



Mildenhall Hub

Mildenhall,
Suffolk

Client:
Suffolk County Council

Date:
May 2017

MNL 778
Archaeological Evaluation Report v0.6
SACIC Report No. 2017/008
Author: Rob Brooks
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Report Date: May 2017

HER Information

Site Code/Event Number: MNL 778/ESF 24754

Site Name: Mildenhall Hub

Report Number 2017/077

Planning Application No: Pre-determination

Date of Fieldwork: 26th October 2016 to 23rd January 2017

Grid Reference: TL 7037 7471

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-263962

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Client/Funding Body: Suffolk County Council

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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

Summary

In total 157 trenches were excavated on arable land and school grounds just south of West Row Road and surrounding Sheldrick Way, in Mildenhall, to evaluate the site's archaeological potential. The site is intended for development into a series of infrastructure facilities, sports pitches and drainage management features. The evaluation works were therefore required to assess any potential damage to the archaeological resource that might be caused by the development's groundworks and subsequently inform a planning application. The evaluation was preceded by a geophysical survey of the site and a metal detection survey of the topsoil, subsoil and features was carried out during the evaluation works.




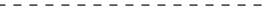







Archaeological deposits were identified in sixty of the trenches with the remaining ninety-seven being empty (although many of these still produced metal finds, detected from the topsoil and subsoil). Sporadic remains of Neolithic to Bronze Age occupation and Iron Age to Roman features were recorded in the northern area of North Field, along with a medieval to post-medieval trackway and ditch, presumably associated with Mildenhall town and Wamil Hall estate. Two sizable areas of quarry pitting were also located in the North Field, one undated, whilst the other was probably late medieval/early post-medieval. Other undated features were also recorded in this area. The most significant discovery in this field though was a 7th century Saxon grave, with grave goods of a bowl, spear, small blade and shield, buried within a large square cut that had evidence for postholes and possibly a truncated mound. In the South Field, several pit clusters, thought to be Iron Age to Roman, were identified, alongside another large medieval/post-medieval quarry pit and several undated, but potentially later prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon ditches. A single, truncated Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building (SFB) was also recorded in this field. An intense cluster of small postholes in one area was thought to be post-medieval and probably to relate to the use of the site for agriculture/allotments in the 19th century. Within the School Field South area, the most significant remains were of a better-preserved Anglo-Saxon SFB and probably associated posthole hall, as well as the remains of another potential hall. Further undated (but possibly later prehistoric to Roman or Anglo-Saxon) pits and a post-medieval pit were recorded in this field. In the School Field North area, a probable field drain was recorded and several features which are interpreted as natural phenomena or irregular pits.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on farmland and in the grounds of the existing Sixth Form centre, south of West Row Road and surrounding Sheldrick Way in the parish of Mildenhall, Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 2). Fieldwork was carried out in two stages between 26th October 2016 to 23rd January 2017. A geophysical survey took place prior to this (27th September to 12th October 2016). Both stages of work were undertaken prior to a planning application being submitted for the construction of the Mildenhall Hub infrastructure facility, proposed to consist of one central building along with several satellite structures, hardstanding, sport pitches and attenuation ponds (SuDS basins). These works were required in order to assess the potential of the site for the survival of heritage assets prior to the planning application being submitted, in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The site is centred on grid reference TL 7037 7471. The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Rhodri Gardner of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC, Appendix 1) which adheres to a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The work was carried out for Suffolk County Council.

2. Geology and topography

The site consisted of open arable land and the school's playing fields, being bounded to the south by the River Lark and a tree belt, to the north by West Row Road and more farmland, with further fields to the west and modern housing to the east. A footpath and hedge line divided the North Field and South Field.

Generally, the site was relatively level, given its size, with ground levels varying between 6.9m-9.5m above the Ordnance Datum (OD), although much of the variation related to localised variations and ploughing patterns rather than any overall topographic trends. There was a slight fall in places towards the River Lark to the south, although no sharp river valley topography was noted, despite the water level being recorded at just under 3m above the OD, just beyond the proposed development area.

The geology of the site is recorded as bedrock deposits of Zig Zag Chalk Formation, with no overlying superficial deposits, although immediately to the south superficial peat

deposits are sometimes found within the Lark Valley. To the north-east, formations of Holywell Nodular Chalk and Melbourn Rock Member Chalk are recorded (BGS, 2017).

On site, largely consistent deposits of topsoil at c.0.3-0.4m deep were removed in all trenches. Where a subsoil horizon was present it typically consisted of varying depths of mid brownish-orange sandy-silt, in places infilling deep hollows in the North Field and which was often indistinguishable from feature backfill. Occasionally archaeological deposits were recognised within the matrix of this subsoil deposits, suggesting an elongated period of formation. In the South Field and Southern School Field, a relatively shallow pale-mid grey silt subsoil was sometimes also recorded. Underlying these deposits was chalk, frequently scarred with solution channels and plough marks.

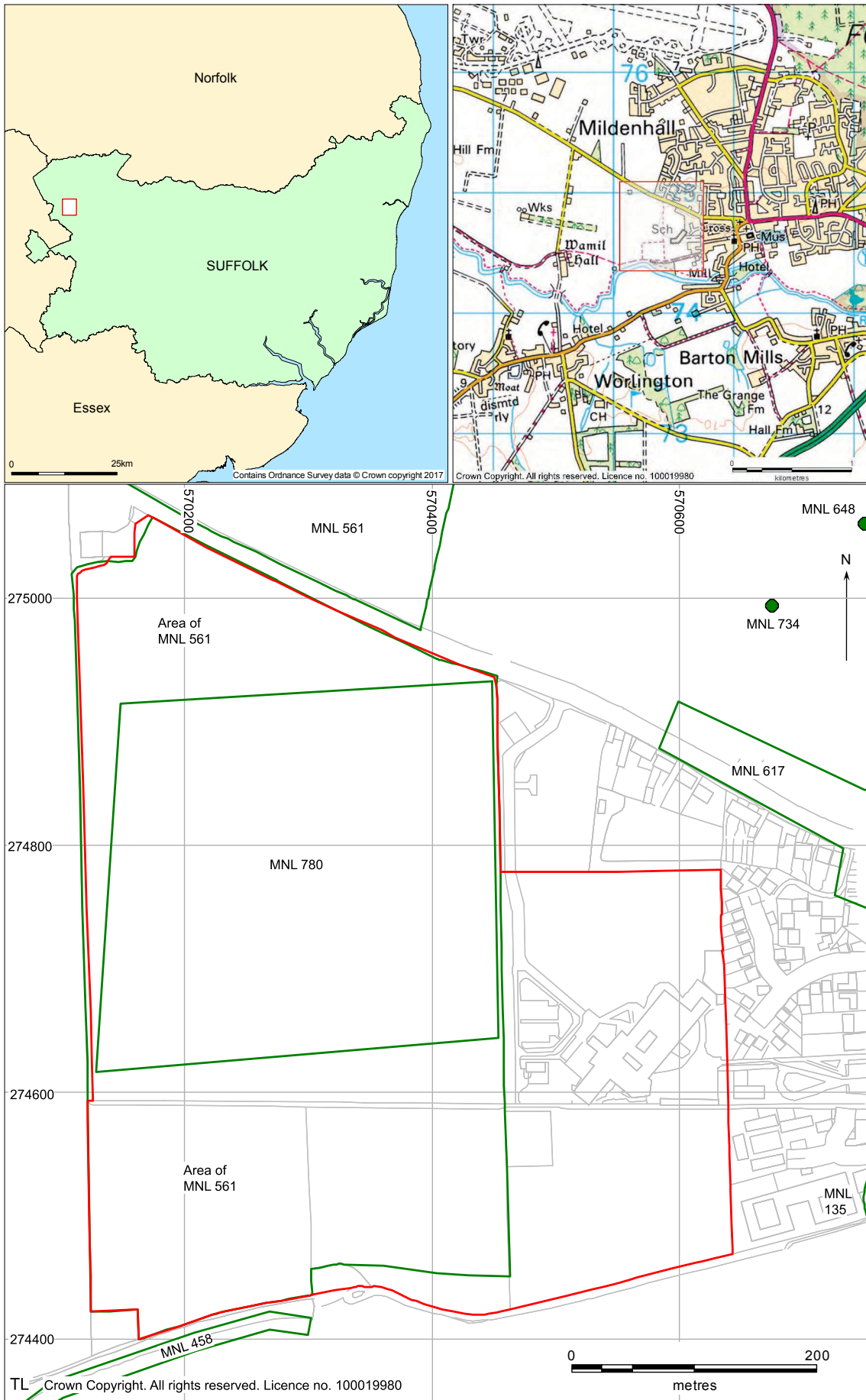


Figure 1. Site location (red) and HER entries (green)

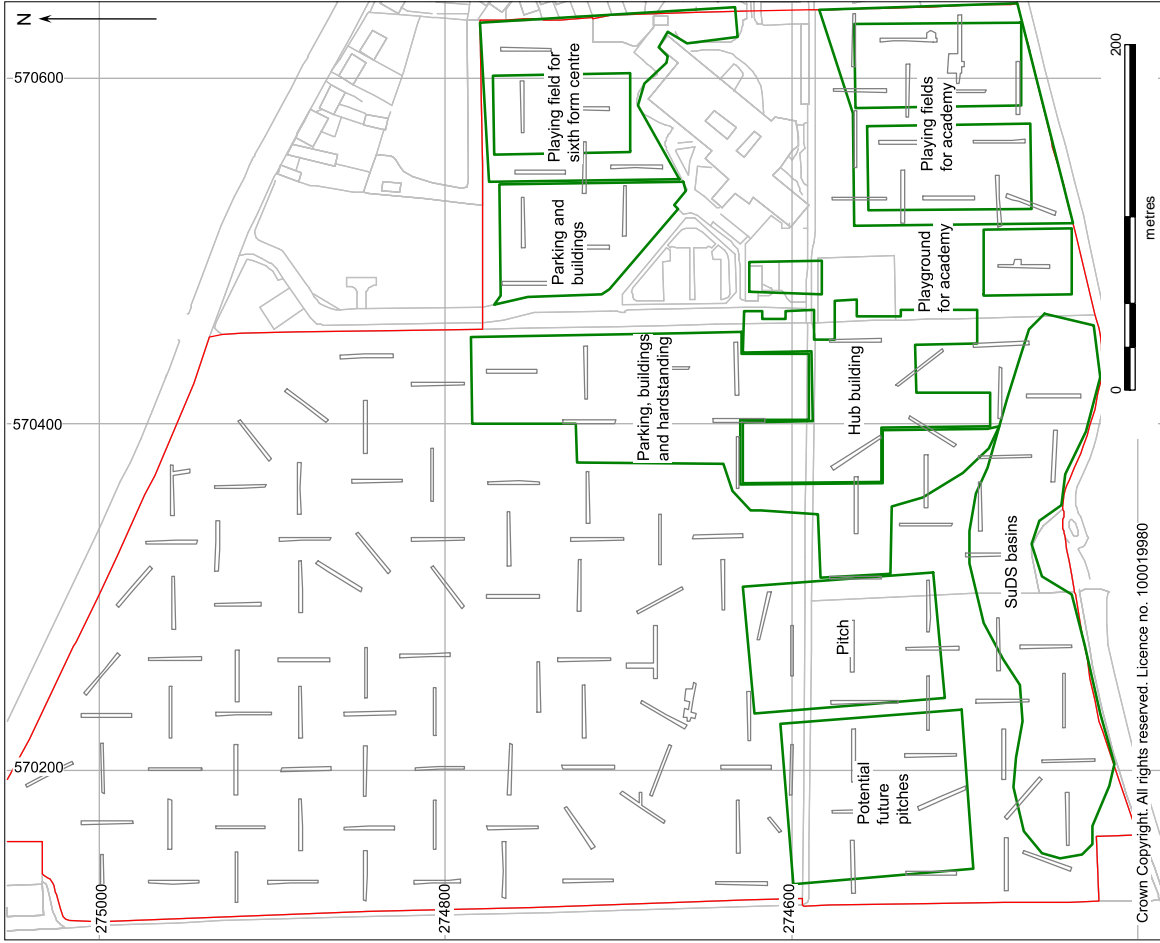


Figure 2b. Trench plan with provisional development outlines (green)

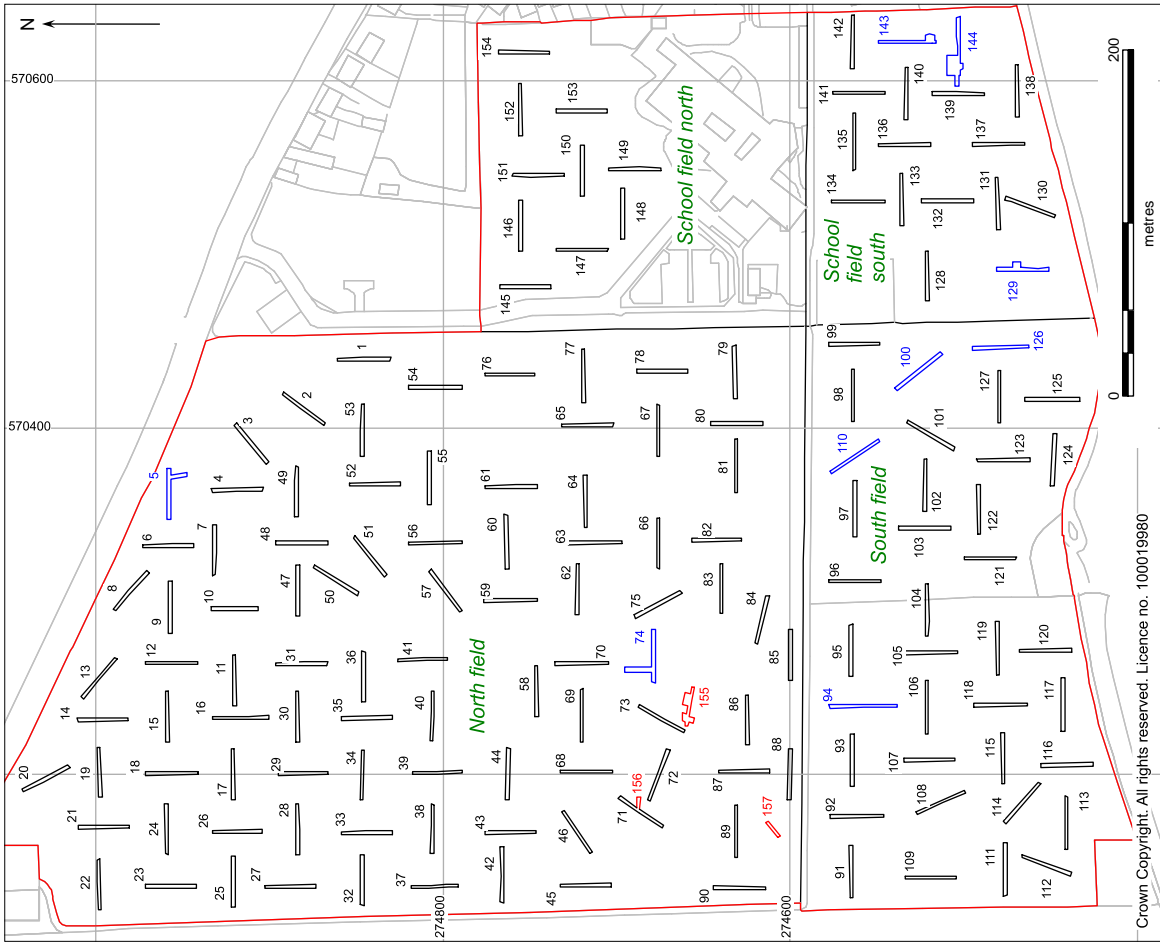


Figure 2a. Trench plan with extra trenches (red) and extended trenches (blue)

3. Archaeological and historical background

A search of the County Historic Environment Record (HER) monuments list with a 1km radius of the site identified seventy-five entries with evidence of human activity, dating from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Mildenhall is best known for the 'Mildenhall Treasure'; a large horde of late Roman silver tableware discovered in the 1940s, at some distance west of the site. The area is also recognised for its widespread late Iron Age-Roman settlement, which has been quite significantly investigated on the northern side of RAF Mildenhall, to the north of the site. Here, intensive field systems and animal bone dumps clearly indicate intensive agriculture, although these tend to focus on the areas of sand geology along the fen edge. Within the town of Mildenhall, sites of well-preserved medieval occupation are also recorded, such as Mill Street (MNL 674), where building footings, pits and ditches were recorded. The site itself has never been part of the settled area of the main settlement as it exists today, having been used instead as agricultural land, including strip fields and allotments for several hundred years. It was presumably associated at some point with the Wamil Hall estate, the manorial hall which is thought to be late 16th century and situated c.550m west of the site.

HER records from and adjacent to the development (as shown on Figure 1) include Roman pottery and tile, with medieval pottery, tile, a buckle, ampulla, coin and pot mend, as well as post-medieval pottery, a bowl, mount, bottle, lid and token (MNL 561). Aerial photographs of the site and documentary records also identified possible sheep walks across the field (MNL 780). The medieval core of the town is noted to the east of the site (MNL 617), while the canalised section of the River Lark is recorded as MNL 458, just to the south. A Neolithic flint chisel (MNL 648) and Roman coins (MNL 135 and 734), have also been found to the east and northeast. The site's location, on the banks of the River Lark, is also prime for Anglo-Saxon settlement, with several other locations already recorded, including West Stow. Within 220m and 530m of the southwest corner of the site, Saxo-Norman occupation deposits have been recorded (MNL 590), with an Early Anglo-Saxon inhumation recorded off Station Road (BTM 009) and an Anglo-Saxon dog burial (BTM 040), all within close proximity to the river. A full list of the surrounding HER records is included in the digital archive.

The Brief states that:

'Field walking and metal detecting within and surrounding the proposed development area has detected substantial multi-period finds scatters, indicative of activity from the prehistoric to the

medieval periods (MNL 141, 167, 220, 310, 421, 428). The development site is also located in an area which is topographically favourable for early occupation, overlooking the River Lark and on a south facing slope. On the opposite side of the river and in a similar landscape location, a significant Iron Age settlement site was revealed during archaeological investigations (BTM 040), along with associated Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement activity (MNL 710). A series of human burials were also uncovered during the excavations. As a result, this location has high potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features from all periods in view of its proximity to known remains. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist' (Abraham, 2016).

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of the site (1890s, Fig. 3) shows the site with similar boundaries as exist today, with land use predominantly as allotments and several tracks running across the site. The eastern end of Wamil Short Row, a tree belt and track, is visible to the west of the site, which runs past and to the north of Wamil Hall. The path of a trackway excavated on site has also been illustrated on Figure 3 and projected beyond the development area, but does not clearly align with any of the other tracks or roads on the 19th century map. The 19th century Suffolk Institute of Archaeology map also shows a track/road, known as Thremel/Thremil Way that runs across the northern part of the development area and Bagsham(?) Road, on a similar alignment but to the southwest (Breen, 2011).

A fluxgate gradiometer survey undertaken across the site prior to the trenched evaluation recorded anomalies of potential archaeological origin in all four fields, with the highest potential results located in the southern half of North Field and across much of South Field (Schofield, 2016). Some of these were identified in the trenches as archaeological features, notably the large track/road and associated ditch in North Field, although many related to natural phenomena.

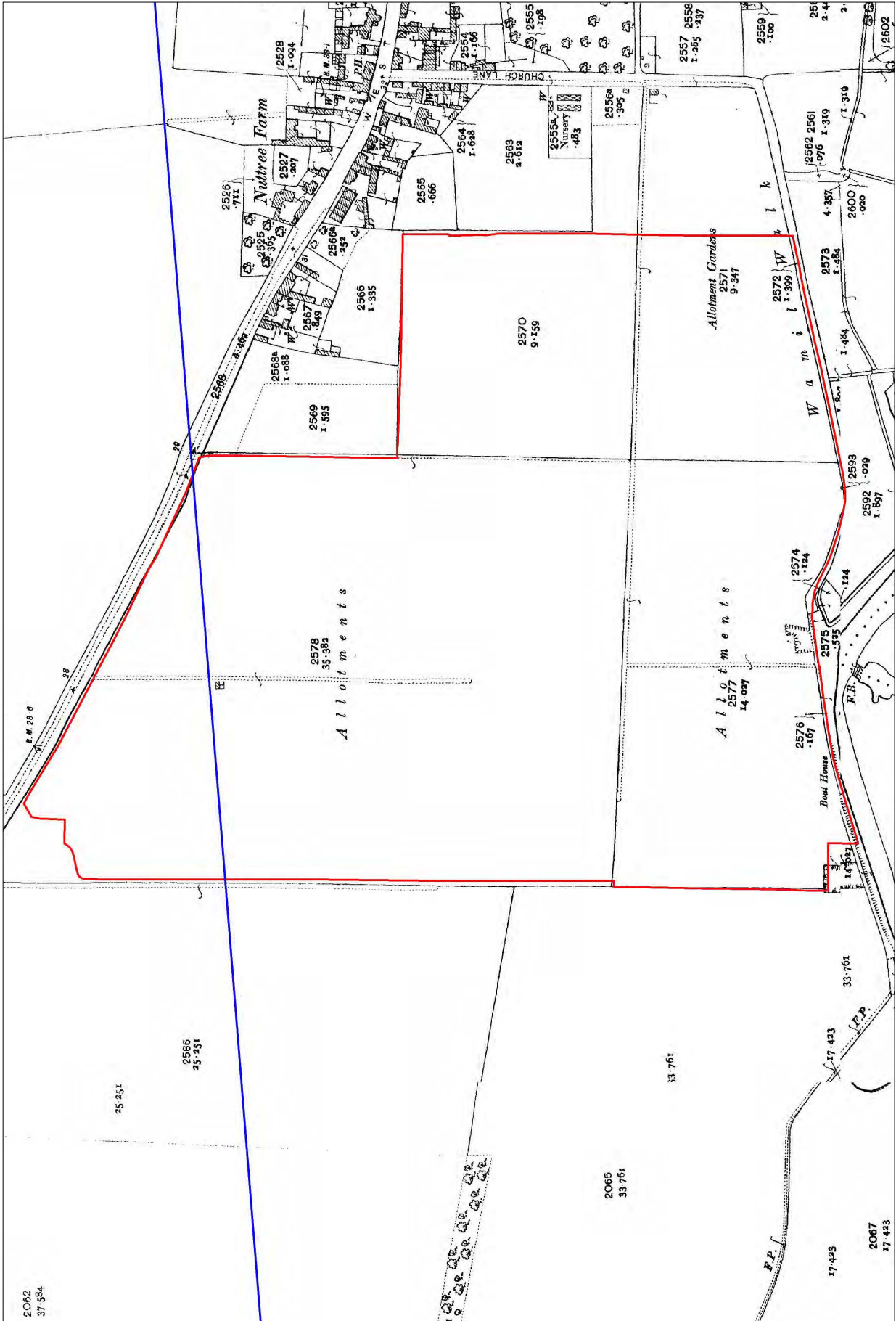


Figure 3. Ordnance Survey map of the site and surrounding area (1890s), with projected track alignment (blue)

4. Methodology

The evaluation was preceded by a geophysical survey by SACIC staff, the methodology and results of which are given in SACIC Report 2016/080 (Schofield, 2016). Based on the results of this a trench plan was drawn up following a systematic grid array, whilst also targeting positive anomalies from the earlier survey. A total of 154 trenches was proposed, measuring 30m long x 1.8m wide, to cover 4% of the development area as agreed with SCCAS. Three extra trenches were excavated in the North Field to target other geophysical anomalies, whilst nine others were extended to uncover the full extents of certain features where necessary. The full length of excavated trenching came to 4705.7m, covering an area of 8470.26m². The trenches were located and subsequently surveyed using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+).

The trenches were excavated with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, measuring 1.8m wide, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The topsoil and any other overburden was removed to expose the naturally derived strata below with all upcast material examined for artefacts. For Trenches 1-99 and 110 the topsoil was detected before machining, with any spoil heaps subsequently also detected. Any finds were then separated into different context numbers by trench and by context (i.e. topsoil as opposed to spoil). In agreement with SCCAS the remaining trenches were excavated prior to a detector survey, with topsoil and subsoil excavated separately and left on opposite sides of the trench. These spoil heaps were then flattened sufficiently to allow for full detection of the material. Again, any finds were issued bulk context numbers by trench and whether they were found in the topsoil or subsoil. These numbers are shown in Appendix 2.

A grave was recorded in Trench 74. Whilst typically such a feature would remain unexcavated during evaluation works, this was not viable on this site. This was mainly due to the open nature of the area and the footpaths surrounding the field. As such, the public was very much aware of the archaeological works. Given the high-status finds recovered from the feature and the fragility of the skeleton it was therefore decided to excavate the skeleton to avoid any risk to it being damaged. Because of the skeleton's discovery, three extra trenches were excavated (155-157). These were to target anomalies from the geophysical survey that were similar to that of the grave and were relatively close to it. Trench 74 was also extended to search for further grave cuts

without success. Under instruction from SCCAS these extra trenches were dug in 0.1m spits, each of which were metal detected.

Following excavation, the trenches were described and their soil profiles were cleaned by hand and recorded. Potential archaeological deposits were also cleaned by hand, investigated and, if necessary, recorded. All deposits were assigned individual context numbers using a unique continuous numbering system (Appendix 3). All recording was carried out using SACIC *pro forma* sheets with all sections and sections drawn at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as was required. A full photographic record was also made using a digital SLR camera for features and a high-resolution compact camera for trench record shots. Artefacts were retained both from stratified and unstratified contexts across the site and bulk environmental samples were collected from suitable deposits.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code MNL 778. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-263962, Appendix 4) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County archives under HER code MNL 778.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The geophysical survey carried out on the site identified certain archaeological anomalies, such as the large trackway/road, several pits and an Early Anglo-Saxon grave, though most obvious were the natural channels and solution hollows formed in the upper surface of the geology (Figs. 4.1-5.2). The survey did not identify many of the cut features that were recognised during the trench excavation, whilst also suggesting the presence of features that were not recognised as such during excavation. This is not uncommon, however and partly reflects the presence of surrounding metal obstructions that caused interference, as well as the irregularities in the geology. Another issue was the varying depth of the subsoil in some areas, notably in the northern part of North Field. In addition, many of the features were backfilled with largely sterile material, derived from the subsoil, which would have helped to obscure them. It should be noted that, due to the limitations of the trenching, certain anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were not uncovered.

Parts of the North and South Fields had been consistently ploughed to depths of around 0.3m-0.4m, at which point the natural chalk was typically encountered. In these areas plough scarring was present and any original subsoil had often been amalgamated into the surrounding topsoil. The two school fields were generally better preserved, however, with depths of subsoil surviving throughout.

Of the 157 trenches, ninety-seven contained no recognised archaeological features, with the remaining sixty recording deposits ranging in date from the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to the modern period, although some were potentially natural phenomena. The southern fields tended to contain higher numbers of archaeological features (Table 1). These are generally of Iron Age-Roman and Anglo-Saxon date, located in a band that stretches c.150m-160m north from the River Lark valley and flanks it. However, this should not necessarily be taken as representative of a lack of archaeological features in the North Field, where there is potential for as yet undiscovered graves, associated with the significant burial in Trench 74. Finds were recorded widely across all fields, often because of the metal detection surveys, usually retrieved from the topsoil and subsoil. Further details on these are recorded in Section 6.11 and Appendix 12.

Field	Total number of trenches	Number of trenches with features	Percentage of trenches with features
North Field	93	19	17.7%
School Field North	10	1	10.0%
South Field	37	25	69.4%
School Field South	17	10	58.8%

Table 1. Trenches with archaeology per field

Descriptions of all the trench soil profiles and other details are presented in Appendix 5 with descriptions of the features by trench presented below.

