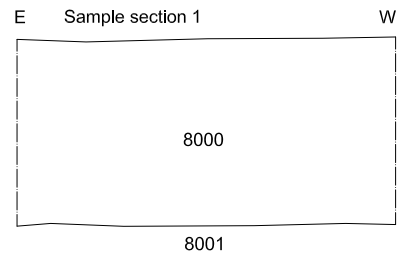


Modern ditch 8030

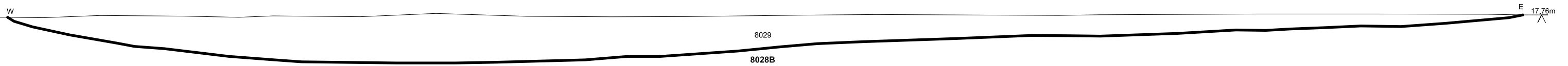
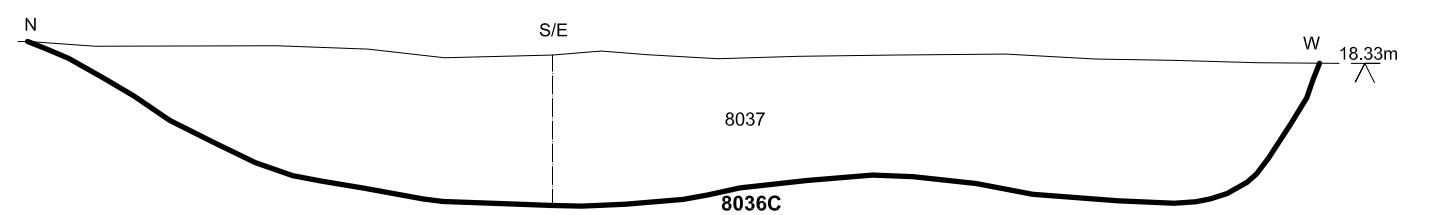
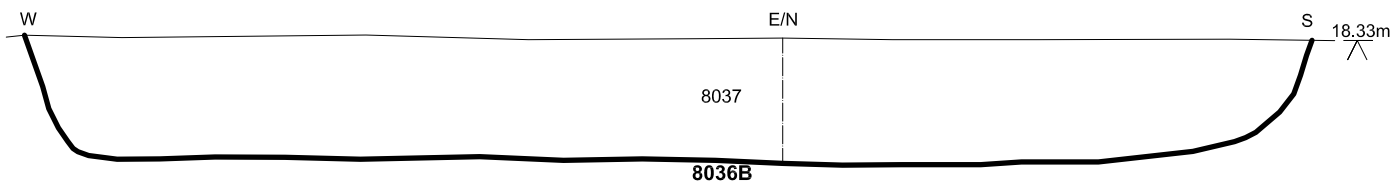
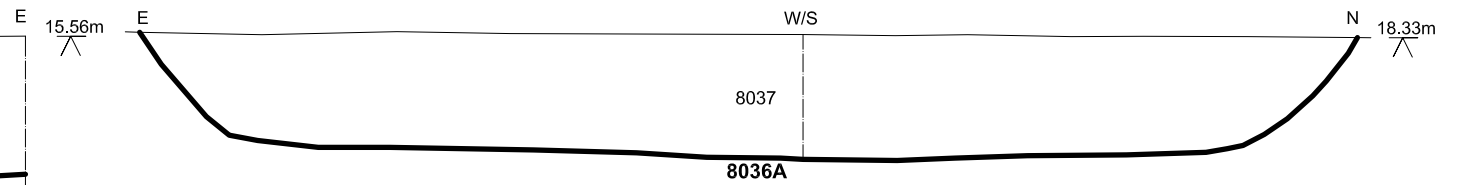
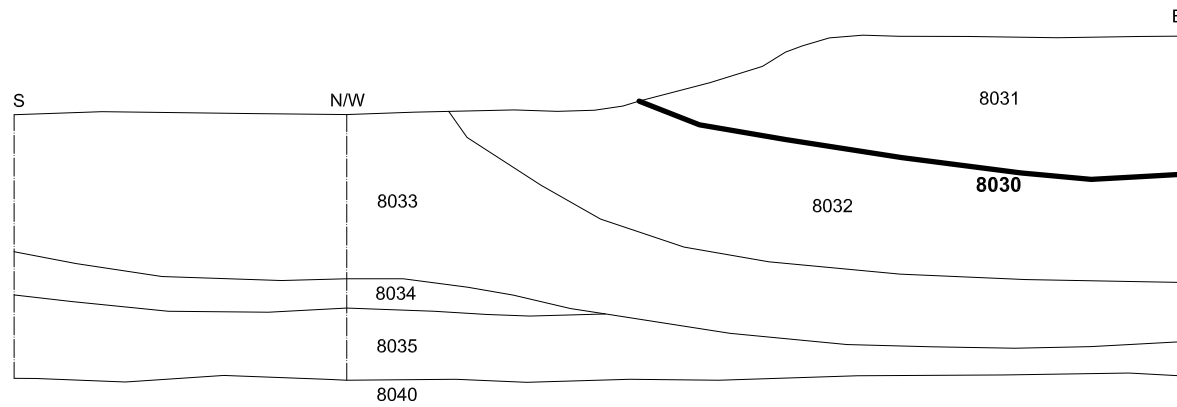
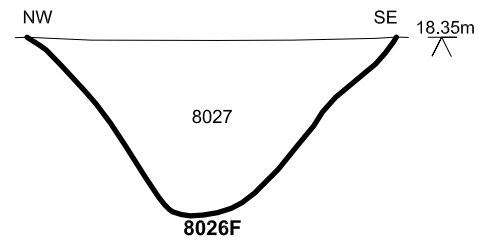
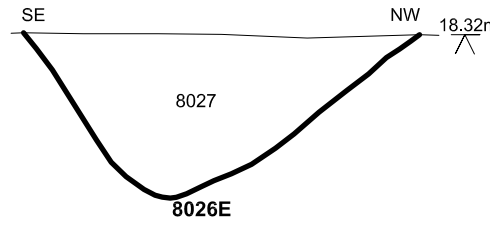
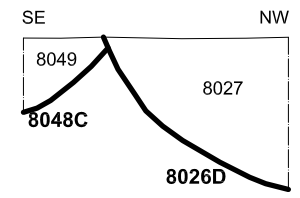
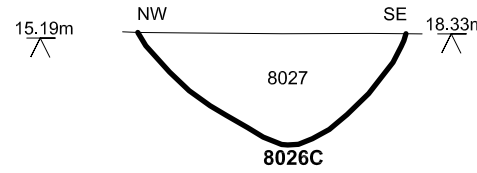
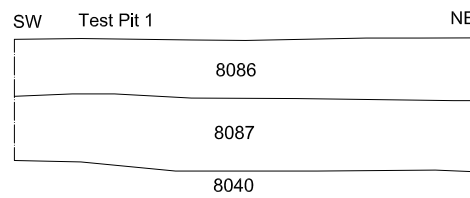
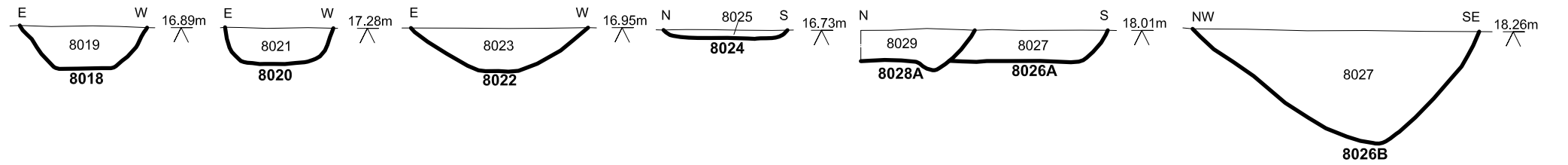
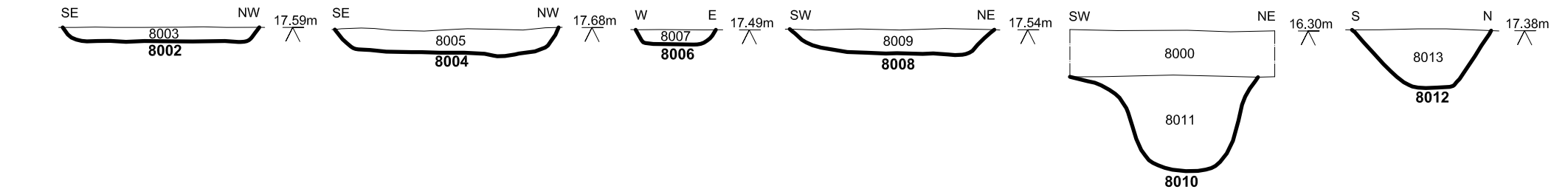
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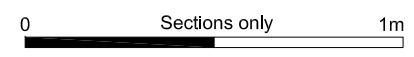
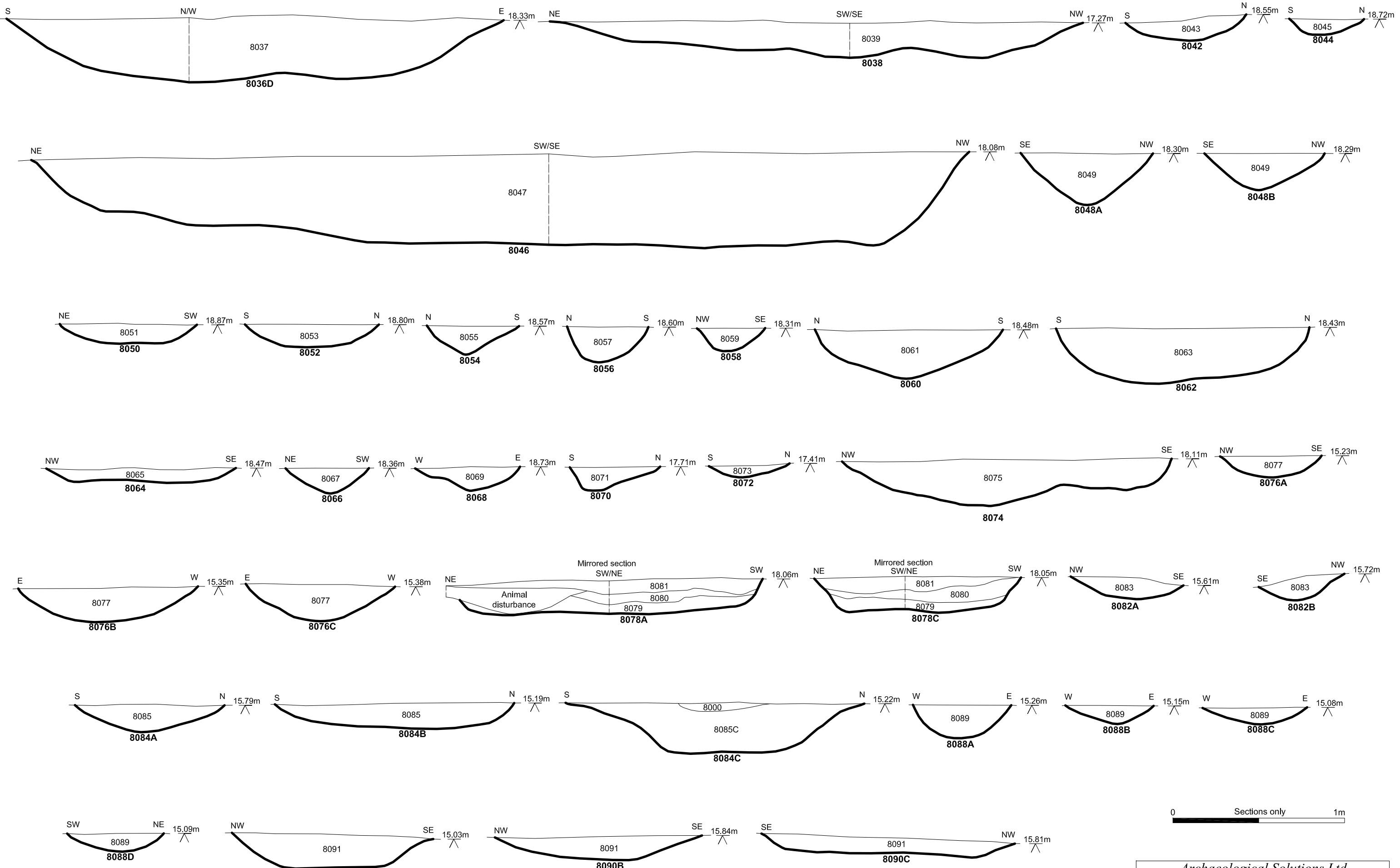


0 1: 10 Sections only 1m

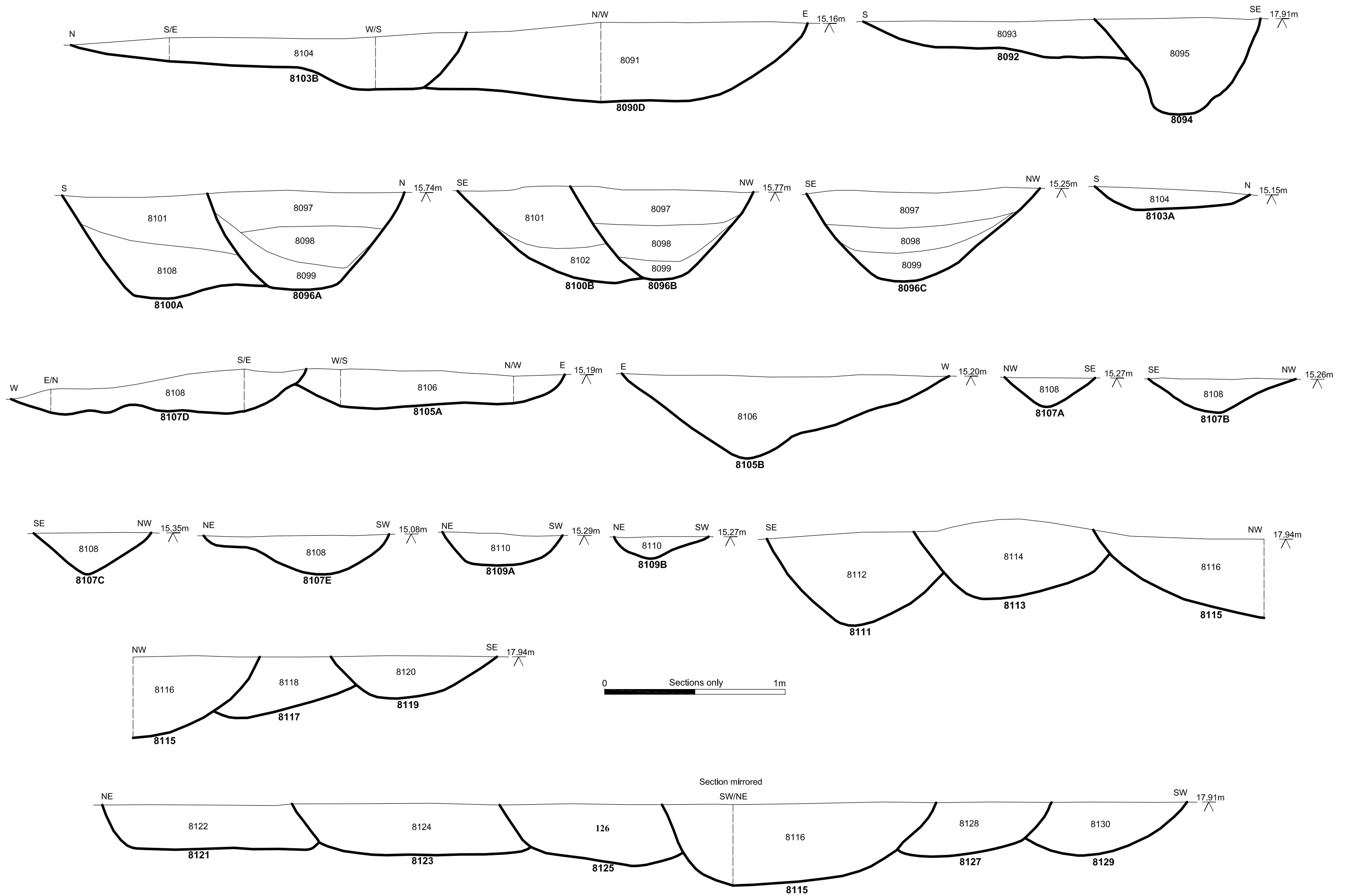


0 1:25 Sections only 2m

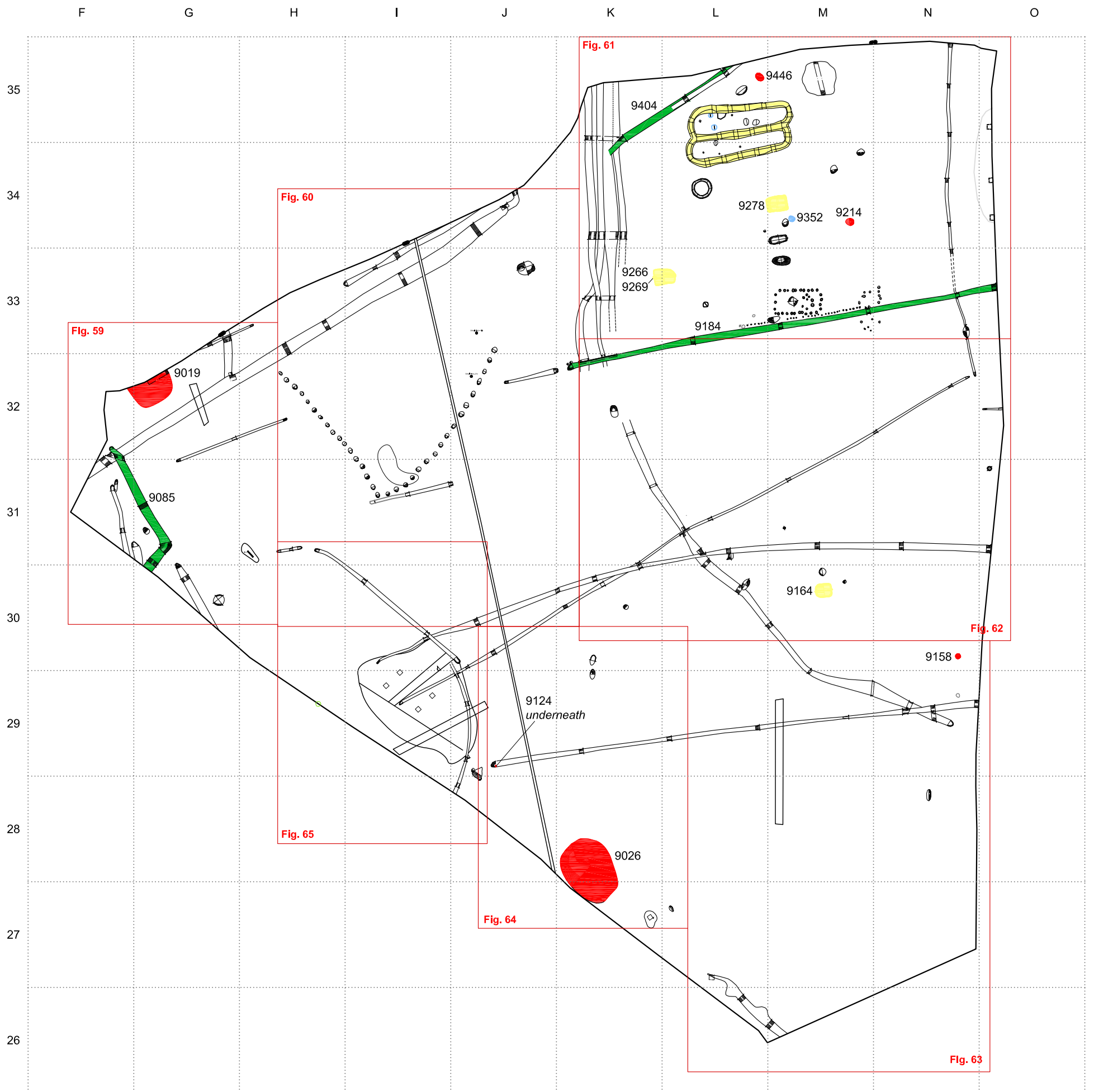
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 55 Sections
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 56 Sections
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