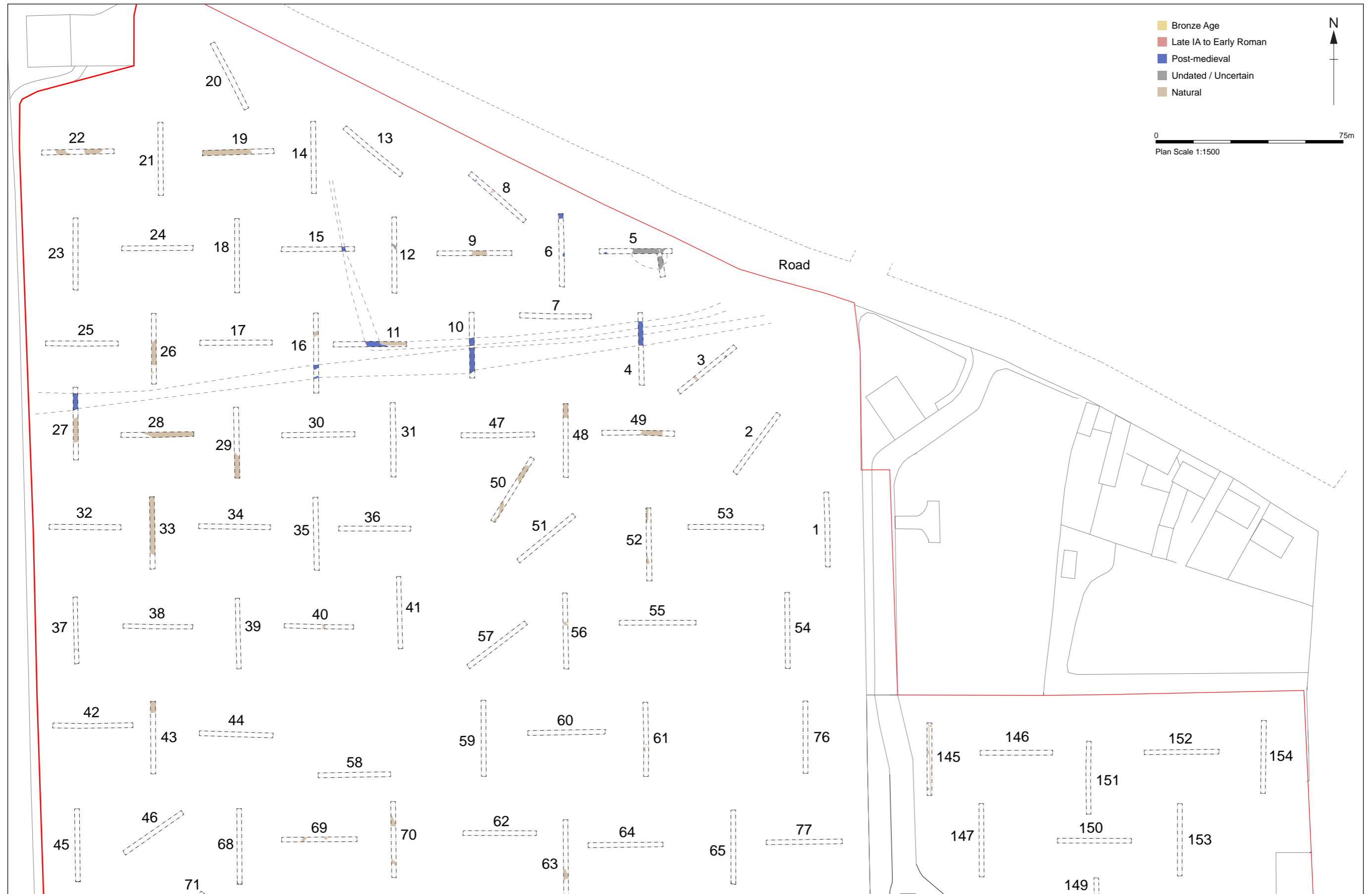


Figure 4.1. Phased feature plan of the northern half of the site



Figure 4.2. Phased feature plan of the southern half of the site

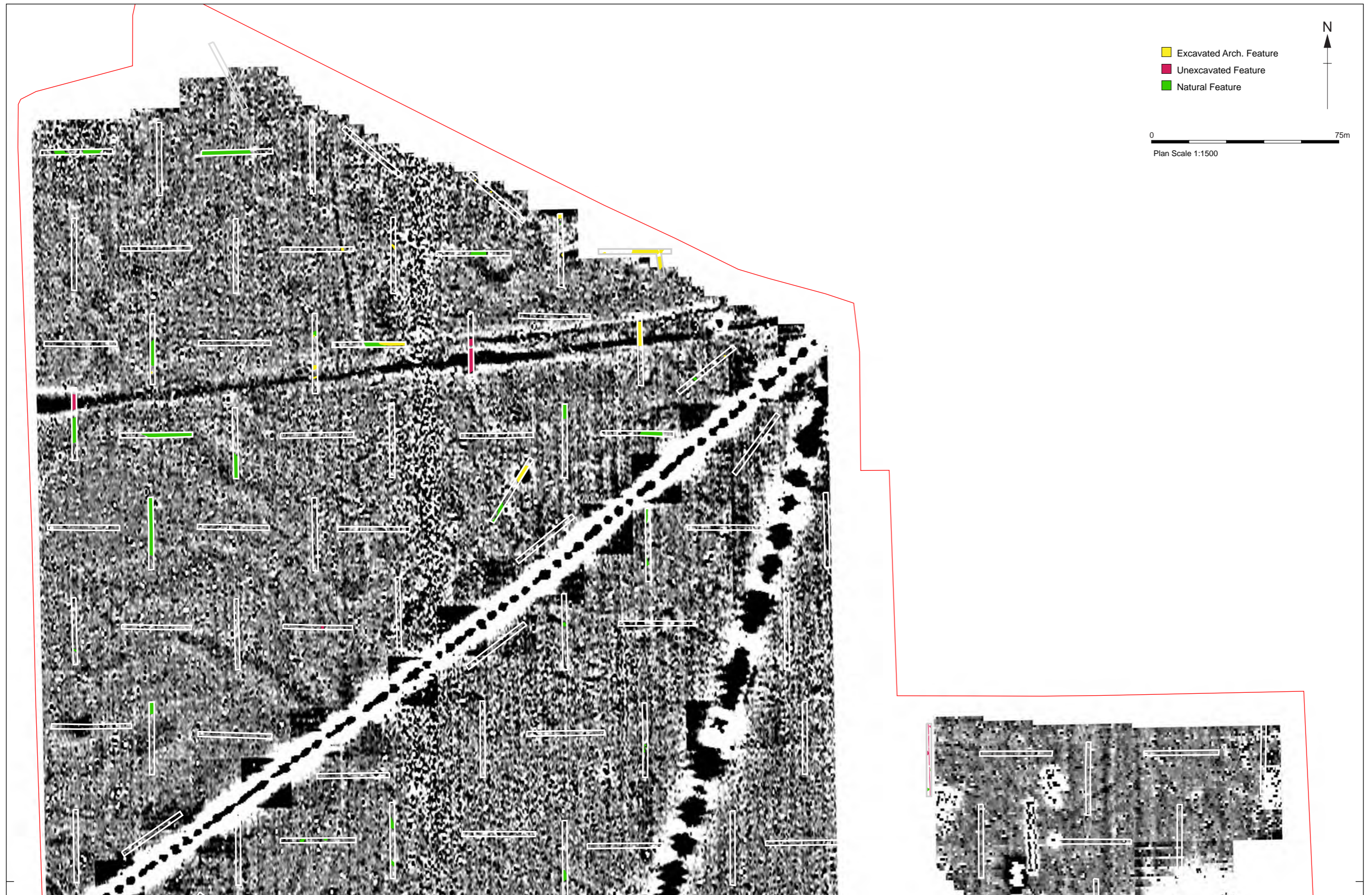


Figure 5.1. Geophysical survey data and feature plan of the northern half of the site



Figure 5.2. Geophysical survey data and feature plan of the souther half of the site

5.2 Trench results

Site-wide deposits

Topsoil

The topsoil was dark brownish grey loose sandy silt, generally ranging from c.0.24m to 0.45m thick. It remained largely consistent in terms of depth and make-up across the whole site. The material was quite heavily ploughed down to fairly consistent depths of around 0.38m, although this varied slightly due to localised topography.

Subsoil

Two different subsoil deposits were recorded across the site. Across the majority of the North Field and School Field North areas a layer of mid brownish-orange loose sandy-silt, with occasional flints and chalk flecks was recorded. In places this only survived as a shallow deposit (c.0.05m deep) and in some trenches it was completely absent, probably as a result of ploughing. However, elsewhere (e.g. Trench 19) in the North Field it was far deeper at up to 1.25m, infilling natural hollows. The deepest of these contained a basal deposit of dark grey-black moist loose silt, which was up to c.0.2m thick. The larger natural hollows were recorded in Trenches 9, 11, 14, 19, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 43, 48, 49, 70, 71/156, 72, 73 and 78, all of which were within North Field, with most clustered in the north-west corner. Several smaller hollows/channels were recorded across the site and often were recorded in the geophysical survey as possible features. However, on investigation these were irregular in plan and section and were generally interpreted as solution channels.

Whilst the brownish-orange subsoil persisted across much of the two southern fields as well, in certain trenches it was replaced by a deposit of mid grey silt with occasional to common chalk nodules. This was never present as a particularly deep deposit and was often quite heavily mixed with the natural chalk geology.

The following sections describe those trenches with archaeological deposits only. In instances where it was difficult to interpret contexts as natural or archaeological, these have been included as well.

North Field trenches (numbers 1-90 and 155-157)

Trench 3

Pit 0313 was a small sub-square pit, measuring 0.98m x >0.93m x 0.33m deep. It was well-defined in plan, being either circular or sub-oval, with steep sides and a flat base. Its light greyish-brown silty-sand fill, 0314, was similar to the subsoil.

One feature that was very irregular, both in plan and section, was recorded as 0312 and filled with material identical to the brownish-orange subsoil. It is thought to have been a natural deposit.

Trench 4

A large trackway/road set within a wide cut was recorded running across four trenches (4, 10, 16 and 27) and was also recorded clearly on the geophysical survey. It was excavated in Trenches 4 and 16 and its profiles and fills differed somewhat between the two slots, presumably as a result of how it was built and maintained. A later ditch was cut into the top of the trackway and this too can be traced into Trench 10, continuing into Trench 11, where it turned north into Trench 15.

In Trench 4 the overall cut (0360) measured 11m wide and up to c.0.85m deep (Pl. 1 and Fig. 6). The profile had relatively gentle c.20-30° slightly concave sides, with a gradual break of slope to the base. This was somewhat uneven, due to the presence of frequent thin channels, interpreted as wheel ruts that had cut into the chalk over a prolonged period, varying from 0.06-0.28m deep x 0.16-0.62m wide. These were given individual cut numbers (0332, 0334, 0361, 0362, 0363, 0364, 0386 and 0374) and fill numbers (0333, 0335, 0357, 0366, 0367, 0380, 0381 and 0382) in order to distinguish where finds were recovered from. However, they are believed to all be part of the same phase of activity and the fills were made up of an identical layer of compacted mid grey clayey-silt, with occasional small stones and chalk flecks, overall recorded as 0384 that formed a fairly consistent deposit overlying all of the ruts. Finds from these contexts are recorded in Table 2. Overlying this was a deposit (0336) consisting of compacted small flints and brownish-orange silt, which formed a distinctive mottled surface and was up to 0.25m thick. Small finds from this layer included:

SF 1013 and 1046 (two copper alloy objects, post-medieval, one a possible weight)

SF 1056 (copper alloy hooked tag, medieval/post-medieval)

SF 1007 (iron horseshoe, 17th-18th century)

SFs 1008, 1010, 1012, 1025 and 1028 (undated iron items)

Further possibly associated small finds from metal detection assemblage 0337 consist of:

SF 1028 (iron ring, undated)

SF 1025 (iron strip, undated)

Various layers of dark brown and brownish-grey silt overlaid layer 0336 in places, with irregular chalk deposits, small flints and a lens of dark grey-black ashy-silt (0375-0379). Although these did not produce finds, they were interpreted as episodes of deliberate as well as possibly gradual backfilling of the hollow, incorporating material derived from the localised topsoil and subsoil, as well as anthropogenic deposits.

On the northern edge of the trackway, a large ditch (c.2.2m x 1.33m deep) cut through the earlier layers, possibly making use of the existing depression in the land left by the road, or as an attempt to drain what may have been a wet area. This was recorded as cut 0348 and contained two fills (0350 and 0351) of dark brown grey firm silt deposits. The upper fill, 0350, contained two unidentified iron finds (SFs 1031 and 1032), whilst 0351 had two post-medieval/modern bricks fragments (39g). The ditch was recut as 0373, with fill 0349 similar to 0350 and 0351. Fill 0349 contained two sherds of 17th-19th century pottery (14g) and one of 16th-18th century date (11g), as well as a 15th-16th century brick fragment (241g).

Context	Finds
0333	3 animal bone
0335	1 flint flake 1 flint spall 3 iron nails SFs 1006 and 1029 (iron horseshoes, up to early 17th century/post-medieval)
0357	17 animal bones SF 1047 (iron horseshoe, post-medieval)
0366	5 animal bones SF 1061 (possible Saxon brooch)
0367	2 animal bones SF 1062 (iron object, undated) SF 1063 (iron fitting, undated)

Table 2. Finds from trackway ruts



Plate 1. Track 0360 (Trench 4, 1m and 2m scales, facing north-west)

Trench 5

Extension measuring 10m long x 1.8m wide dug on southern side

A series of inter-cutting pit features, interpreted as chalk quarries, was recorded in the eastern end of Trench 5, which was extended to the south to uncover as much of the extent as possible. The spread measured 13.2m x >8.45m x >0.8m deep. Two cuts were excavated (0315 and 0325) and both contained similar upper fills (0316 and 0327) of mid-dark brown-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk flecks. Fill 0316 contained an undated bone awl (SF 1001), whilst 0327 had animal bone, shell and fired clay fragments. Cut 0325 was also excavated deeper by machine (due to its depth), revealing a dark grey silt (0326) with more fired clay lumps (three from hand excavation and sixty-one from Sample 1) and a flint spall. The environmental sample produced the largest assemblage of cereal and other food plants (including legumes) from the site, along with weeds, tree/shrub remains and snail shells.

At the western end of Trench 5 a small 0.71m deep pit, 0338, was recorded as containing dark greyish-brown sandy-silt (0339), which was notably darker than most other feature fills on the site. The feature extended beyond the trench limits and contained eight sherds of late 14th-16th century pottery (121g) and one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery (18g), fired clay, shell and iron nails and was interpreted as a post-medieval pit backfilled with domestic refuse.

Trench 6

Pit 0340, at the northern end of Trench 6, was interpreted as further evidence for chalk quarrying, measuring >2.3m x >1.8 x >0.62m deep (Pl. 2). It had irregular sides and its fill, 0341, was mid grey-brown sandy-silt, similar to fills 0316 and 0327 from Trench 5. The finds included three fragments of post-medieval brick and tile (74g), a flint flake and animal bone.

Towards the southern end of the trench, pit 0330 was obscured by the limit of excavation, but had a curving semi-circular shape in plan and a single fill of dark greyish-brown sandy-silt (0331). In this way it was similar to fill 0339 from Trench 5 and similarly also contained a range of domestic refuse. This consisted of one piece of post-medieval tile (6g), fired clay, a worked flint, animal bone and shell. One piece (78g) of medieval tile and seven fragments (286g) of 15th/16th century brick were recorded under context 0330 (the cut number), so it is unclear where these originate from.



Plate 2. Pit 0340 (Trench 6, 1m scale, facing west)



Plate 3. Pit 0323 (Trench 8, 0.5m scale, facing south-east)

Trench 8

Pit 0323 was identified approximately 0.4m below the depth of the natural chalk in the area, in a natural hollow that had gradually filled up with subsoil midway along Trench 8 (Pl. 3). It was a small roughly circular cut with mid greyish-brown silty-sand fill 0324, that contained dark grey-black patches, along with four sherds of Early Neolithic pottery (19g) and three of middle Iron Age date (37g), thirteen struck flints (including a core that might be Neolithic) and shell. Sample 2 produced low levels of cereal, tree, weed, charcoal, snail shell, fibrous root, snail shell and hazelnut shell remains.

At the north-west end of the trench, pit 0328 was a small elongated oval feature (0.86m x 0.52m x 0.14m deep), with a dark greyish-brown silty-sand fill (0329) with one piece (3g) of post-medieval CBM, as well as charcoal fragments.

Trench 10

A continuation of the trackway/road in Trenches 4, 16 and 27 continued through the southern end of Trench 10, but was not excavated. It was 8.5m-10.13m wide and contained a similar subsoil derived upper fill to that seen in the excavated examples. The feature was given cut number 0321, whilst one fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the upper deposit during surface cleaning (see 0322).

A large east to west aligned post-medieval ditch that is recorded clearly on the geophysical survey continuing into Trenches 11 and 15 was also plotted in this trench as cut 0319, although it was not excavated. It varied from 2.6m-2.9m wide and is probably the same feature that cut the northern edge of the trackway in Trench 4, given its position on the geophysical survey. Two post-medieval bottle glass fragments were recovered from surface cleaning the feature (see 0320).

Trench 11

A large post-medieval ditch was partially hand excavated in this trench as cut 0317. Because of its depth, (c.1.4m) consistent fill and post-medieval dating evidence it was fully excavated by machine. It was 1.24m-1.55m wide, with c.70° straight sides and a thin concave base. The single fill (0318) of grey silty-sand with chalk flecks produced early 17th-19th century pottery (one sherd, 69g) and 18th-19th century pottery (one

sherd, 306g), bone and post-medieval/17th-19th century brick and tile. Approximately 9m from the east end of the trench the ditch cornered and continued to the north towards Trench 15, as shown by the geophysical survey.

Trench 12

One feature, possibly natural, was recorded as an irregular/elongated oval pit cut (0343), emerging from the eastern edge of the trench. It had variable but reasonably steep sides and an irregular base. The upper fill was grey-brown silty-sand, reminiscent of the topsoil, whilst the basal fill was made up of degraded pale grey silty-chalk.

Trench 15

The large post-medieval ditch recorded in Trenches 10 and 11 was here recorded as cut 0346, clearly continuing on from the earlier trenches on the geophysical survey, although here it was markedly smaller, measuring 1.2m wide x 0.53m deep, with 40-50° straight sides and a flat base. Single fill 0347 was greyish-brown sandy-silt, which produced one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery (3g), animal bone, one late medieval brick fragment (15g), nine 17th-19th century brick fragments (176g) and one post-medieval tile (32g).

Trench 16

The profile of the trackway/road (0387) in Trench 16 was slightly shallower than in Trench 4, with 10°-20° slightly concave sides and a very slightly concave base (Pl. 4 and Fig. 7). It was approximately 11.2m wide and c.0.7m deep with a basal layer of white-pale grey degraded chalk and chalky nodules. This was identified as two separate deposits on site (0355 and 0358), but is likely to result from the same activity, being either a deliberate surface, or the result of traffic starting to churn up the natural chalk into which the road hollow was cut. Overlying this deposit was 0359, a layer of dark greyish-brown silt-sand, chalk flecks and lava quernstone. Two other layers, consisting of material derived from the brownish-orange subsoil were also recognised (recorded as 0390 and 0391), but these were probably the same deposit. Cutting into the top of the track was a ditch, consisting of two individual cuts (0353 and 0388) with three fills (0354, 0386 and 0389) of brownish-grey to greyish-brown silt-sand.



Plate 4. Track 0387 (Trench 16, 1m and 2m scales, facing south-west)

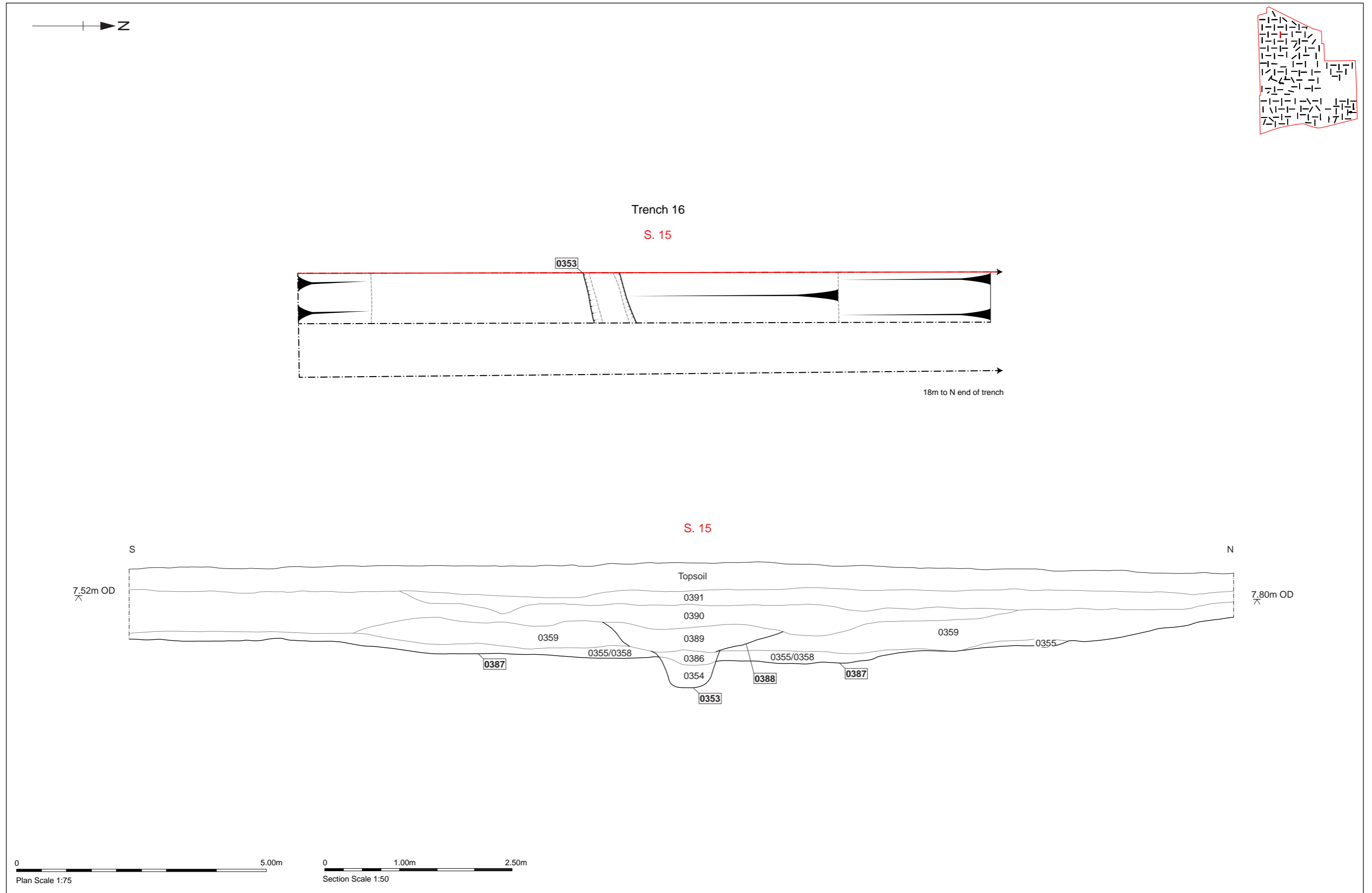


Figure 7. Track 0387 plan and section

Trench 19

Deposit 0342 was recorded in this trench and was dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with chalk flecks. It was above the chalk natural, but below the brownish-orange subsoil. The deposit was c.0.3m deep, but was within too deep a natural hollow to be hand-excavated, with a sample instead being removed by machine. Sample 3 was collected from this and produced a piece of possible medieval brick (1g), although this might instead have been fired clay. The sample also contained weeds, charcoal, snail shells, vitrified material, coal and modern cereal remains (the latter being almost certainly residual).

Trench 26

Towards the base of a deep deposit of subsoil in the southern end of the trench, a small irregular dark greyish-brown sandy-silt was recorded as 0352. It measured >0.8 x up to 1m x 0.15m deep and contained seven sherds of Bronze Age pottery (48g). It was similar in make up to the fill of pit 0323 in Trench 8, but was interpreted as either a dump of material or the formation of some sort of prehistoric soil in the base of the hollow.

Trench 27

The trackway/road continued into Trench 27 from Trench 16, but was not hand-excavated. Here it varied from 6m-6.66m wide, being noticeably smaller than elsewhere, presumably due to different levels of truncation. It was numbered as cut 0369 and fill 0370, to give context to a surface find of a medieval tile fragment (4g).

Trench 43

A natural hollow in Trench 43 recorded a sequence of deposits. They were too deep to investigate by hand, but a sketch profile and measurements recorded a basal mottled mid grey/brown silt (c.0.15m thick), overlaid by layer 0368, which was c.0.3m deep and interpreted as a geological gleyed layer of mid-dark brown silty-sand with chalk flecks. This produced five sherds of Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (20g). Overlying this layer was 0.5m of mid brown silty-sand with chalk flecks, similar to/the same as, the subsoil recorded across the site, with an upper 0.4m of topsoil/plough soil.

Trench 50

A series of large late medieval-early post-medieval pits were recorded as cuts 0371, 0392 and 0394 towards the north end of the trench (Fig. 8). The total area of the pitting measured 7.8m x >1.8m. A slot was initially excavated by machine (cut 0371) to ascertain the depth and it was found to continue to 1.4m below ground level, revealing brown-grey sand-silt above a similar deposit of 50% brown-grey sand-silt and 50% chalk nodules. Finds from these fills (see 0372) were mixed, but consisted of three sherds of medieval-late medieval/16th century pottery (10g), two pieces of medieval CBM (60g) animal bone and shell. Where excavated as cuts 0392 and 0394 to the north-east, the edges were steep, but the base was not reached. The upper fills were brownish-grey sandy-silt, overlying layers of nodular chalk and grey silt. Fills 0395 and 0396 produced one sherd of medieval to late medieval pottery (11g), one piece of medieval CBM (10g) and animal bone. Basal fill 0397 of cut 0394 was mid greyish brown sandy-silt with rare chalk inclusions and animal bone.

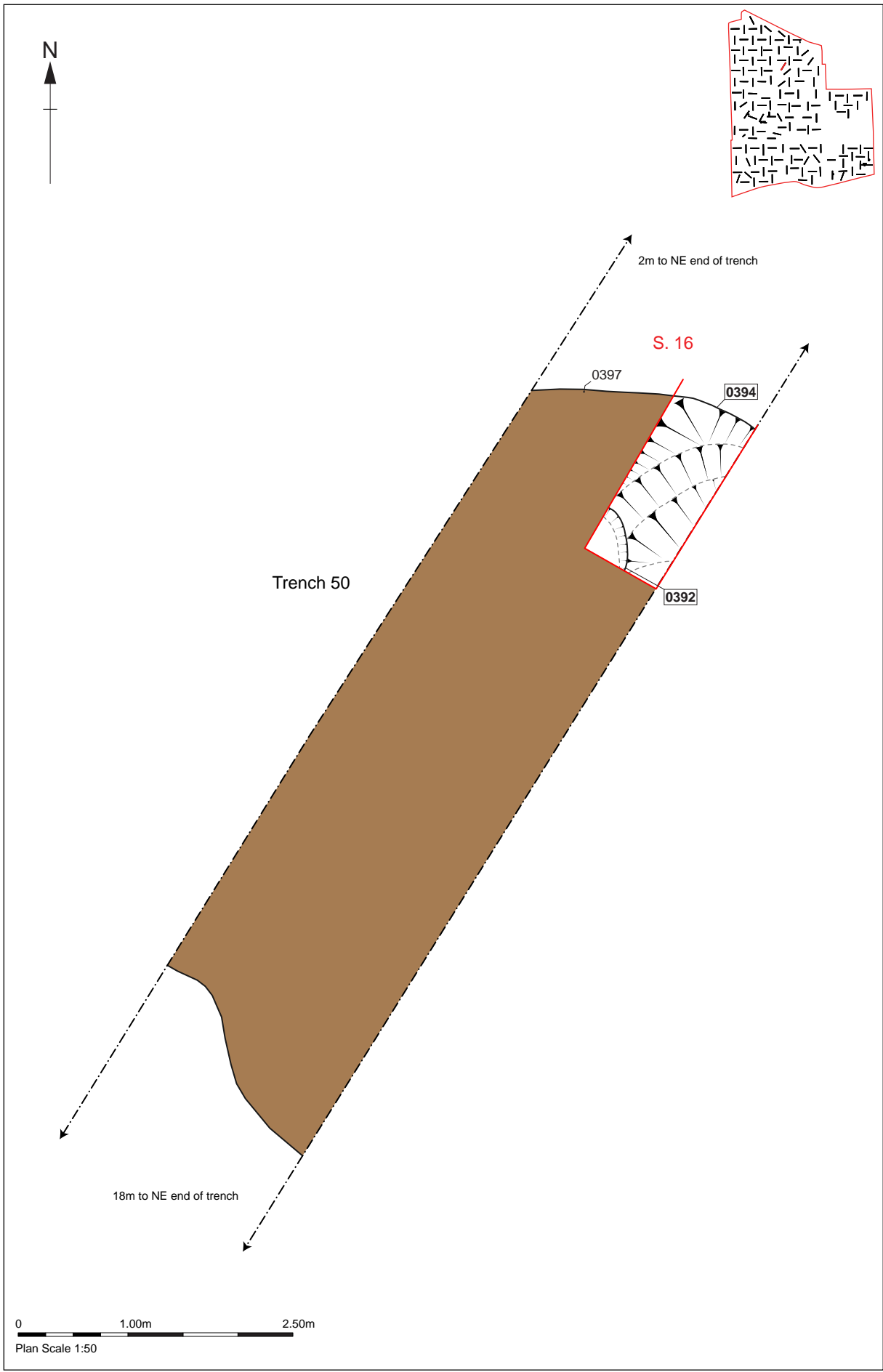


Figure 8. Trench 50 plan

Trench 74

Extension measuring 15.4m long x 3.5m wide dug on northern edge

Grave cut and postholes

Towards the west end of the trench a single grave was recorded as cut 0404, fill 0405 and skeleton 0406 (Pls. 5-8, Figs. 9-10). In plan it was sub-rectangular, measuring 1.97m east to west x 1.84m north to south x c.0.4m deep. The base was quite irregular, having been dug into the chalk, but also due to possible root disturbance. The fill of the grave was very similar to the subsoil in the area and was made up of brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk and stone inclusions. Finds from this material included the grave goods, described below, as well as one sherd of Roman pottery (4g). The feature had been picked up as a clear signal on the geophysical survey and as such three extra trenches (155-157) were excavated to target similar anomalies in the vicinity, none of which proved to be graves. The original position of Trench 74 did not fully uncover the grave, so it was extended to the north, although it was also excavated to search for further graves, of which there were none.

Around the edge of the grave cut was a redeposited chalk layer, numbered 0591. It was approximately 0.1m-0.2m thick in places and survived around much of the grave edge, positioned on top of the natural chalk edges to the grave, slightly overhanging into the grave. This was initially interpreted in section 91 as material that had been dragged across the top of the grave by ploughing, and clearly had in places been disturbed by ploughing. However, given its largely consistent presence around the edge of the grave and its substantial thickness, it has been reinterpreted as a surviving trace of a covering to the grave if a chamber/mound were present, associated with the postholes described below. Alternatively, it may have been placed in order to act as a securing foundation for any posts/stakes for a burial chamber.

Six postholes were recorded in the base of the grave, two positioned roughly at each end of the longitudinal axis of the cut (0570 and 0588), one in the north-west corner (0582), two in the north-east corner (0584 and 0586) and one near the south-west corner (0568). It is uncertain if these were all postholes as some were unusually shaped in plan and their fills were in places reminiscent of degraded natural mixed with fill 0405. As such they only became visible when the grave was otherwise fully excavated. However, they all shared similar profiles of 60°-80° sloping edges, with narrow concave

bases. They varied between 0.16m-0.48m deep x 0.1m-0.22m wide x 0.14m-0.47m long, with most being somewhat irregular ovals in plan, whilst cut 0582 was sub-rectangular. Sample 18 from posthole 0568/fill 0569 produced low levels of weeds, charcoal and fibrous roots, and moderate quantities of snail shells and coal fragments. One piece of abraded medieval tile (7g) was recovered from 0589.

Skeleton 0406

The skeleton was laid out supine with the skull positioned to the west. Very few of the ribs survived, whilst the hands, feet and lower left arm were also missing. A full report on the skeleton is included in Section 6.12. The skeleton was not laid parallel with the grave, instead being at a slight angle with head to the west-south-west and legs to the east-north-east. Analysis of the remains suggest a large and robust individual, probably a middle-aged male, who had possibly suffered trauma to the skull.

Grave goods

To the right of the right humerus a copper alloy hanging bowl (SF 1064, early 7th century) was recovered, with further fragments (SFs 1066 and 1075), whilst close to the skull a shield boss (SF 1065) was located, although this had been slightly moved by the machining. The tip of the boss was recovered separately (SF 1070). To the left of the left humerus, a socketed spearhead (SF 1185) was located, with the tip pointing towards the body, with a blade fragment (SF 1069), towards the eastern end of the humerus. SF 1068 was an iron strip that formed part of the shield grip, recovered from fill 0405. An incomplete copper alloy ferrule (SF 1102), a possible lace tag (SF 1071) and a possible strike-a-light (SF 1186) were found close to the grave, having been found in subsoil within 3m of the grave cut. Further subsoil small finds from the same trench are detailed in the finds report (Section 6.11).