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Fig. 57 Sections
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)

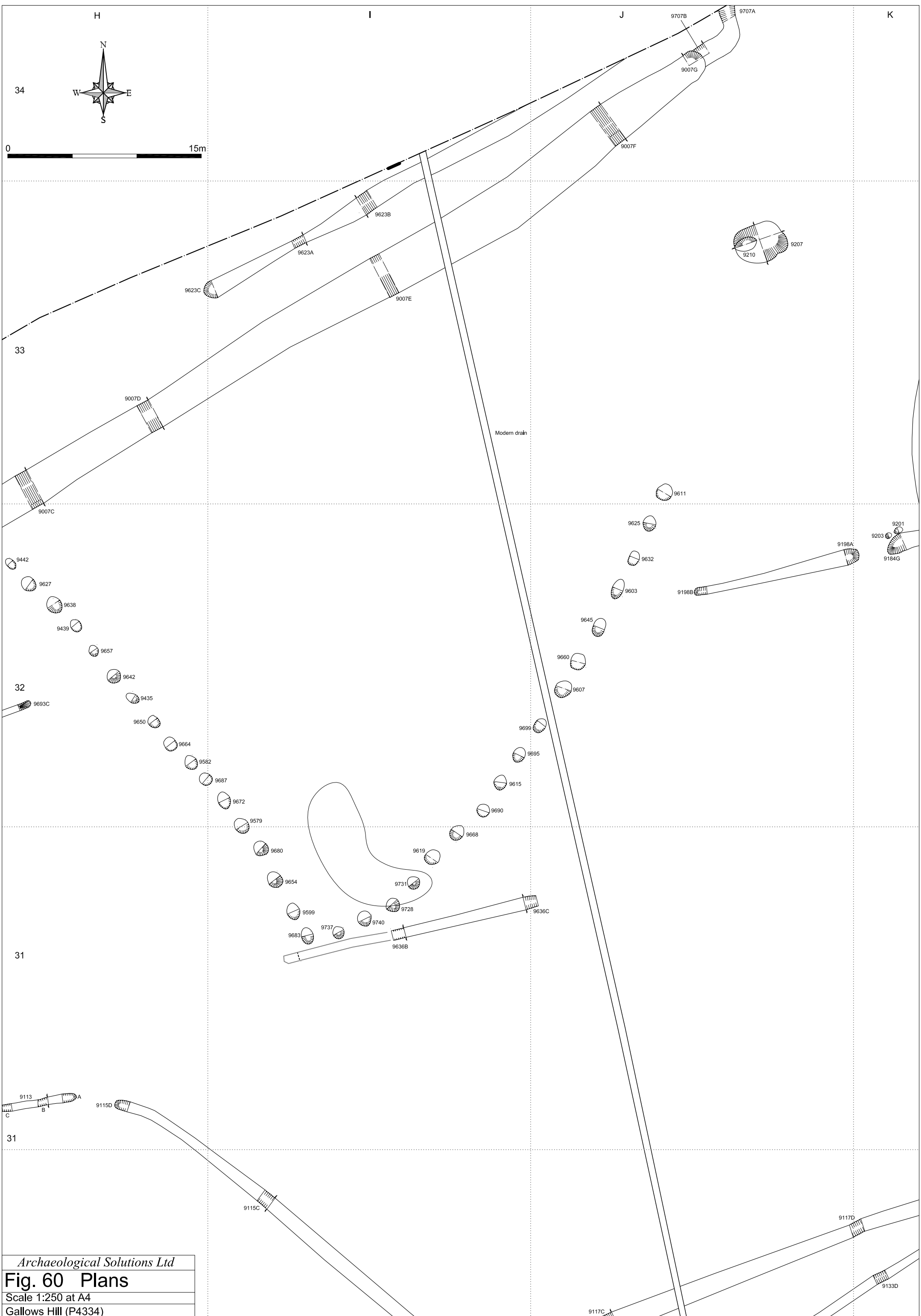


- Early Bronze Age
- Roman
- Anglo-Saxon (5th-8thC)
- Medieval (12th-14thC)
- Undated



0 75m

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Fig. 58 Plan of Excavation Phase 9
 Scale - 1:1000 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



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Fig. 60 Plans
 Scale 1:250 at A4
 Gallows Hill (P4334)

Fig. 61a Plans

Scale 1:250 at A4

Gallows Hill (P4334)

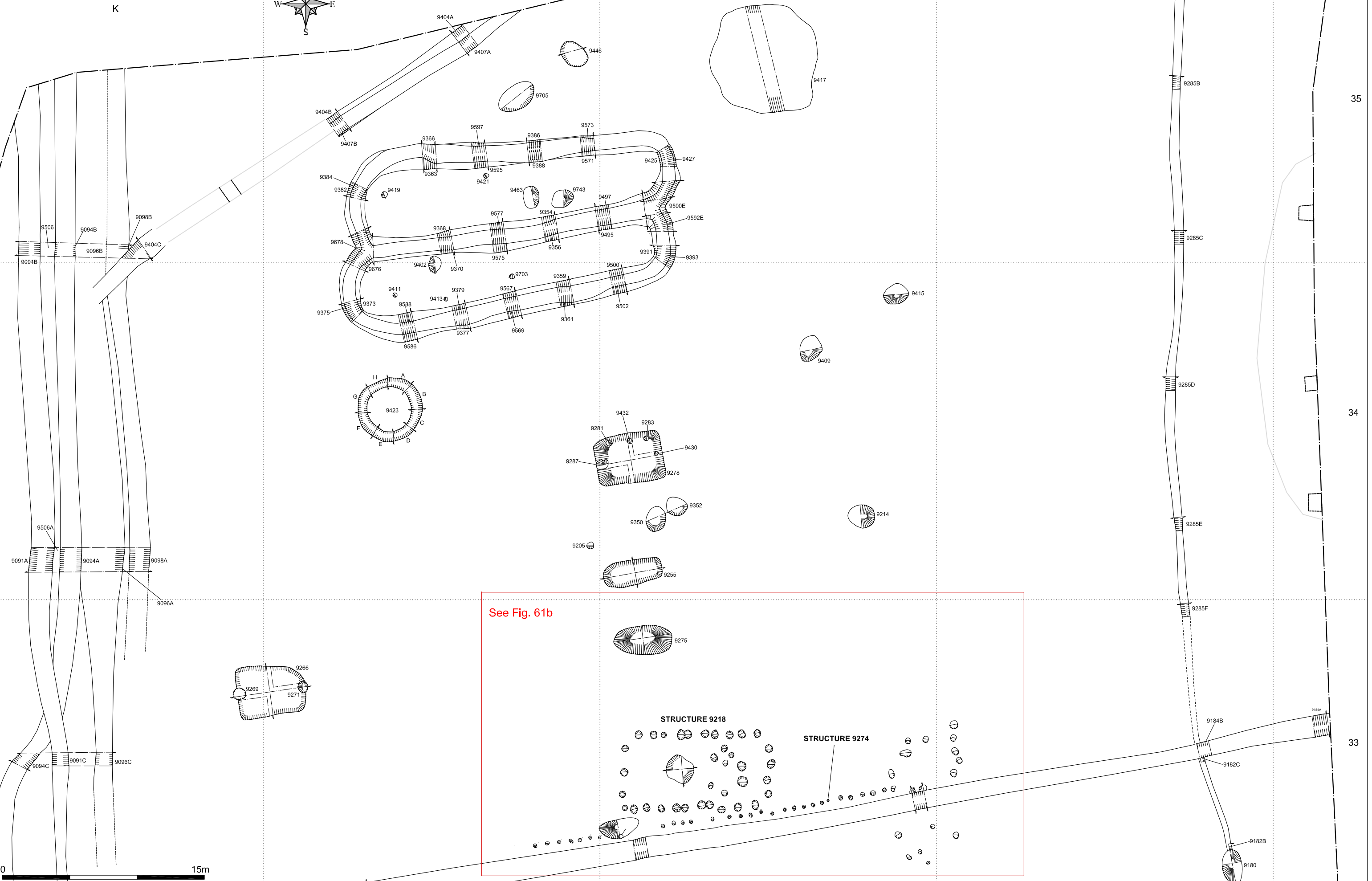
K

L

M

N

O



See Fig. 61b

STRUCTURE 9218

STRUCTURE 9274

0 15m

35

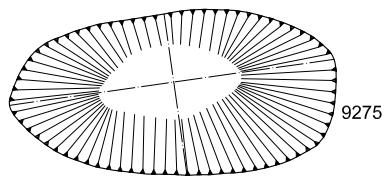
34

33

L

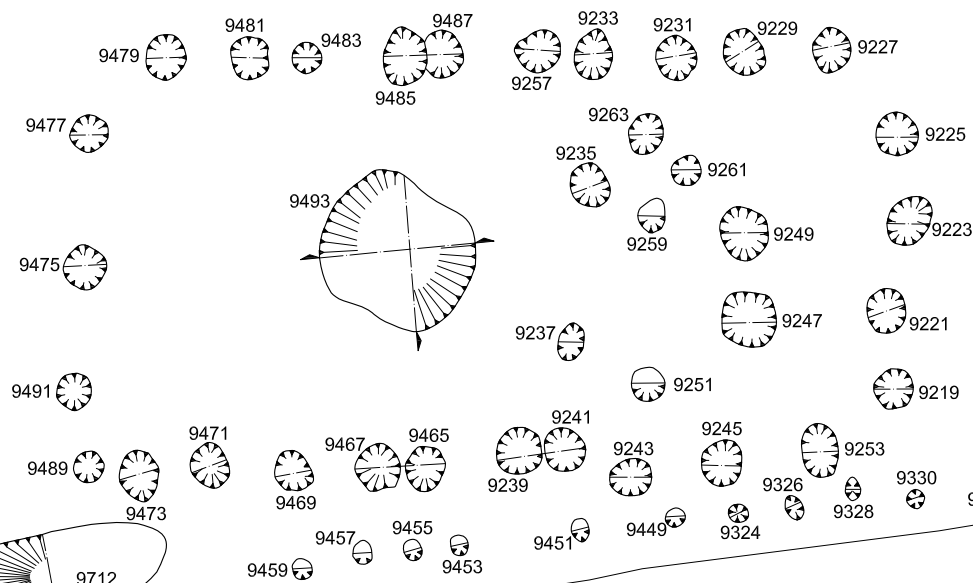
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N