Plate 5. Above - skeleton 0406 partially excavated (Trench 74, 0.4m and 0.5m scales, facing north, with depression for bowl to south of right humerus)



Plate 6. Skeleton 0406 (Trench 74, 0.5m and 1m scales, facing west)



Plate 7. Grave 0404 (Trench 74, 1m scale, facing west)



Plate 8. Grave 0404, with postholes excavated (Trench 74, 1m scale, facing north)

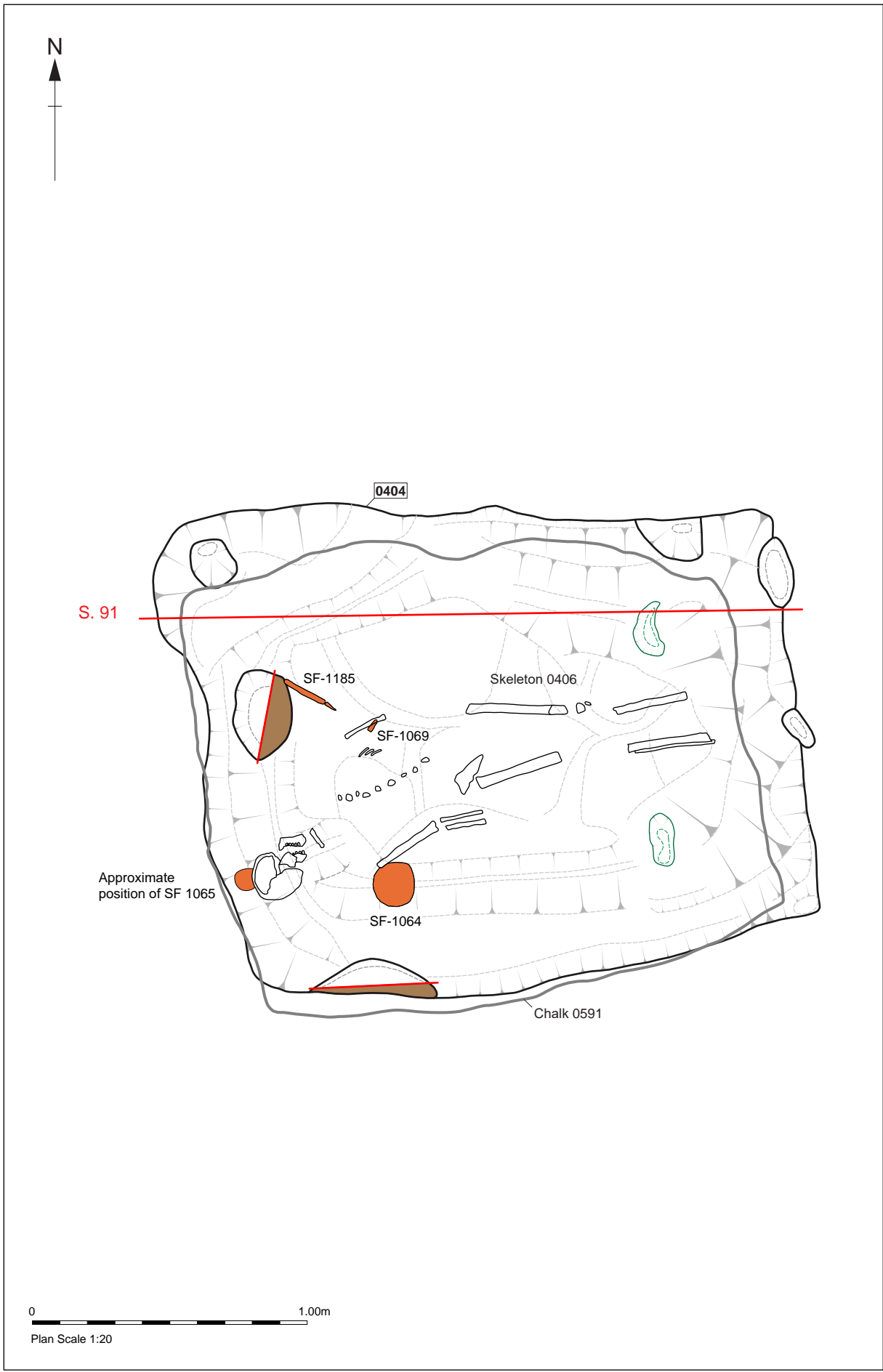


Figure 9. Grave 0404 and skeleton 0406 plan

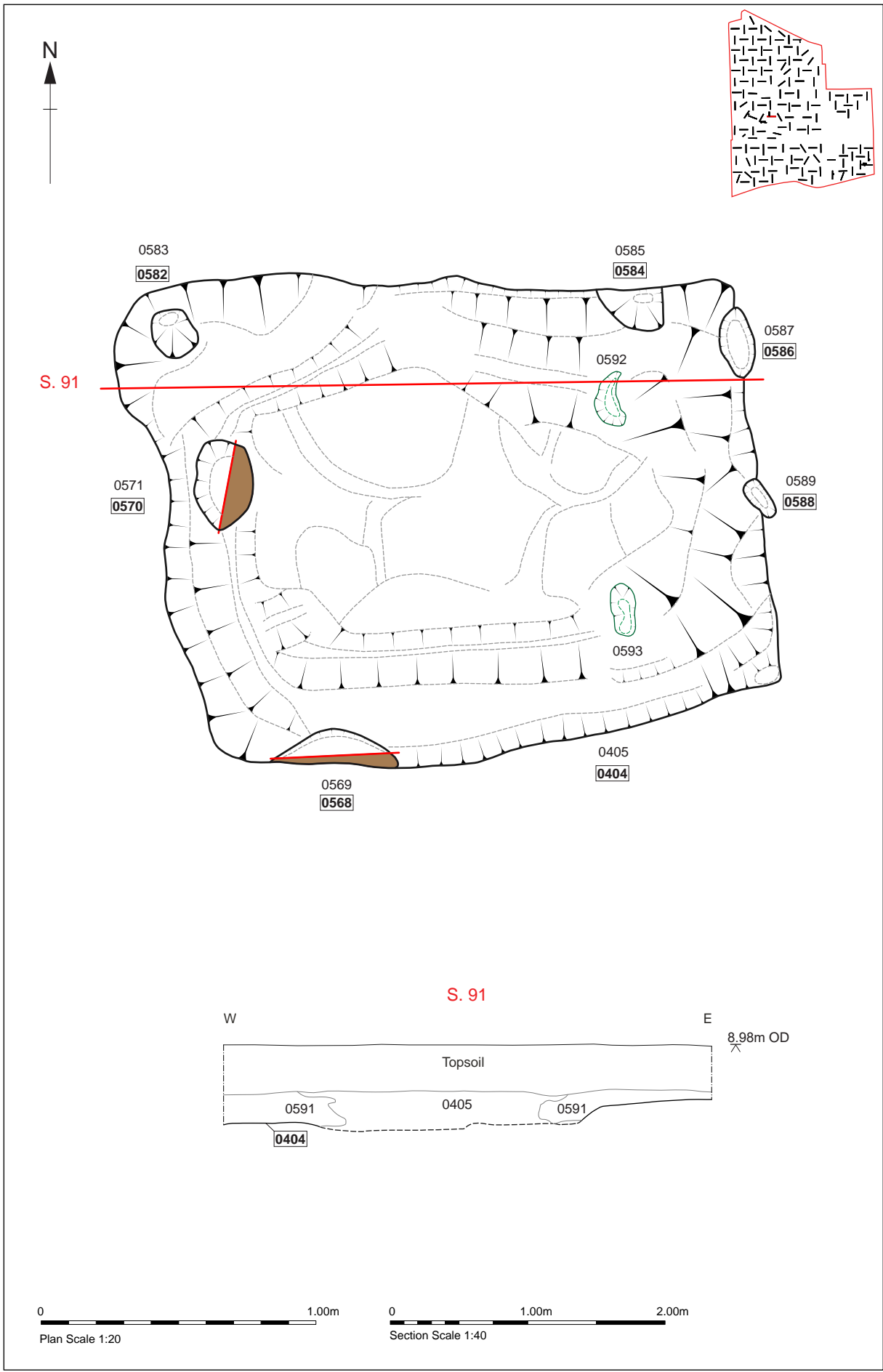


Figure 10. Grave 0404 section and full excavation plan

Trench 83

A single deep posthole was recorded in this trench as cut 0401. It was circular in plan, although the east and west edges flared out somewhat, either as a result of ploughing or from the cut being widened to allow for easier insertion of a post. It could not be bottomed due to its depth of >0.89m and was 0.82m long x 0.62m wide. It was filled with mid to dark greyish-brown sandy-silt 0402, which was distinct from many other feature fills on site and produced one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery (21g). The fill (0403) was possibly post-packing material of silty degraded chalk. The excavator interpreted the feature as possibly being from an outlying runway guide light post associated with RAF Mildenhall, with similar features having been identified associated RAF Snettisham.

Trench 155

This trench was excavated to target two anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey. The western anomaly was a shallow and highly irregular deposit that was not recorded. However, whilst the eastern deposit was a fairly irregular sub-rectangular/oval shape in plan (cut 0506), it was reasonably regular in section, with 35°-45° slightly concave sides and a slightly concave/irregular base 5.3m x 3.3m x 0.72m deep (Fig. 11). Four fills were recorded in the cut; two upper fills of mid greyish-brown sandy-silt (0509) and mid grey-brown sandy-silt (0522), a middle fill (0508) of very compact degraded pale greyish-white chalk, overlying compact pale-mid grey-brown degraded chalk and silt (0507). Whilst fill 0508 may have been *in-situ* degraded chalk natural, the continuation of the grey 0507 deposit suggested that it might have been redeposited, although 0507 may well have been natural too. This feature was potentially a natural hollow, infilled with subsoil and degraded/water-affected deposits. Sample 11 from fill 0507 contained only low levels of weeds, charcoal, fibrous roots, snail shells and small coal fragments.

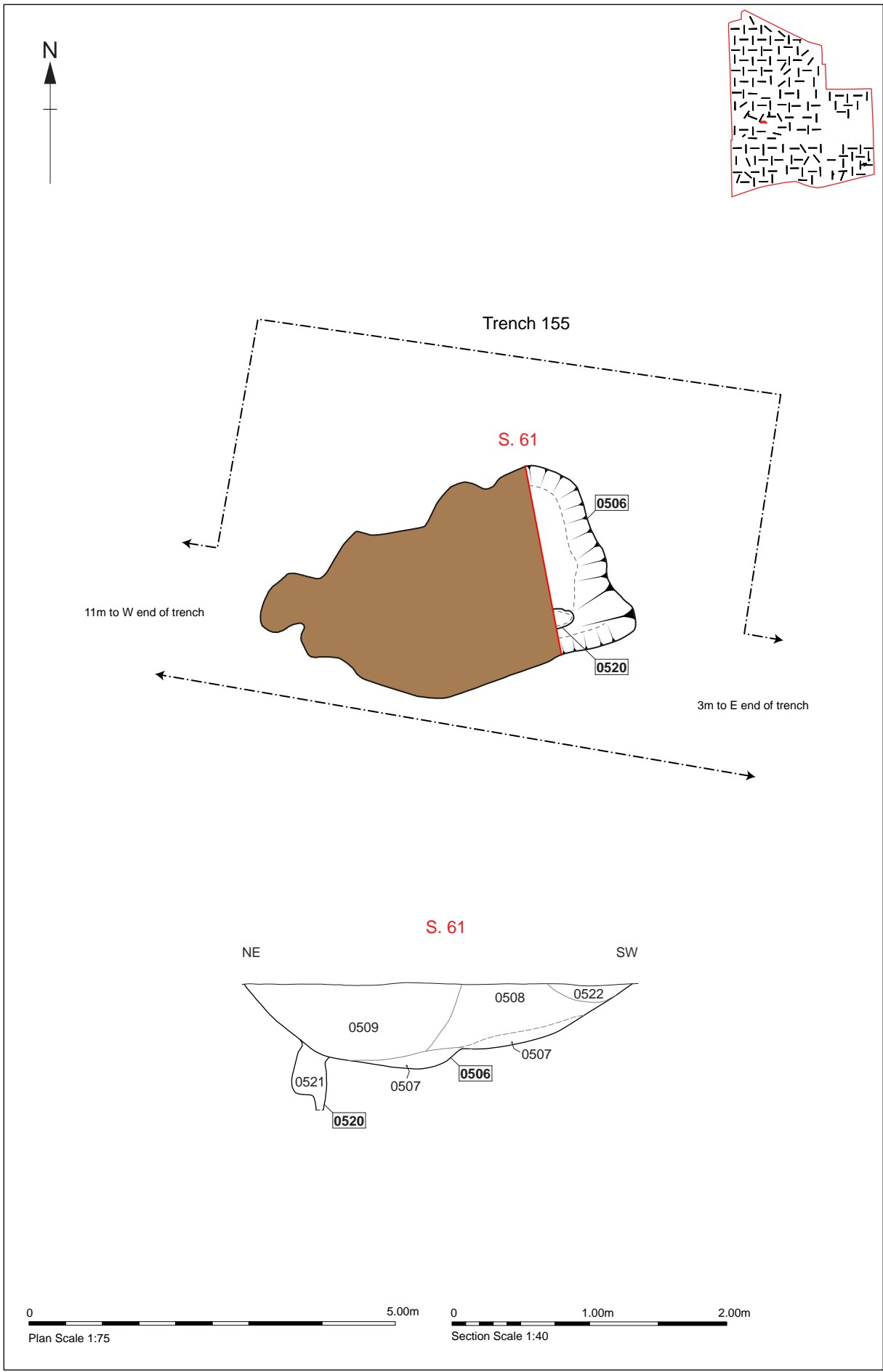


Figure 11. Context 0506 plan and section

Trench 156

The geophysical anomaly targeted in this trench was recorded as 0505, measuring >1.8m x 1.5m; its full depth could not be measured due to the irregular channels in the base that could not be fully excavated. It may have been picked up by the geophysical survey due to its occasionally sandy fill, which was distinct from most of the other natural deposits on the site.

Trench 157

Feature 0510 was recorded as a pit, as it had a fairly regular curving form in plan (obscured by the trench edge), but its form in section was hard to define as both the upper fill (0511) of mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, and the lower fill (0512) of orangish-brown sandy-silt gradually gave way to irregular channels and patches of brownish-orange sand natural. It measured 1.8m x >1.32m x c.0.74m deep.

South Field trenches (numbers 91-127)

Trench 91

A north to south aligned ditch (0501) and a pit (0503) were identified in this trench and another deposit initially identified as a pit at the west end of the trench was excavated and interpreted as natural. The ditch was 0.7m wide and 0.54 deep, with steep sides, a narrow concave base and the fill (0502) was identical to the orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil, with one sherd of late Iron Age-Roman pottery (7g). Sample 9 contained low levels of weeds, charcoal, fibrous roots, vitrified material and coal fragments, as well as abundant snail shells.

The pit was obscured by the limit of excavation, but appeared to be small and circular, with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.5m x >0.35m x 0.24m deep. The fill, 0504 was identical to 0502 and the subsoil, produced two sherds of Roman pottery (3g), as well as heat-altered flint and stone.

Trench 92

Four features were recorded as small pits in this trench (cuts 0487, 0489, 0493 and 0495) that are thought to be contemporary due to their similar forms and fills (Pl. 9). A further two possible features were recorded as probably being natural phenomena (0497 and 0499). Pit 0489 was the most regular, having an oval shape in plan, steep sides and an irregular base, measuring 1.2m x 0.72m x 0.45m deep. Pit 0495 was similar but a little irregular in plan, measuring 1.2m x 0.78 x 0.18m deep. Both fills (0490 and 0496) were similar mid-dark brown loose sandy-silt deposits, with 0490 being somewhat darker and producing forty-one sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery (1440g) and three sherds of middle-late Iron Age pottery (163g) as well as fired clay. Pits 0487 and 0493 were only partially uncovered due to the limits of the trench, but had rounded-irregular forms in plan, with cut 0497 measuring >1.14m x >0.56m x 0.32m deep and cut 0493 recorded as 0.76m x >0.2m x 0.44m deep. Both had single fills of mid brown sandy-silt, with 0488 producing three sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery (112g), animal bone and one piece of possible CBM (1g). This fill also produced hazelnut shell, charcoal, fibrous roots, snail shells, coal and vitrified material from Sample 7.

The two natural features were very irregular in plan and section when excavated, although they appeared to have silted up with similar subsoil-derived deposits to the pit cuts.

Trench 93

Trench 93 contained several features (0467, 0469, 0471, 0473 and 0475), which appeared to be quite regular in plan, although each was irregular in section. Pit 0467 had curving edges in plan, with moderate to vertical sides and a rather irregular base that stepped down. It contained a single fill (0468) of orangish-brown sandy-silt, identical to the subsoil, along with heat-altered flint and stone fragments.

Ditch terminus 0469 was thin and shallow, aligned north to south with an irregular base, measuring 0.34m wide x 0.08m deep in section, although it dipped down at the terminus. It appeared to be somewhat plough disturbed and although it may have been a natural channel, its regular shape in plan suggests otherwise. The single fill, 0470, was orangish-brown sandy-silt.

The three remaining features were oval in plan, but were very irregular in section, with cut 0475 being very shallow before stepping down heavily to the east, measuring up to 0.82m x 0.49m x 0.32m deep. Cuts 0471 and 0473 formed more convincing postholes and while the edges were steep, they were not regular and in places undercut themselves. The features measured between 0.22m-0.3m x 0.2m-0.28m x 0.2m-0.4m deep. The fills were identical mid-dark brown sandy-silt.

Trench 94

Extended to 39m long

Along the length of Trench 94, fifty-one possible postholes were initially recorded, of which at least ten (possibly eighteen including the excavated examples) were thought to be natural (Fig. 12). It was agreed with SCCAS that 25% of the cuts should be excavated as a representative sample, although in total eighteen were dug, giving a 35% sample. The majority were small and circular in plan (excavated examples 0433, 0437, 0441, 0453, 0455 and 0463), measuring between 0.08m-0.18m long x 0.06m-0.15m wide x 0.04m-0.11m deep. Others were small and oval (excavated examples 0439, 0443, 0445, 0447 and 0479), measuring between 0.12m- 0.26m long x 0.08m-

0.16m wide x 0.06m-0.1m deep. Despite their small size, the cuts tended to have almost vertical sides and concave-slightly irregular bases. Only single fills were identified in these cuts, of mid-dark brown loose sandy-silt. Eight larger postholes (possibly natural) were also excavated (0435, 0449, 0451, 0457, 0459, 0461, 0465 and 0477) and as with the others these were a mixture of circular and oval forms in plan. However, these were much more irregular in profile, with shallow to vertical variable sides and irregular concave bases. The fills were also slightly pale mid orange-brown sandy-silt and are more likely to be natural. The cuts varied from 0.18m-0.79m long x 0.12m-0.7m wide x 0.06m-0.41m deep. Finds from the features were limited, but are listed in Table 3.

Context	Finds
0440	1 sherd (10g) of 17th-19th century pottery
0454	1 clay tobacco pipe
0456	2 animal bones
0480	1 piece of medieval tile (12g)

Table 3. Finds from Trench 94 postholes

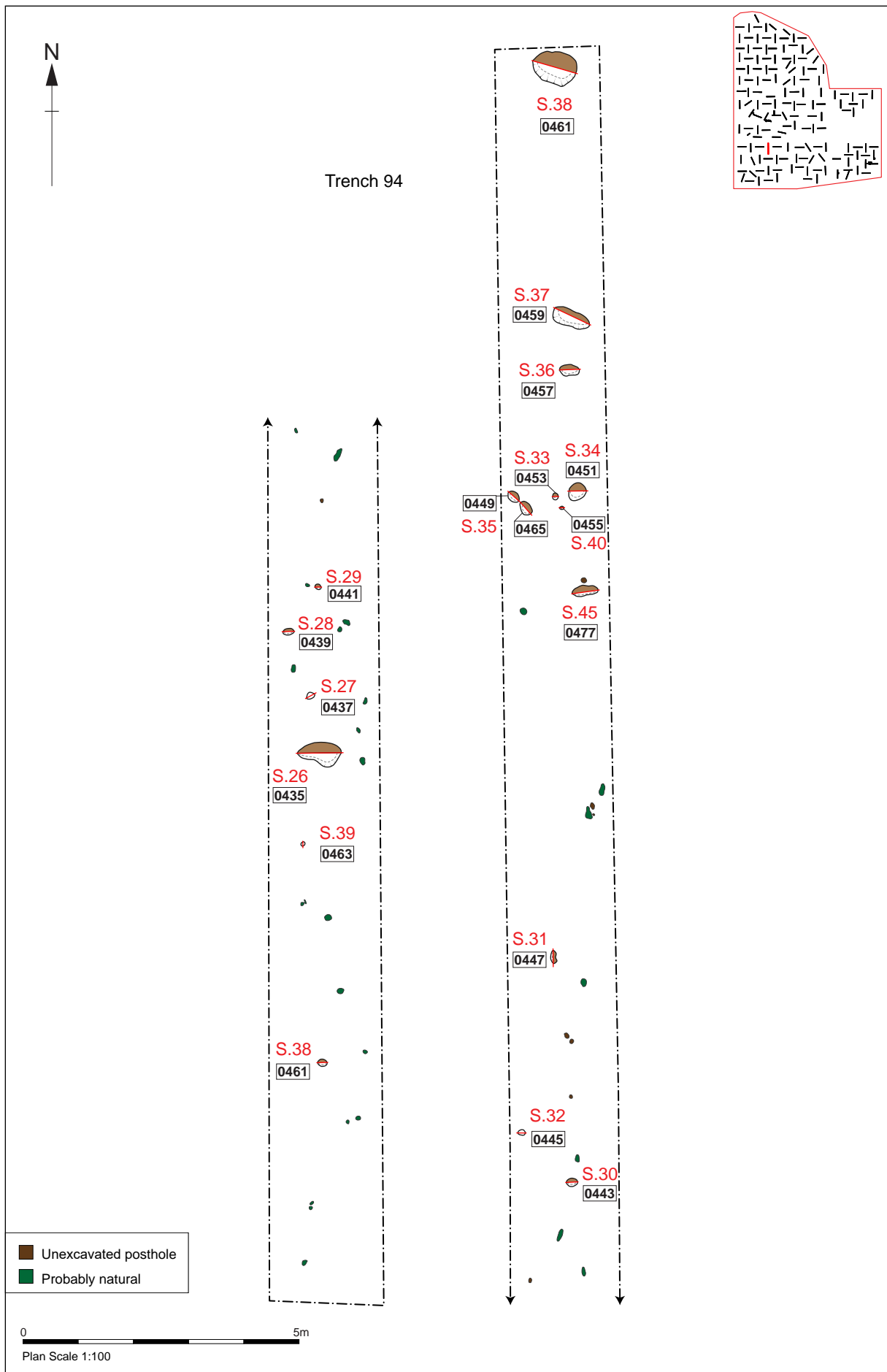


Figure 12. Trench 94 plan

Trench 95

Two postholes, 0425 and 0427, were recorded in the west end of the trench. They measured 0.32m-0.47m x 0.3m-0.38m x 0.18m-0.54m deep, with 70°-80° slightly concave sides and narrow concave bases. Both contained mid-dark brown silty-sand, with fill 0426 containing one piece of late medieval/post-medieval tile (84g), a clay tobacco pipe fragment and iron nail, and 0428 containing one sherd (1g) of 16th-18th century pottery and an animal bone.

Trench 98

A small and highly irregular/disturbed cut was recorded as 0408/0410, measuring 0.38m x 0.54m x 0.33m deep, with an irregular curving southern edge in plan and a shallow form in section, which then stepped down sharply in two places, hence the double number assigned to the feature (Fig. 13). It was filled with orangish-brown silt as well as five heated stones. The cut appeared to be quite heavily root disturbed.

Towards the eastern end of the trench a deep (>1m), probably circular pit (0411) and a narrow north to south ditch (0.4m wide x 0.15m deep – cut 0412) were recorded, though no relationship was established between them. The pit had near vertical edges and was not bottomed due to its depth. It contained three fills, the upper of which (0416) was identical to the orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil and contained heat-altered flint and animal bone, including a largely complete cow skull at its lower horizon. Below this, a chalk rubble fill (0417) overlaid a dark grey silt deposit (0418), neither of which produced finds. Ditch 0412 measured 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep and had 50°-70° concave sides and a concave base. The fill (0414) was identical to the upper fill of the pit. Neither feature could be identified as cutting the subsoil.

A further possible posthole (0414) was recorded between the pit and the ditch, measuring up to 0.18m across x 0.14m deep. It had an identical fill to the ditch and may well have been a natural root disturbance.

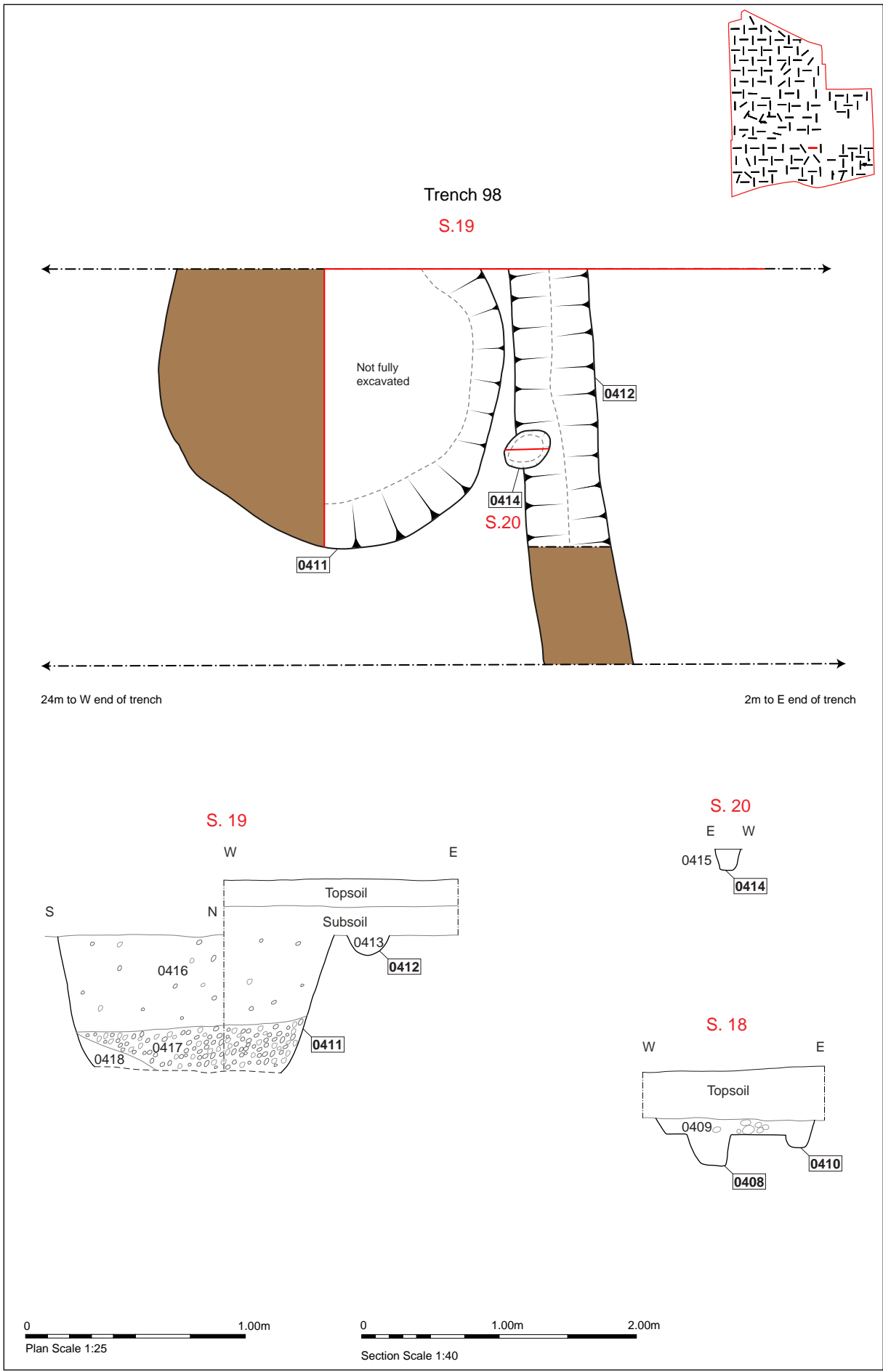


Figure 13. Trench 98, plan and sections

Trench 100

Two ditches, 0572 and 0574, were recorded running east to west and north to south in the trench (Pls. 10-11). Both were relatively small features (0.45m-0.75m wide x 0.2m-0.36m deep) and they were filled with identical deposits of mid orangish-brown silty-sand, identical to the subsoil. The profiles both had moderately steep sides and flat to slightly concave/ uneven bases. Fill 0579 produced one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery (1g) and animal bone. The alignments of the ditches suggest that they may be associated with each other. Neither was seen continuing into other trenches.

A large signal on the geophysical survey also ran across the trench and this was clearly visible as a trench backfilled with compacted chalk rubble. It was consistently 0.9m-0.95m wide and had vertical sides. Initially it was hand excavated, but the backfill was too compact so a machine slot was excavated to 1.2m below ground level, at which point the cut had not been bottomed. The feature is interpreted as a modern drainage channel leading down to the river.

Trench 101

A series of pits (0627, 0629, 0631 and 0633) were present c.8m from the south-west end of the trench (Pl. 12, Fig. 14). Initially appearing as an irregular curvilinear feature spreading beyond the edges of the trench, they were reinterpreted after excavation as quarry cuts, possibly targeting seams of flint. Each cut was between 0.3m and 0.6m deep and had moderately to vertical/undercutting edges and flat to slightly concave bases. Each was filled with mid-dark orangish-brown silty-clay (0628, 0630, 0632 and 0634), with 0632 producing one sherd of Early Saxon pottery (4g).

To the north-east, three possible small postholes were excavated as cuts 0635, 0637 and 0639, which were oval/sub-oval in plan, with steep sides. Both 0635 and 0639 had very irregular bases that stepped down at one side and the cuts measured between 0.35m-0.45m x 0.16m-0.2m x 0.16m-0.3m deep. The fills were identical deposits of mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, identical to the local subsoil.