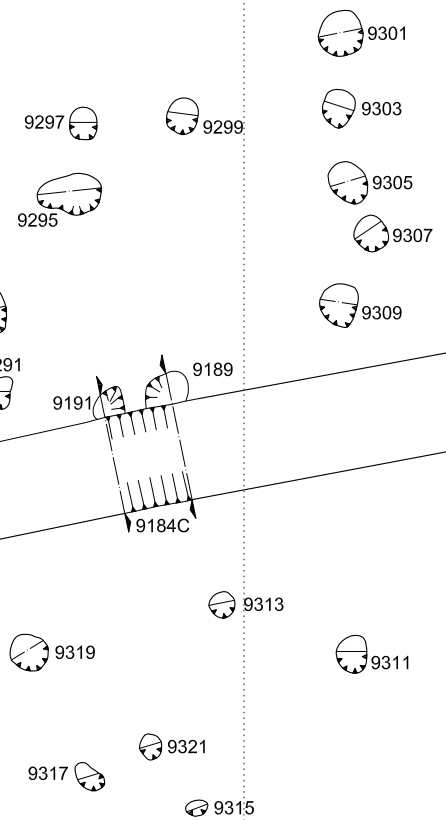


9275

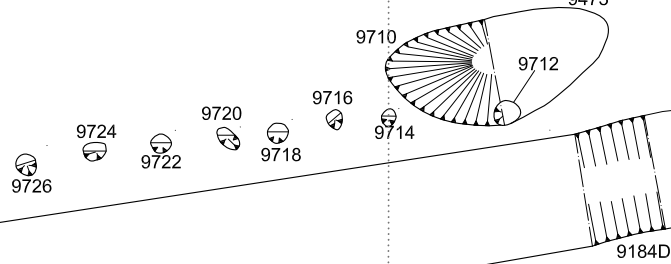
STRUCTURE 9218



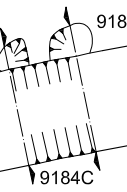
STRUCTURE 9274



33



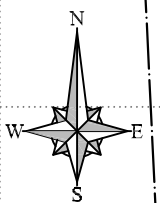
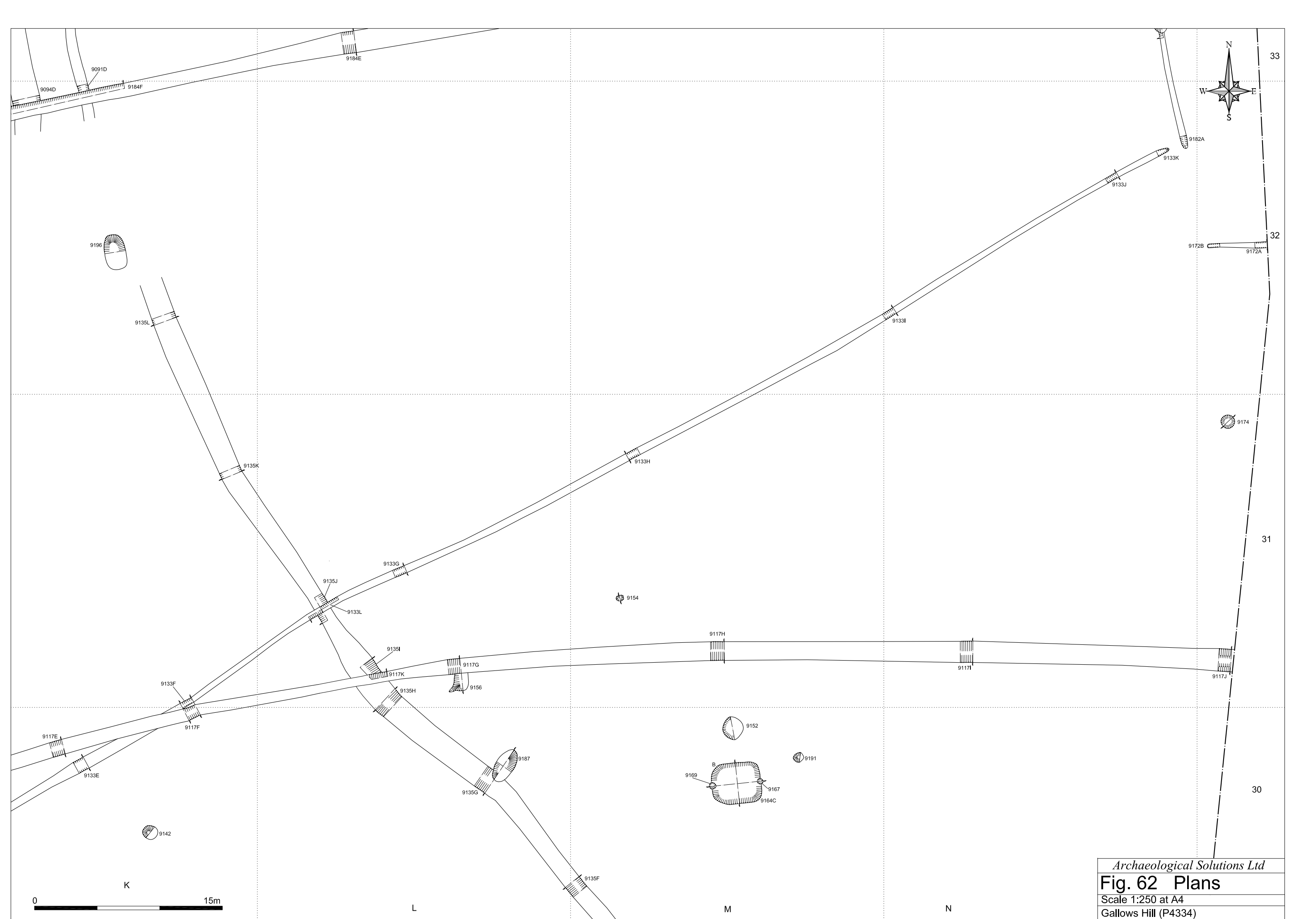
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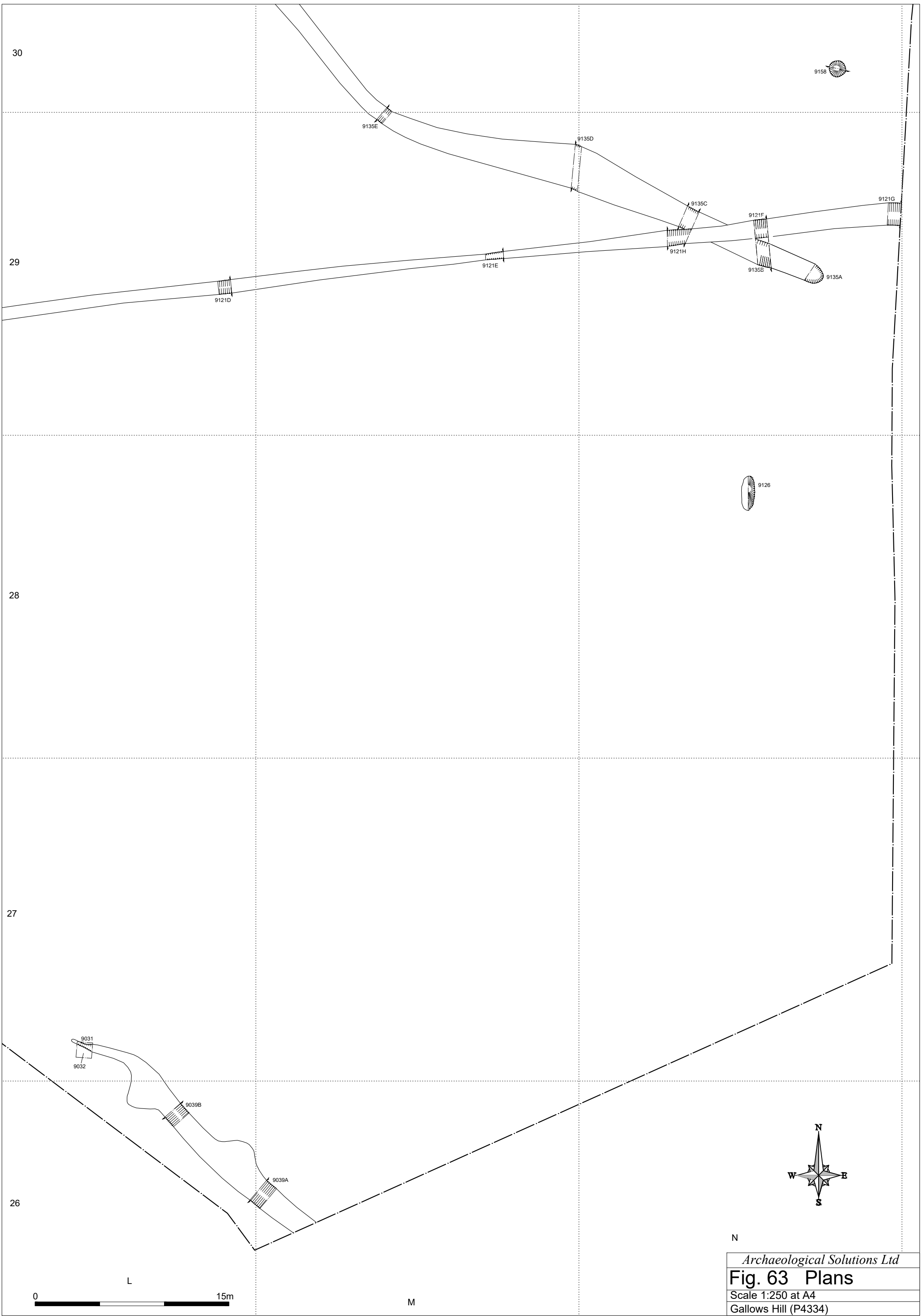
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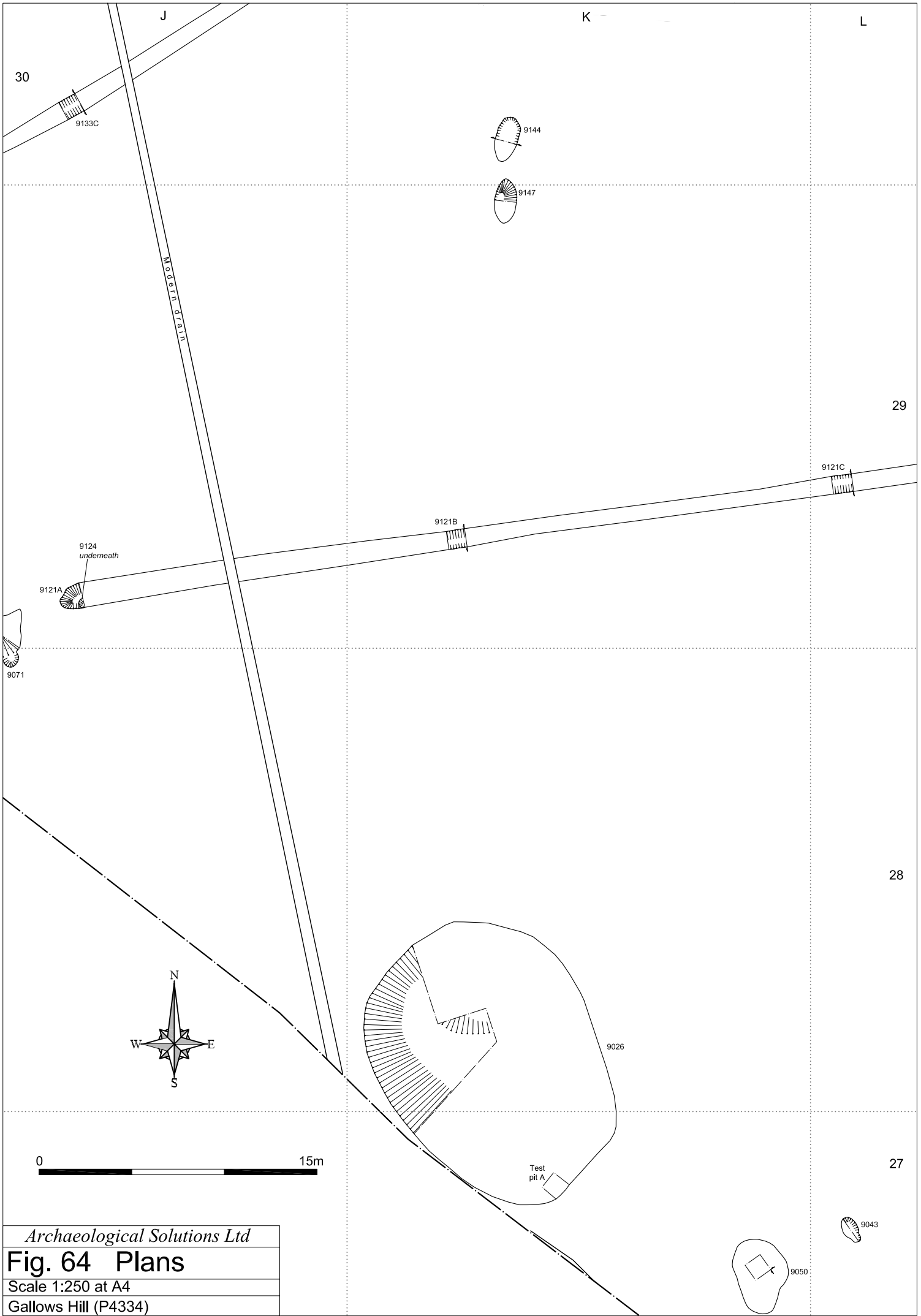
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 61b Detail plan
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



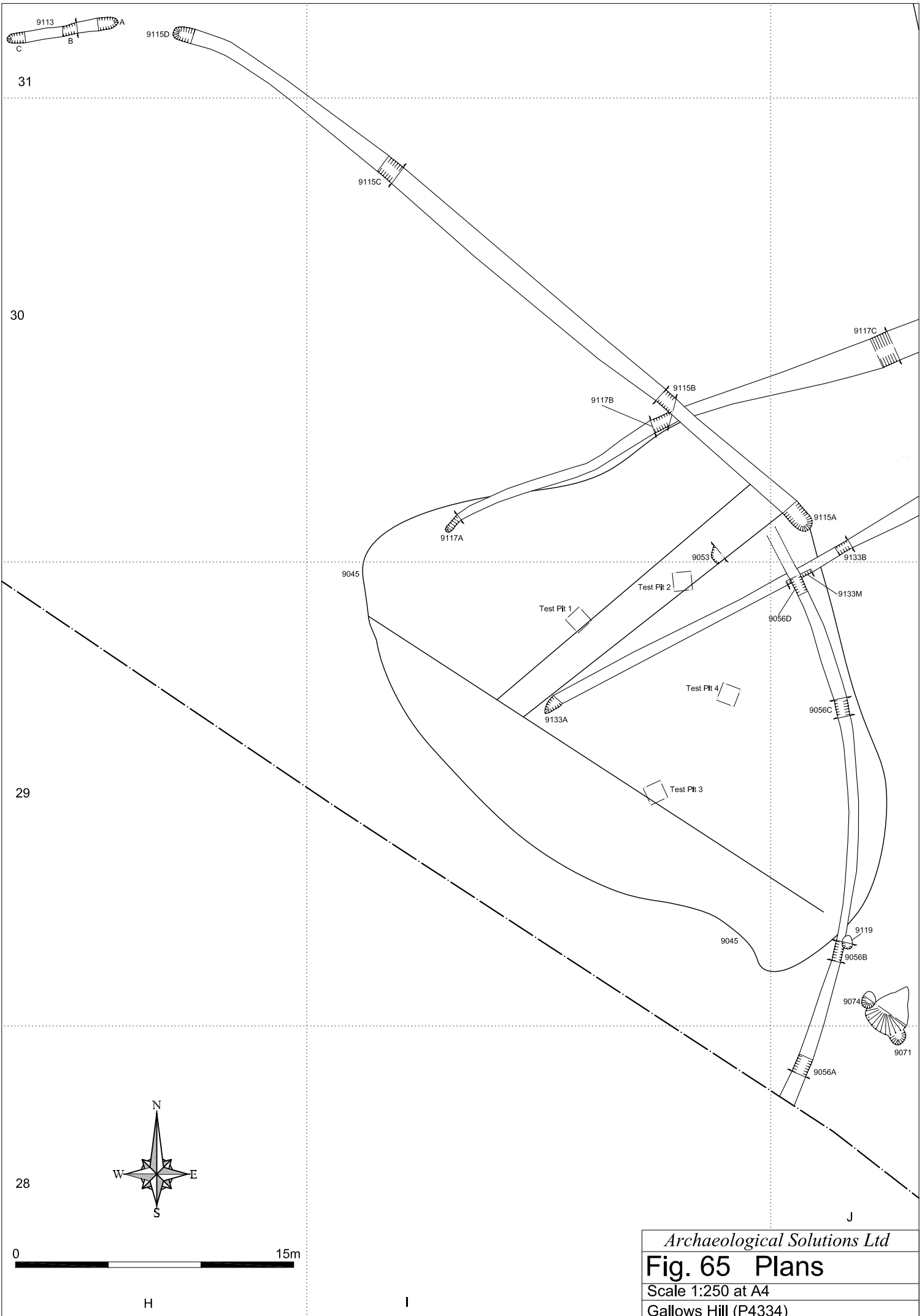
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Fig. 62 Plans
 Scale 1:250 at A4
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



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Fig. 63 Plans
 Scale 1:250 at A4
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



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Fig. 64 Plans
 Scale 1:250 at A4
 Gallows Hill (P4334)

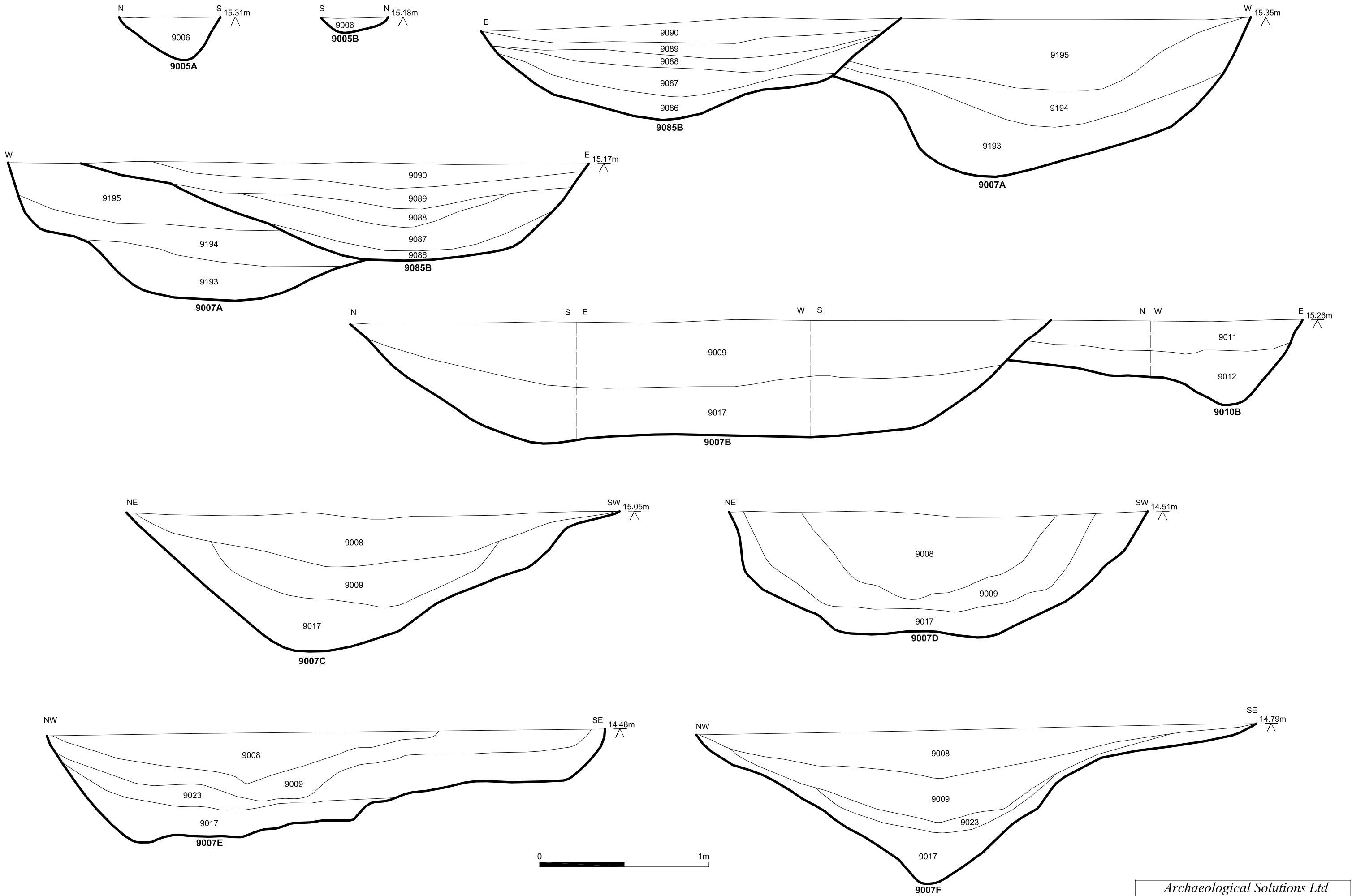


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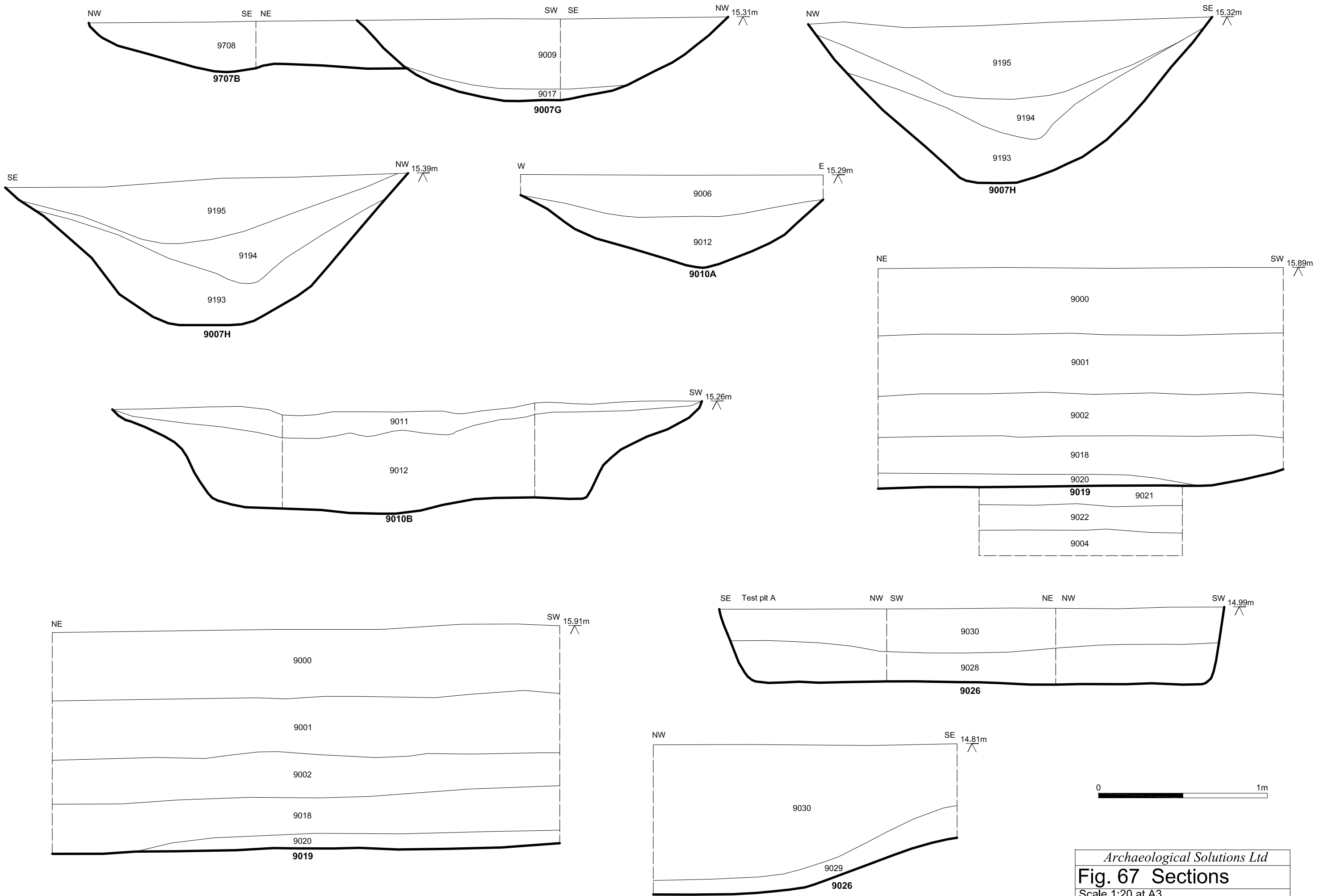
Fig. 65 Plans

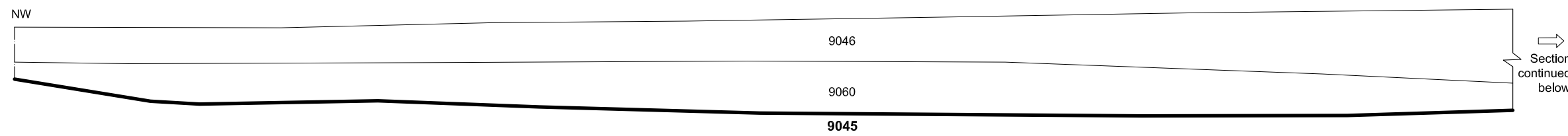
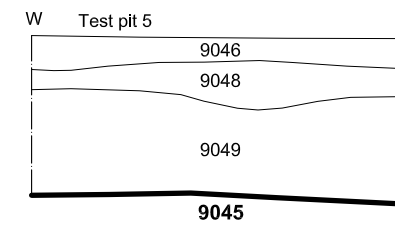
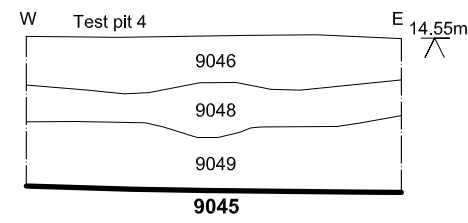
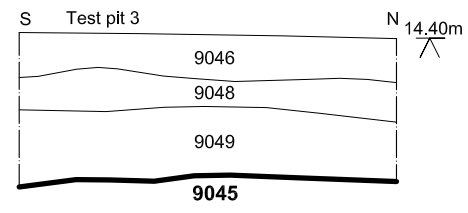
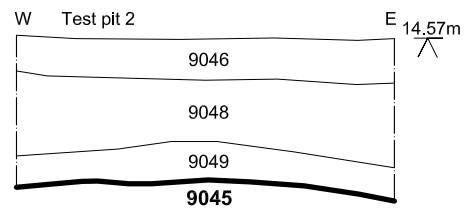
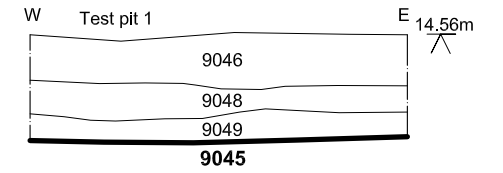
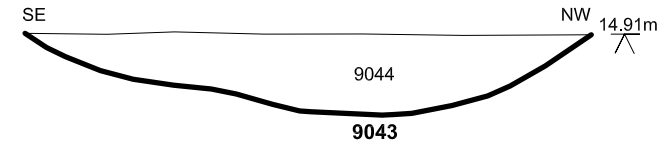
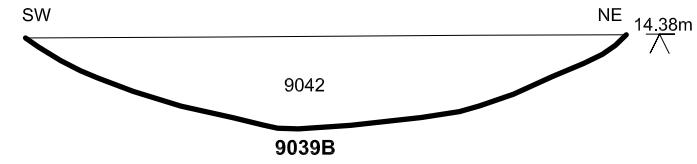
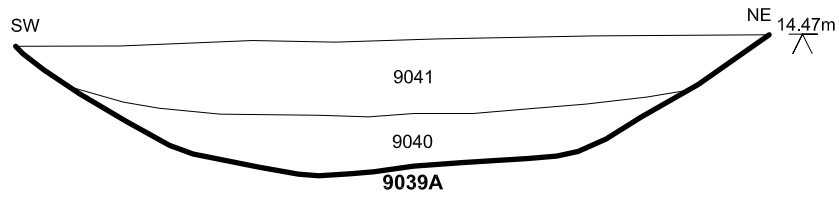
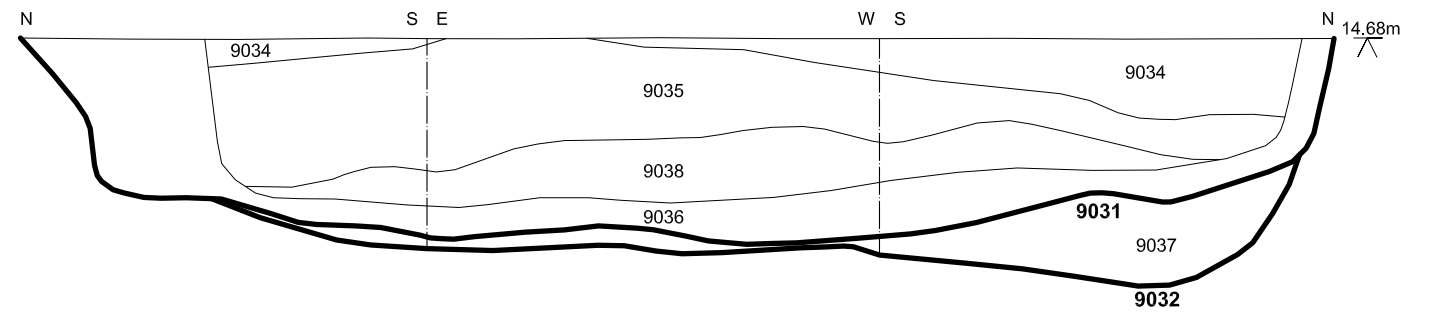
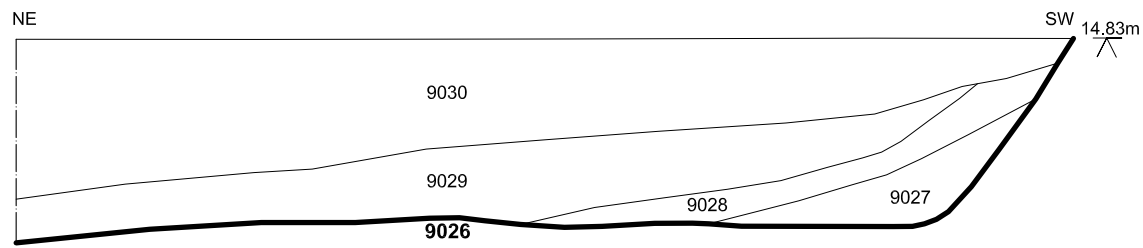
Scale 1:250 at A4

Gallows Hill (P4334)

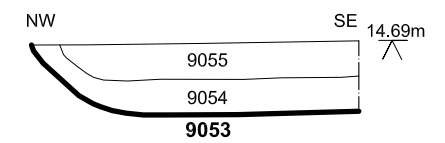
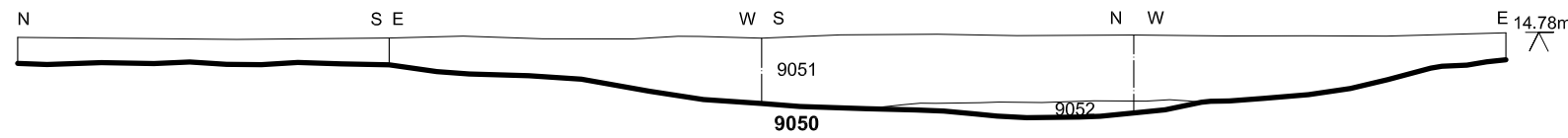
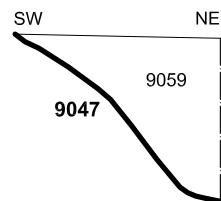
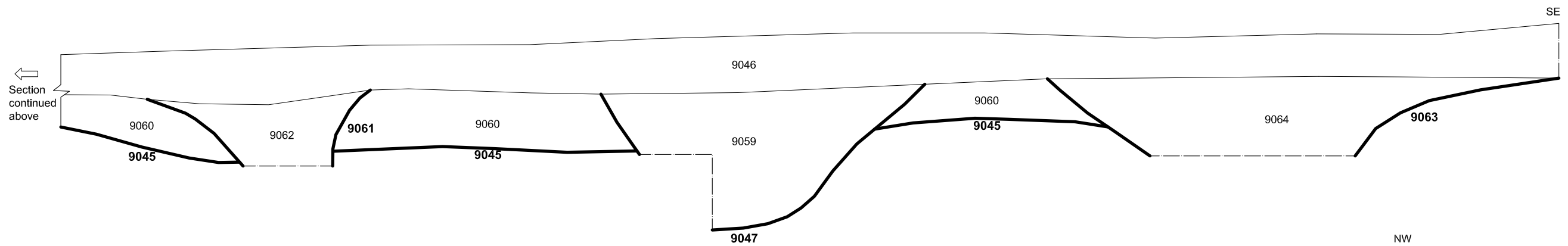


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Fig. 66 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)

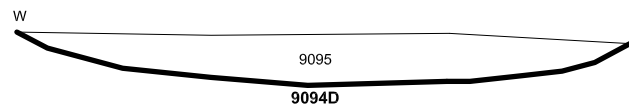
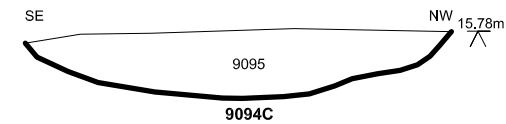
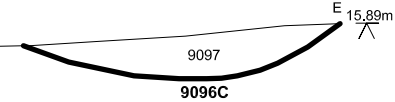
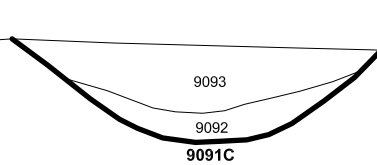
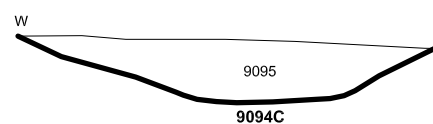
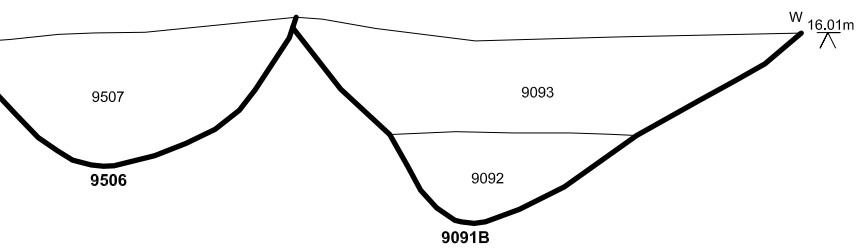
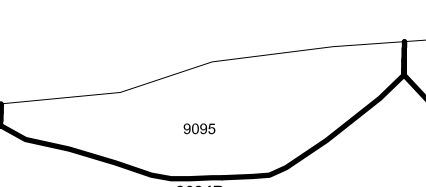
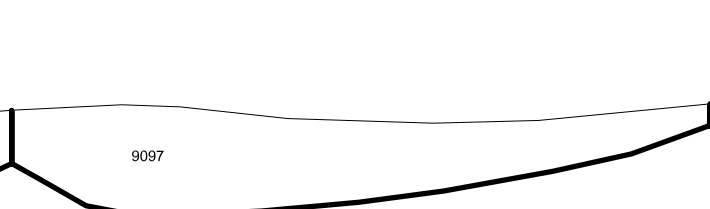
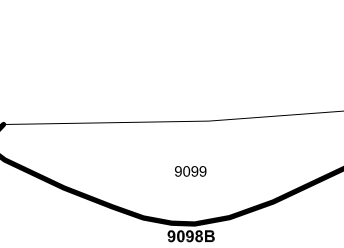
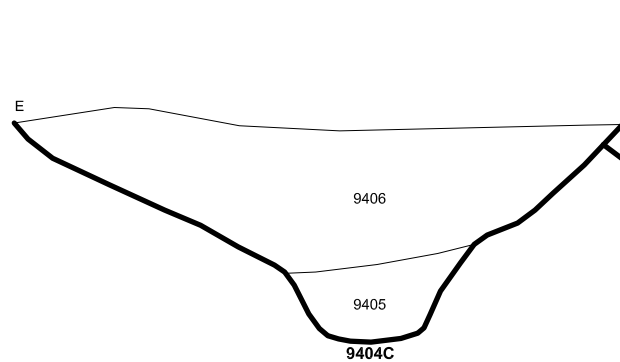
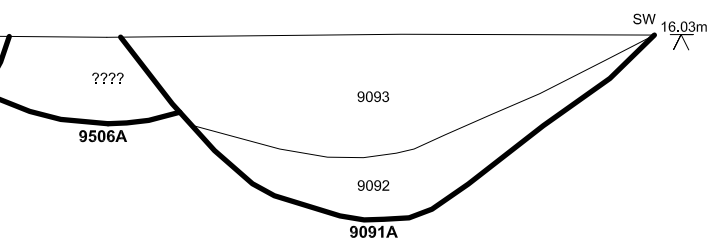
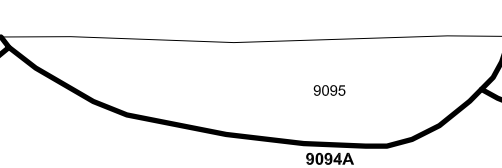
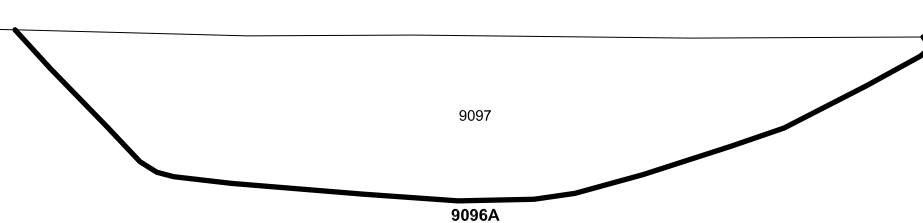
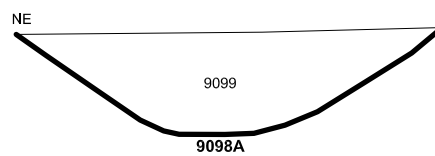
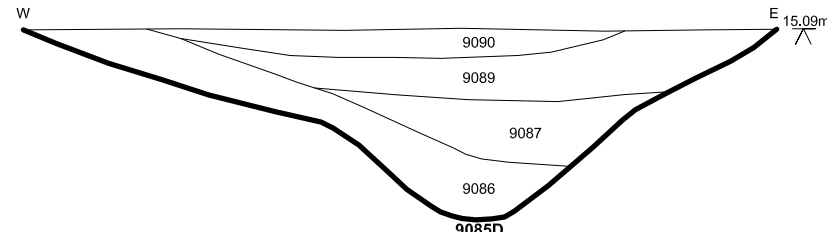
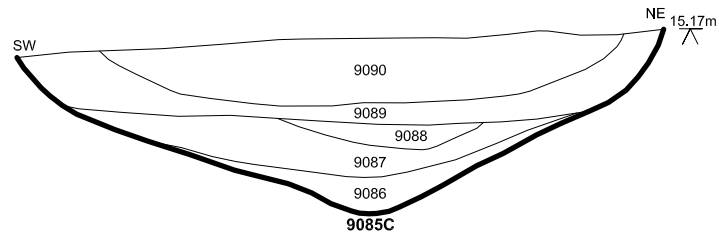
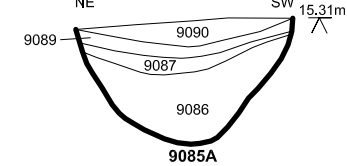
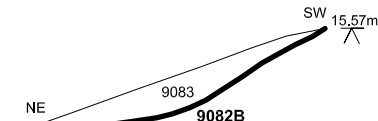
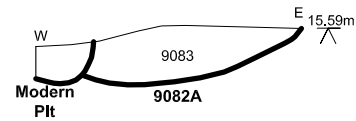
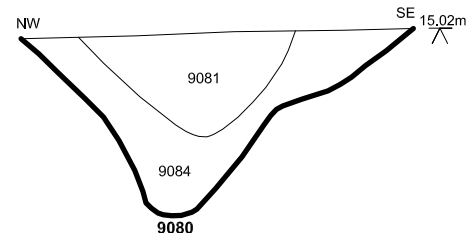
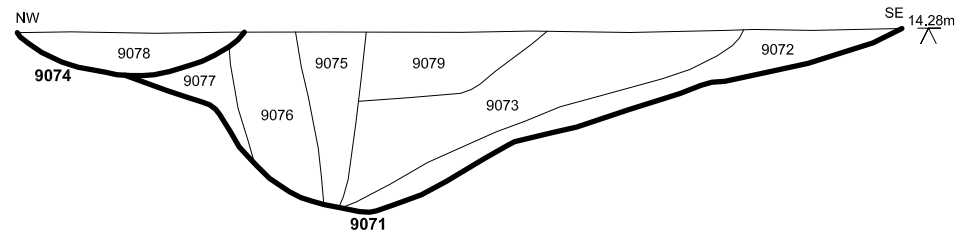
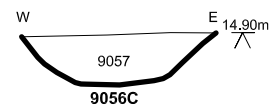
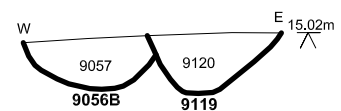
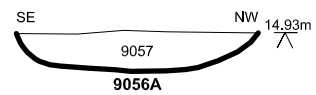
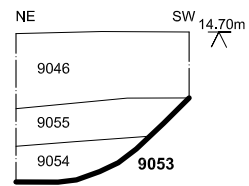