Plate 9. Pit 0489 (Trench 92, 0.5m scale, facing west)



Plate 10. Ditch 0572 (Trench 100, 1m scale, facing west)



Plate 11. Ditch 0574 (Trench 100, 1m scale, facing north)



Plate 12. Pits 0627, 0629, 0631 and 0633 (Trench 101, 2m scale, facing west)

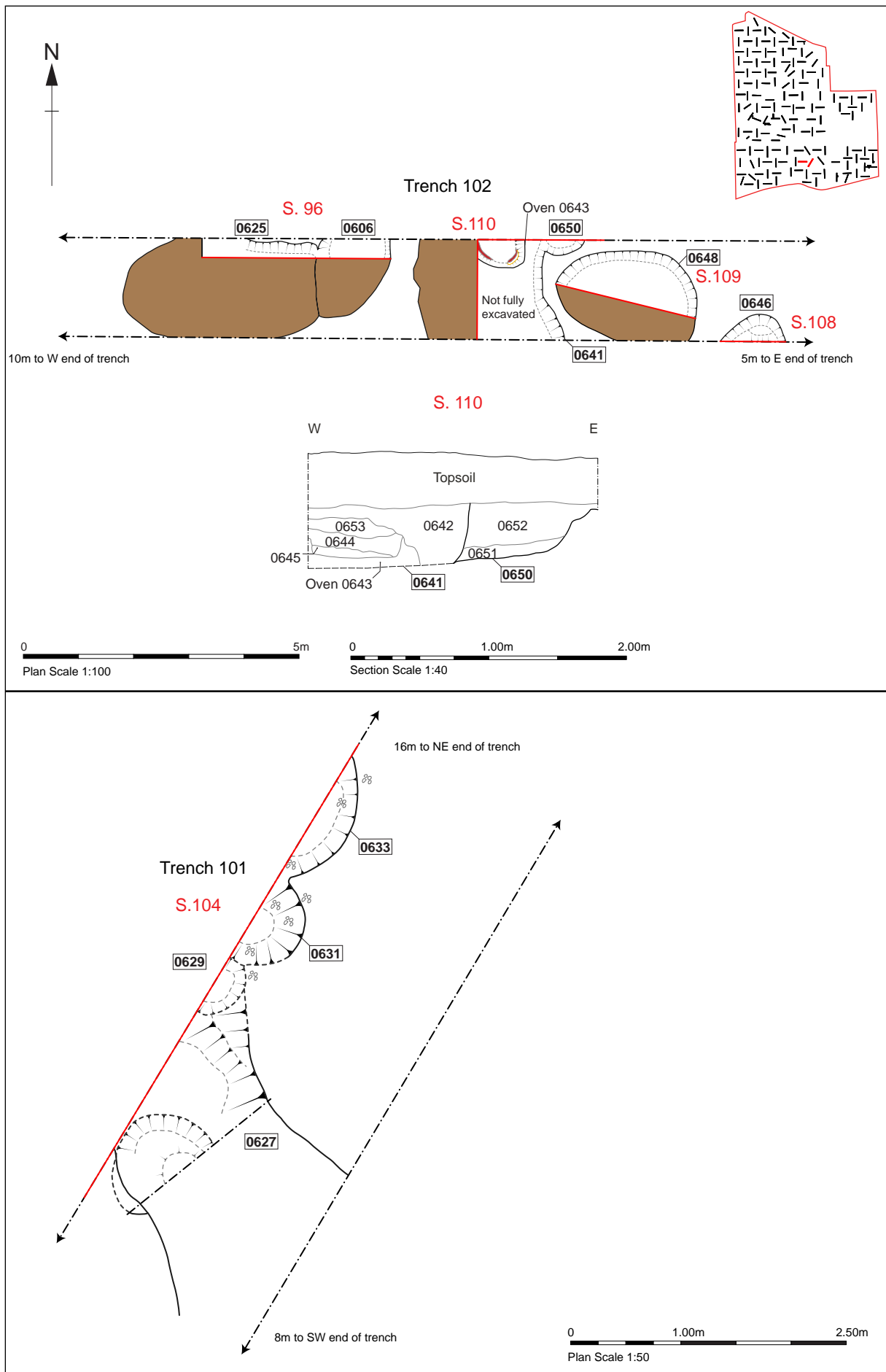


Figure 14. Trench 101 and 102, plan and section

Trench 102

Five large pits (0606, 0625, 0641, 0648 and 0650) and a smaller pit (0646) were recorded in this trench, along with oven structure 0643, which was located in the top of pit 0641 (Pls.13-14). Although the pits all extended beyond the limits of the trench, their overall forms appeared to be oval or circular in plan. Cuts 0606, 0625, 0641 and 0650 had steep sides and flat/slightly concave bases (although 0641 was not fully excavated) and varied in size from >2.24m-3.49m x >1.35m->1.8m x 0.42m-0.72m deep. Cuts 0646 and 0648 had moderately steep sides and irregular-flat bases, measuring >1.2m-2.3m x >0.68m x 0.24m-0.3m deep. Excluding pits 0641 and 0650, each had single fills of mid greyish-brown or orangish-brown sandy-silt. Fills 0607 and 0649 (cuts 0606 and 0648, respectively) cumulatively produced forty-four fragments (397g) of animal bone. Pit 0650's main backfill, 0652, was identical to the fills of 0606 and 0625, but its basal fill, 0651, was brown-grey sandy-silt and frequent chalk nodules. Fill 0626 (cut 0625) produced low levels of cereals, vitrified material, coal fragments and charcoal, moderate levels of fibrous roots, and abundant snail shells.

Pit 0641 was not fully excavated due to the presence of *in-situ* oven/kiln 0643 and its associated deposits 0644 and 0645, which were overlaid by pit fill (0653); a deposit of mainly chalk nodules and some grey silt. This in turn was covered by pit fill 0642, which was dark brown-grey sandy-silt, with charcoal, six sherds of Iron Age pottery (108g), eighty-five pieces of fired clay (1254g) and 186 fragments of animal bone (1510g). The oven/kiln structure survived as the base of the structure, made up of yellow-grey chalk-clay, in places fired to a dark red-black tone. The walls of the structure survived in places up to 0.14m above the base of the firebox floor, with a break in the southern edge suggesting a rake-out channel. In the base of the firebox was fill 0645, of dark grey-black soft ashy-silt that produced low levels of cereal remains, weeds/other plants and vitrified material, and abundant fibrous roots and snail shells from Sample 22. Overlying this was a deposit of clay rubble (0644), which was again fired in places and interpreted as the remnants of the oven/kiln dome leftover from the structure's demolition and 198 fragments of this (2534g) were collected, with more from Sample 21. Fragments of a late Iron Age-Early Roman loomweight were also recovered. The oven/kiln was preserved in good condition and continued to the north of the trench. The pit it was set in appeared to have been backfilled with a selection of domestic refuse and was cut through adjoining pit 0652.



Plate 13. Left - Oven/kiln 0643 (Trench 102, 0.4m scale, facing north)



Plate 14. Oven/kiln 0643 (Trench 102, 0.4m scale, north to base of photo)

Pit 0646 was just to the east of the main grouping and was smaller at 1.2m x >0.68m x 0.24m deep, with a rounded northern edge in plan and gently sloping concave sides and an undulating base. Single fill 0647 was orange-brown sandy-clay-silt reminiscent of the localised subsoil.

Trench 104

A single straight edged feature, recorded as cut 0485, was located towards the centre of the trench (Pl. 15). It had a highly irregular profile of gently sloping sides and a highly undulating base, measuring 3.5m x >1.8m x up to 0.52m deep. The feature contained a single fill (0486) of subsoil-like greyish-brown sandy-silt, with one sherd (13g) of 16th-18th century pottery, one piece of post-medieval tile (17g) and a piece of coal. This deposit was probably subsoil that had naturally accumulated in a hollow, though its size and fill were not unlike those of pits in the surrounding trenches.

Trench 105

In Trench 105, one large pit (0602), another possible pit (0622) and seven possible postholes were recorded, although two of these might have been natural (Fig. 15). Pit 0602 appeared to be circular in plan, obscured by the trench edge and measured 2.1m x >1.45m x >1.06m deep, with 80°-vertical convex sides, but it was too deep to be fully excavated. Three fills were recorded, with the upper fill (0605) being mid-dark orangish-brown sandy-silt, similar to the subsoil, with animal bone, a later prehistoric flint flake, a small coal fragment and one sherd of Early Saxon pottery (3g). The middle fill, 0604, was similar, but darker with animal bone, whilst the lowest excavated fill (0603) was a mix of grey silt, brown silt and chalk nodules with fragments of fired clay in irregular patches. The sample (19) contained low levels of weeds/other plants, charcoal, fibrous roots and moderate levels of snail shells. Pit 0622 was much shallower and more irregular in plan and section, with a highly undulating, poorly defined base and a fill (0624) identical to the subsoil, which blended gradually into another deposit of degraded chalk (0623). Neither deposit produced finds and the feature was probably natural.

The postholes in this trench consisted of five small circular postholes with single fills of mid dark grey-brown sandy-silt (cuts 0608, 0614, 0616, 0618 and 0620). These postholes measured between 0.17m-0.26m long x 0.17m-0.23m wide x 0.07m-0.2m deep and had 40°-80° degree sides and concave bases. These postholes were very

similar to those in Trench 94 and are probably associated and post-medieval. Two larger cuts (0610 and 0612), which contained fills identical to the subsoil, were also recorded but are more likely to be natural hollows, with irregular sub-rectangular and elongated forms in plans and irregular forms in profile.

Trench 106

Nine postholes were clustered in two groups near the centre of the trench (cuts 0541, 0543, 0545, 0547, 0549, 0551, 0553, 0555 and 0557). These were all circular or oval and measured between 0.14m-0.28m long x 0.12m-0.2m wide x 0.06m-0.14m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. All contained single fills of mid brown-grey silty-sand, with one (0546) producing one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery. The postholes were notably similar to those in nearby Trenches 94 and 105.

Trench 107

A single pit (0559) was excavated (Pl. 16, Fig. 16). It was not fully uncovered, but measured 1.3m x >1.1m x 0.65m deep and appeared to be sub-square or circular in plan with 80° sides and a slightly concave base. The basal fill was a deposit of degraded chalk and grey silt (0560), overlaid by mixed dark grey-brown sandy-silt (0561), with three sherds of Bronze Age pottery (16g) and one of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pottery (8g), animal bone and heat-altered stone. The upper fill was dark brown sandy-silt (0562) with one sherd of middle Iron Age pottery (15g) and animal bone, as well as two iron nails that were metal detected from the surface of the fill and are likely to be intrusive from ploughing.

Trench 108

Pit 0534 emerged from the eastern baulk at the south end of the trench. It measured 1.98m x >1.2m x 0.7m deep and had steep sides, which then broke to a flat edge, before breaking once again to c.70°-80°, before curving to the flat base. In plan it formed a slightly irregular shape, suggesting two cuts. A basal fill of grey-brown silt and degraded chalk (0535) was overlaid by yellowish-brown sandy-silt (0536) with thirty-eight fragments of animal bone.



Plate 15. Cut 0485 (Trench 104, 1m scales, facing south)



Plate 16. Pit 0559 (Trench 107, 0.5m scale, facing north)

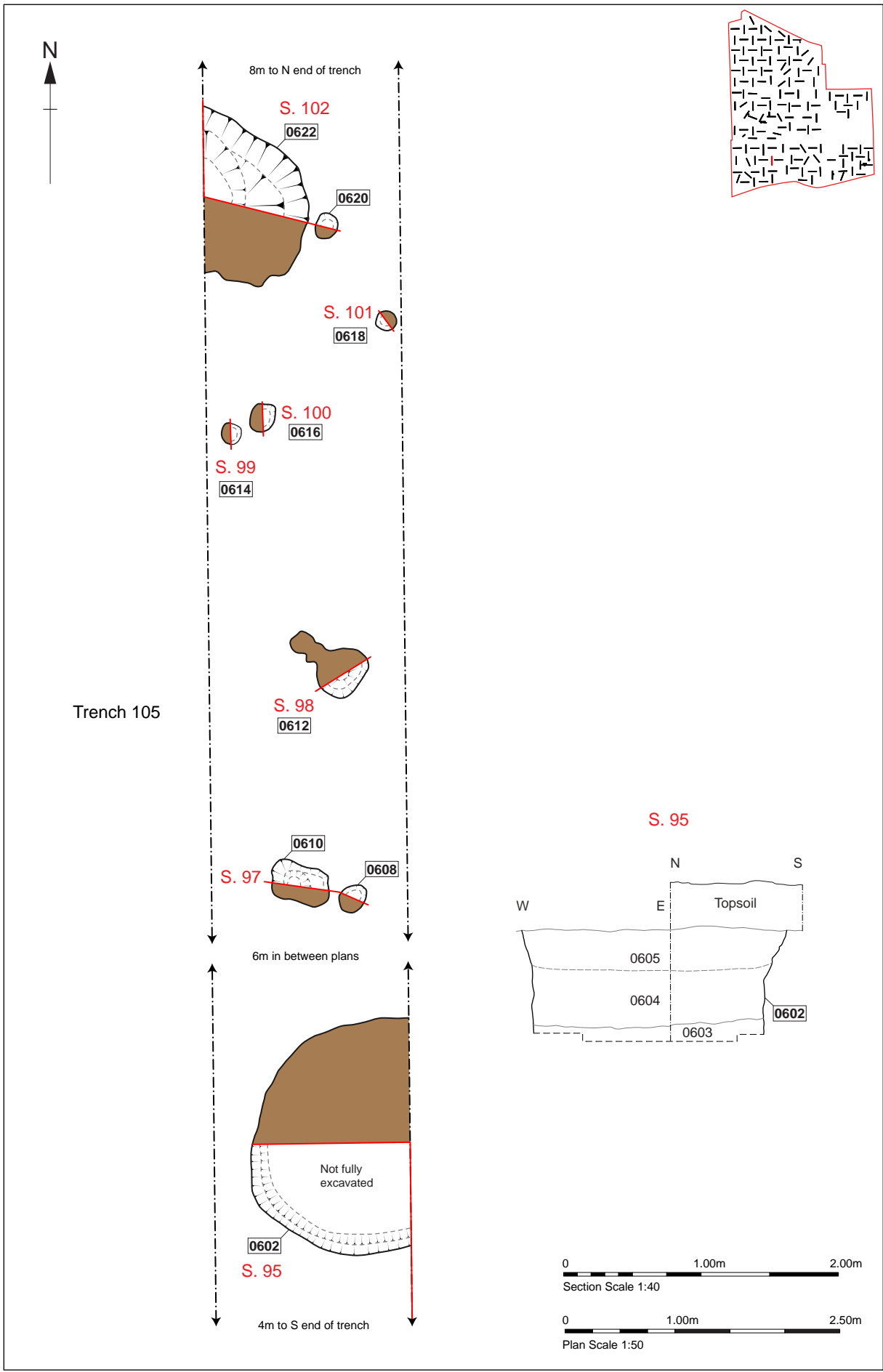


Figure 15. Trench 105, plan and section

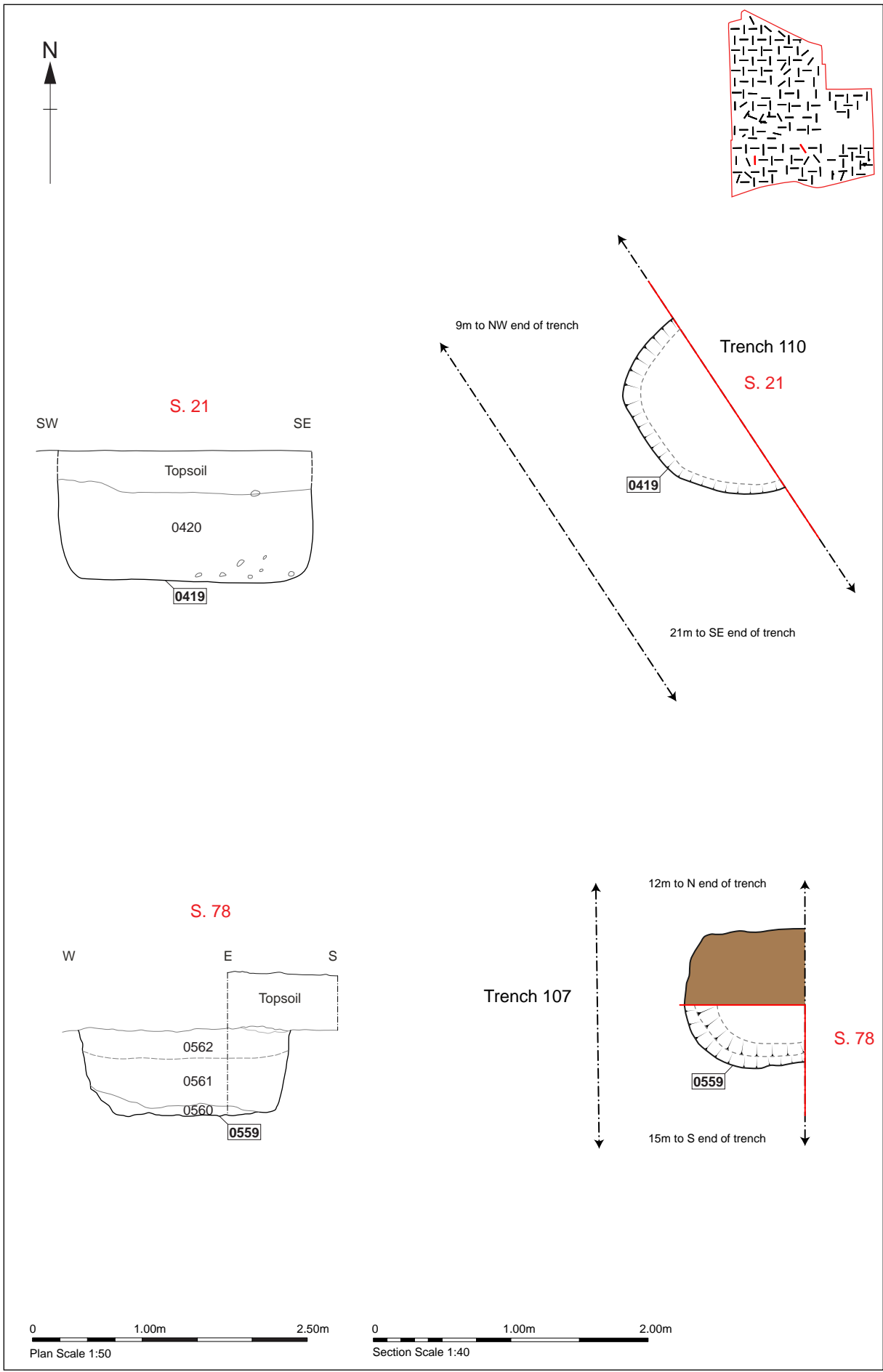


Figure 16. Trench 107 and 110, plan and section

Towards the centre of the trench a spread of dark brown sandy-silt was initially thought to be a pit. However, after excavation it was interpreted as mixed ploughed topsoil and subsoil, with post-medieval material, likely to be from manuring. At the base of it, although heavily disturbed by the ploughing were the remnants of a possible hearth (0590 – originally recorded as 0527). This thin irregular deposit largely consisted of a patch of *in-situ* burning that had scorched the natural chalk, measuring c.0.5m x c.0.4m x c.0.05m deep. When initially excavated as fill 0528, three sherds of 15th-16th century pottery (35g) were recovered, although it is unclear if these were *in-situ*, or as seems more likely, that they were present as the result of ploughing disturbance. As there was no clearly *in-situ* dating evidence for this deposit and its condition was so poor, interpretation was particularly difficult.

Trench 110

Three pits were recorded in this trench (0419, 0423 and 0429, Fig. 16) and a possible pit/natural deposit (0421). The pits all appeared to have rounded/circular forms in plan, measuring 1m-1.84m long x >0.74m-1.84m wide x 0.25m-0.72m deep, with moderately steep sides and flat/slightly undulating bases. Each contained single fills (0420, 0424 and 0430) of mid-dark orangish-brown sandy-silt, with 0430 producing a flint flake, blade-like flake and a blade, animal bone and two sherds (3g) of Iron Age or Early Saxon pottery. A fragment of tobacco pipe was also recovered from the surface of this fill.

Feature 0421 was interpreted on site as a natural feature due to its irregular base, but it could be a shallow small pit. It measured 1.34m x 0.95m x 0.1m deep and was oval in plan, with near vertical sides and an irregular, possibly root disturbed base. The single fill was brown sandy-silt.

Trench 111

Two pits, which appeared circular in plan, were recorded towards the eastern end of the trench as 0525 and 0529 (Fig. 17). Both had steep concave sides at c.50°-80° and concave bases and contained single fills of mid orange brown silty-sand. Fill 0526 contained animal bone, whilst fill 0530 contained animal bone.

Trench 112

Two possibly natural channels were recorded at the opposing ends of the trench, recorded as cuts 0513 and 0523 (Fig. 17). Both were 1.2m wide x 0.32m-0.4m deep and were on different alignments. The edges of both were irregular in plan, with very uneven sides and bases. Each contained single fills (0514 and 0524) of dark brown sandy-silt, which was very similar to the subsoil in this area, with one piece of animal bone in fill 0524 (50g).

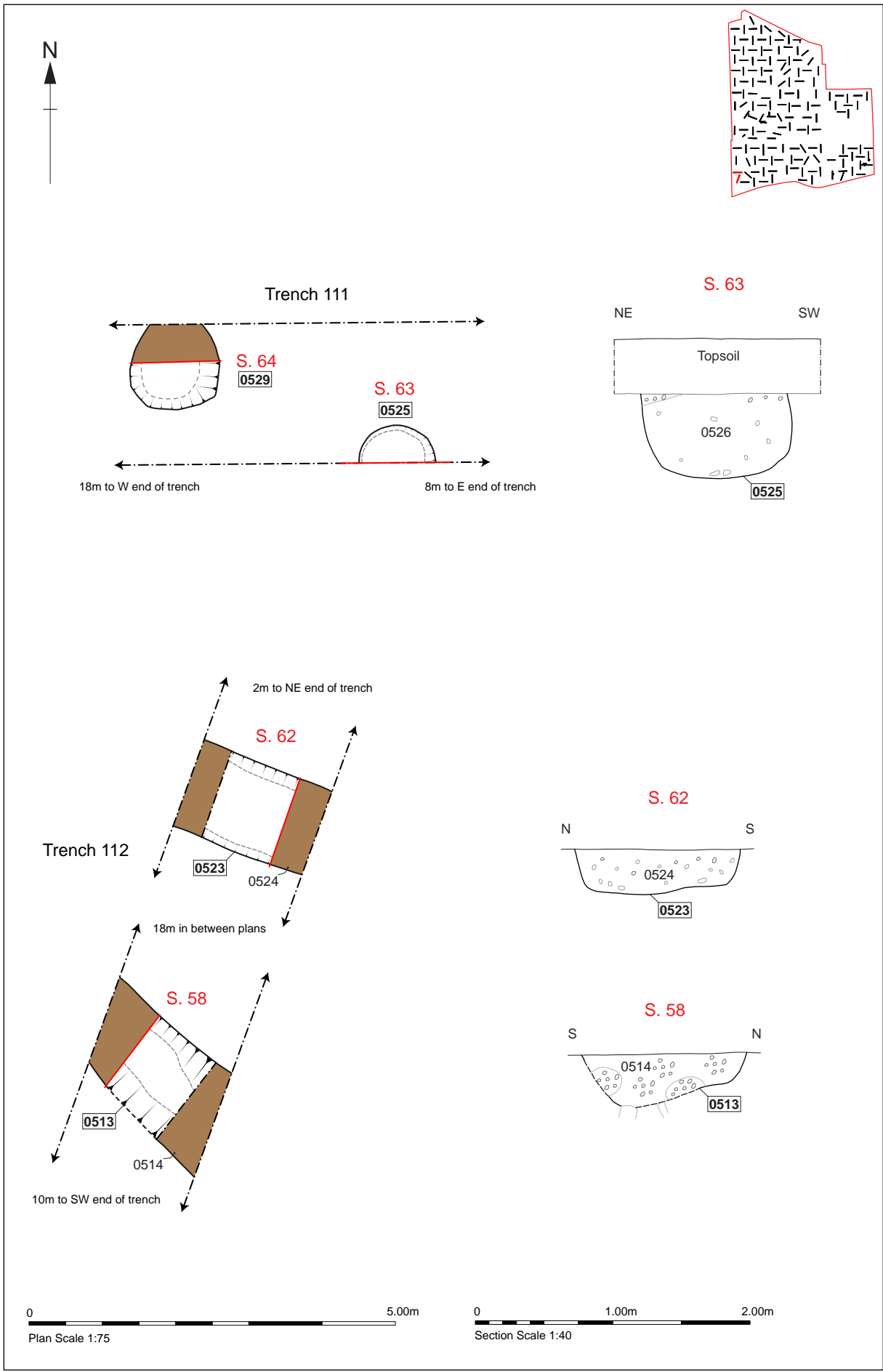


Figure 17. Trench 111 and 112, plans and sections

Trench 115

Three feature cuts were recorded throughout this trench (cuts 0539, 0564 and 0566), along with a highly truncated SFB (0537). This feature and cut 0539 were adjacent to one another, but no relationship was visible (Pl. 17, Fig. 18). Cut 0537 was large and possibly circular/sub-square (although initially it appeared to be a linear feature running across the trench), with gently sloping sides and an undulating base. It measured 3m x >1.8m x up to 0.15m deep and is considered to have been a probable sunken-featured building (SFB), although it was shallow and had gently sloping sides and a rather uneven base. Iron nails (SF 1187) and a late 3rd century Roman coin (SF 1183) were recovered from the top of fill 0484/0538, as well as heat-altered stone and seven sherds of 6th-7th century pottery (49g). Pit/posthole 0539 on the edge of cut 0537 measured 0.6m across x 0.36m deep, was circular in plan and had 50°-75° sides and a flat base. If this feature was a posthole associated with the SFB, its position was outside the footprint of the structure, suggesting that the SFB was heavily disturbed, presumably by ploughing. Both the SFB and posthole contained single fills of mid-dark orangish-brown silty-sand.

The two remaining pits appeared to be circular in plan, with 0564 measuring 1.9m x >1.35m x 0.56m deep and 0566 measuring 1.1m x >0.85m x 0.38m deep. Both had moderately steep sides and flat to slightly concave bases. Fill 0565 was the single deposit in pit 0564, of mixed orangish-brown silty-clay-sand and lenses/dumps of chalk nodules, whilst fill 0567 from pit 0566 was orangish-brown silty-clay-sand.



Plate 17. SFB 0537 and posthole 0539 (Trench 115, 2m scale, facing north)



Plate 18. Ditch 0685 (Trench 137, 1m scale, facing west)

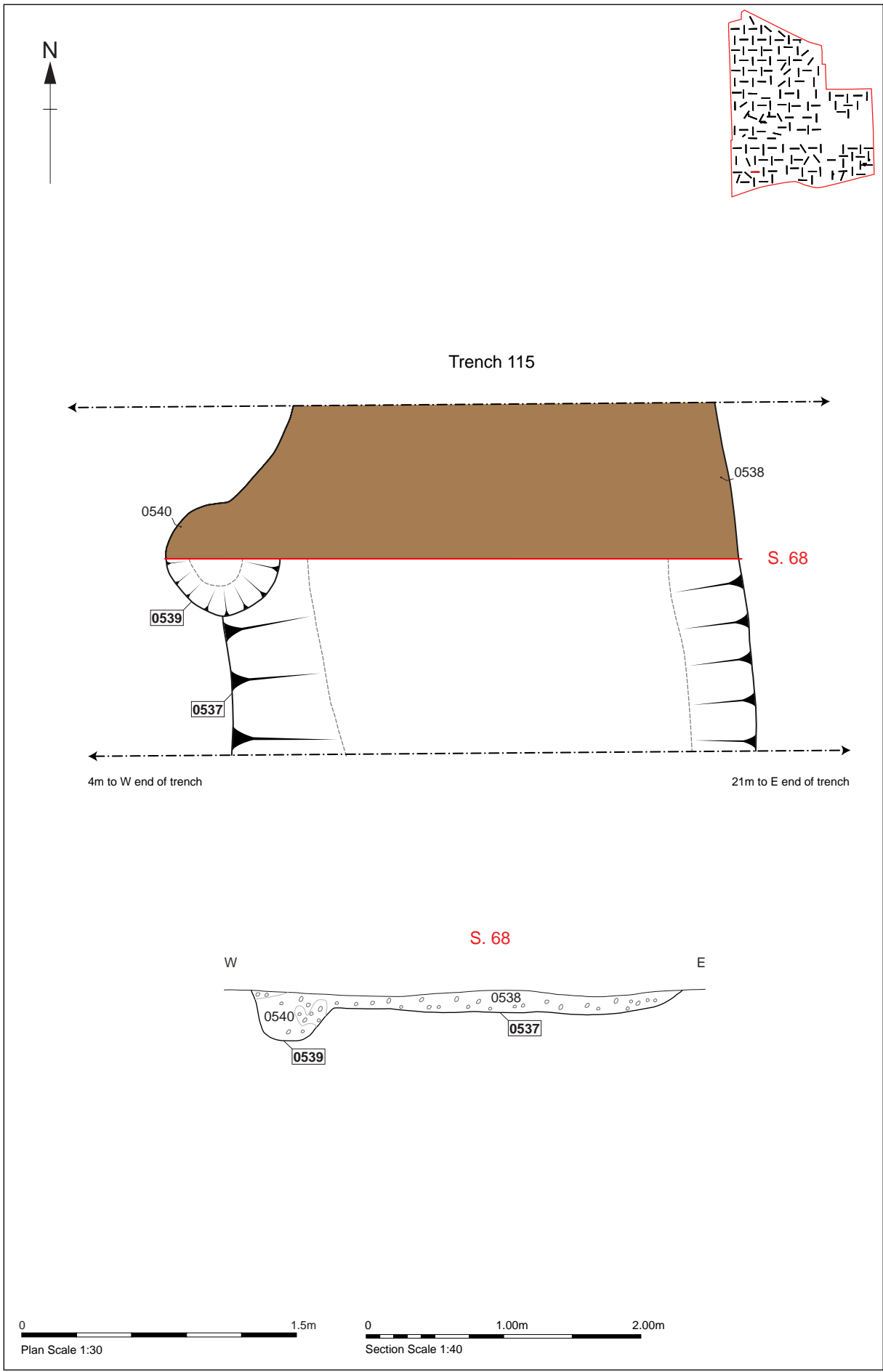


Figure 18. SFB 0537, plan and section

Trench 116

An irregularly shaped hollow (both in plan and section) was excavated at the northern end of the trench as cut 0594/fill 0595, but was probably natural. It measured 1.3m x 0.4m-0.5m deep with moderately steep irregular sides and a curvilinear channel in the base. The fill was mid-dark orangish-brown silty-sand and the top 0.06m was contaminated by ploughing, where post-medieval slate and china were recorded.

Trench 118

A very similar feature to 0594 from Trench 116 was excavated in the northern end of Trench 118 as cut 0596/fill 0597, which also had irregular steep sides and irregular channels within the base. It measured 1.9m x >1.8m x up to 0.9m deep. The fill was mid brown-grey silty-sand and animal bone was recovered from the surface, possibly ploughed into the upper horizon.

Trench 119

Two postholes, 0598 and 0600, were recorded in the east end of the trench, with near vertical to undercutting edges and narrow concave or pointed bases. Both were roughly sub-square but slightly irregular in plan, measuring 0.26m-0.36m across x 0.4m-0.48m deep. Both contained single fills of mid orangish-brown sandy-clay-silt.