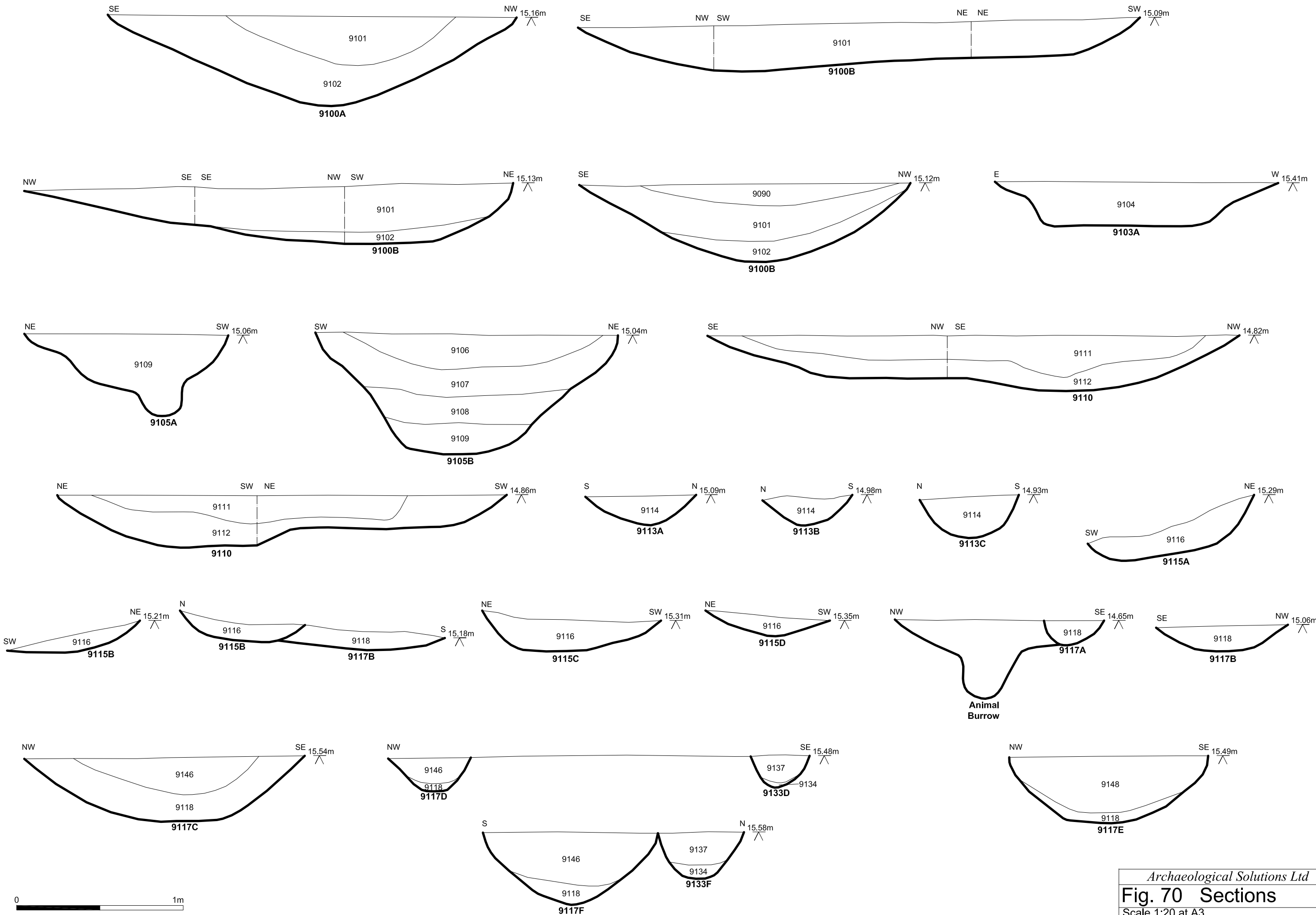
Machine slot
2.4m wide



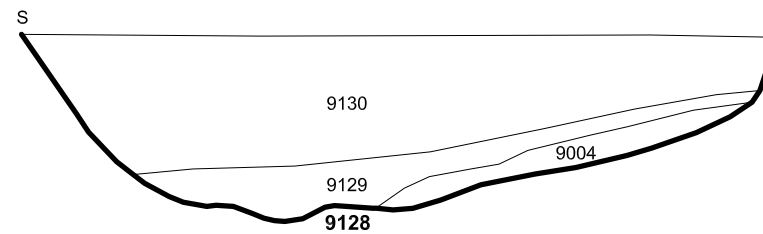
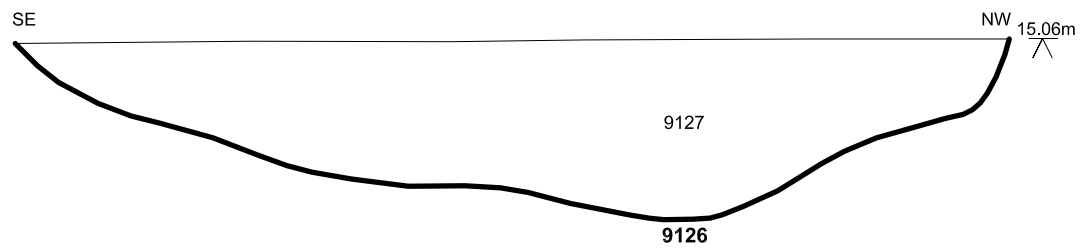
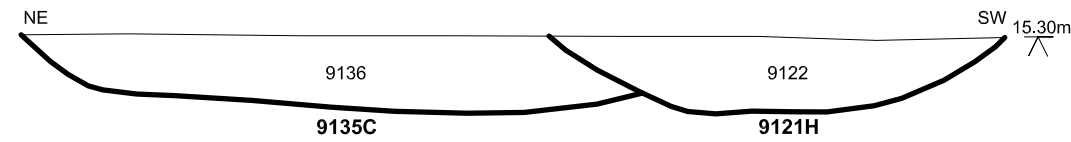
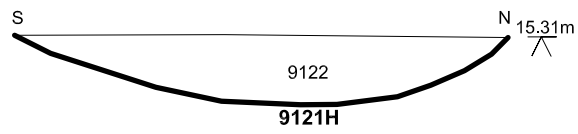
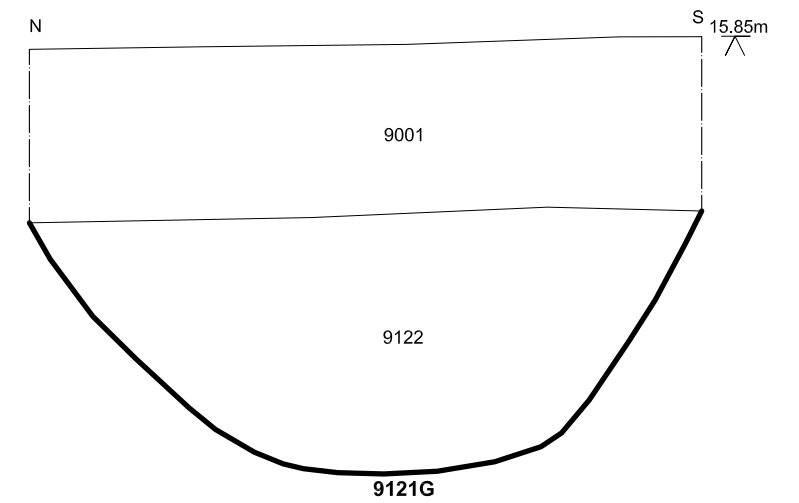
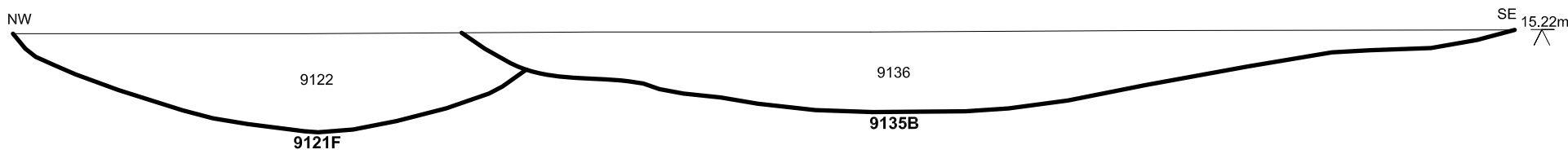
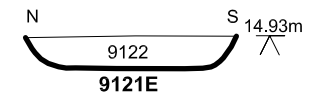
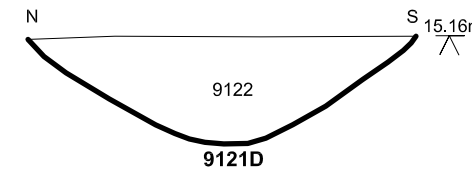
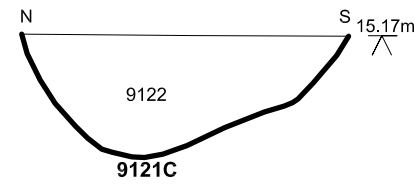
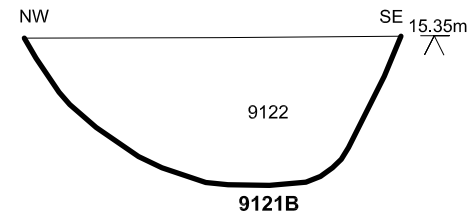
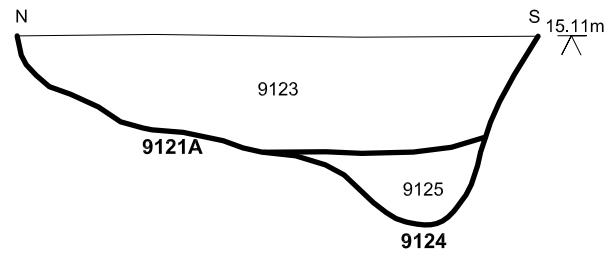
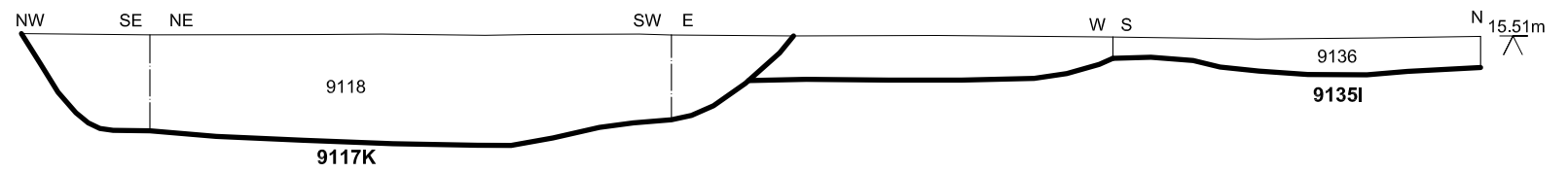
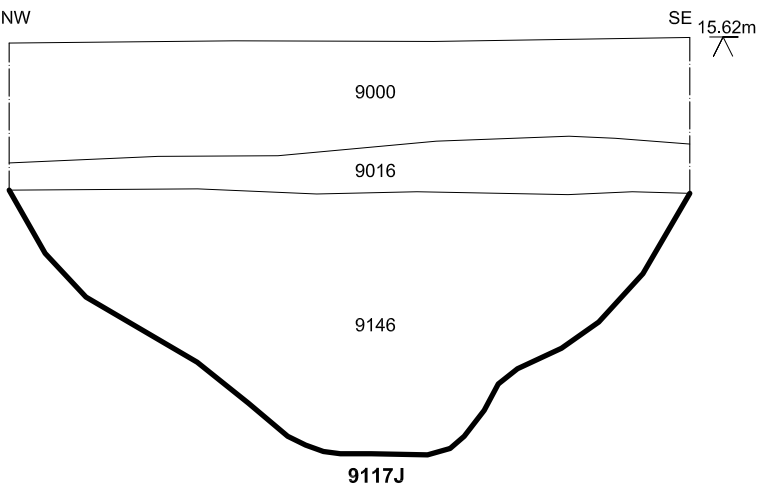
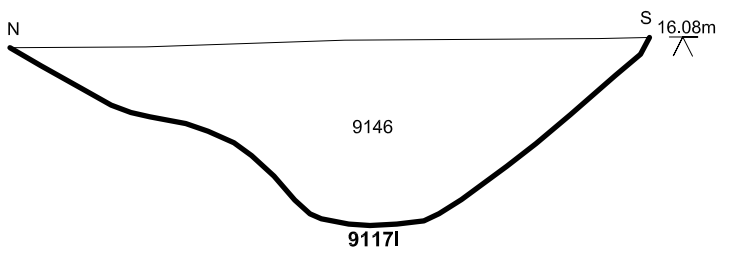
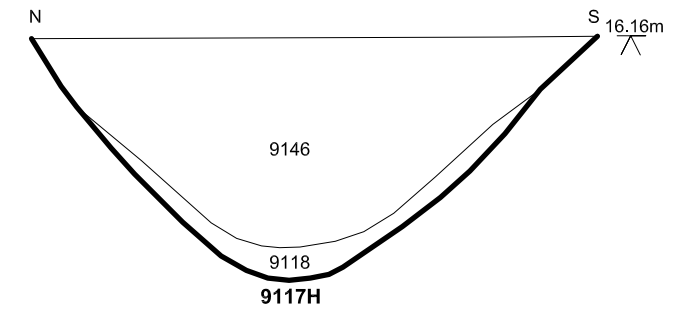
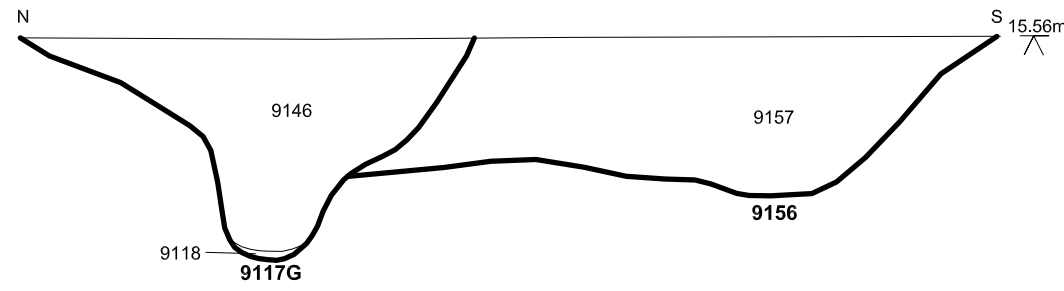
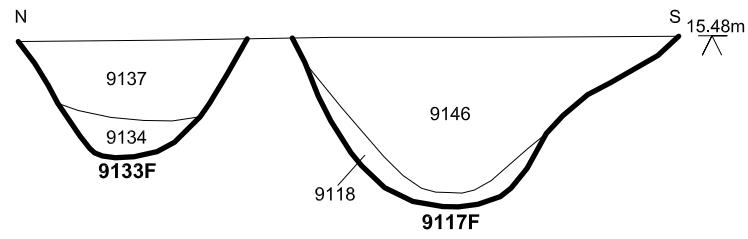
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 68 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



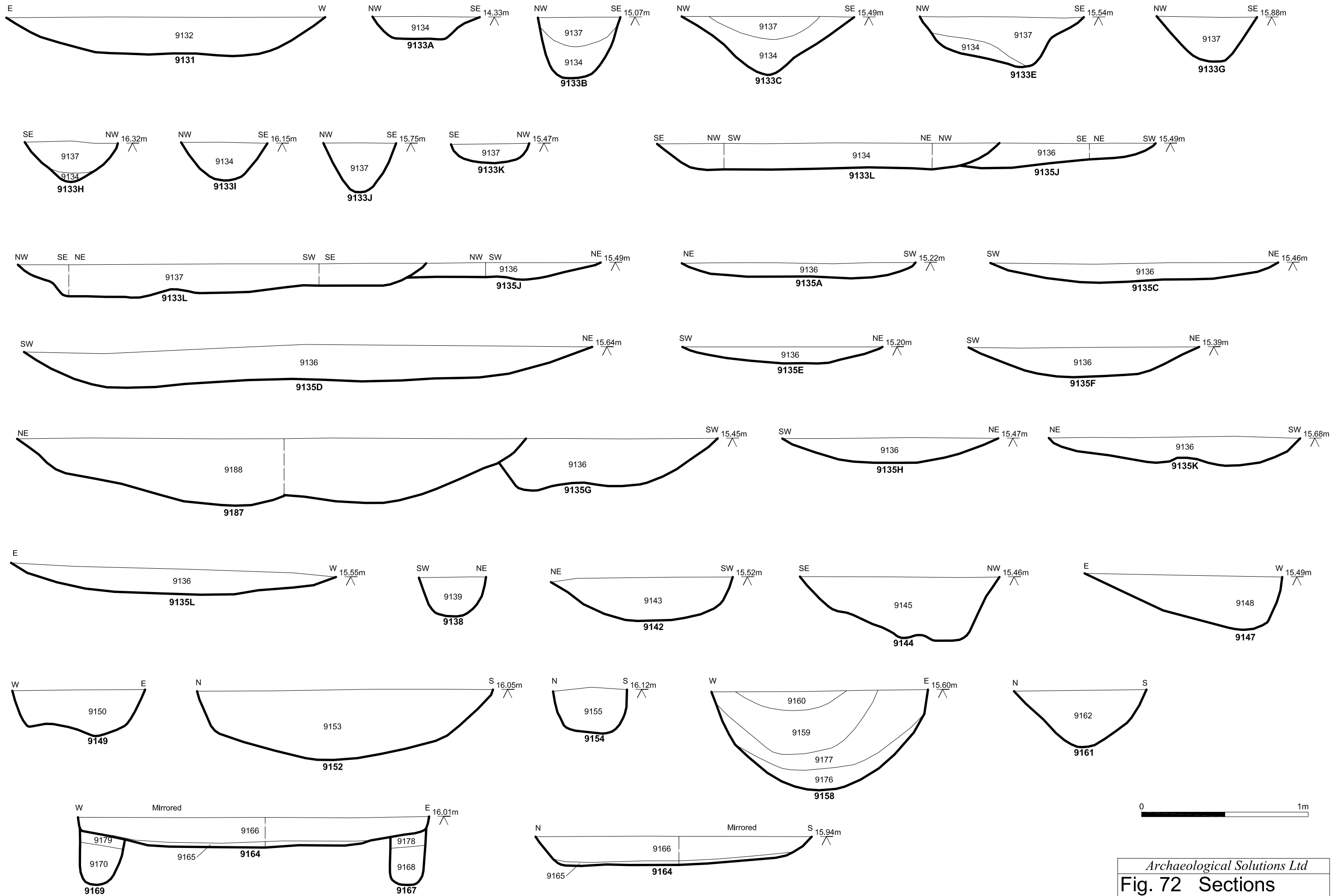
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 69 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



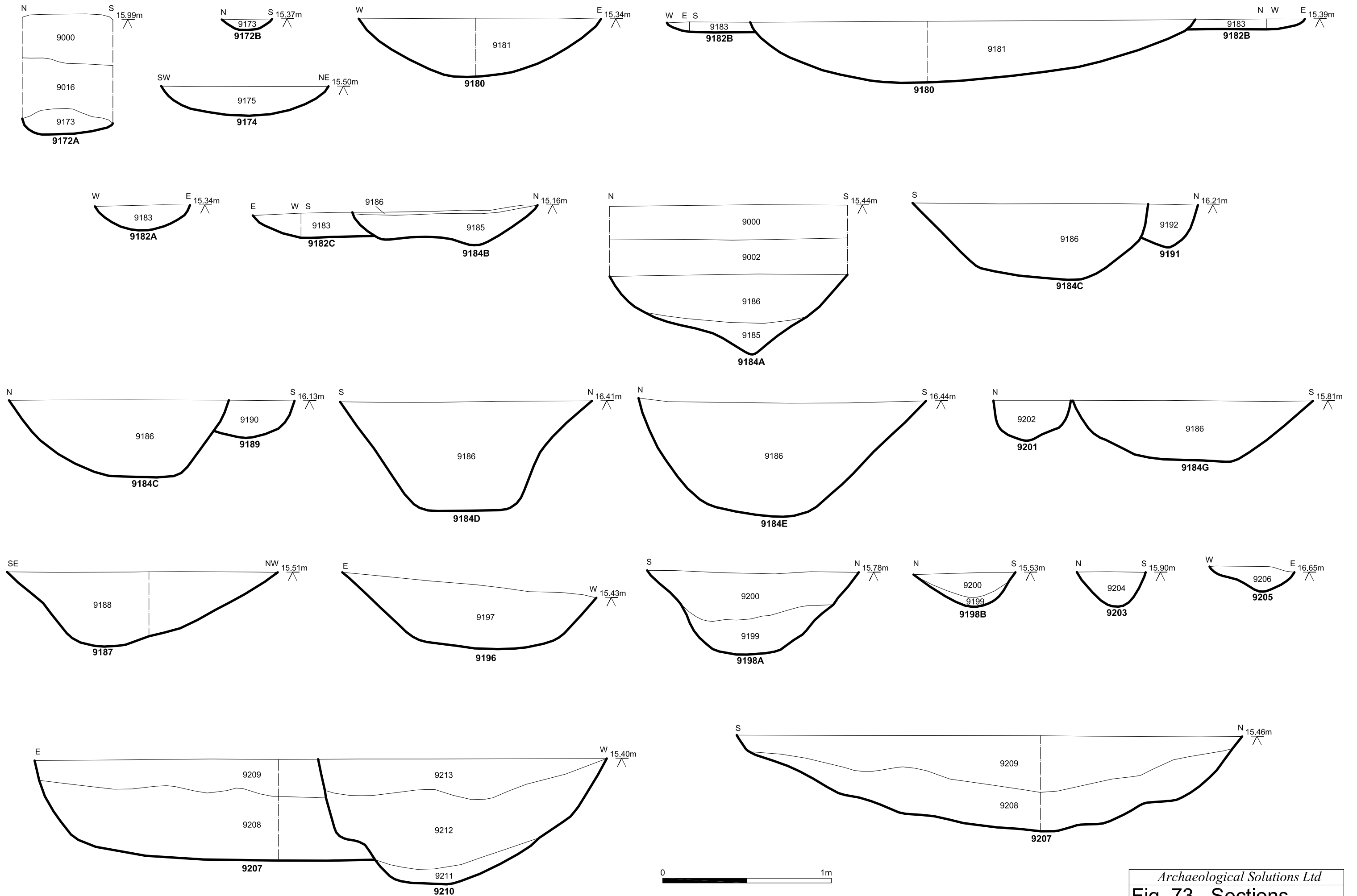
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 70 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



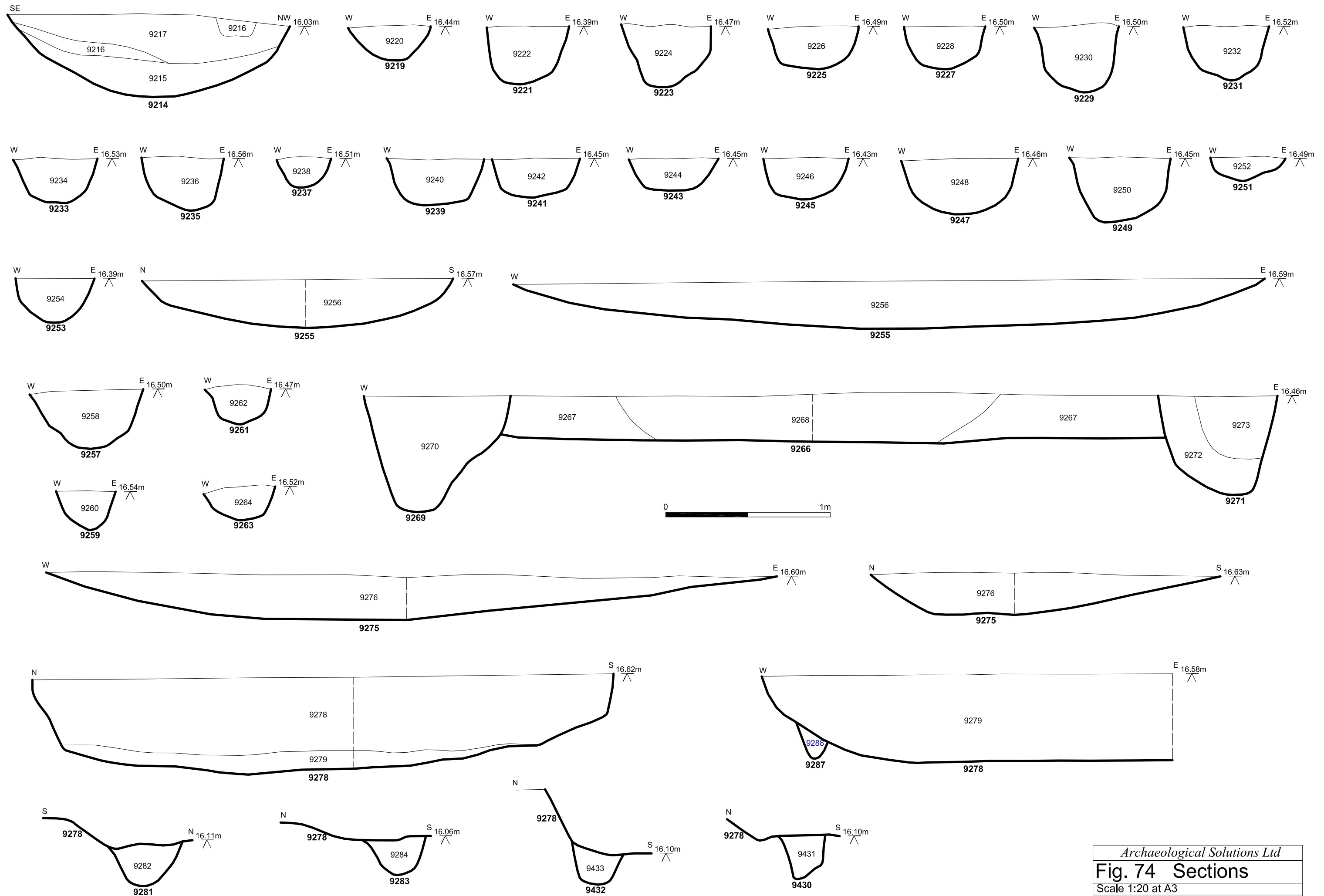
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 71 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



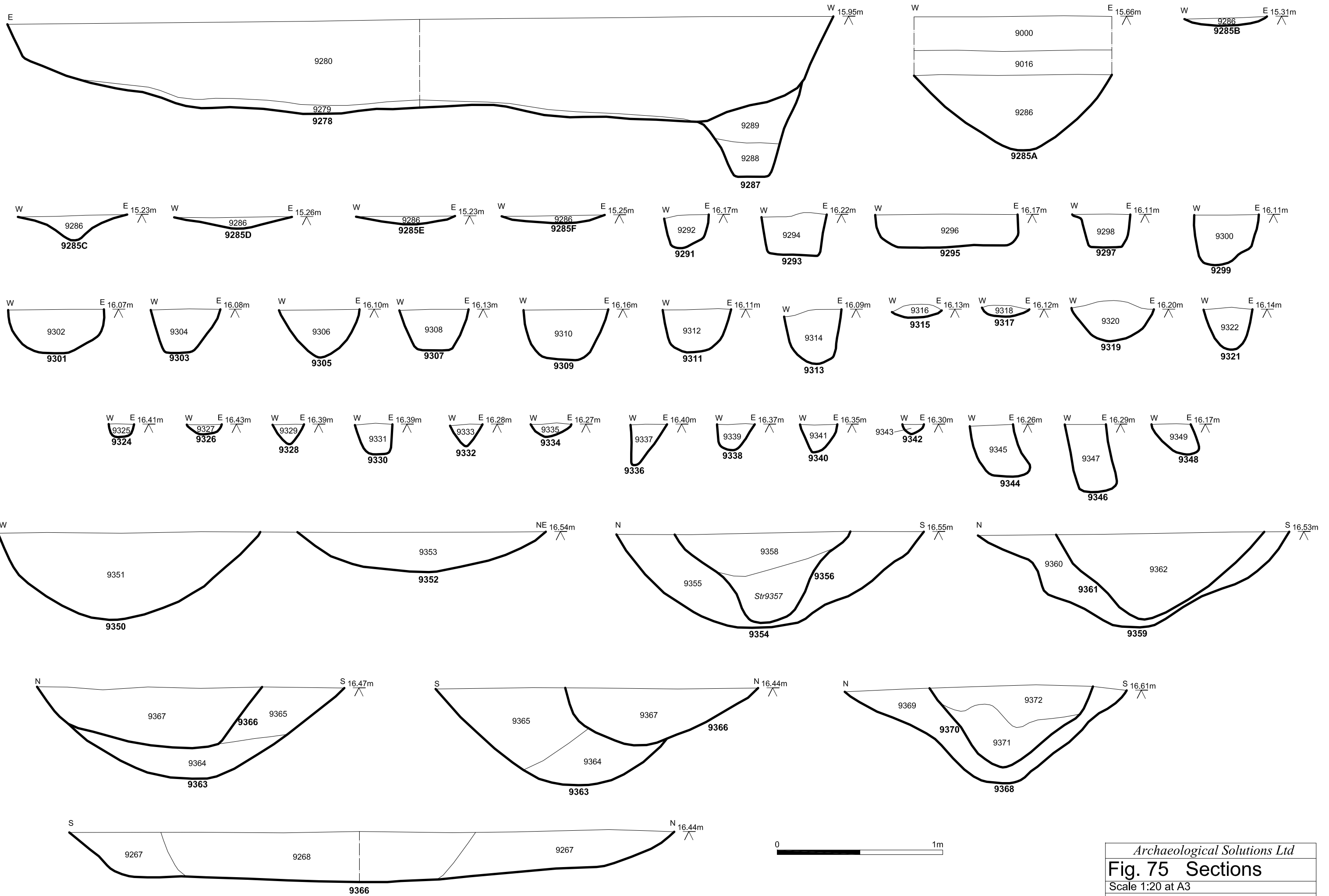
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 72 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 73 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



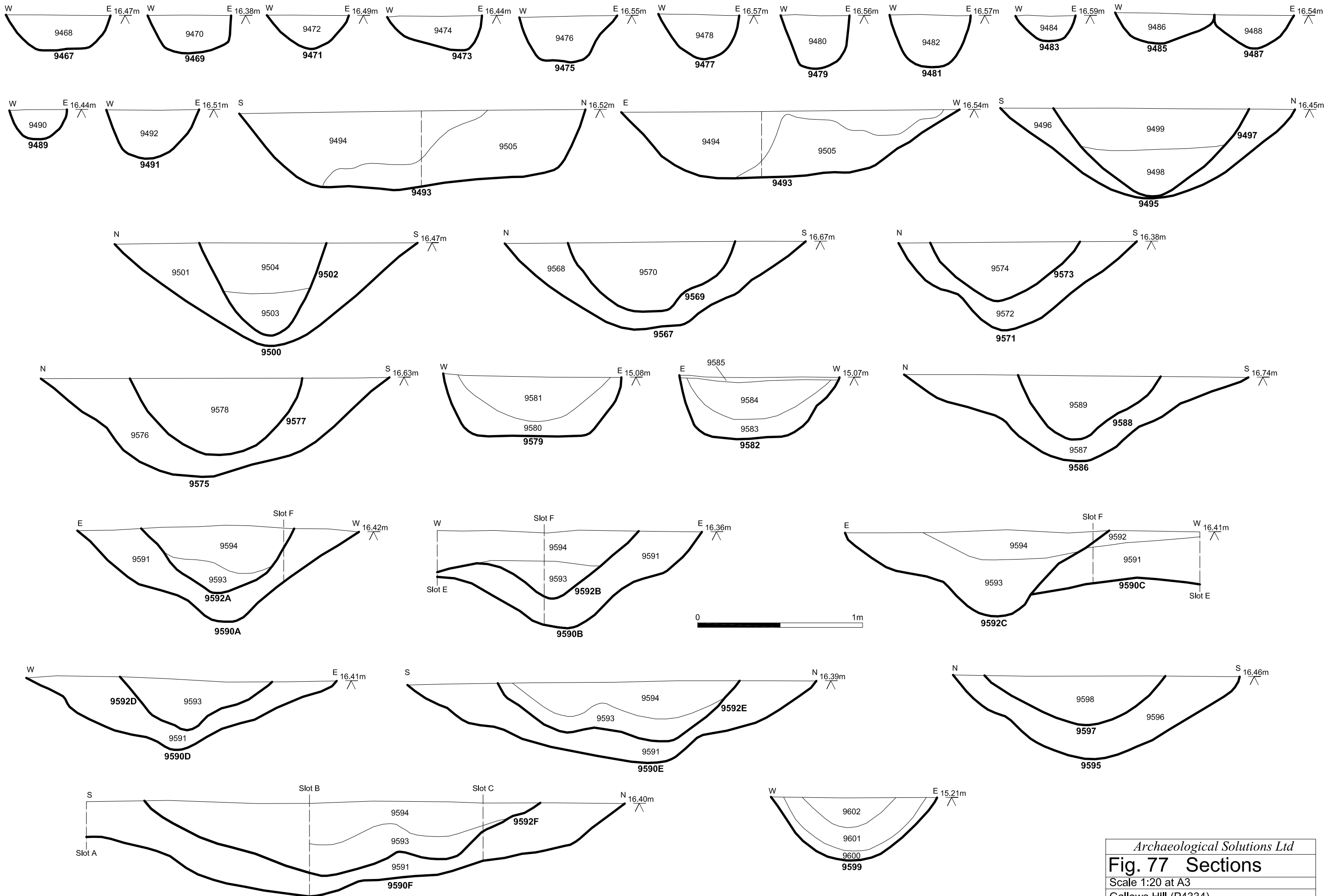
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 74 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



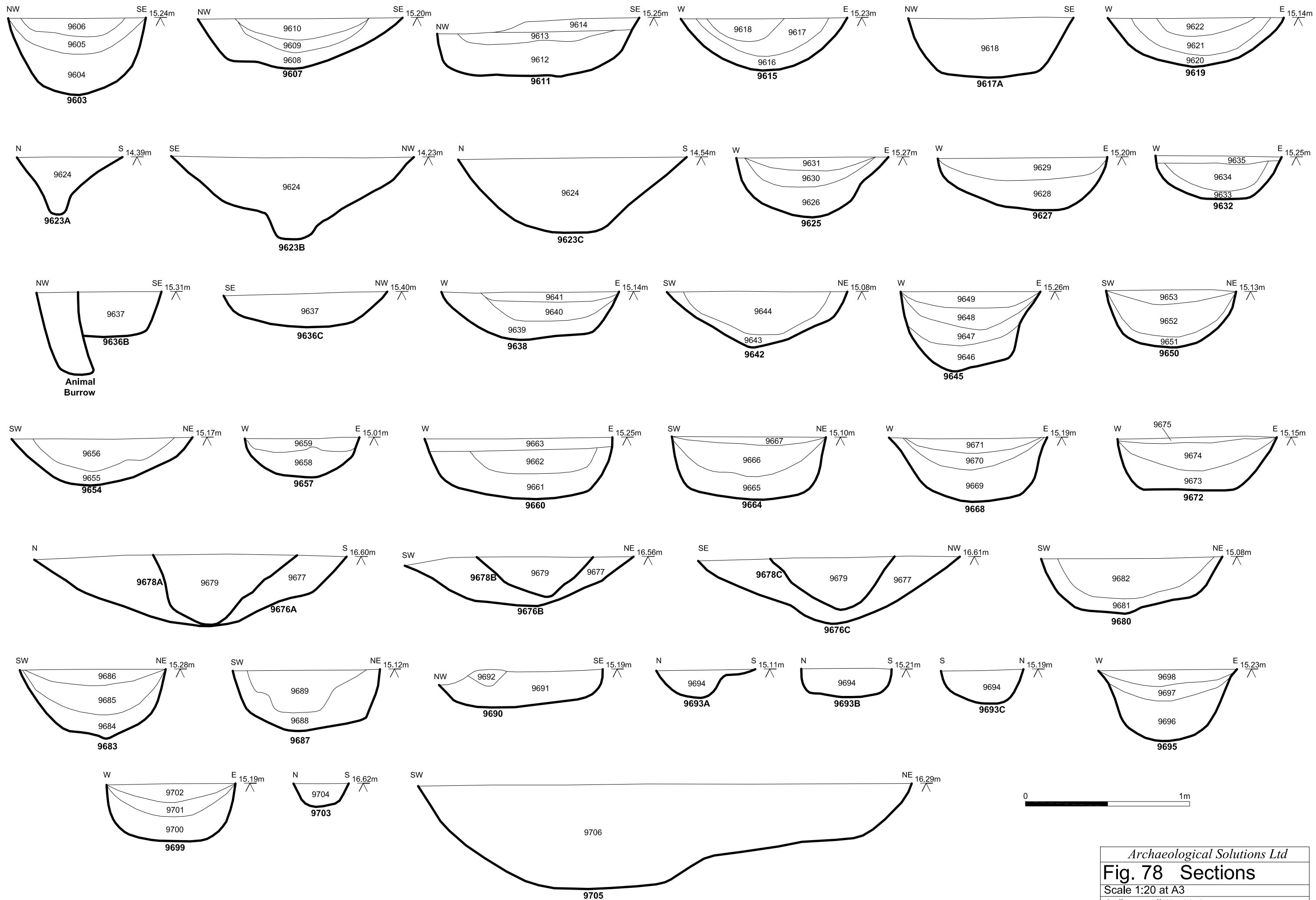
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 75 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



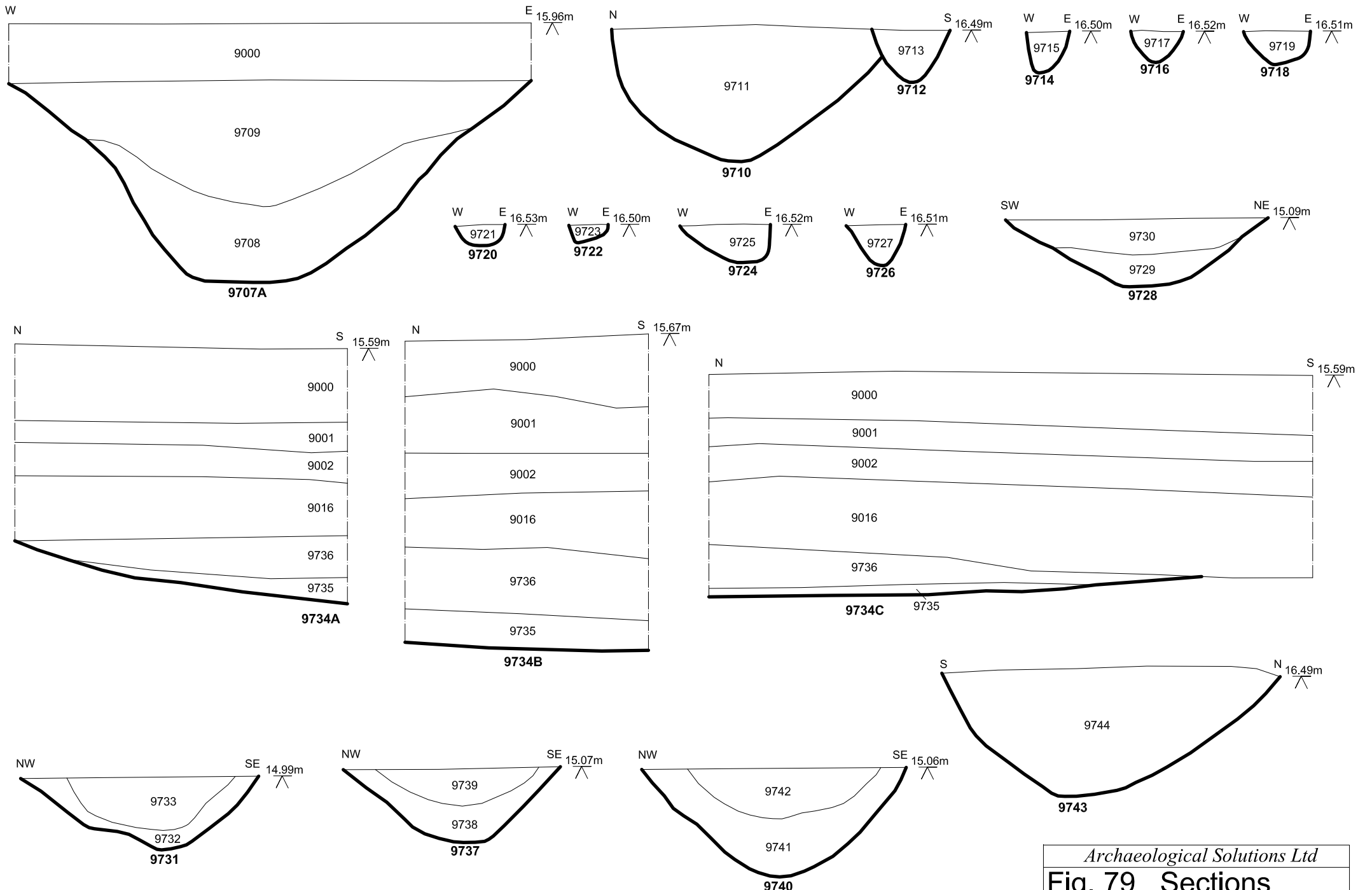
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 76 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