Trench 121

Pit 0531 was the only feature in this trench. It had a curving western edge, with vertical sides, but was too deep to bottom, measuring >0.7m deep x >2.12m x >0.67m. An upper fill of mid brown-grey silty-sand (0533) overlaid fill 0532, the lowest excavated deposit, of dark brown-grey silty-sand. Neither fill produced finds.

Trench 123

Trench 123 was dominated by a very large pit feature (0515), with a small ditch emerging from its northern edge (0491). The pit measured >16.4m x >1.8m x >1.9m deep, with slightly convex 30° sides. It was machine excavated in one slot, but a hand-excavated sondage was also recorded as containing three fills (0517-0519), which were pale-mid brown-grey clayey-silt and pale grey clayey-silt, with 0518 and 0519 producing

occasional charcoal flecks and 0519 containing frequent chalk nodules. Fill 0519 also produced two sherds of Roman pottery (38g), fired clay and animal bone. A further feature, a vertically sided trench/ditch-type feature (as also seen in Trench 100 and on the geophysical survey) was recorded, cutting the top of the pit. This is thought to be a machine excavated modern drain.

Ditch 0491 ran north to south on a slightly curvilinear form, terminating within the trench, but it had an unclear relationship with the pit and contained an identical fill to 0519. It was 0.48m wide x >0.13m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Fill 0492 was pale greyish-brown sandy-silt.

Trench 125

In the north end of Trench 125 was a single pit, recorded as cut 0578. It formed an irregular circular cut in plan (obscured by the trench edge), with 50-85° slightly concave sides, curving to a flat base and measuring 1.8m x >1.55m x 0.28m deep. Single fill 0579 was dark grey-brown sand-silt with animal bone and fired clay fragments.

Trench 126

Pit 0576 appeared oval in plan, with c.70-80° slightly concave sides and a flat base. There was a possible posthole in the west end, but it was more likely a natural feature/overcut into a patch of soft sand. The single fill, 0577, was mid-dark orangish-brown sandy-silt, identical to the subsoil.

School Field South trenches (numbers 128-144)

Summary

Several features, thought to be Anglo-Saxon, were recorded in this field, including a hall structure in Trench 144, another possible hall in Trench 130 and an SFB in Trench 143. A small number of pits, similar to those seen in South Field were also excavated, though these tended to be less common and not seen in the clusters recorded elsewhere. A large ditch ran along the length of Trench 138 along with two other ditches. None of these produced finds and the alignment of the large ditch suggests it to be a significant drainage or boundary ditch.

A number of features with dark grey-brown fills were recorded and these are generally thought to be post-medieval. However, the majority of features in this area were filled with mid orangish-brown or grey-brown sandy-silt similar to the subsoil.

Trench 128

A single pit, 0663, was present that appeared to be circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat/irregular base, measuring 0.83m x 0.53m x 0.34m deep. Single fill 0664 was orangish-brown sandy-silt with one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery (7g), heat-altered stone and animal bone.

Trench 129

Near the south of this trench was a steep-sided post-medieval pit cut (0734), measuring 1.36m x >0.6m x 0.4m, containing dark brown sandy-silt 0735, reminiscent of topsoil. It also cut through the subsoil and contained two pieces of post-medieval brick and tile (20g), post-medieval glass, two sherds of late 18th-20th century pottery (12g) and an iron nail.

Two other possible features (one appearing to be a potential SFB in plan prior to excavation) were both excavated and found to be very shallow. The trench was extended to uncover the deposit recorded as 0721, which was very irregular when fully exposed and was very shallow generally, with irregular root hollows and fill consisting of subsoil and degraded chalk.

Trench 130

A number of postholes and other possible structural features were recorded near the northern end of the trench, potentially forming the corner of a hall-type structure (Fig. 19). Six reasonably deep and well defined sub-square/rectangular to sub-circular cuts (0691, 0693, 0701, 0703, 0711 and 0713) were recorded forming two apparent alignments at right angles to each other. Cuts 0707 and 0709 might have also been beam slots, whilst trench cut 0705 may have been for a series of small stakeholes. Two further possible features, 0695 and 0715, were possibly postholes, but were particularly shallow. All cuts were 100% excavated and filled with single deposits of greyish-brown or orangish-brown sandy-silt. The only finds were a fragment of tobacco pipe from fill 0696/cut 0695, although this feature may well have just been a subsoil-filled natural hollow. Postholes 0691, 0693, 0701, 0703, 0711 and 0713 measured between 0.5m-0.6m long x 0.4m-0.54m wide x 0.15m-0.32m deep and had near vertical to vertical sides with flat/slightly concave bases.

Slots 0707 and 0709 were only partially exposed and were narrow (0.28m-0.3m wide) with 65°-vertical/under-cutting edges and concave bases. They were 0.45m-0.5m deep and interpreted as possibly being for upright timber settings, although their slightly irregular forms suggest they could also have been natural. Another linear feature, 0705 measured >1.66m x 0.8m x 0.22m deep and had a somewhat irregular base, although there were intermittent circular depressions that could have been stakehole settings. A single piece of animal bone was recovered from fill 0706.

Two shallow possible postholes were recorded as cuts 0695 and 0715. Both were only partially exposed and measured between 0.3m-0.45m x 0.13m->0.25m x 0.12m-0.28m deep. Whilst cut 0695 had an irregular stepped profile, cut 0715 was reasonably deep, but had somewhat variable, if steep, sides and a thin, concave base.

Trench 131

Eight postholes and two small pits were recorded in Trench 131, alongside a further pit or ditch terminus (Fig. 19). Six of the postholes (0743, 0745, 0747, 0749, 0751 and 0753) were somewhat irregular and the shallow cuts, varying in shape from elongated ovals to sub-squares, sometimes had irregular bases. They varied from 0.25m-0.6m long x 0.2m-0.5m wide x 0.07m-0.2m deep and all contained fills of mid greyish-brown

sandy-silt. Two further postholes were numbered as 0755 and 0757. Both were sub-square/ irregular ovals, measuring 0.23m-0.3m x 0.2m-0.22m x 0.12m-0.15m deep, with single fills of dark grey silt.

The two small pits, 0740 and 0774 were irregular ovals in plan, measuring 0.8m-0.85m x 0.5m-0.65m x 0.18m-0.24m deep. Cut 0740 had moderate-steep sides that broke to a flat base, which then stepped down to the west/centre, whilst cut 0774 also had a somewhat irregular profile. Both fills (0741 and 0775) were greyish-brown sandy-silt with 0741 producing 198 fragments of animal bone (196g), coal, one fragment of late medieval/post-medieval brick (2g) and a sherd of late 18th-20th century pottery (4g). The final feature, 0719, measured 1.32m long x 1.06m wide x 0.23m deep and was either a ditch terminus, or a slightly irregular pit that was obscured by the trench edge. It had c.80° sides and a flat base. Fill 0720 was mid brown silt and chalk, with one flint flake and seven pieces of animal bone.

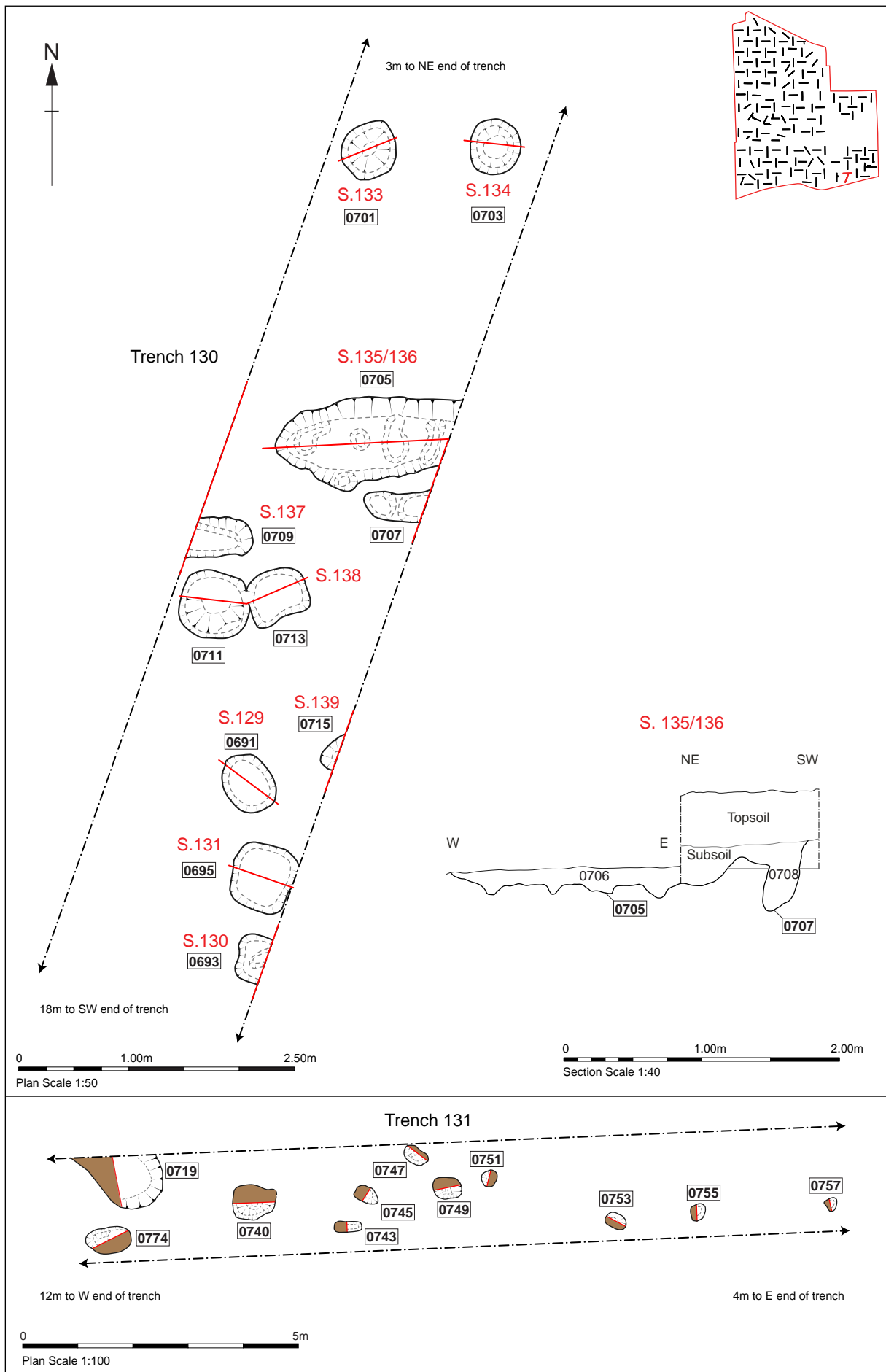


Figure 19. Trenches 130 and 131, plans and section

Trench 132

A slightly irregular pit/ditch was recorded as cut 0665 in this trench. It had somewhat irregular sides in plan, as well as moderate-steep irregular sides and an irregular base that appeared root disturbed. This feature may well have been a tree rooting hollow, but its fill (0666) of greyish-brown sandy-silt produced three sherds of Early Saxon pottery (150g) and animal bone.

Trench 137

Two parallel west to east aligned ditches were excavated as cuts 0683 and 0685 in this trench (Pl. 18). Neither produced finds and they had identical fills of pale-mid grey-brown sandy-silt. Their profiles were somewhat variable, but generally the sides were shallow to moderately steep, with concave bases and some natural disturbance to the edges. They measured 0.6m-0.95m wide x 0.18m-0.22m deep.

Trench 138

A large slightly curving east to west aligned ditch ran along much of this trench (0687), whilst two other ditches, south-west to north-east aligned, were present in the western end (0697 and 0699, Fig. 20). The larger ditch, measuring 1.3m wide x 0.56m deep had c.45° concave sides and a somewhat concave base and contained a single fill, 0688, of light greyish-brown sandy-silt with one sherd (2g) of late 18th-19th century pottery and shell. The fill was identical to the surrounding subsoil and as such a relationship between the ditch and soil layer was not defined. A further slot (1.8m long) was machine excavated in agreement with SCCAS for finds retrieval and the spoil from it sorted by hand, but no further finds were recovered.



Plate 19. Ditch 0687 (Trench 138, 2m scale, facing east)

The two smaller ditches (0697 and 0699) measured 0.96m-1.2m wide x 0.2m-0.32m deep and had moderately steep concave sides and concave bases. Both ditches were somewhat truncated as they were both filled with identical material to the subsoil, but westerly ditch 0699 was particularly shallow as a result and appeared in plan to terminate before the northern trench edge, although it probably continued. The fills were deposits of light greyish-brown silt with varying levels of chalk nodules and fill 0698 produced one clay tobacco pipe fragment (3g).

Trench 139

Four small possible postholes were excavated in this trench (cuts 0673, 0675, 0677 and 0679). They were all cub-circular to sub-oval in plan and all had c.45° slightly concave sides. Cut 0673 had a fairly flat base, but the rest had narrow concave bases. The fills differed from mid greyish-brown to mid blackish-brown sandy-silt. There was some variation in size as they measured 0.14m-0.7m long x 0.18m-0.48m wide x 0.1m-0.24m deep. The features were quite irregularly spaced and despite their variable forms and dimensions, their proximity to the Saxon hall structure in Trench 144 was of interest.

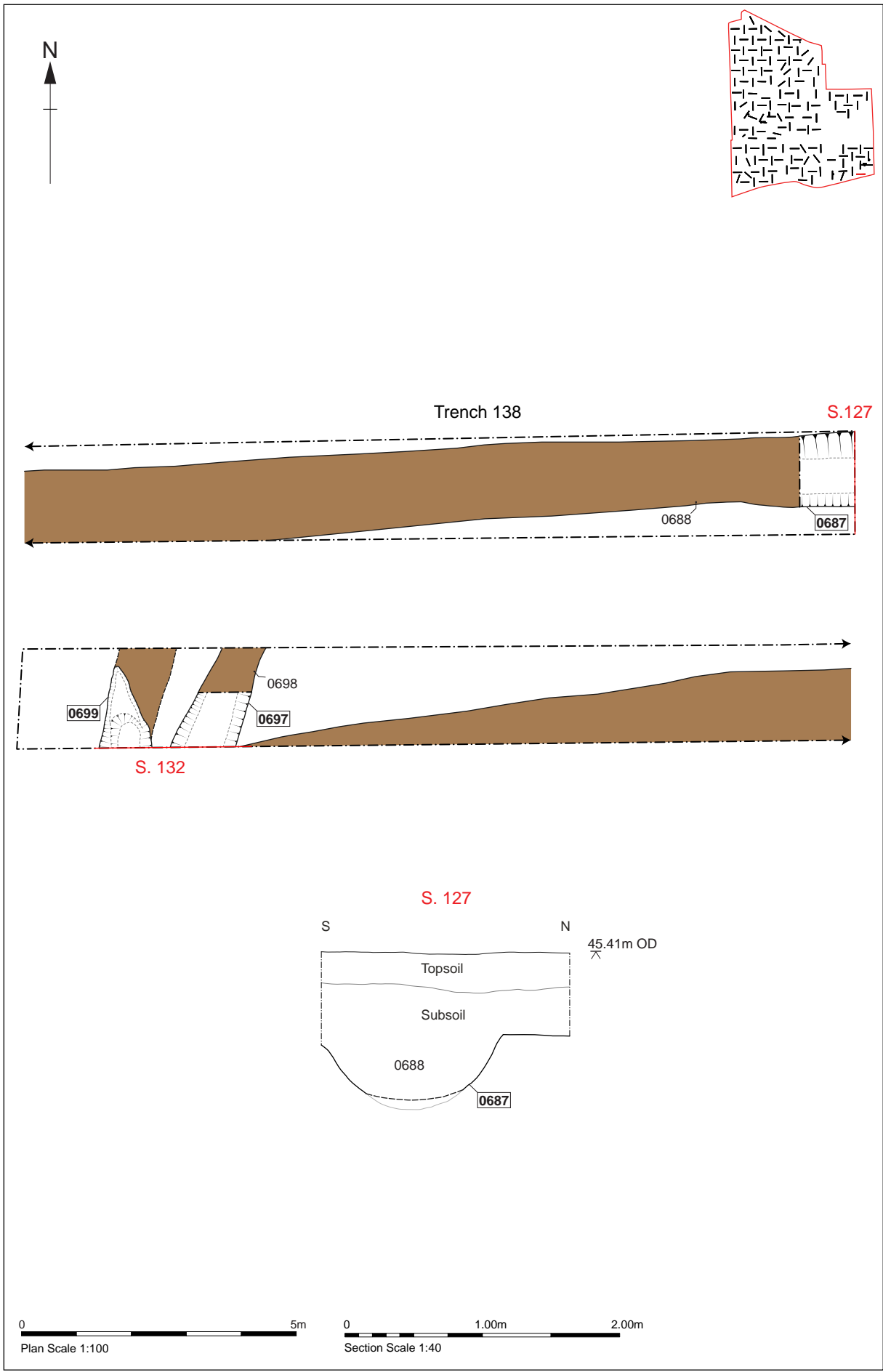


Figure 20. Trench 138, plan and section

Trench 143

Extended to 33.5m long, with a 5.4m x 4.2m extra area excavated from the eastern edge.

A pit (0655), ditch terminus (0657), an SFB (0659) with associated posthole (0661) and a post-medieval/modern pit (0717) were excavated within this trench (Fig. 21). The SFB measured 3.96m long x 3.25m wide and was up to 0.62m deep. Initially the feature was excavated as a pit cut and as such the quadrant section was not positioned ideally for an SFB (Pls. 20-21). The cut had c.45°-50° slightly concave sides, with a slightly concave/flat base. In plan it was roughly sub-rectangular, with rounded corners, although the eastern side was more rounded. A posthole (0661) was recorded in the single quadrant that was excavated, positioned centrally to the western end of the cut. At the point where the posthole cut into the base of the SFB pit it measured 0.54m long x 0.44m wide x 0.8m deep and had near vertical sides and slightly uneven/flat base. Both the SFB cut and the posthole had identical single fills of mid-dark greyish-brown sandy-silt (Pls. 22-23). Fill 0660 from the SFB produced 142 fragments of animal bone (3116g), a range of medieval and post-medieval CBM (all of which is presumably intrusive, or from the identical overlying subsoil), one of fired clay, one sherd of late Iron Age-Roman pottery (2g) and one sherd of Roman pottery (61g). A small sub-rectangular post-medieval pit (0717) was cut into the top of the SFB fill, measuring 0.84m x 0.6m x 0.2m deep and its fill (0718) produced one sherd of late 18th-20th century pottery (3g), one piece of animal bone and a nail. Sample 25 contained low levels of cereals, grasses, amphibian/small mammal bones, vitrified material and ferrous spheroids, moderate levels of charcoal and abundant fibrous roots and snail shells.

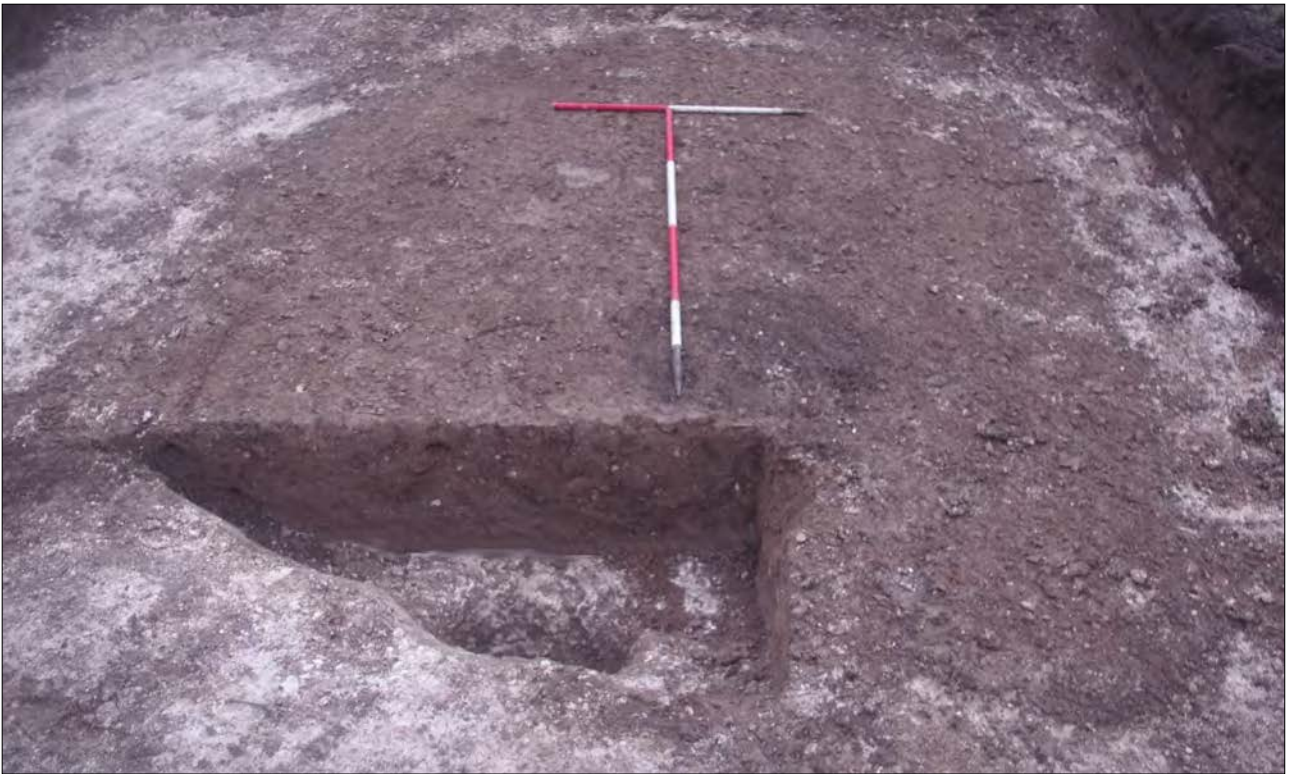


Plate 20. SFB 0659 with pit 0717 (Trench 143, 1m and 2m scales, facing east)



Plate 21. SFB 0659 with overlying soil layers (Trench 143, 2m scale, facing east)



Plate 22. SFB 0659 (Trench 143, 2m scale, facing east)



Plate 23. SFB 0659 and pit 0717 (Trench 143, 2m scale, facing south)

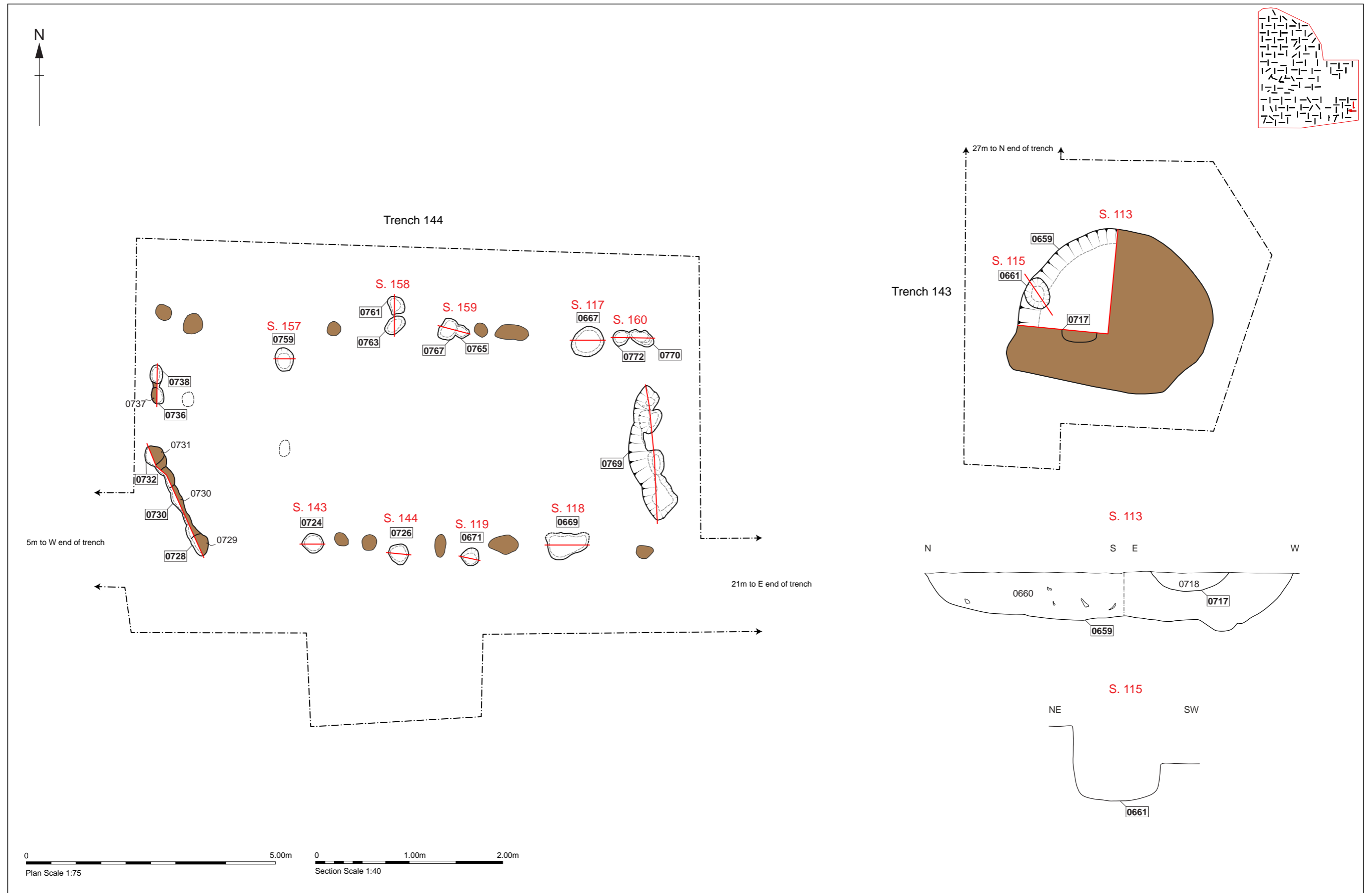


Figure 21. Plan of hall 0782, with plan and section of SFB 0659

Pit 0655 was located towards the northern end of trench and measured 0.86m x >0.7m x 0.24m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a slightly irregular-flat base, containing a single fill (0656) of pale-mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, similar to the subsoil.

To the south of the pit was ditch 0657, which was aligned north-west to south-east with a slightly irregular form in plan. The sides sloped from c.35°-75° and were irregular and the base undulated quite significantly. The feature was not recorded in any other trenches and may have been a natural channel. It measured 0.45m wide x 0.11m+ deep and was filled with greyish-brown sandy-silt.

Trench 144

Extended to 39.6m long, with an 11.2m x 5.6m extension on the northern edge and a 3.5m x 1.6m extension on the southern edge.

This trench recorded several features, the most prominent of which was a group of postholes and a possible posthole slot feature, forming a hall structure that was assigned number 0782 (Pls. 24-25 and Fig. 21). The postholes are detailed in Table 4. On agreement with SCCAS, it was decided that 50% of the postholes should be excavated, with the remainder of the features being planned and preserved *in-situ*. Approximately eighteen were eventually fully excavated, although it is unclear if all of these were postholes as opposed to shallow natural depressions. This left c. ten or eleven unexcavated.

The structure has been interpreted as a hall of Anglo-Saxon date due to its proximity to the SFB and because of its form, which is typical of such a building. The internal dimensions measured c.9.7m long x c.4m wide. The main northern and southern posthole alignments were fairly regularly spaced, whilst a number of slightly more irregularly shaped and sometimes shallow cuts were present at the western end. Slot 0769 at the eastern end was particularly irregular, but may have formed a slot dug to house a number of smaller posts/stakes as part of a gable wall. Single fills of consistent mid orangish-brown to mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional chalk flecks and small flints were recorded in each of the features, with no finds recovered, excluding a modern dress pin from fill 0737. Sample 28 from fill 0737/cut 0736 contained low levels of cereal waste, ferrous flakes/spheroids, coal fragments and vitrified material, low to moderate levels of charcoal, and high levels of snail shells.

Cut & fill nos	Cut description	Size (length x width x depth)
C 0667 F 0668	Posthole in northern alignment. Oval cut in plan, aligned east to west, with c.70° concave sides, abruptly curving to the concave-uneven base.	0.71 x 0.51 x 0.2
C 0669 F 0670	Posthole in southern alignment. Long irregular roughly sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned east to west, in southern alignment of postholes. 40°-45° slightly concave sides and a slightly irregular sloping base.	0.89 x 0.64 x 0.11
C 0671 F 0672	Posthole in southern alignment. Slightly irregular oval cut in plan, with 65° concave sides and a concave base.	0.46 x 0.36 x 0.19
C 0724 F 0725	Posthole in southern alignment. Circular posthole with steep, near vertical sides and a sudden break of slope to a flat base.	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.13
C 0726 F 0727	Posthole in southern alignment. Sub circular posthole, with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base.	0.45 x 0.4 x 0.1
C 0728 F 0729	Posthole in series of three with 0730 and 0732, at western end of structure. Closely aligned within what on the surface was a large, irregular linear form. There may have been further smaller stakeholes within the overall form. This posthole had a shallow sloping southern end leading to a concave base that slopes back up before continuing as a flat base. The north-west edge slopes sharply before continuing as a shallow form, leading into posthole 0731. North-west to south-east aligned.	0.78 x 0.34 x 0.08
C 0730 F 0731	Posthole in series of three with 0728 and 0732, at western end of structure. North-west to south-east aligned. It had moderately steep c.40° edges and a slightly concave base. There may have been a further posthole on its north-west side, but this was shallow/poorly defined.	0.6 x 0.2 x 0.1
C 0732 F 0733	Posthole in series of three with 0728 and 0730, but notably deeper, at western end of structure. North-west to south-east aligned. Cut has 70°-80° concave sides and a concave base.	0.4 x 0.38 x 0.3
C 0736 F 0737	Posthole cut south of 0738, at western end of structure. Oval cut in plan, north to south aligned, with 50°-60° straight to concave sides with a slightly concave base.	0.37 x 0.25 x 0.35
C 0738 F 0739	Posthole cut north of 0736, at western end of structure. Oval cut in plan, north to south aligned, with 25° concave sides and a slightly concave base.	0.38 x 0.26 x 0.06
C 0759 F 0760	Posthole cut in northern alignment. Sub-oval in plan, aligned north to south, with c.35°-55° sides and a slightly irregular/sloping base.	0.46 x 0.3 x 0.09
C 0761 F 0762	Posthole cut north of 0763, but with no clear relationship in northern alignment. Sub-oval in plan, with c.65° sides. The northern side quickly levels out while the southern edge drops suddenly to a concave base.	0.4 x 0.34 x 0.08
C 0763 F 0764	Posthole cut south of 0761, but with no clear relationship in northern alignment. Oval in plan, aligned south-west to north-east. 50°-75° slightly concave sides, with a concave base.	0.42 x 0.34 x 0.2
C 0765 F 0766	Posthole cut east of/adjoining 0767. It is sub-oval in plan, aligned north-west to south-east. It has a shallow slope to the west, leading to a sharp break of slope at the east. This leads to an irregular to concave base. It is possible that this is a natural feature as the sides aren't convincing. It is cut by posthole 0767.	0.39 x 0.28 x 0.08
C 0767 F 0768	Posthole cut west of/adjoining 0765. This is the cut of posthole 0767. It is a sub-oval shape. It had moderate slopes with an irregular base. This posthole cuts posthole 0765 which may be natural.	0.42 x 0.36 x 0.1
C 0769 F 0785	This context number represents a series of (perhaps six) postholes located towards eastern end of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782. They each have moderate to steep slopes and generally concave bases. The series is within an irregular, sub-oval shape in plan. The southern three potential postholes are much clearer than the northern three.	2.69 x 0.69 x up to 0.25
C 0770 F 0771	Posthole in northern alignment. Irregular oval cut in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, with fairly steep concave sides and a concave base. The relationship to posthole 0772 is unclear but they are part of the same structure.	0.45 x 0.4 x 0.1
C 0772 F 0773	Posthole in northern alignment. Small irregular circle cut in plan. It has quite steep concave sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a concave base.	0.35 x 0.4 x 0.16

Table 4. Excavated features in hall group 0782



Plate 24. Hall 0782 (Trench 144, 3x1m scale and 1x2m scale, facing east)



Plate 25. Hall 0782 (Trench 144, 3x1m scale and 1x2m scale, facing west)

Immediately south of the hall group, a potential pit/SFB structure was revealed, with the trench then being extended to fully uncover it. Although its northern extent had quite straight sides, the profile was very irregular and it was interpreted as a tree root hollow, recorded as 0723. Two possible pits, 0681 and 0689, were recorded in the main length of the trench, but both were shallow and quite irregular in places, possibly being further root hollows, although this was not clear.