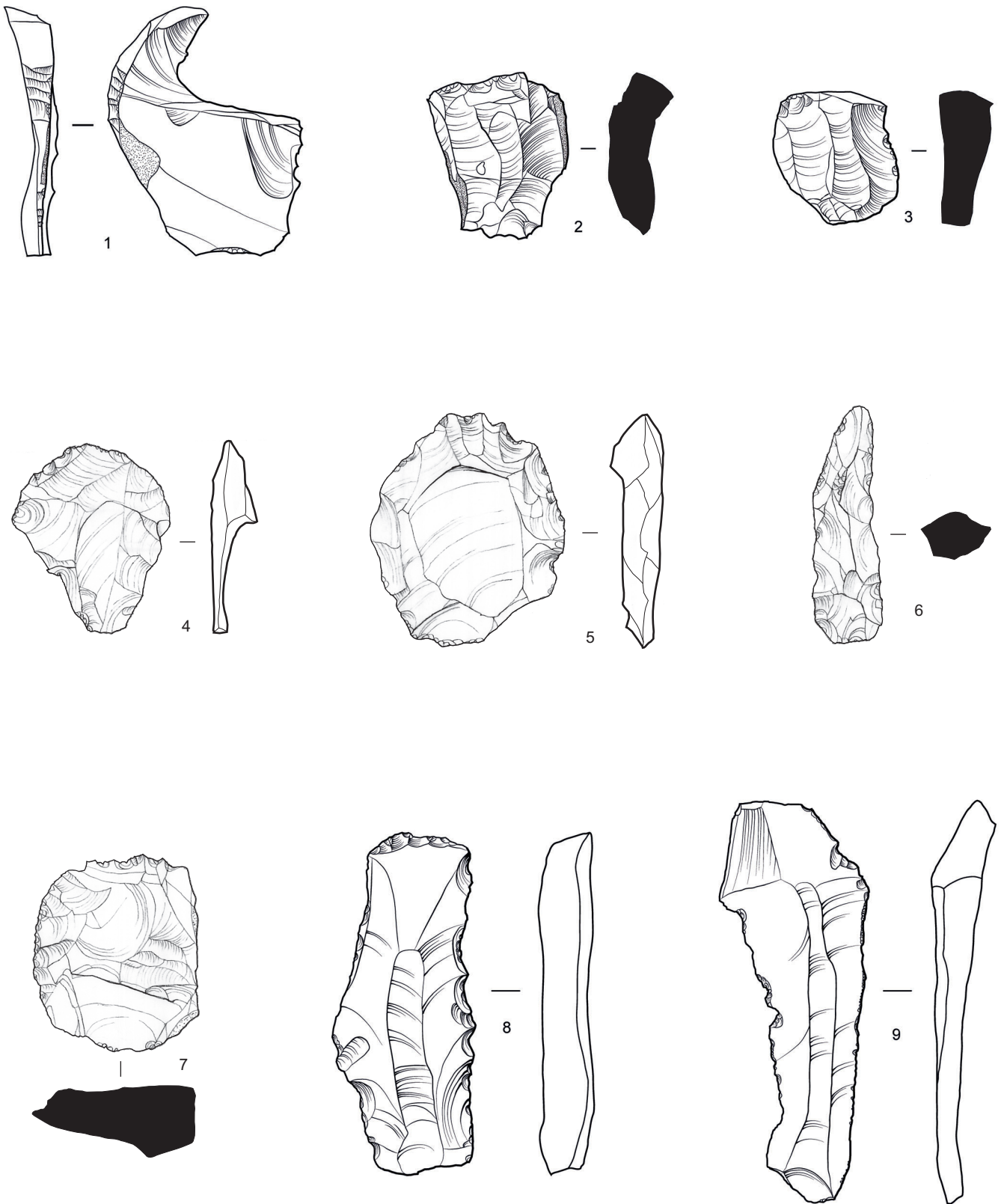
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 77 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



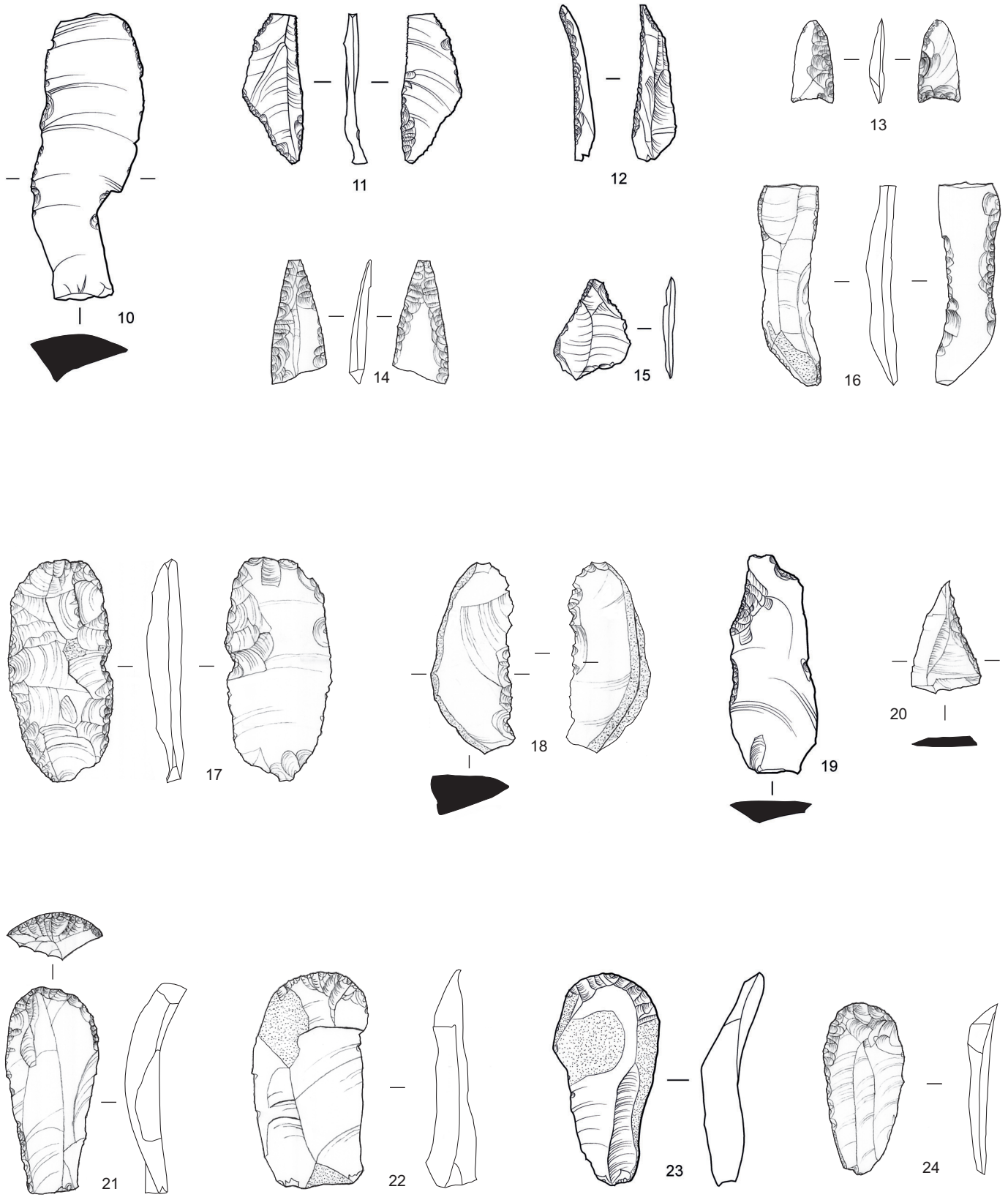
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 78 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



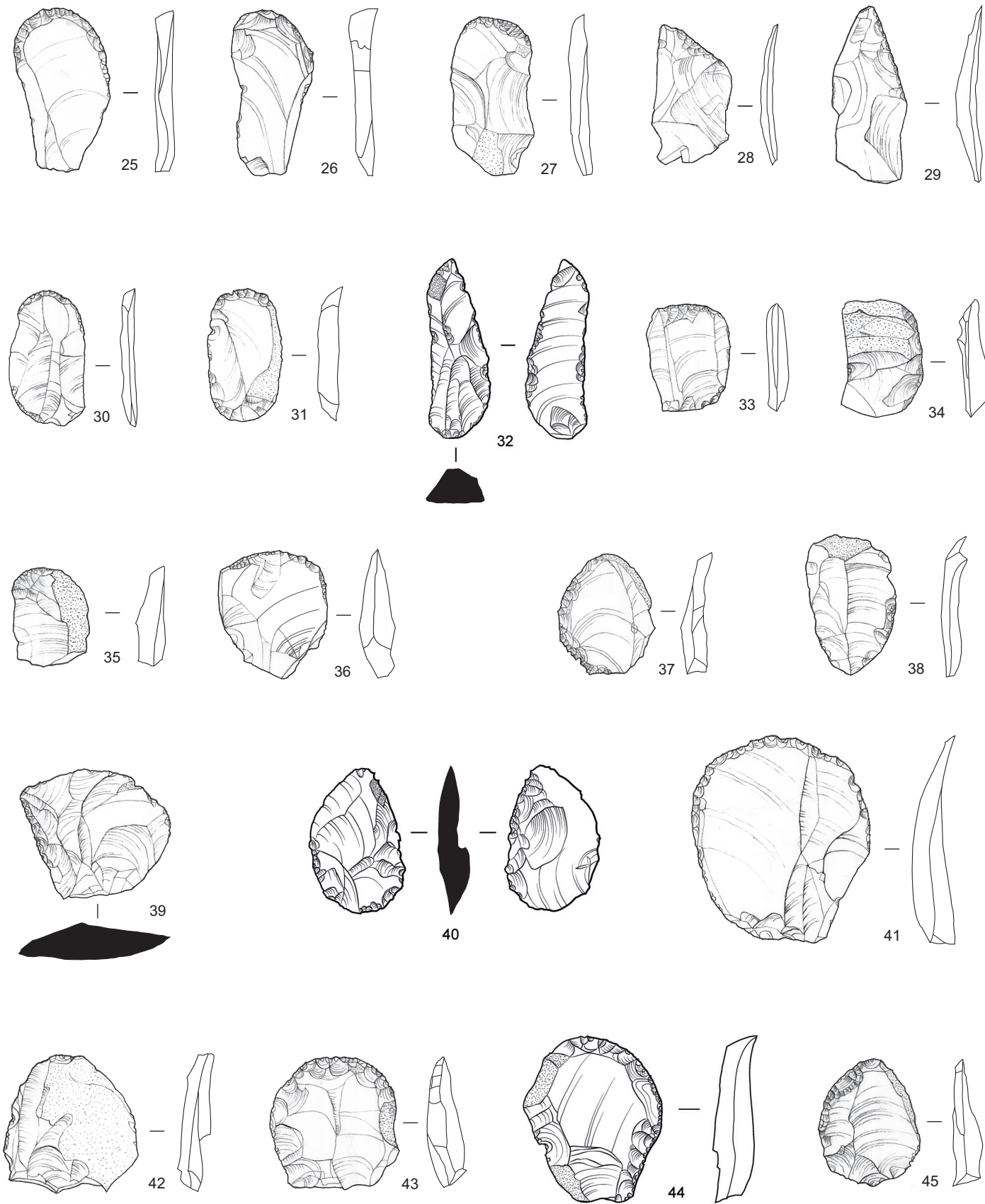
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 79 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Gallows Hill (P4334)



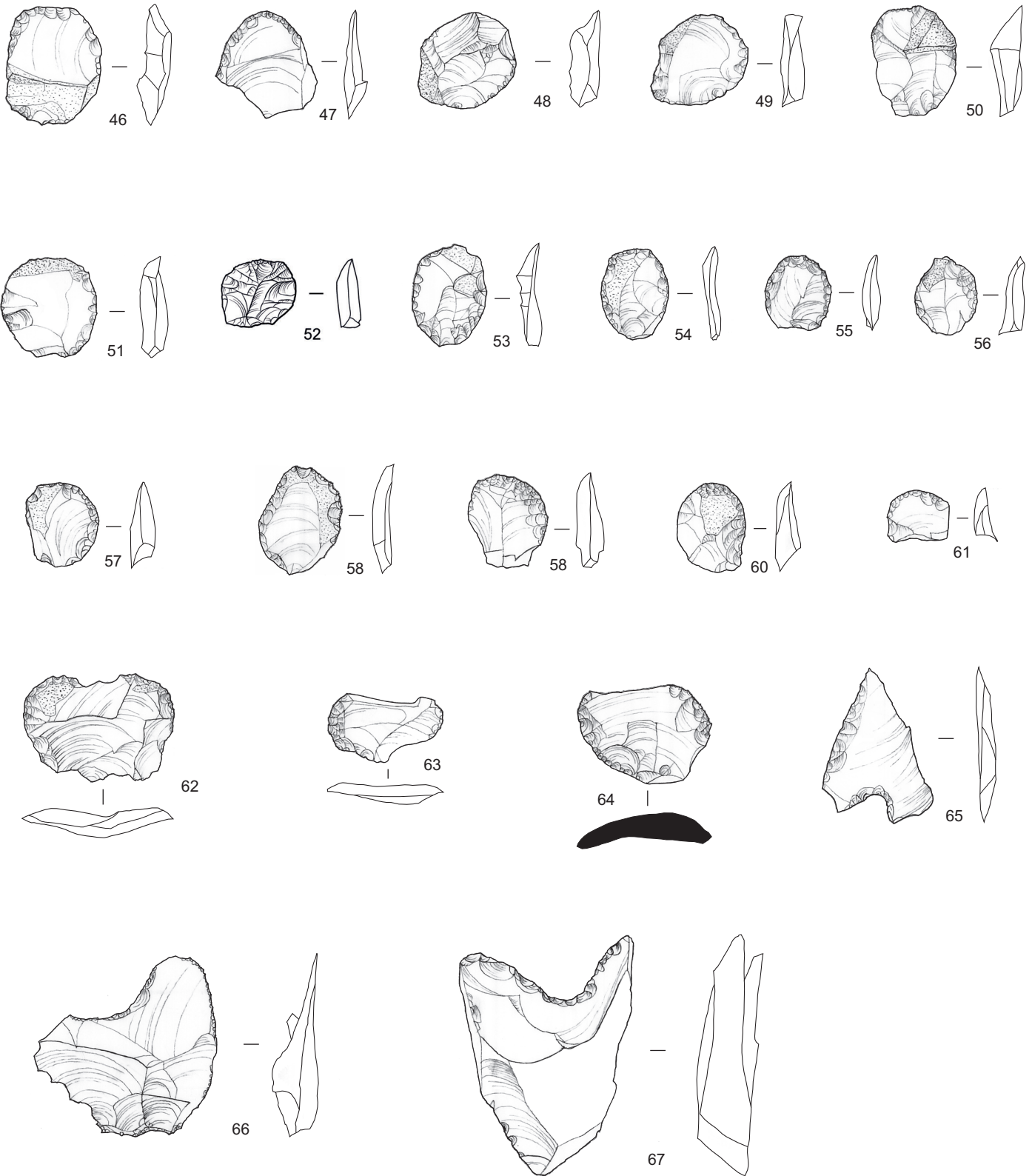
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 80 Flint drawings
Scale 1:2 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