School Field North trenches (Nos. 145-154)

Trench 145

This was the only trench in this field that contained any cut features. These consisted of a possible small pit (0776), a large possible pit (0778) and ditch/channel 0780, although these were all potentially either natural or modern. At the northern end of the trench, pit 0776 was roughly oval, with gently sloping sides, which then appeared to level out before stepping down abruptly towards the north-west edge of the pit. It measured 0.96m x 0.66m x up to 0.14m deep and contained a mid brown sandy-silt fill. Its irregular form and the lack of other features nearby suggested that this was probably a natural hollow.

Pit 0778 was another irregular feature, although prior to its excavation it had a relatively regular curving eastern edge in plan. After excavation, the sides and the base were very irregular, with shallow channels throughout. The deposit measured 1.3m x >0.7m x c.0.4m deep and the single fill was mid brown sandy-silt. This feature was probably a solution hollow.

Immediately east of the pit was a ditch/channel, recorded as 0780. It had vertical sides and continued in three very regular separate sections along the length of the trench. It measured 0.23m wide x >0.25m deep and was interpreted on site as a modern channel. The single fill was orangish-brown sandy-silt.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Compiled and edited by Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds of wide-ranging date were recovered from the evaluation. All bulk find quantities are summarised in Table 5. The find categories on this table mostly do not include material from samples, the exception being the faunal remains assemblage. A full catalogue listed by context is shown in Appendix 6.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	130	2889
CBM	65	1518
Clay tobacco pipe	6	22
Post-medieval bottle glass	5	54
Nails	19	190
Mortar	1	1
Fired clay	1239	6554
Stone	14	1912
Heat-altered stone	11	2911
Worked flint	23	143
Heat-altered flint		693
Lava quern	13	150
Animal bone	884	8176
HSR		1470
Shell	218	728
Charcoal	18	10
Coal	3	7

Table 5. Finds quantities

The above table does not include the small finds, which are recorded separately.

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

Pottery dating from the Neolithic period through to modern times was recovered from the evaluation. Quantities by major period with percentages of the total ceramic assemblage are shown in the table below:

Period	No of sherds	Weight (g)	% by sherd count	% by weight
Neo-Middle Iron Age	71	1878	54.6	65.00
Pre/Early Roman	8	115	6.15	3.98
Early Anglo-Saxon	14	209	10.7	7.23
Medieval	3	21	2.3	0.72
L14th-16th (Transitional)	14	164	10.7	5.67
Post-medieval	14	175	10.7	6.05

Period	No of sherds	Weight (g)	% by sherd count	% by weight
Modern (18th-20th C)	6	327	4.61	11.3
Total	130	2889	99.76	99.95

Table 6. Pottery by ceramic period

Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

Introduction

The evaluation produced seventy-nine sherds of hand-collected prehistoric and Roman pottery, weighing 1,993 grams in total. Due to its relatively small quantity, the material is examined together. Negligible quantities derived from two soil samples, which are not discussed at this stage of the analysis. The total prehistoric and Roman material is presented by context order in Appendix 7.

In Appendix 7, the fabric codes and description codes for prehistoric pottery follow a simplified version of the recording guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (P.C.R.G. 2010). The identification of Iron Age ceramic shapes is based on the typological divisions of Brudenell (2014a; 2014b). The fabric codes for Roman pottery follow the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished).

Fabrics and chronology

Despite its small quantity, the prehistoric and Roman pottery shows a high degree of fabric variability. Table 7 shows that sherds can be divided in twelve fabrics that cover a range between the earlier prehistoric and the Roman period. Prehistoric fabrics characterise 89.9% of the total assemblage by sherd count, or 94.2% by weight. By contrast, Roman pottery (including sherds from the LIA-Roman transition) is limited, forming 10.1% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 5.8% by weight.

The most common fabric in Table 7 is F1Q, representing 51.9% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 72.3% by weight. This fabric was actually only noted in one vessel from pit fill 0490, which is well-preserved and represented by large sherds. The fabric of this pot is likely to be earlier than the EIA; however, a MIA date is most likely, based on the vessel's form (see discussion below).

In general, fabric dates were established in conjunction with known vessel shapes, identified whenever rim sherds were available. The prehistoric fabrics from the evaluation are diverse and do not always match the fabrics of typical Suffolk flint-tempered wares. For example, shell-tempered pottery (fabric SH) is common during the Bronze Age; however, the only sherd recovered from pit fill 0488 bears Iron Age typological and stylistic features.

Table 7 also includes three fabrics, the date of which must be treated with caution: QS(BF) is noted as possibly Early Neolithic due to the typological characteristics of a specific rim sherd, even though its texture is relatively fine and it could also date in the Bronze Age. In a similar manner, BFQM is noted as possibly LNE-EBA due to the rusticated decoration of a single sherd, even though a broadly Bronze Age date may be more appropriate. Both fabrics contain irregularly burnt flint, which is likely to suggest that the flint was fired and crushed separately, prior to tempering the clay. Finally, fabric QSF is noted as possible LBA-EIA, even though it is represented by few and rather undiagnostic sherds that could date well into the Iron Age.

Fabric	Brief description of fabric	Fabric Date	No	% No	Wt/g	%Wt/g
QS(BF)	Common coarse irregular sand and sparse very fine small-sized burnt flint (irregularly burnt) in a fine silty matrix	ENE?	4	5.1	19	1.0
BFQM	Common to moderate burnt flint (irregularly burnt) in a fine sandy and micaceous matrix	LNE-EBA?	1	1.3	8	0.4
GQS(F)	Common large fine grog, moderate to sparse angular flint, and coarse irregular sand in a finer sandy matrix	BA	10	12.7	64	3.2
QSF	Moderate fine to medium flint in a sandy matrix with quartz grains of various sizes and angularity rates	LBA-EIA?	5	6.3	20	1.0
SH	Abundant shell of various sizes and angularity rates in a fine sandy matrix	EIA-MIA	3	3.8	112	5.6
F1Q	Abundant, very coarse and angular flint in a fine sandy matrix	EIA-MIA	41	51.9	1440	72.3
F2Q	Common coarse to medium flint, mainly angular, in a fine sandy matrix	MIA	4	5.1	52	2.6
QV(F)	Sparse flint and common organic temper in a fine sandy matrix	Later MIA	3	3.8	163	8.2
BSW	Black-surfaced ware	LIA-Rom	1	1.3	7	0.4
GX	Greywares (Romanising and Roman)	LIA-Rom & Rom	4	5.1	66	3.3
BUF	Buff ware	Rom	1	1.3	4	0.2
STOR	Storage jar fabric	Rom	2	2.5	38	1.9
	Totals		79	100.0	1993	100.0

Table 7. Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by fabric

Vessel types

The ceramic assemblage from Mildenhall consists of a minimum number of sixteen vessels (MNVs), ten of which are prehistoric and six are Roman. There are no Roman rim sherds but according to fabrics and wall thickness, there is at least one jar deriving from the SFB fill 0660 and a storage jar from pit fill 0519. Prehistoric rims relate to 0.47 estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs), the mean diameter of which is 23.4 cm. Such vessels are wide-mouthed jars or bowls, the majority of which date to the Middle Iron Age.

More specifically, the Middle Iron Age assemblage includes a possible bowl from pit fill 0324 and three jars. A Form-E jar from pit fill 0490 could be paralleled with a Middle Iron Age round-shouldered jar from Days Road, Capel St Mary (Brudenell 2014a, fig.71, n.7). However, its fabric is relatively coarse and it could also date to the Early Iron Age, perhaps matching shapes of the Ivinghoe-Sandy group, such as an example from Sandy, Bedfordshire, noted by Cunliffe (1991, 618, fig. A.7, n.8). A Form-A jar from the same pit fill is definitely from the Middle Iron Age, matching similar examples noted also at Capel St Mary (Brudenell 2014a, fig.71), and a second Form A slack-shouldered jar from pit fill 0562 appears similar to an example noted by Brudenell (2014a, 192, fig.71, n.12). It is interesting that the second vessel comes in a buff oxidised fabric, which is relatively unusual for Middle Iron Age pottery.

Earlier prehistoric pottery includes a rim from a possible Bronze Age bowl from tree hollow deposit 0352 and a thick rim sherd from a possible Impressed Ware. The fabric of the latter sherd is unusual for Neolithic pottery; however, the rim is almost flat on the top, facing inwards, and is decorated with thin cut-marks running along the edge of the vessel's lip. Such shapes and decoration are usually noted on Neolithic Impressed Wares of the Mortlake and Ebbsfleet styles (Gibson 2002, 79, fig.38).

A shell-tempered jar from pit fill 0488 is probably a hybrid form that combines different decorative and stylistic features (Pl. 26). As noted in the previous section, the fabric of this pot is common for Bronze Age pottery; however, this specific vessel carries Iron Age characteristics. The jar has an angular protruding shoulder, which is encountered in vessels of the Darmsden-Linton group, dating between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC. Cunliffe (1991, 624, fig.A.13, n.17 and n.28) records two similar shapes from Linton and Romford, Essex, although it must be noted that such pots are usually undecorated. By

contrast, the jar from pit fill 0448 is decorated with nail marks running along the tip of its rim and semi-spherical impressions running along the vessel's neck. These impressions look identical and were most likely done with the tip of a rounded pebble instead of knuckle-compression. Such decoration is very typical of the West Harling style (Elsdon 1989, 16, fig. 3, no. 6), which dates to the Early Iron Age, between the 8th and 6th centuries BC.

Another unusual feature of this pot is that the diameter of the vessel's rim exceeds the maximum diameter of its shoulders. A similar shape is noted at Romford, coming from the Darmsden-Linton group (Cunliffe 1991, 624, fig. A.13, no. 28). Of course, this feature could also be due to deformation on a specific spot along the rim, which is not unusual in coarse prehistoric handmade pottery.



Plate 26. Shell-tempered jar from pit fill 0488

Pottery by context

Prehistoric and Roman pottery derived from twelve contexts across nine trenches. According to Table 8, the majority of the material was recovered from Trench 092, representing 59.5% of this assemblage by sherd count, or 86.1% by weight. This

material came from pit fills 0488 and 0490. In general, 79.7% of the total assemblage by sherds count, or 92.9% by weight, derived from pit fills.

Trench	No	% No	Wt/g	%Wt/g
008	7	8.9	56	2.8
026	7	8.9	48	2.4
043	5	6.3	20	1.0
074	1	1.3	4	0.2
091	3	3.8	10	0.5
092	47	59.5	1715	86.1
107	5	6.3	39	2.0
123	2	2.5	38	1.9
143	2	2.5	63	3.2
Totals	79	100.0	1993	100.0

Table 8. Quantification of pottery by trench

Post-Roman pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Fifty-one sherds weighing 896g were collected from twenty-five contexts during the evaluation. Table 9 provides a summary of the quantification. A summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 8.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
?Early Saxon fine sandy	ESFS	IA or ESax	2	3		1
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	5th-7th c.	1	47		1
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	5th-7th c.	2	7		2
Early Saxon granitic	ESCF	5th-7th c.	1	82	0.10	1
Early Saxon organic and granitic	ESOM	5th-7th c.	1	21		1
Early Saxon calcareous, granitic and organic	ESCMO	6th-7th c.	7	49		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	Med-LMed	2	13		2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	8		1
Late medieval Ely-type ware	LMEL	L.14th-16th c.	9	121		3
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	3	35		1
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	15th-16th c.	1	2		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	L.15th-16th c.	1	6		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	8	58	0.05	8
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	16th-18th c.	2	24		2
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th-19th c.	2	14		1
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	1	10		1
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	E.17th-19th c.	1	69	0.20	1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	1	306		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	4	19		4
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	1	2		1
Totals			51	896	0.35	35

Table 9. Summary of pottery quantification

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Fabrics were assigned based on the Suffolk fabric series (Anderson unpub.). The results were input directly onto an MS Access table, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Early Anglo-Saxon Wares

Six basic fabric groups were distinguished on the basis of major inclusions. All Early Anglo-Saxon wares were handmade, and colours varied throughout from black through grey, buff and brown to red, often within single vessels. In general, granitic and quartz-tempered types tend to be the most common fabric groups at sites in western Suffolk, although in the later Early Saxon period these appear to have been replaced to some extent by grass-tempered pottery. This group contains elements of all three types.

Only two rims were present in the group, a flaring jar rim in ESCMO fabric from pit fill 0538, and a vertical rim on a baggy jar in ESCF fabric from pit fill 0666.

Medieval pottery (11th–14th c.)

Three glazed sherds of medieval date were collected, a Grimston ware sherd with applied pellet decoration (MD finds 0157), and two body sherds of medieval Ely ware from pit fills 0372 and 0395.

Later medieval (L. 14th–M. 16th c.)

Thirteen sherds of late medieval earthenwares represented up to five vessels. They were found in pit fills 0339, 0372 and 0528. The majority, all from 0339, were late medieval Ely-type wares, including one with linear incised and stabbed decoration at the shoulder. One base of a ?Suffolk-type LMT was found in 0528, and a small body sherd was probably a late medieval Essex ware. A brown-glazed Raeren (or possibly Langerwehe) stoneware body sherd was recovered from 0372.

Post-medieval and modern

Twelve sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. GRE was the most frequent, and included an upright rim from a jug/mug or small bowl. A footstand base and a pedestal base in post-medieval redware were recovered from ditch fill 0349 and natural 0486 respectively. Two body sherds of a post-medieval slipware with trailed white concentric lines internally, from 0349, may be an Ely product of 17th-century date.

Modern pottery comprised fragments of factory-made refined whitewares with transfer-printed or stencilled decoration, and a body fragment of a yellow ware with slip lines. There was also a large base fragment of a ?bowl in late glazed red earthenware, found in ditch fill 0318 with a rim fragment from an 18th-century Westerwald chamber pot.

Pottery by context

Table 10 shows the distribution of pottery by trench and feature, with spotdates.

Trench	Feature	Type	Context	Fabrics	Spotdate
002	-	MD Finds	0157	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
004	0373	Ditch	0349	PMRW PMSW	17th c.?
005	0338	Pit	0339	LMEL GRE	16th-18th c.
011	0317	Ditch	0318	GSW5 LGRE	18th c.
015	0346	Ditch	0347	GRE	16th-18th c.
027	0369	Trackway	0370	GRE	16th-18th c.
050	0371	Pit	0372	ELYG LMTE GSW3	L. 15th-16th c.
050	0394	Pit	0395	ELYG	12th-14th c.
083	0401	Posthole	0402	GRE	16th-18th c.
094	0439	Posthole	0440	ESW	18th/19th c.
095	0427	Posthole	0428	GRE	16th-18th c.
100	0572	Ditch	0573	GRE	16th-18th c.
101	0631	Pit	0632	ESCQ	ESax
104	0485	Natural	0486	PMRW	16th-18th c.
105	0602	Pit	0605	ESCQ	ESax
106	0545	Posthole	0546	GRE	16th-18th c.
110	0429	Pit	0430	ESFS	5th-7th c.? or IA
111	0527	Pit	0528	LMT	15th-16th c.
115	0537	Pit	0538	ESCMO	6th-7th c.
128	0663	Pit	0664	GRE	16th-18th c.
129	0734	Pit	0735	REFW	L. 18th-20th c.
131	0740	Pit	0741	REFW	L. 18th-20th c.
132	0665	Pit	0666	ESCF ESMS ESOM	ESax
138	0687	Ditch	0688	YELW	L. 18th-19th c.
143	0717	Pit	0718	REFW	L. 18th-20th c.

Table 10. Pottery distribution by context and spotdate

There were no particularly large concentrations of post-Roman pottery in any of the trenches. The largest single group was ten sherds from pit fill 0339.

Summary and discussion

The assemblage includes a wide range of material from Early Anglo-Saxon to modern date. The Early Anglo-Saxon proportion of the assemblage is relatively large and presumably represents activity of this date. There is only a small quantity of medieval pottery, but a larger group of late medieval and post-medieval wares may indicate that there was activity between the 14th and 17th centuries.

The assemblage is too small and widely dispersed both spatially and temporarily for further interpretation at this point, but the evaluation material should be incorporated with any larger assemblage derived from future fieldwork at the site.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Sixty-five fragments of CBM weighing 1518g were collected from twenty-two contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. A full catalogue is included Appendix 9.

The assemblage

Table 11 shows the quantification by type and form. The majority of fragments were pieces of brick and roof tile.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)	MNO
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	8	178	6
		RTM?	1	15	1
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	9	227	8
	Pantile	PAN	2	33	2
Walling	Early brick	EB	9	528	4
		EB?	8	57	3
	Late brick	LB	18	339	7
		LB?	2	66	2
Flooring	Inlaid floor tile	IFT	2	60	1
	Floor tile?	FT?	1	10	1

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)	MNO
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	5	5	5
Totals			65	1518	40

Table 11. CBM by type and form

Roofing

Twenty fragments of roofing tile were recovered, as shown in Table 12.

Fabric	code	RTM	RTM?	RTP	PAN
Estuarine	est	6	1		
Estuarine with sand	est(cs)	1			
Fine sandy	fs			3	1
Fine sandy with flint	fsf			3	
Fine sandy ferrous	fsfe				1
Medium sandy with coarse quartz	mscq	1			
White-firing fine sandy	wfs			3	

Table 12. Roofing tiles by fabric and form (fragment count)

The majority of pieces were fully oxidised plain roof tiles in fine and medium sandy fabrics which are likely to be late or post-medieval in date. Medieval roof tiles were more commonly in estuarine fabrics and most had reduced cores; three of the six 'est' fragments were joining pieces of a single tile.

Walling

Table 13 shows the quantities of brick fragments by fabric and form. Seventeen fragments of at least seven early bricks in pale pinkish orange to red estuarine fabrics were recovered. One brick from pit 0330 was 55mm thick and one from ditch fill 0349 was 47mm thick. The latter had straw impressions on the base, which would suggest a 14th–15th-century date elsewhere in the county, but it is likely that manufacture of this type of brick continued beyond the medieval period in the fens and the darker red bricks in particular may be of 15th/16th-century date.

Fabric	Code	EB	EB?	LB	LB?
Estuarine clays	est	9	8		
Fine sandy	fs			1	
Fine sandy with flint	fsf			1	
Fine sandy ferrous	fsfe			2	
Medium sandy	ms			2	1
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe				1
White-firing poorly mixed ferrous	wxfe			12	

Table 13. Bricks by fabric and form (fragment count)

Nine late bricks (LB) were represented by twenty fragments in this group. A variety of fabrics was present, but most were in fine or medium sandy fabrics containing flint and other local inclusions. Most fragments were small and abraded, and only one full thickness was present, a white-firing brick in ditch fill 0347 which was 45mm thick. One piece from SFB fill 0660 was burnt and fire-cracked and could be a re-used Roman tile. However, this context also contained a fragment of frogged red brick of 19th-century or later date.

Flooring

Two joining fragments of an inlaid floor tile, in a fine sandy fabric with sparse flint, were recovered from pit fill 0372. Unfortunately, much of the surface was lost and the inlaid white slip design could not be identified. Tiles of this type were produced in the 13th–15th centuries. Another small fragment of a worn ?floor tile in a fine sandy ferrous fabric was recovered from pit fill 0395.

Unidentified

Four fragments were small, unidentified pieces recovered during sample sieving from pit fill 0488 and SFB fill 0660. One small fragment from pit fill 0328 was probably a piece of post-medieval roof tile or brick.

Provenance

Table 14 shows the distribution of CBM by trench and feature.

Tr.	Feature	Type	RTM	EB	IFT	FT?	LB	RTP	PAN	UN
004	0348	Ditch					2			
004	0373	Ditch		1						
006	0340	Pit					1	2		
011	0317	Ditch					3	1	1	
015	0346	Ditch		1			9	1		
016	0330	Pit	1	7				1		
018	0328	Pit								1
019	-	Natural		1						
027	0369	Trackway	1							
050	0371	Pit			2					
050	0394	Pit				1				
074	0588	Posthole	1							
092	0487	Pit								1
094	0479	Posthole	1							
095	0425	Posthole						1		
104	0485	Natural							1	
108	-	MD Finds	1				1			

Tr.	Feature	Type	RTM	EB	IFT	FT?	LB	RTP	PAN	UN
129	0734	Pit					1	1		
131	0740	Pit					1			
143	0659	SFB	1				2	2		3
	U/S	Finds	3	7						

Table 14. Distribution of CBM (fragment count)

The CBM finds were widely dispersed across the site with no particular concentrations in any trench. Both possible medieval floor tiles were recovered from Trench 50, which may be of significance.

Discussion

The small CBM assemblage includes one possible Roman piece (recorded as later brick), but the majority is of medieval and late/post-medieval date. Fragments were recovered from pits, ditches, post-holes and a trackway. The quantities are too small to suggest deliberate dumping of demolished structures, and most of the fragments were probably accidentally incorporated into the fills of these features. The variety of fragments present may indicate that the pieces came from several different buildings or phases of construction. Abrasion of many of the fragments suggests that this may have occurred sometime after the structure(s) had been demolished.

6.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

Fired clay totalling 1239 fragments and weighing 6554g was collected during the evaluation, from sixteen contexts. The fired clay was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database and a summary catalogue by context is appended to this report (Appendix 10).

Over 95% of the assemblage (by count) was abraded, the softer fabrics being the most affected as would be expected. Eleven contexts contained fired clay with an average fragment weight of less than 10g.

Six broad fabric types were identified; brief descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 15. The assemblage was dominated by fine sandy/silty fabrics. Some pieces had

sparse rounded chalk inclusions. Other local geological material often formed background scatters in all fabric groups, particularly small red/brown argillaceous clay lenses (clay pellets), coarse quartz, mica and flint.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Fine sandy/silty	fs	1094	4295
Fine sandy with chalk	fsc	90	2097
Fine sandy with voids (probably leached chalk)	fsv	1	9
Fine sandy with organic inclusions	fso	5	134
Medium sandy	ms	1	6
White-firing fine sandy with grog	wfg	48	13

Table 15. Quantities of fired clay by fabric

The majority of pieces appeared to be fragments of triangular loomweights of Iron Age or early Roman date. In particular, there were large joining fragments of two such weights in pit fill 0490 and hearth fill 0644. The former was 65mm thick from one flat surface to the other, and the latter was part of a much larger weight, 108mm thick. Both had corner holes. Other fragments from pit fills 0326, 0330 and 0642 and hearth fills 0644 and 0645 included pieces of surface and core, and these may also be from loomweights.

The 48 fragments of 'wfg' fabric were highly fragmented but may be part of a yellow roof tile of post-medieval date. No fragments with parallel wattle impressions were identified and it is unlikely that much, if any, of this assemblage represents wattle-and-daub walling.

Table 16 shows the quantities recovered by trench and feature. The largest single group was recovered from hearth 0643. This includes the very large weight fragment (1089g), which represented only approximately 25-30% of the whole object, suggesting that the total quantity of fired clay from this feature may only represent two weights (based on fabric differences). The material from pit 0641 could also represent only one or two objects. A few other pits produced relatively large quantities of fired clay, and there were small amounts in two ditches and an SFB. The fragments from the trackway may be CBM, as noted above.

Trench	Feature	Feature type	No	Wt/g
004	0348	Ditch	2	13
004	0373	Ditch	4	128
005	0325	Pit	64	51
005	0338	Pit	1	4
016	0330	Pit	11	248

Trench	Feature	Feature type	No	Wt/g
027	0369	Trackway	48	13
092	0489	Pit	4	184
102	0641	Pit	89	1298
102	0643	Hearth	869	3976
104	0485	Natural	1	3
105	0602	Pit	118	383
108	0590	Hearth	2	7
125	0578	Pit	25	237
143	0659	SFB	1	9

Table 16. Quantities of fired clay by evaluation trench and feature

6.5 Clay tobacco pipe

Richenda Goffin

Six fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from six different trenches. They are quantified and listed below.

Context	Trench	Feature	No of frags	Weight (g)	Description
0322	10	Fill of ditch 0321	1	4	Stem with spur with initials
0426	95	Fill of posthole 0425	1	5	Plain stem
0430	110	Fill of pit 0429	1	4	Plain stem
0454	94	Fill of posthole 0453	1	2	Plain stem
0696	130	Fill of posthole 0696	1	4	Plain stem
0697	138	Fill of ditch 0697	1	3	Plain stem
Total			6	22	

Table 17. Clay tobacco pipe fragments by context and trench

All are pieces of plain pipe stem which cannot be closely dated beyond the 17th-19th century, apart from one of the fragments which shows part of a stem and a complete spur with maker's initials in relief on either side of the spur. The initials read 'I' and probably 'R' rather than 'P'. Nothing of the bowl remains. These initials appear in the List of pipe makers for the county of Suffolk (Oswald, 1975). Here there is an entry for Josiah Roper (1815-37) who was making pipes at Stowmarket (Oswald 194).

6.6 Post-medieval glass

Richenda Goffin

Five fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered in total from the evaluation, weighing 54g in total. Details are shown below.

Context	Trench	Feature	No of frags	Weight (g)	Description	Pottery dates
0320	10	Fill of ditch 0319	2	41	Fragments of post-medieval wine bottle, vertical-sided, 18th C+	None
0347	15	Fill of ditch 0346	2	8	Frag of neck of flask, poss fragment of window glass; laminating, early post-medieval	16th-18th C
0735	129	Fill of pit 0734	1	5	Fragment of green bottle glass, 18th C+	L18th-20th C
Total			5	54		

Table 18. Post-medieval bottle and vessel glass by context and trench

The small assemblage consists of green bottle fragments and a piece of a finer vessel which dates to the early post-medieval period.

6.7 Lavastone

A total of thirteen fragments of lavastone was collected from a single context, fill 0359 of trackway 0387 in the North Field. All pieces are made from a mid grey vesicular lavastone which is likely to have come from the Rhineland. Fragments are rounded and none have any diagnostic features; no other artefactual material was recovered from this fill.

6.8 The iron nails

A number of iron nails, mainly hand-collected, were recovered from the evaluation. These are listed below by context number below.

Context	Trench	Feature	No of frags	Weight (g)	Description	Dating
0108	108	Topsoil	2	20	M/D, almost complete	?P-med CBM
0335	004	Fill of wheelrut gully 0334	3	32	Two probable horseshoe nails	
0339	005	Fill of pit 0338	10	115		16th-18th C
0426	095	Fill of posthole 0425	1	4		Late med/pmed
0562	107	Fill of pit 0559	2	8		1 MIA pot rim
0718	143	Fill of pit 0717	1	11	Almost complete	L18th-20th C
Total			19	190		

Table 19. Bulk iron nails by context

6.9 The Struck Flint

Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

The flint is summarised by type in Table 20 and listed by context in Appendix 11. In the following discussion the flint is considered by individual trench.

The flint

Twenty-four struck or shattered flints were recovered from the site, two of which were from soil samples. Most of the flint is light greyish brown and partly translucent. Cortex on these pieces, where present is cream-coloured and of thin to medium thickness. A couple of flints are very dark grey or black with slightly darker cream cortex and two pieces are an opaque mid to light grey. The flint is mostly quite sharp although there is occasional slight edge damage.

Type	Number
core fragment	1
flake	10
blade-like flake	8
spall	1
retouched blade	1
retouched flake	1
utilised blade	1
utilised flake	1
Total	24

Table 20. Flint summarised by type

The flint assemblage

Trench 4 (13 flints)

A small flake fragment and a spall were found in gully 0334. The flint is undiagnostic.

Trench 5 (1 flint)

A single spall was recovered from a soil sample from pit 0326.

Trench 6 (1 flint)

A fragment from an undiagnostic flake came from pit 0330.

Trench 7 (2 flints)

A utilised blade-like piece and a small flake fragment were found during metal detecting 0007. The utilised piece, which has cortex 'backing' along one side and use of the opposite edge, might be of later prehistoric date as it suggests the opportunistic use suitable flint characteristic of that period but this is uncertain.

Trench 8 (13 flints)

Thirteen flints were all found in pit 0323. They include part of a small core and eleven flakes most of which are small and six of which are blade-like. The core fragment and several of the flakes are of quite similar size and light brownish grey flint and may be from the same core. Although none refit to the blade-like scars on the surviving core fragment the sizes and flint type of several flakes are consistent with it. There is also one utilised flake which is larger, thicker and of a different flint type to the other pieces. The small core, which has evidence for platform preparation has produced blade type pieces, may be of earlier Neolithic date, consistent with some pottery also found in the pit.

Trench 98 (1 flint)

A flake was found in pit 0411. Its platform is cortical and it has a hinge fracture, both these aspects could suggest a later prehistoric date but this is uncertain.

Trench 105 (1 flint)

An irregular broad and quite thick flake has cortex along its distal side and this can be seen as 'backing' for some slight retouch along part of an opposite edge. The flake is hard hammer struck and has several percussion points along its wide platform – probably evidence of mishits. Again, it may be of later prehistoric date (see above Trench 7).

Trench 110 (3 flints)

A squat hard hammer struck flake, an irregular shattery blade-like flake and a slightly retouched thickish blade were found in pit 0429. There is little consistency between the pieces either in raw material or type.