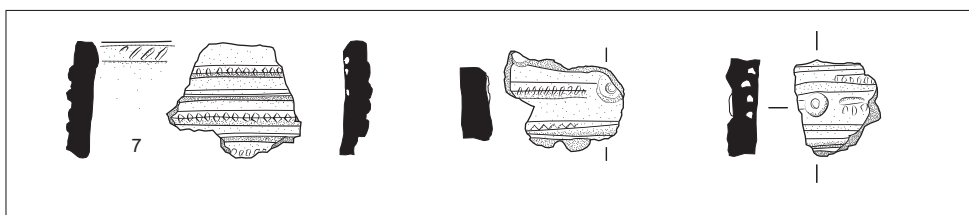
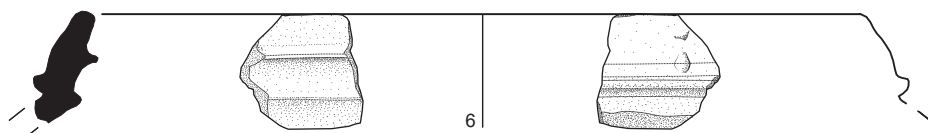
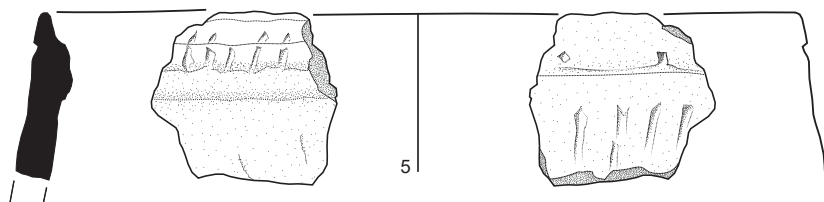
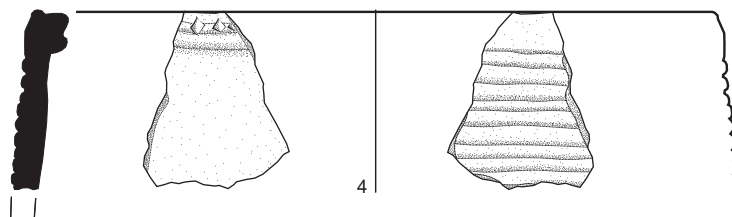
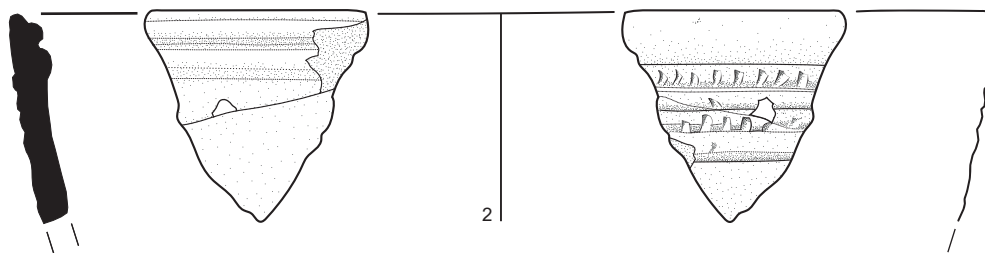
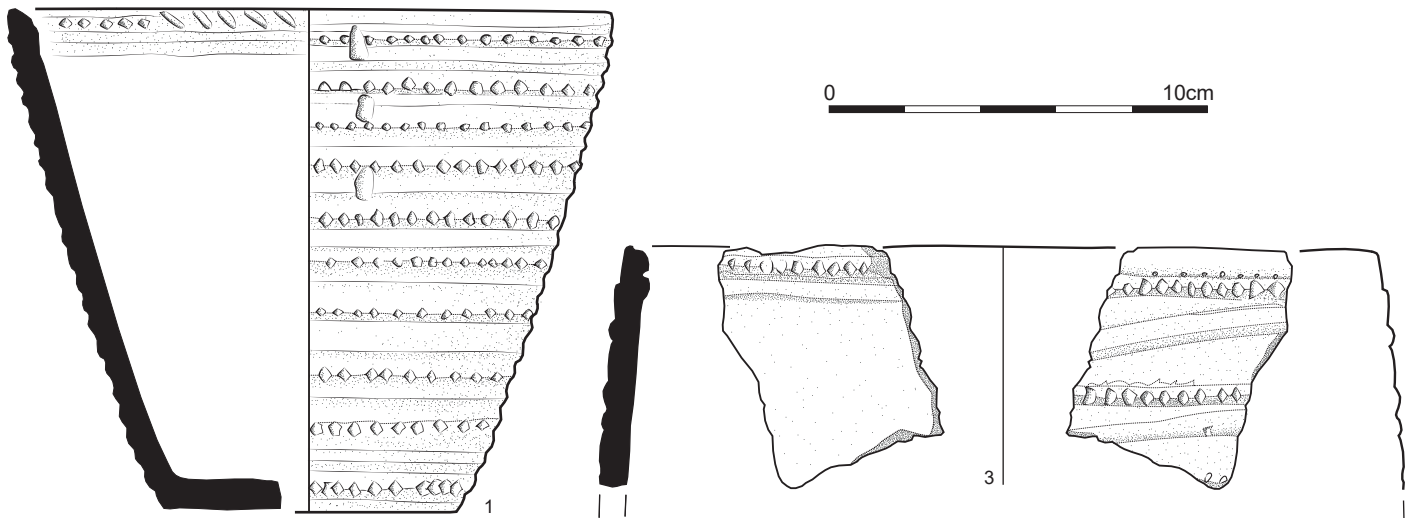
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 81 Flint drawings
Scale 1:2 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



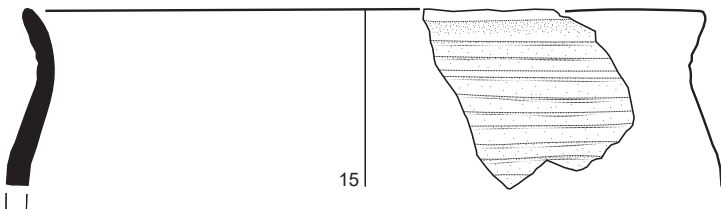
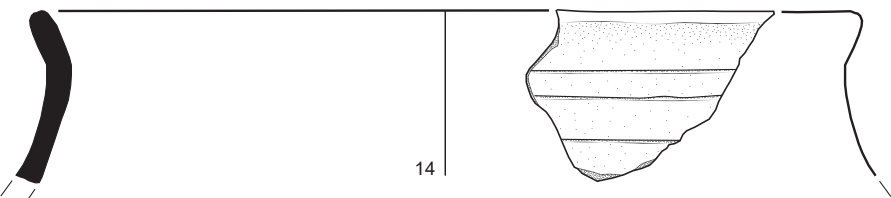
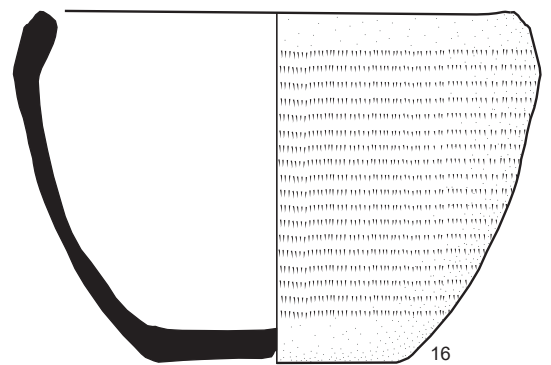
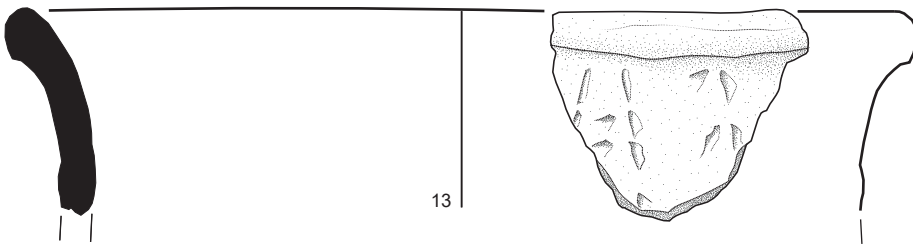
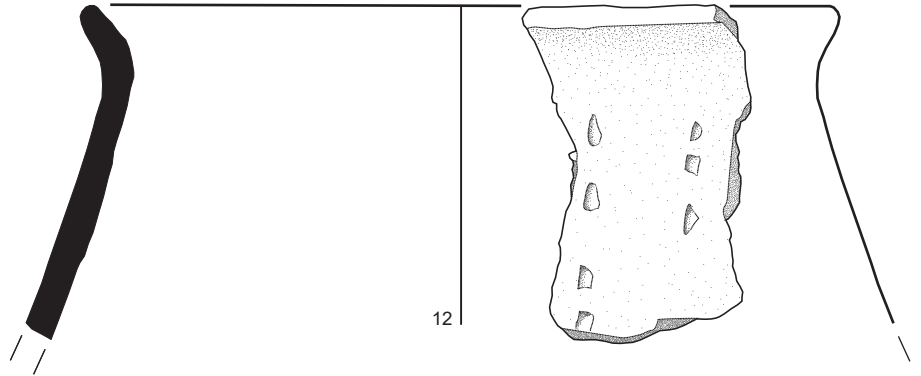
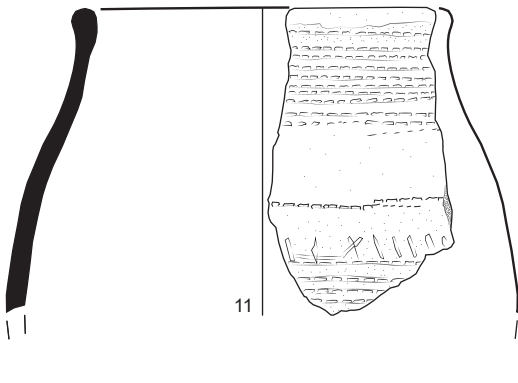
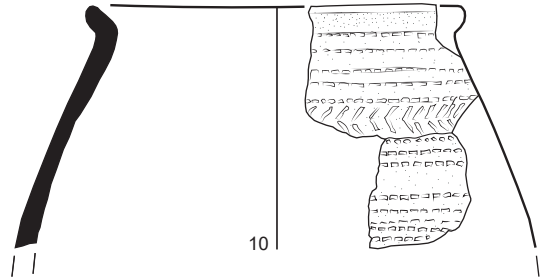
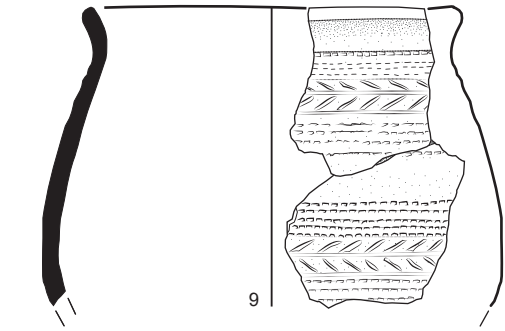
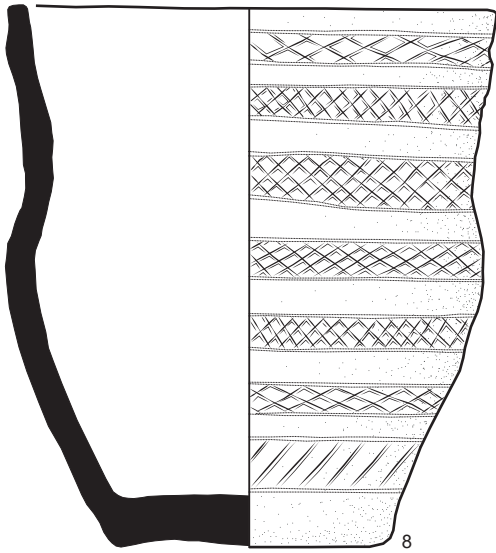
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 82 Flint drawings
Scale 1:2 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



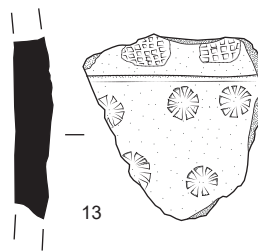
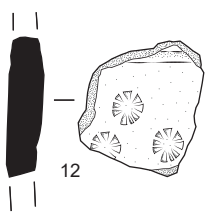
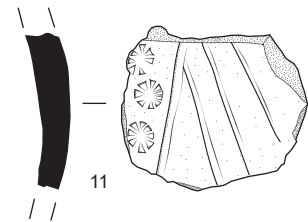
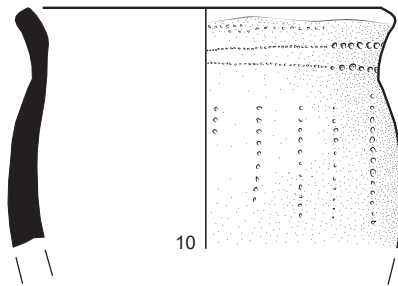
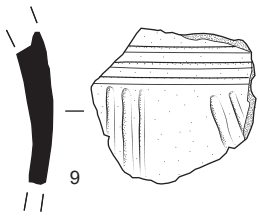
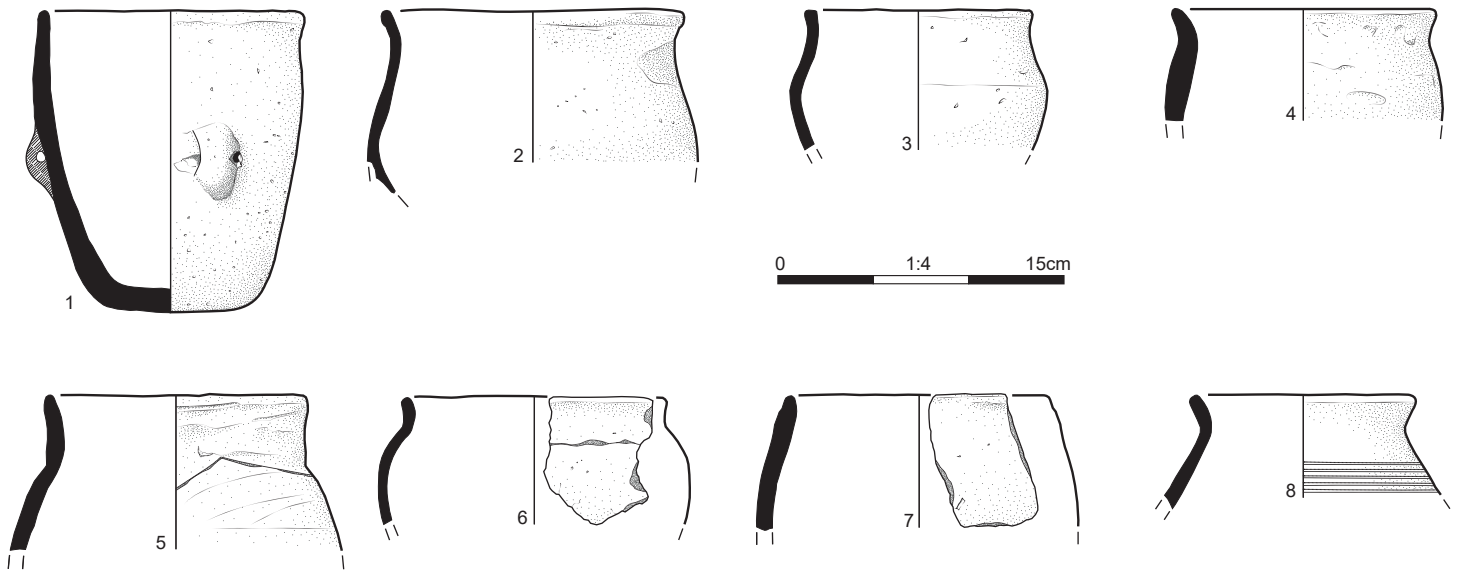
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 83 Flint drawings
Scale 1:2 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market, Suffolk (P4334)



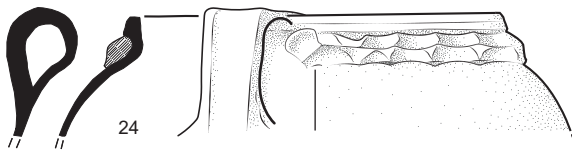
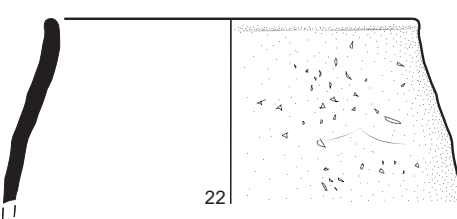
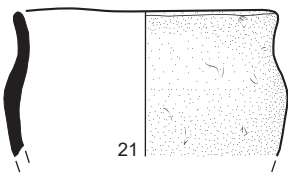
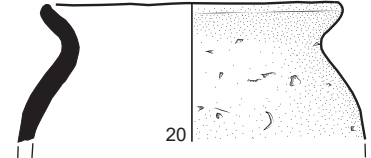
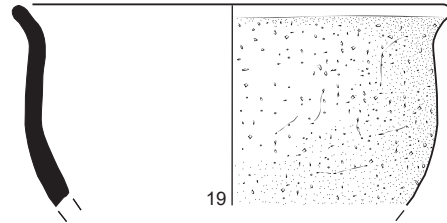
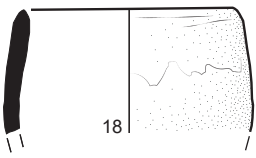
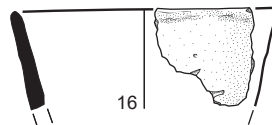
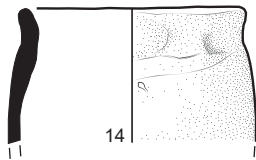
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 84 Pottery
 Scale 1:2 at A4
 Gallows Hill, Needham Market (P4334)



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Fig. 85 Pottery
Scale 1:2 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market (P4334)



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Fig. 86 Pottery
Scale 1:2 and 1:4 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market (P4334)



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Fig. 87 Pottery
Scale 1:4 at A4
Gallows Hill, Needham Market (P4334)

Summary for wardella2-503015

OASIS ID (UID)	wardella2-503015
Project Name	Excavation at Gallows Hill, Gipping Valley, Suffolk
Activity type	Post Excavation Assessment
Project Identifier(s)	BRK104, P4334, BE10068
Planning Id	MS/1446/04
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wardell Armstrong Archaeology
Project Dates	04-Apr-2011 - 27-Sep-2019
Location	Gallows Hill, Gipping Valley, Suffolk NGR : TM 10600 53600 LL : 52.1405309251278, 1.07621341545778 12 Fig : 610600,253600
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Needham Market
Project Methodology	<p>The mechanical stripping of each excavation area was undertaken under close archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. The supervision of the mechanical stripping of the topsoil was combined with metal detecting.</p> <p>Following the site strip the features were demarcated with canes to ensure the features remained visible and were subject to base planning using a Leica TCR805 Reflectorless Total Station EDM.</p> <p>Once the plan was complete a review meeting was held with SCC AS-CT and Phoenix Consulting Archaeology to agree a strategy for the excavation. Further review meetings were undertaken as the excavation progressed.</p>

Project Results	<p>Archaeological investigations have been carried out on the site since 1990 when an initial phase of aerial photo assessment (Merrony 1990), fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical survey was undertaken (Symonds 1990). More recently the aerial photographic survey was updated (Palmer 2002) and a full trial trench evaluation has been conducted (Boulter 2002).</p> <p>Excavation has revealed multi-period occupation of this small part of the Gipping valley. The data recovered during excavation provides the basis for a detailed study of the way that this riverine landscape was utilised over a prolonged period. The earliest evidence for human occupation of the area consisted of possible Mesolithic struck flint mainly present as residual or unstratified material. More significant evidence of human utilisation of this landscape occurred in the early Neolithic, in the form of a small group of cut features. A small number of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age features attest to continued occupation of this landscape, albeit on a possibly seasonal or episodic basis. Only a single feature of Iron Age date was identified during excavation. Evidence for Roman activity was limited to features which indicated that the site formed part of the undeveloped, possibly agricultural, hinterland of the Roman settlement of Combretovium. Evidence from Excavation Phases 1 and 2 appeared to consist of activity at the periphery of the Roman settlement. Extensive dispersed Anglo-Saxon activity was recorded with eight SFBs, complemented by a further 4 recorded during the previous excavation phases, several associated features and an unusual figure-of-eight ditch arrangement. Several undated posthole structures may be associated with this activity. Subsequently, there appeared to be a decline in activity at this location in the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods.</p>
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Keywords	Pit - LATE NEOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - EARLY NEOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - EARLY BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Grubenhause - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Built Structure - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service