The quite thick blade type piece of opaque mid grey flint is hard hammer struck and has a 'notch' in one side, although this may include use-related damage 0430. There is also very slight damage to the opposite edge. There are some tiny traces of ?iron staining at the platform and percussion point which might suggest the use of a metal hammer (possibly for working building flint or gunflint) but the staining can also be seen in other areas such as on a dorsal ridge so this could be a chance post-depositional occurrence. The slight patina of the piece suggests a prehistoric date.

Trench 130 (1 flint)

A very small slightly curving and slightly broken blade-like flake came from pit 0719.

Conclusions

Most of the flint is not closely dateable but represents prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

The core fragment and flakes from pit 0323 are mostly of a similar flint type which strongly suggests that they are from the same knapping episode. Some care has been taken with the core, the platform has been prepared and the core was probably discarded due to its breakage. These flints may be of earlier Neolithic date and contemporary with some pottery found in the pit.

Two flakes of near black flint have cortex 'backing' a retouched/utilised edge and represent the opportunistic use of flint. This is usually considered a later prehistoric trait (later Bronze Age or Iron Age) although not necessarily confined to those periods –the very irregular hard hammer stuck flake is certainly most likely to be of this date.

6.10 The heat-affected flint and stone

Small quantities of heat-affected flint and stone were collected from the evaluation, as shown in Appendix 6. Where present they are usually undatable by association with other artefacts or bone, or they date to the late medieval/post-medieval period.

6.11 The Small Finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

665 objects were recorded as small finds and these have been plotted on Figures 22 and 23. In addition to the finds recovered from archaeological features, an extensive metal detecting survey was undertaken across the topsoil and subsoil of the 157 trenches. A separate section of the report outlines the methodology employed for the metal detecting survey. The objects retained from the topsoil and subsoil layers have been listed in the catalogue either as groups of objects or single items. The metal detecting survey produced a total of 583 objects. These will be discussed to provide a summary of the range of objects collected and a date range for each trench.

The small finds are listed by major period and material in Table 21 below. In the table, a distinction has been made to show the quantity of objects recovered from, or associated with, archaeological features and those recovered from the metal detecting survey. They have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification. Eighteen items were chosen for radiography at this stage, mainly iron items, but also two copper alloy pieces, have been further examined using the x-ray plate. This will be included in the archive and has shown the potential for investigating further selected items in this manner in the next stage of works. None of the small finds have been photographed at this stage, excluding the shield boss and the bowl from the grave, which were photographed prior to and after their conservation. Photography and illustration of a selection of the small finds would be required in the next stage of works and a strategy for this will need to be devised in agreement with SCCAS. A complete listing of all the small finds is provided as Appendix 12.

Of the total 665, eighty-two objects were recovered from archaeological features. Of these, sixty are associated with the trackway feature in Trench 4; eighteen objects are

associated with grave Trench 74 and the remaining nine are from the fills of pits in Trenches 5, 18, 104 105 and 115.

Period	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Silver	Glass	Bone	Other metals
Iron Age (from features)							
Iron age MD				1			
Roman (from features)	1	2			1		
Roman MD	2						
Saxon/Early Medieval (from features)	2	8		1			
Saxon/Early Medieval MD	2						
Medieval (from features)							
Medieval MD	17		2	2			
Post Medieval (from features)	3	9			1		
Post Medieval MD	55	2	22	1			
Modern (from features)							
Modern MD	178	3	20	4	1		25
Undated (from features)	1	51	1			1	
Undated MD	48	45	151				2
Total (from features)	7	70	1	1	2	1	0
Total MD	302	50	195	8	1	0	27

Table 21. Overall breakdown of small finds by date and material type

Condition

The condition of the assemblage varies depending on material type and age. Overall the lead is corroding and poor, as is the ironwork. The copper alloy objects are fair but do still show corrosion.

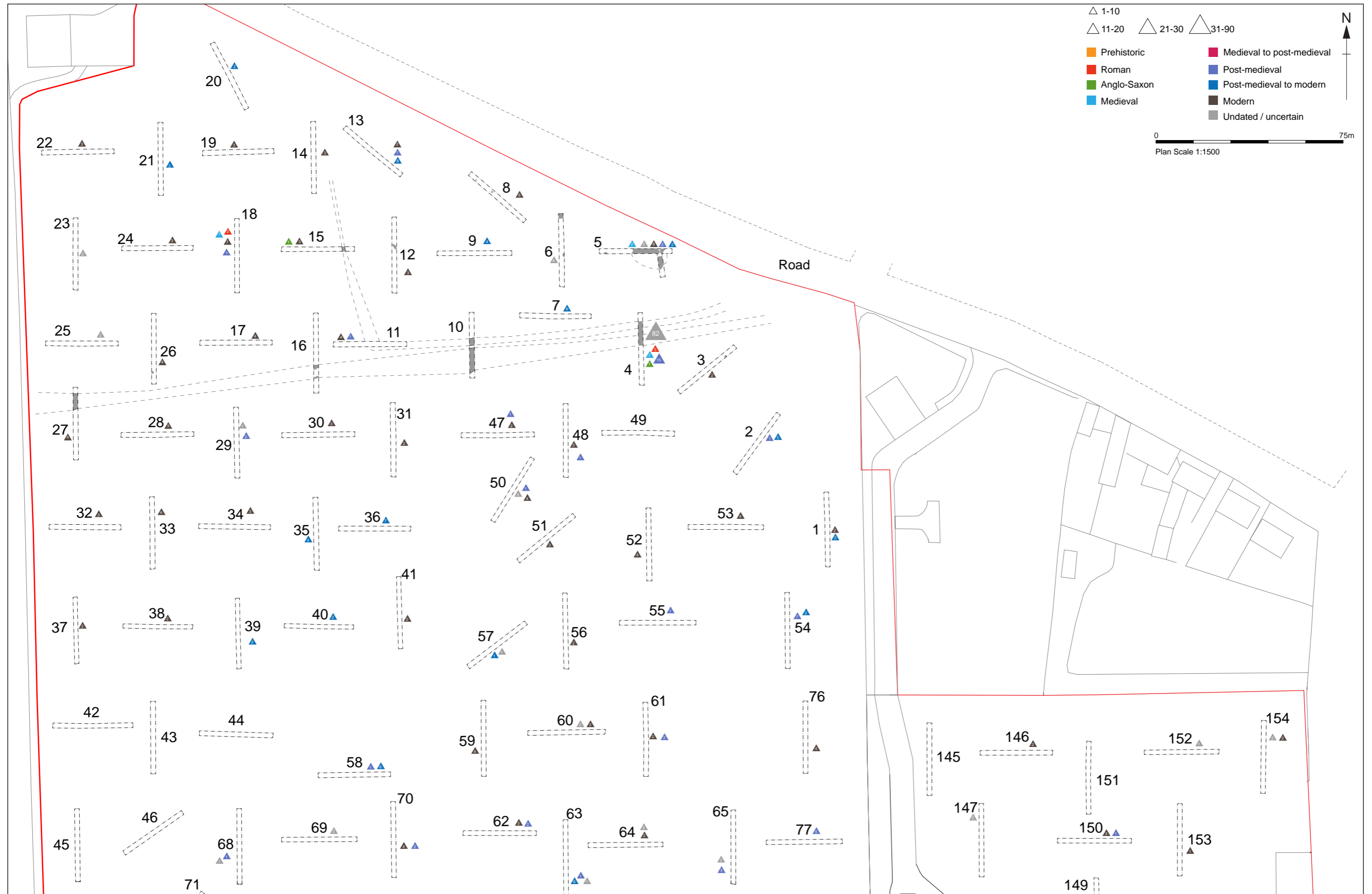


Figure 22. Small finds distribution map of the Northern half of the site.

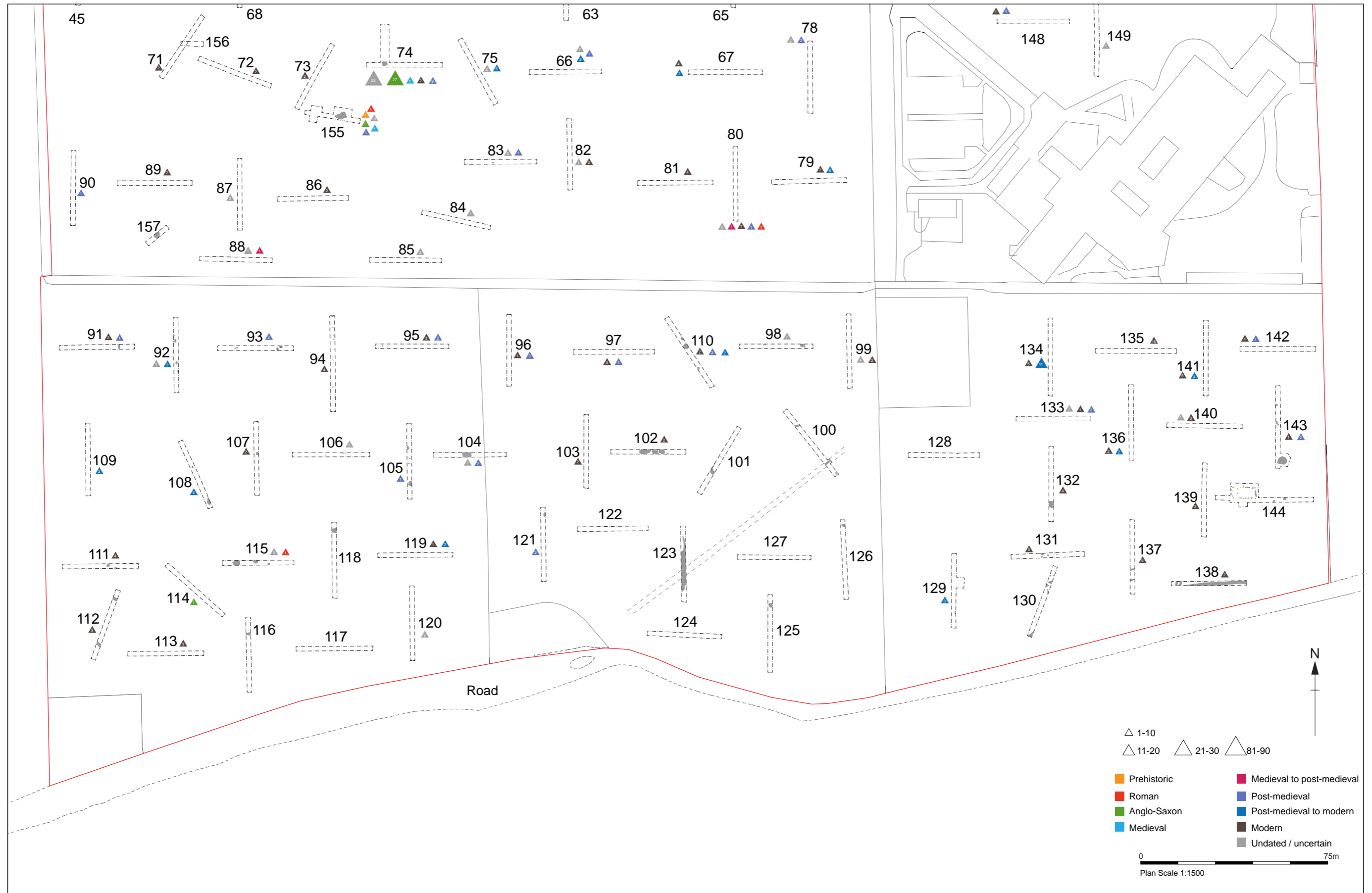


Figure 23. Small finds distribution map of the southern half of the site

The assemblage

Objects associated with the trackway and pits in the north field

Roman

Glass

Two fragments of possible Roman glass; one piece is blue and has ribbed mouldings on the exterior. The second is thin, clear and slightly iridescent.
SF 1101, pit 0328, Trench 018.

Saxon

Iron

Elongated oval-shaped object, heavily encrusted and corroded. In section, it is flat. Appears to be made from iron wire curved into a safety pin shape. Possible safety pin brooch.
SF 1061, fill 0366 of wheel rut 0361, Trench 004.

Post-medieval

Glass

Very small annular bead with central perforation measuring c.1.5mm in diameter. The surface is mottled white; the glass appears to be decayed. Possibly a late rosary bead or a bead for a pin head. Retrieved from sample <1>. Compare to examples from London in Egan, 1993 299, no. 1468 and 1469.
SF 1329, fill 0326 of pit 0325, Trench 005.

Copper alloy

Fragment of an object that was circular in plan; in section, it is plano-convex. Surfaces are corroded. Possibly part of a weight or counter.
SF 1013, metal detected finds 0337, probably from surface layer 0336 of trackway 0360, Trench 004.

Piece of copper alloy rod/wire - oval in section. Tapers at one terminal to a blunted tip. Metalworking?
SF 1046, surface layer 0336 for trackway, Trench 004.

Cast circular concavo-convex plate with rectangular top loop and a collared hook which faces rearward. This hook is triangular in section. The central plate bears an image of a human male mask with long hair and beard - possibly representing John the Baptist's head on its salver. Border around the disc of rectangular indents. It is a Read Class E Type 3, dating to c. 1500-1600 AD. Similar hooked tags can be found on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, Foreman, 2016a and 2016b.
SF 1056, metal detected finds 0337, probably from surface layer 0336 of trackway 0360, Trench 004.

Iron

Four horseshoes were recovered;

Large, incomplete horseshoe with wide web and broad flattened heels (possibly a deformed key hole type horseshoe.) It has a shallow groove around the outer edge of the lower face in which are rectangular nail holes. The type is mid 17th-late 18th century in date.

SF 1007, surface layer 0336 for trackway, Trench 004.

Complete horseshoe encrusted and heavily corroded. It has a wide web that narrows towards the ends (37mm wide in centre; 17mm at end). On one side, can see remains of square nail shanks close to inner edge of web. One near outer edge. The heels do not appear to have calkins. The radiograph of the object reveals that the shoe has 4 nail holes either side and two *in situ* nails with the points bent into a U-shape. It is possibly a later Medieval Type 4 (Clark, 1995, 88). Egan (2005, 179) comments that Type 4 horseshoes in London continue into the early 17th century. SF 1006 compares to a late example from London, Egan, 2005, 180, fig. 168, no.1050.

SF 1006, gully fill 0335 of wheel rut 0334, Trench 004.

Fragment of a curved arm strip from a horseshoe. Tapers in width towards the toe area. Heel is not of calkin type. Heavily encrusted so no further detail visible.

SF 1029, metal detected finds 0337, probably from surface layer 0336 of trackway 0360, Trench 004.

Half of a horseshoe, detail masked by corrosion and encrusted. Narrow web tapering to the heel. Possibly a Type 4.

SF 1047, gully fill 0357 of wheel rut 0365, Trench 004.

Undated

Bone

Awl, possibly worked from a sheep fibula. Distal end intact - trimmed along the length to form a tapering shaft. Point missing.

SF 1001, fill 0316 from pit 0315, Trench 005

Iron

Elongated object with tapering shank - sub-square in section at narrowest end. Widest end is square in section. The terminal is divided by a cross shaped groove forming distinct quarters. Possibly a punch.

SF 1008, surface layer 0336 for trackway, Trench 004.

Incomplete elongated object - curved along its length. Shaft is tapering and D shaped in section. Looks to be hammered into shape. One terminal looks zoomorphic but could just be corrosion.

SF 1010, surface layer 0336 for trackway, Trench 004.

Incomplete, flat iron object; square in plan with one surviving corner. Made from sheet iron. Possibly part of something structural or a lock plate. Heavily encrusted and corroded.

SF 1012, surface layer 0336 for trackway, Trench 004.

Complete iron ring, oval in plan. The ring is square in section and appears to taper in width towards a break in the ring.

SF 1028, metal detected finds 0337, probably from surface layer 0336 of trackway 0360, Trench 004

In plan T shaped. The two arms/terminals are square in section; one is curved inwards. SF 1062, gully fill 0367 of wheel rut 0363, Trench 004.

Fragments of an iron fitting: one piece looks like part of a strip, rectangular in plan, lozenge in section. Second is a rivet with discoidal head and square sectioned shank. Third is fragment. SF 1063, gully fill 0367 of wheel rut 0363, Trench 004.

Strip of iron, triangular in plan with terminal that is rectangular in plan. The terminal is flat and in the opposite plane to the strip. Possible handle fitting/?horse fitting. SF 1025, metal detected finds 0337, probably from surface layer 0336 of trackway 0360, Trench 004.

A further twelve small finds were strips of iron, either from fittings or objects that cannot be presently identified. SFs 1009, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1021, 1036, 1040, 1045, 1109 and 1330, were all found associated with the trackway. SFs 1031 and 1032 were found in fill 0350 of ditch 0348.

In addition, thirty-three nails were retrieved from contexts in the north field area. All are associated with the trackway except SF 1030 which was found in fill 0350 of ditch 0348. Of these, five are likely to be post-medieval horseshoe nails, one of which (SF 1058) is comparable to Clark's transitional type of nail (Clark, 1995, 87, fig. 66a) that dates to the 14th century. A single nail, SF 1037, could be a Roman hobnail; the remainder are likely to be structural nails including five which have very large rivets similar to those in Margeson (1993, 147, fig. 108, no.1090).

Artefacts from the inhumation

Saxon

Copper alloy

Near complete hanging bowl with straight sides and T-shaped rim, made from hammered copper. Groove below the rim which is infilled with soil and upturned so the rim is not visible at time of recording. Fragile state. One attachment hole visible below rim. The base has circular recess. The surface of the bowl at the base shows original copper appearance; the corrosion forms textile impressions on base and sides. It is a late Celtic style hanging bowl of 7th century AD. The bowl is comparable to bronze vessels found in inhumations at Coddensham (Penn, 2011, fig. 89, no. 3a and b; fig. 92, no. 2 and fig.95, no.1) which illustrate the vessels from Graves, 1, 24, and 30, and the bowl found at Tranmer House, Sutton Hoo (Fern, 2015, 100, plate VI). SF 1064 fill 0405 of grave cut 0404.

As with the SF 1064, all of the three bowls from Coddendam have traces of textiles on their surface. This suggests that the bowls are wrapped in textile when deposited within the grave. It has been suggested that the presence of bowls within an inhumation has some ritual connection (Penn, 2011, 77); that such tableware was linked to rituals of drinking and feasting (Werner, 1992, 5). It is believed that such bowls were often in use for a period of time before being buried, a reflection of their status as a high value object; only being deposited as a burial item when the condition of the object diminished (Fern, 2015, 104).

Further fragments of the bowl were recorded as SF 1066 and 1075.

An incomplete ferrule. It consists of a simple strip of metal formed into a loop with a concentric ridge decorating the outer face. Its association with the grave suggests that it is likely to be of a similar date.

SF 1102, 0407 subsoil machine excavated material close to grave 0404 - number issued as finds may be associated with grave

Iron

Two joining pieces of a shield boss, circular in plan; conical in profile. The rim for attachment to the shield is damaged; it flares out at a right angle from the body of the boss. The top part of the shield boss was found separately and given the number SF 1070. This second piece is the upper section of the cone, and the apex. The cone is fragmentary where separated from the main part of the boss. The neck tapers towards a flattened apical disc. It is corroded and encrusted. The boss is of 7th century date, possibly comparable to a Dickenson/Härke Type 6 (Fern, 2015, fig. 4.5). Found at the top of the skull.

SF 1065 and SF 1070 fill 0405 of grave cut 0404.

Incomplete strip of iron, rectangular in plan; rectangular in section. Broken end. It has slightly concave sides and an expanded terminal. In this flared end is a rivet. It is part of a shield grip, probably a Dickenson/Härke Type Ia1 (1992, 64-7, table 17). There are also three thong wrappings on the grip, plus wood remains on the reverse. Compare to an example from Tranmer House, Sutton Hoo (Fern, 2015, 85, fig. 3.28, no. 2ii).
SF 1068 fill 0405 of grave cut 0404.

Complete spearhead with split socket; there are two main pieces that join. The socket is masked by dirt. It narrows slightly where socket extends into the blade. The blade is narrow and straight, tapering at the tip. In section, the tip end of the blade is rectangular, though appears convex on both sides due to corrosion. It is possibly a smaller Type E form, possibly a Swanton (1973) E2, a type that Høiland Nielson (in Penn and Brugmann, 2007) dated to the first half of the 6th century, but which Hirst and Clarke (2009, 711, fig. 395), dated later to the late 6th and early 7th centuries as a result of research at Mucking, Essex. Found on the left upper side of the body.
SF 1185 fill 0405 of grave cut 0404.

Incomplete blade of knife, a whittle-tang type. The back is slightly convex from the tang; the cutting edge curves upwards towards the tip. Shoulder from the tang is vertical to the cutting edge.
SF 1067 fill 0405 of grave cut 0404.

Incomplete knife blade. Blade has straight back that curves down towards the tip. The cutting edge is horizontal. Tip and tang missing. V-sectioned. Found at the waist on the left hand side.
SF 1069 fill 0405 of grave cut 0404.

Elongated object made from a rolled sheet of iron to form tubing; ovoid in section. Possibly part of a lace tag; these appeared in the 7th century and could also be associated with the grave.
SF 1071, 0407 subsoil machine excavated material close to grave 0404 - number issued as finds may be associated with grave.

Elongated strip of iron. In plan, it is sub-rectangular with one rounded end. In section, it appears plano-convex. It is possibly a strike a light such as the ones from Ipswich in West, 1998, 195, fig. 77, nos 13.2, 13.3 and 14.
SF 1186 fill 0405 of grave cut 0404.

MD finds possibly associated with the grave, 0407

The following artefacts were recovered in Trench 74 by metal detecting the subsoil associated with the inhumation. The coin, SF 1074, is of a later date than the burial. The remaining items are not diagnostic and it is not possible to determine whether they are associated with the inhumation.

Medieval

Silver

Complete silver penny of William I (1066-1087). It is of the 2 sceptres type (1072-4) North 844, BMC 4. It is in fair condition, slightly bent. Obv: crowned bust facing forward, sceptre either side of bust. Legend: WILLEM REX ANGLOR. Rev: simple cross fleury with annulet in centre over saltire botoneé, +GODRIC ON NORÐI (Gordric of Norwich).
SF 1074, 0407

Undated

Copper alloy

Two fragments of a vessel, one fragment is rectangular in plan and curved in profile. The other is triangular in plan and flat. Possibly a lead/copper alloy?
SF 1112, 0407

Lead

Offcut of lead waste - elongated strip curved in on itself at one end. Rectangular in section - possibly H-section and possible window cam. Encrusted.
SF 1072, 0407

Iron

Elongated with sub-square flat head and tapering shank - rectangular in section; flattened near tip.

SF 1073, 0407

Elongated objects with tapering shanks, square in section. Two have flat, sub-square heads.

SF 1110, 0407

Elongated lump - heavily encrusted.

SF 1111, 0407

Objects from pits in South Field trenches

Two objects recovered in this area were from fills of the sunken featured building in Trench 115. They consist of a third century coin and an iron nail. Roman coins are often found in Anglo-Saxon contexts, and are believed to have been collected and curated by them.

Roman

Copper alloy

Complete barbarous radiate dating to AD275-285. Obv: radiate bust, right. Legend unclear, possibly [] A [] S. Rev: figure of Fides with two military standards. Legend: F [IDES MIL] ITVM. N to right of figure.

SF 1183, fill 0484 of pit (SFB) 0483, Trench 115.

Post-medieval

Iron

Complete fiddle key nail with semi-circular head in same plan as shank. Shank is rectangular in section and tapers to a tip

SF 1226, fill 0605 of pit 0602, Trench 105.

Undated

Iron

Two elongate objects, one has flat, sub oval head and tapering shank, square in section; other is frag of shank, square in section.

SF 1187, fill 0538 of pit (SFB) 0537, Trench 115.

Elongate object with square head and shank, square in section. Bent.

SF 1188, fill 0565 of pit 0564, Trench 115.

Two fragments of wire or pin shaft, circular in section. Recovered from sample <10>. SF 1331, fill 0486 of natural cut 0485, Trench 104.

The metal detected small finds analysis by area

North Field Area (Trenches 1-90 and 155-157)

The metal detecting survey across the North Field area produced a range of small finds reflecting activity in every period, from the Iron Age through to the present; this was especially apparent in Trench 155. Trench 155 was an extension close to the inhumation. The spectrum of material from this trench highlights an area of the site that has potentially been missed by previous detectorists, as well as being an indicator of the concentration of activity that was present on the site.

Trenches that produced modern or undatable material are: 7, 8 and 9, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 56, 59, 60, 64, 69, 70, 72, 73, 76, 79, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89. Amongst the findings from these trenches were quantities of lead offcuts, flashing, possible waste from smelting. A range of dress fasteners were retrieved including buttons (SF 1094), busk corset plates (SF 1207) and later hooked tags (SF 1250). Additionally, furniture fittings such as a knob handle (SF 1095); Victorian farthings (SF 1175), Georgian watch winder (SF 1271) and coin (SF 1175); 20th century silver spoon, silver ferrule and silver pen/cigarette band (SF 1271). A full listing can be found in Appendix 12.

The following presents datable finds that demonstrate the range of activities and how they occur spatially across the site. It is likely that the majority of the medieval and post-medieval finds collected from the topsoil and subsoil are present on the site as a result of the practise of night soiling.

Prehistoric

Trench 155

Incomplete Iron Age coin. East Anglian/Icenian unit of mid to late 1st century BC. Probably boar/horse type. Dished flan. Obv: very worn - possibly spikes of a boar. Rev: horse and circles. No obvious inscription.
SF 1181

Roman/Saxon

Trench 80

Complete pierced Roman coin. Both faces are obscured by dirt and corroded so little detail visible. Probably 4th century nummus.
SF 1076

Pierced Roman coins are often found in Saxon burial contexts such as at Flixton, (Boulter and Walton Rogers, 2012, 199, fig. 15.3, ING6). It is believed that Roman coins were collected by Anglo-Saxons as chance finds or through grave-robbing and worn at the waist or as part of necklaces in the 5th and 6th centuries (Walton Rogers, 2012, 106 and Green *et al*, 1987, I, 54 – 7, II, 220).

Trench 155

Complete fourth century nummus. Obv: completely masked by dirt. Rev: Camp gateway with 2 towers and star in between. Mint mark PTR followed by a dot sitting within a crescent. Minted in Trier. Legend: [PROVIDEN TIAE] AVGS. Dates AD324-330, possibly for Constantius II. Compare to example no. 83 in Reece and James 1986, 29.
SF 1180

Fragment of what appears to be a discoidal object, though now cone shaped in profile due to damage/bent. The exterior surface is worn, may be decorated. On the inside is the remains of a wire brooch clasp, lug and hooked catch plate. It is possibly a convex disc brooch of 10th to 11th century (Viking Borre style). It is comparable to an example found near Bury St Edmunds (Brown, 2014).
SF 1176

Medieval

In the northern and eastern sections of the North Field there was a concentration of finds dating to the medieval period. In Trench 29, SF 1227 included a piece of copper alloy sheet, triangular in plan with concave long sides. It is part of a plate mount/fitting cut for secondary use and comparable to examples from London dating to c.1270-1350 (Egan, 1993, 114, fig. 74). Several copper alloy dress accessories dating between c.1350 and 1450 were recovered from Trenches 5 and 6; SF 1002 a strap loop and plate; SF 1003 a strap end and SF 1173 a buckle plate or belt mount. SF 1093 is a rectangular belt mount with three rivet holes. It is decorated on the front with a lozenge and engraved zig zags in the surrounding triangular fields. Similar mounts were recovered in London (Egan, 1993, 196, fig. 123, no. 1054). SF 1093 also included a copper alloy cast, multi-lobed circular mount with sixteen lobes; domed and with integral rivet. Again, a similar example was found in London (Egan, 1993, 194, fig. 122, no. 1045).

Staying in the northern part of North Field, from Trench 13 was a copper alloy buckle plate, SF 1170, and from Trench 18 a cast medieval single loop buckle, SF 1079, dating

to c.1350-1400. Trench 25 produced a lead fishing weight, SF 1246. More notable is the recovery of a pilgrim's badge from Trench 15. SF 1103 is an incomplete copper alloy figurative mount, from a composite pilgrim's badge, dating to between c.1400 and 1525 AD. It is very similar to an example found at Hedingham Castle, Essex (McClean, 2011). It is described in detail in the catalogue, Appendix 12. The pilgrim badge depicts a saint, stag and horse and could represent St Hubert or St Eustace, both of whom saw a vision of a cross (or of Christ / Christ on a cross) between a stag's antler whilst hunting.

Towards the eastern edge of the North Field in Trench 61 part of a copper alloy flask was retrieved, SF 1220. It is incomplete, missing part of base and rim. Possibly medieval in date and perhaps comparable to vessels such as ampulla.

In Trenches 68, 75 and 78 fragments of a copper alloy vessel were recovered with a squared rim, SF 1258, 1268 and 1233. They are possibly from a vessel comparable to examples from London with similar rim profiles (Egan, 1998, 186, fig. 149). Additionally, from Trench 68, a further belt fitting was retrieved, SF 1267; it is a rectangular plate fitting with circular terminal. The circular terminal is centrally pierced and is rectangular in section. The rectangular plate has a bar mount across it which has a central rivet hole with *in situ* rivet and square backing rove. The bar mounts are often found on medieval belts dating c.1270 – 1350 (Egan, 1993, 212, fig.133, no.1133).

In the southern part of North Field, from Trench 155, two silver coins were recovered; SF 1179, an incomplete, worn medieval coin and SF 1178, an incomplete Venetian soldino. On the obverse of the soldino is a doge kneeling left holding banner with a partially surviving legend. On the reverse is a winged and nimbate lion of St Mark. The legend indicates it was minted in Venice. It is a Type 1 dating to c. AD 1365-1423.

Post-medieval

Objects of a post-medieval date were found scattered across large areas of the North Field, the western part of the field providing the fewest. A number of datable finds were found associated with the trackway in Trench 4; these included SF 1004, a complete hat or dress pin, with a head that is two separate hemispherical discs soldered together, possibly filled with lead. The head appears undecorated. It is very similar to an example from Great Glemham, Suffolk (Brown, 2013). It is a type of pin of 15th to 16th century date (Egan and Forsyth, 215-237, fig.15.7). Additionally, from Trench 4, a 16th century

book clasp, SF 1117 and SF 1139, a copper alloy perforated heart-shaped token of 17th century date were found.

From the northern and eastern part of North Field, eight objects are of 16th century date and include a four-disc lead alnage seal, SF 1081 from Trench 2, dating between c. 1500-1600. A lead cloth seal, single disc alnage was recovered from Trench 65, SF 1269; it has a stamped outer face, and dates to c. 1500 – 1700. A Nuremberg token of Hanns Krauwinckle II, SF 1198, was found in Trench 55 dating to c. 1586-1635, and a Nuremberg thimble, SF 1121, was recovered from Trench 3. The latter, has elaborate stamped decoration and dates between c. 1550-1620. A similar thimble was found in Norwich (Margeson 188, fig. 139, no. 1464). Additionally, a worn silver coin, SF 1272, possibly of Elisabeth I was recovered from Trench 62.

The spread of objects of 17th and 18th century date is much wider across North Field. The range of objects recovered reflect aspects of domestic post-medieval life. They include SF 1080 from Trench 11 that is a furniture handle escutcheon with moulded foliar ornament and SF 1151 from Trench 22, a candleholder with discoidal base comparable to Scott (2011).

Several fragments of crotal bells were found, SF 1115 from Trench 1 and SF 1174 from Trench 36; these are often associated with agricultural activities, as are goads such as SF 1191 from Trench 20.

A change in buckle styles is apparent with the recovery of two Jacobean buckles from the northern section of North Field. One is from Trench 3, SF 1122, it has a 'cooking pot' shaped loop chape with a single internal spike, similar to one in Whitehead, 2003, 96, no. vi. and dates: c. AD 1690-1720. The second buckle is from Trench 18; SF 1078 is a rectangular frame with rounded corners and a bowed frame to fit the curvature of the foot. It dates to c. 1660-1720 (see Whitehead, 1996, 102, no.657).

By the 17th century buttons had become the standard means for fastening garments and this is reflected in the large number of copper alloy buttons recovered from the site. Many of these are modern, however two lead buttons from the eastern and central part of the field were retrieved that can be dated to between c. AD 1600 and 1700. From Trench 54 SF 1242 was retrieved. It is a cast, discoidal lead button with decorative band

on the front face. On the reverse is a central projecting stud. A second lead button was recovered from Trench 74. SF 1208 is a cast button, circular in plan and plano-convex in profile. The front is decorated with a central knob from which radiate moulded ridges infilled with further ridges. It is missing the attachment loop.

In the southern section of North Field there is a spread of 17th century material that includes a copper alloy trader's token SF 1222 (Trench 66) and lead traders' tokens, SF 1213 (Trench 58) SF 1265 (Trench 77); a 16th – 17th century cast lead trade token, SF 1177, with the initials ER on the obverse was found in Trench 155. Additionally, a machine-made thimble, SF 1253 (Trench 58); a gilded barrel shaped bead fitting, SF 1089 (Trench 83) and several musket balls SF 1125 (Trench 85) and SF 1134 (Trench 90) were also found in the southern section of the field.

South Field Area (Trenches 91-127)

There were fewer objects of pre-modern date from the South Field. Trenches that produced material that was either modern or non-datable are: 92, 99, 102, 103, 104, 107, 109, 111, 112, 113, 119, and 120.

Saxon

Most notable of the datable artefacts is SF 1184, a brooch found in Trench 114. It is of relatively close proximity to the SFB found in Trench 115. SF 1184 is an incomplete cast small-long brooch dating to c. AD 450-500. Only the head of the brooch and the upper part of the bow are remaining. The head of the brooch is trefoil shaped (Walton Rogers, 2007, 119, fig. 4.8); it has a central square with three pelta (crescent) shaped projections expending from the upper edge and sides of the square. It has punched dot decoration around the edges of the three peltas and the edges of the square. On the reverse is a lug that is visible in the radiograph.

Small-long brooches are most commonly found in Cambridgeshire and East Anglia and are to be regarded as versatile brooches that could perform a variety of functions (Walton Rogers, 2007, 119).

Post-medieval

There were no objects that could be dated to the medieval period; those that are of post-medieval date are clustered in the trenches that spread along the northern edge of South Field (Trenches 91 – 110). They include fragments of vessels or vessel feet (SFs 1106 and 1163), clasps (SFs 1167 and 1084) and from Trench 93 a complete boy bishop token was retrieved. It is of Rigold's Bury series and dates to c.1470-1539. Given the frequency at which boy bishop tokens appear in Suffolk it is perhaps unusual that this was the only one recovered from the metal detecting survey.

A 17th century lead trading token, SF 1158 was recovered from Trench 95, cast with a cross hatch pattern on the front; and from Trench 97 an oval-shaped buckle of 18th century date, set with paste gems was retrieved (SF 1137).

A complete, worn Nuremberg token of the rose/orb type of 16th – 17th century date was found in Trench 121. It is the only post-medieval object found away from the northern edge of South Field.

School Field South Area (Trenches 128 – 144)

The metal detecting survey produced a low quantity of material in this field. Trenches with either modern or non-datable material are: 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 140, 141 and 143.

Medieval

Two objects were recovered from Trench 143, SF 1317 and 1324. SF 1317 is a rectangular copper alloy buckle plate with holes punched in each corner which is possibly of an early medieval or medieval date.

Post-medieval

Despite finding several Anglo-Saxon features including a hall structure in Trench 144, another possible hall in Trench 130 and an SFB in Trench 143 the datable material from the metal detecting survey is primarily post-medieval and distributed evenly across the field. It includes buckles such as SF 1289 which is a D- shaped example from Trench 129, whilst SF 1310 from Trench 142 is an asymmetrical buckle of 16th-17th century date and machine made thimbles, SF 1302 (Trench 137) and SF 1321 (Trench 136).

SF 1324 is a sheet stamped badge of cross-crosslet form with openwork squares. This type of badge has been identified by Mitchiner (1986, 244) as being associated with the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. Read (1995, 114-115, ref. 728) suggests a pre-Reformation date for parallels that he illustrates as pilgrim souvenirs. SF1324 was manufactured with an industrial press which dates it to c. 1750-1900.

School Field North Area (Trenches 145 – 154)

Few datable finds were retrieved from this field. The post-medieval items which were identified are from trenches that would correspond to a continuation of activity seen at the eastern edge of North Field. They include SF 1297, part of a 16th-17th century spectacle buckle that compares to Whitehead, 1983, 53, no.300, and SF 1303, an incomplete cast leg from a cooking vessel of late medieval to post-medieval date. Both objects are from Trench 148.

Trenches in which only modern or non-datable material was found are: 146, 147, 149, 152, 153, and 154.

6.12 Human Skeletal Remains

Sue Anderson

A near-complete skeleton, 0406, was recovered from a grave containing Early Anglo-Saxon artefacts. The bones are in fair condition but the skeleton is very fragmented and incomplete, with much of the torso and the extremities missing. The skull can be partially reconstructed but is not complete enough for measurement. There is surface erosion throughout and the ends of all long bones have been lost, so it is not possible to estimate stature.

The remains comprise fragments of cranial vault (part of the left side is missing), maxilla and mandible, small pieces of scapulae, shaft of the right clavicle, fragments of spine (C1–2 fairly complete), arches of three cervical vertebrae and a few fragments of lower thoracic/lumbar arches), a few fragments of ribs, very fragmented pelvis, all major long bones, and the left patella (see Appendix 13 for diagram).

The bones are large and very robust, with large mastoid processes and glabella of the skull, and a femoral head diameter greater than 50mm, suggesting that the individual was male. Tooth wear is moderate to heavy (but uneven) and there are minor degenerative changes, suggesting that he was middle-aged at the time of death.

Non-metric traits of the skull and post-cranial skeleton were scored systematically and are listed in the appendix, although many were not assessable. Of most interest is the presence of very large mandibular tori. These are relatively uncommon in British and Anglian populations, but more of the group from which this individual derived would need to be assessed to determine whether it was frequent in this area. At nearby Eriswell, the trait was found in c.7% of the population.

The dentition is fairly complete although most of the anterior teeth had been lost post-mortem (see catalogue for details). Tooth wear is moderate to heavy, with the upper molars (particularly the M1s) exhibiting heavier wear patterns than the lower. There is no evidence for enamel hypoplasia, only minimal calculus (although this may have been lost post-mortem) and possibly moderate alveolar resorption. The labial/buccal alveolar bone of the maxilla and mandible is too poor to determine whether periodontal disease was present.

Osteophytes had formed in the neck at the odontoid joint between the first and second cervical vertebrae, but no degenerative changes were seen elsewhere in the spine (although the bone is generally too eroded to be certain). There is no cribra orbitalia in the eye sockets.

There is an old break running across the right parietal and occipital, with stellate cracks across part of the occipital, although the area is incomplete. These may suggest perimortem trauma to the skull with radiating cracks, but the skull is too incomplete to reconstruct the point(s) of impact. It is possible that the skull was cracked post-mortem due to the pressure of the overlying earth, particularly as it was found with the right side down.

6.13 Faunal Remains

Julie Curl

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report (Appendix 14) and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 8176g of faunal remains, consisting of 884 elements, was recovered from this excavation, which is quantified by feature type and date in Tables 22-25. Of this total, 7612g (563 elements) was hand-collected and quantification of this hand-collected material is presented in Tables 22 and 23. A total of 564g (321 elements) was from sieved samples and this is quantified in Tables 24 and 25.

Date	Feature type and weight in grams Hand-collected remains							Total by date
	?Ditch	Ditch	Gully	MD Finds	Pit	Posthole	SFB	
BA					131			131
Early Saxon							3106	3106
EIA/MIA					112			112
Late medieval					227			227
Late/ Post-medieval		95				2		97
Medieval/ Late med					5			5
MIA					86			86
Modern					221			221
Post-Medieval		129			28			157
Roman					27			27
Undated	1	55	226	4	3107	50		3443
Total by feature	1	279	226	4	3944	52	3106	7612

Table 22. Quantification of the hand-collected assemblage by feature type, date and weight

Date	Feature type and count of elements Hand-collected remains							Total by date
	?Ditch	Ditch	Gully	MD Finds	Pit	Posthole	SFB	
BA					13			13
Early Saxon							115	115

Date	Feature type and count of elements Hand-collected remains							Total by date
	?Ditch	Ditch	Gully	MD Finds	Pit	Posthole	SFB	
EIA/MIA					5			5
Late medieval					29			29
Late/ Post-medieval		7				1		8
Medieval/ Late med					2			2
MIA					1			1
Modern					92			92
Post-Medieval		9			5			14
Roman					3			3
Undated	2	3	22	2	250	2		281
Total by feature	2	19	22	2	400	3	115	563

Table 23. Quantification of the hand-collected assemblage by feature type, date and count

A largest group of bone in this assemblage, amounting to 3106g of bone, was recovered from the SFB 0659, fill 0660, which contained remains of several cattle, a minimum of two sheep, a pig and a young equid; none of which appear to be butchered.

The hand-collected assemblage is of mixed condition. Many fills produced remains that are fragmented, porous, eroded and with invertebrate damage, while other bone is in a better state of preservation. The sample collected remains are generally more fragmented, but the retrieval method has recovered a greater number of small elements, including rodent and fish. The sample material produced a greater number of burnt bone.

Period	Feature type and weight in grams Sample collected remains							Total by date
	Ditch	Gully	Hearth	Layer	Pit	Posthole	SFB	
BA					10			10
Early Saxon							33	33
EIA/MIA					368			368
LIA/Roman	1							1
Undated		69	18	1	59	5		152
Feature total	1	69	18	1	437	5	33	564

Table 24. Quantification of the sample collected assemblage by feature type, date and weight

Period	Feature type and weight in grams Sample collected remains							Total by date
	Ditch	Gully	Hearth	Layer	Pit	Posthole	SFB	
BA					5			5
Early Saxon							23	23

EIA/MIA					177			177
LIA/Roman	3							3
Undated		10	23	1	70	9		113
Feature total	3	10	23	1	252	9	23	321

Table 25. Quantification of the sample collected assemblage by feature type, date and count

Twelve deposits contained small numbers of gnawed bones. Canid gnawing was seen on several bones from the SFB 0659, fill 0660. The number of gnawed bones mixed with food waste would suggest meat waste given to domestic or working dogs and the resulting waste disposed of with other rubbish.

The late medieval pit 0338, fill 0339 produced a goose bone that showed heavy rodent gnawing, suggesting that the pit was open for scavenging for a time before burial.

Three hand-collected fills produced charred, slightly burnt remains. Two samples produced burnt remains, with the hearth fill 0590, sample 17 producing twenty-two pieces of more heavily burnt bone.

General butchering

The assessment has shown some deposits had bone with no apparent evidence of butchering. In the case of the bone from pit fill 0741, the pig remains may have been disposed of without any of the animal being eaten, perhaps due to disease. The poor condition of bone surfaces has undoubtedly led to the loss of some butchering evidence in this assemblage.

Where butchering is evident, there are chop marks from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. There are some fine knife cuts from skinning and meat removal, but the soil conditions have resulted in some of the finer butchering evidence being lost.

Species range and modifications and other observations

A total of ten species were identified in the faunal assemblage from this site. Eight species were identified in the hand-collected assemblage (quantified in Table 26) and an additional two different species from the sample collected bone (Table 27).

Species	Feature type and NISP Hand-collected remains							Species Total
	?Ditch	Ditch	Gully	MD Finds	Pit	Posthole	SFB	
Bird					2			2
Bird - Goose					4			4
Bird - Wader sp.					1			1
Cattle	2	3	3		59	2	29	98
Deer		1						1
Deer - Red					1			1
Equid		1			2		1	4
Mammal		12	18	2	211	1	73	317
Pig/boar		2			97		2	101
Sheep/goat			1		22		10	33
SM - Rabbit					1			1
Feature total	2	19	22	2	400	3	115	563

Table 26. Quantification of the hand-collected assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

The NISP totals show a higher number of pig/boar elements identified, but this number was increased by the recovery of a partial skeleton in one fill. In terms of frequency in contexts, cattle and sheep/goat are the most common species in this assemblage.

Numerous cattle bones were seen in the SFB 0659, fill 0660, which contained a MNI: 4 cattle, ranging from a large bull to a juvenile. The cattle bone in this fill included a mandible with a severe infection, remodelling and lost teeth – see *Pathologies*. Elements from the cattle in 0660 range of metatarsals and foot bones were seen, an adult and juvenile mandible, fragments of scapula, radius, tibia, and humerus and isolated teeth. Bones were briefly scanned for any butchering, but none was evident.

An equid tibia was seen in the SFB 0659, fill 0660, this bone shows the fusion line at the distal end, indicating a young animal. An estimate of the height of the equid suggest a large pony or small horse. An equid talus from 0416 suggested an older animal as it has suffered arthritic growth (Pl. 27).

Several bones of sheep were produced from the SFB 0659, fill 0660, with a minimum of three individuals present. One large horncore from a sheep was recorded (measuring a greater length of 185mm).

A tibia and humerus from a juvenile pig/boar were found in the SFB 0659, fill 0660.

Bird bone was seen in the assemblage with goose and a wader species (which needs further identification). Wild species were represented by deer, including a Red Deer antler fragment, and by rabbit.

Species	Feature type and NISP Sample collected remains							Species Total
	Ditch	Gully	Hearth	Layer	Pit	Posthole	SFB	
Cattle					4			4
Fish - Ray/Skate			1					1
Mammal	3	9	22	1	248	9	19	311
Sheep/goat		1						1
Small mammal							4	4
Feature total	3	10	23	1	252	9	23	321

Table 27. Quantification of the sample-collected assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

Sample material yielded some smaller and less common species that are generally only recovered from sieved material. Rodent bones were seen in SFB fill 0660, Sample 25. A dermal denticle (PI. 28) from a Ray/Skate was recovered from the fill 0590, Sample 17, indicating consumption of marine fish.

Pathologies

Several pathologies were noted during the recording. A cattle mandible from the SFB 0659, fill 0660, showed a severe infection (PI. 29) that is likely to have started under the area of the first molar, with a severe swelling of the jaw bone extending under the M1 and M2, with the loss of the teeth due to expansion of the bone. A similar pathology in a mandible was also seen with a sheep (PI. 30), perhaps suggesting poor care for animals at this site.

Cattle metatarsals, a talus and humerus from the SFB 0659, fill 0660, show some porosity that might indicate early arthritic problems. Heavy calculus deposits were seen on the juvenile teeth in one cattle mandible in the same fill.

Conclusions

The bulk of the animal bone assemblage is likely to be from primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The food waste includes supplementing the diet with marine fish. Some of the remains are not butchered and may represent disposal of sick animals.

The largest collection of bone in this assemblage is from an SFB and it contains the remains of several individual animals. These remains need to be examined for finer butchering evidence, such as skinning marks, as this SFB may have been used for dumping non-meat waste.



Plate 27. Equid talus from 0416



Plate 28. Ray/skate denticle from 0590 (scale in millimetres)



Plate 29. Cattle jaw from 0660



Plate 30. Sheep jaw from 0341

6.14 Shell

Terrestrial shells

Terrestrial shells were recovered in 0339, 0347, 0349, 0350, the fills of pits and ditches in the North Field and ditch 0687, with a small example found in 0696 (School South Field). These are quantified in the bulk catalogue (Appendix 6).

Marine and estuarine shell

Small quantities of mussel shell were found in 0326, 0330, 0331, 0339, 0372, whilst oyster shell was present in the same contexts (all North Field), and in addition 0108 and 0347.

6.15 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Twenty-nine bulk samples were taken during the evaluation. Twelve of these samples were processed to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Appendix 15. Identification of plant remains is by reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. The dry residues were scanned with a magnet in order to recover any ferrous material that might be present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively in Appendix *9, according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Results and discussion

On the whole, the flots produced were small at 10ml or less; only three samples produced flots of between 50ml and 100ml. All the flots were rapid-scanned in full for the purposes of this report.

The bulk of the material recovered was made up of fibrous rootlets; these are considered modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposit. Terrestrial snail shells were common within all the flots and many of the non-floating residues. No attempt has been made to identify these for the purposes of this report.

Wood charcoal was present throughout the samples in small quantities; due to being highly fragmented the observed material was generally unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. The preservation of all other plant macrofossils was also through charring and was generally fair to good.

Charred cereal caryopses were present in moderate numbers, the majority of which appeared to be bread-wheat type grains (*Triticum* sp.). Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were also recovered but in very small numbers. Many of the cereal grains were too puffed and fragmented to identify at this stage. No chaff elements, which would have suggested the later stages of cereal processing taking place on site, were observed within any of the scanned flots. Cereal grains were most common within Sample 1, from quarry pit fill 0326. They were also present in small numbers from Sample 22, hearth fill 0645, Sample 25, SFB fill 0660 and Sample 28, post hole fill 0737.

A small number of possible legume fragments were observed within Sample 1, from quarry pit 0325. The sparse quantities of legumes recovered is unrepresentative of their importance within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way cereals often do, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

Charred Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were observed in small numbers within Sample 2, quarry pit fill 0324 and Sample 7, pit fill 0488, both of which date from the Iron Age. These nutshell remains may represent gathered food or material incorporated within collected fuel.

Charred weed seeds were sparse with only Mustard family (Brassicaceae) and Grass family (Poaceae) being observed in small numbers within two samples. Un-charred weeds were more frequent, with Fumitories (*Fumaria* L.) being most common within seven samples, and Fool's Parsley (*Aethusa cynapium* L.), Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.), Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), Bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) being rare within three samples.

Ferrous spheroids and flakes were observed in very small numbers in the flots of Sample 28, post hole fill 0737 and the flots and non-floating residue of Sample 25, SFB fill 0660. Ferrous flakes and spheroids are produced when molten material is expelled during hot welding and smithing, their presence suggests that metal working may have taken place in the vicinity. The sparse nature of the material present however, means no further specialist examination is required at this stage.

Coal fragments were present in a small number of samples and may be the product of steam powered machinery being used in the vicinity, being intrusive within the archaeological contexts sampled.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples are poor in terms of identifiable material. Due to the sparse nature of the material it is difficult to say anything conclusive at this point, beyond the

fact that agricultural, horticultural, domestic and light industrial activities were likely to be taking place in the vicinity.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flots material from this assessment. However, if further interventions are planned on this site, it is advised that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigate the nature of the possible domestic and metal working waste. Additional material may provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site.

7. Discussion of the features, finds and environmental evidence

Out of the 157 trenches excavated in this evaluation, archaeological deposits were identified in sixty, with the remaining ninety-seven being empty (although many of these still produced metal finds, detected from the topsoil and subsoil). A range of features and finds of Neolithic/Bronze Age, Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date were uncovered, although in places plough damage has almost certainly truncated certain deposits. The most significant features were generally located in the southern part of the site, flanking the river line, although occasional prehistoric and undated features and finds, as well as significant medieval to post-medieval features were recorded in the northern part of the site, too. Limited levels of Roman finds were recovered from certain features and this material may well be residual in Anglo-Saxon or later features, or represent later Iron Age-Roman transitional activity. In the School Field North area, a possible field drain was recorded and several features which are interpreted as natural phenomena or irregular, undated pits. Ploughing across the site has been largely consistent at around 0.36m-0.4m deep, though in places this varies slightly (particularly in the well-preserved School Field South area). In spite of this, many of the features appeared to be well-preserved, although it had resulted in truncation of some deposits, such as the shallow SFB and hearth in the South Field. The effects of ploughing were also notable in the trenches where there was only patchy or non-existent subsoil (again the School Field South had fairly consistent subsoil preservation). In terms of environmental material, the samples produced evidence to suggest that agricultural, horticultural, domestic and light industrial activities were likely to be taking place in the vicinity. However, the low presence of identifiable material suggests that the preservation conditions were poor, and as such the foci of these activities have not yet been identified. Alternatively, the activities were either not occurring on site at particularly high levels.

Small amounts of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery and later prehistoric struck flint were widely dispersed over the extent of the evaluation. The ceramics and flint suggest that the earliest activity was of this period, including a small pit in Trench 8, and deposits interpreted as surviving soil horizons of Bronze Age and Bronze Age to Iron Age date in Trenches 26 and 43 in the North Field. The rest of the material is likely residual given its small quantity and inclusion with later finds.

The largest group of ceramics belongs to the prehistoric and Roman periods, with the greatest concentration of this pottery occurring in Trench 92 in South field. The pottery was mainly recovered from the fills of pits. It is thought that a number of other features, (largely pits, but also potentially the ditches) in the two southern fields were also probably Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon (despite the lack of associated finds). The deeper circular pits with steep edges are typical of Iron Age features recorded locally and elsewhere, although without firmer dating evidence it is hard to be certain of their age and further excavation might help with this, as well as picking up further shared traits, such as fill characteristics. Two pits in Trench 111 may indicate limited Roman occupation on the site. However, although generally there is some Roman pottery from the finds assemblage, there is only a single fragment of possible Roman ceramic building material, suggesting that there is little to indicate Roman occupation. The quantities of Roman small finds are also minimal. This material is likely therefore to be residual and this is perhaps not surprising given that this sort of topographic setting is more favoured in the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon periods. One oven/kiln feature from the South Field is likely to be late Iron Age or Early Roman and produced evidence of cereal waste, though it is unclear if this represents the fuel used in the structure or is in some way linked to its function, e.g. as a cereal drying or malting feature. The structure was not fully excavated, but survived in good condition. Another small and truncated deposit in this field, interpreted as a hearth, is likely to be either Iron Age, Roman, or Saxon, given the presence of other features of this date here.

The most extensive occupation seems to have been Anglo-Saxon, characterised by 5th-6th century buildings and associated occupation features. Groups of pottery from the occupation features were identified in five trenches in South Field and School Field South, broadly located along the northern bank of the river. Such a settlement also has the potential for an associated cemetery, though one was not identified in the evaluation works. The inhumation in Trench 74 is indicative of a later (7th century) phase of Saxon activity, although it would benefit from radiocarbon dating as part of the next stage of works to refine the phasing. The artefactual remains associated with the burial of the middle-aged male indicate a personage of high status, as does the rather elaborate nature of the burial cut with its postholes and chalk deposit, which were possibly related to a mound or chamber. The depth of the grave meant that the skeleton and its grave cut had survived any extensive plough damage. It is unclear whether shallower grave cuts of potentially lower status individuals will have survived ploughing in the area and

none were recognised in the trenching or geophysical survey. However, it is highly unlikely that such a burial would have been isolated and therefore there is potential for further graves to be present. Indeed, a number of metal detected finds were recovered in the same locality as the grave, and the pierced Roman coin in Trench 80 could have come from another Saxon burial. A fragment of cruciform brooch was also detected in South Field. Finds of Late Saxon/early Norman date were also identified, with a particular focus around the southern half of the site. Given the presence of two SFB structures, it is considered that there could be a significant number of others, and these are likely to follow the river valley. The tendency is for these structures to be clustered in reasonable numbers, but not following clear patterns. Because of this and their size, their full numbers are not always picked up by evaluation trenching, so it should be considered that there could be moderate to high numbers surviving on this site. As an example, an evaluation in Kentford (of thirty-seven trenches) only recorded the presence of two SFBs. However, full excavation (covering c.1 hectare) uncovered twenty-four SFBs and three hall structures, with associated settlement features, and this was despite some of this area having been completely truncated by modern disturbance. It is also notable that, if the line of the settlement is conjectured to continue to the east it would encounter the 11th century St Mary's Church 360m, potentially suggesting an earlier church site somewhere in the vicinity.

The large trackway, which forms a major feature in the North Field, is relatively poorly dated by the metalwork and other finds that were associated with it, but is presumably associated with connecting Mildenhall town and the Wamil estate or West Row. Many items of metalwork were recovered, with few being closely datable. The best-preserved horseshoes from two of the fills suggests that the trackway is post-Roman, probably late medieval or post-medieval and it is likely to have been in use for an extended period, given the concerted efforts to repair and create a metalled surface in places. Other small finds such as the early post-medieval dress pin (SF 1004) support this conclusion. As discussed in Section 3, the 1868 century Suffolk Institute of Archaeology map shows a similarly positioned track heading to 'Backsum' or 'Bagge's-holm' in West Row, recorded as Thremel/Thremil Way. This probably represents the same feature, with its alignment slightly altered. The post-medieval ditch that flanks the trackway for some distance and cuts it is a sizeable feature, but probably represents a field boundary, presumably dug as a substantial channel to drain the potentially wet area leftover from the former trackway's hollow. Two sizable areas of quarry pitting were also located in

the North Field, with one in the South Field. There was only limited dating evidence from these features, but they are thought to be late medieval/early post-medieval and may represent the extraction of chalk for lime to use for mortar production. Other sporadic undated and post-medieval features were also recorded in the North Field and are evidence for low level occupation, possibly related to the agricultural use of the area. An intensive cluster of small postholes in Trench 94 and spreading into other nearby trenches in South Field, is thought to be post-medieval and probably relate to the use of the site for agriculture/allotments in the 19th century.

The large assemblage of metalwork that was recovered through the metal detecting survey provided additional significant small finds to supplement the hand-collected assemblage. These include the pierced Roman coin (SF 1076) and the small-long brooch fragment (SF 1184). The metal detecting also produced a large range of late medieval, post-medieval and modern items of metalwork. Detecting across the North Field area produced a range of small finds reflecting activity in every period, from the Iron Age through to the present; this was especially apparent in Trench 155. Trench 155 was an extension close to the inhumation. However, in this field, assemblages of medieval and post-medieval small finds were the largest, with only limited recovery of material of earlier date, reflecting similar results to those of the excavation work. Lower levels of detected finds were recorded from both of the southern fields, although significantly a brooch was located close to the SFB and a higher number of post-medieval finds were present along the border with North Field. School Field North produced low levels of post-medieval and undated or modern detected finds, which corresponds to the low levels of archaeological features in the area.

8. Conclusions

Multi-period occupation of the site has been clearly demonstrated by the evaluation with generally well-preserved features and finds dating from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval periods. The levels of occupation vary across the site with the frequency increasing on the slightly lower ground towards the River Lark at the southern end of the site and it is here where the archaeology appears to be most significant. Structural and burial deposits relating to an Anglo-Saxon settlement are present and it is highly likely that more burials, buildings (both SFBs and hall structures) and other occupation features survive across this part of the site. Other occupation evidence, mainly for Iron Age activity, is also focused in this part of the site, although sporadic prehistoric and Roman activity was recorded from across the development area. There is the potential for the survival of these earlier deposits across the site, if at lower levels. To the north, significant late medieval to early post-medieval features, notably the trackway, its associated ditch and quarries were recorded, although these have not yet been very precisely dated. To achieve this would be particularly helpful for the trackway, as it would help to tie it into local records and manorial estates, as well as giving some indication of its longevity. It should be noted that the bulk of the cut features and other deposits were encountered at c.0.35m-0.4m below the ground level, leaving little protective overburden.

The evaluation has shown that there are archaeological deposits present, certainly of regional and potentially of national significance, which would be damaged or destroyed by development of the site. Although the final decision about the need for and nature of further works would be made by the local planning authority, it should be expected that any development in archaeologically sensitive areas would be preceded by a programme of archaeological excavation.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC facilities in Needham Market until it is deposited with Suffolk County Archives upon approval of the final stage of reporting and any subsequent stages of work that may be required. The copper alloy bowl (SF 1064) and shield boss (SF 1065) are currently being stabilised/preserved by Julia Park-Newman, but will ultimately be included with the overall assemblage.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Tim Carter, Preston Boyles, Jez Meredith, Nathan Griggs, John Phillips, Romy McIntosh, Ed Palka, Aimee McManus and Joy Fuller, and directed by Rob Brooks.

Project management was undertaken by Rhod Gardner and Joanna Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin, with contributions from Ioannis Smyrnaiois, Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Ruth Beveridge, Julie Curl and Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo, Gemma Bowen and Rob Brooks, and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Abridged Written Scheme of Investigation



Mildenhall Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation For Trenched Evaluation

Date: October 2016

Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner

Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team) and
Grant Rix (Sweett Group)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Mildenhall Community Hub
Site Location/Parish	Mildenhall
Grid Reference	TL 704 747
Access	Off West Row Road
Planning Application No	Pre-determination
HER code	MNL 778
Event No.	ESF 24753 (Geophysics) ESF 24754 (Trial trenching)
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-
Type:	Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation
Area	26 ha (approximately 23.3ha presently available for trenching)
Project start date	October 2016 (TBC)
Fieldwork duration	Up to 10 weeks (c. 12 days geophysics, c. 38 days trial trenching)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 4

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Rob Brooks	07515 190439 01449 900124
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741232
Consultant	Grant Rix	01603 674268

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	101 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant & Construction	01473 890766
Toilet Hire	Karzees	0800 4320048
Tool hire:	n/a	n/a

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2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

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1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Suffolk County Council to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The proposed area of development covers 26ha and is centred on approximately NGR TL 704 747. Approximately 20ha of this is open arable land and c. 6ha is occupied by the buildings and grounds of Mildenhall Academy.
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested at the pre-application stage. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief for evaluation produced by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service's Conservation Team (SCCAS hereafter)
- 1.5 The development proposal is for the construction of a large mixed community development. The groundworks required are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may be survive within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction. It's results can also be used to inform the development design by determining if any remains of national significance might be found, as in rare cases these may merit preservation *in situ*.
- 1.6 The brief requires that a 4% sample of the site be examined by trial trench, with a further 1% held as a contingency – to be used, if required, to clarify any uncertainties or ambiguities which arise out of the main 4% sample. It should not be triggered just to accumulate further repetitive evidence, as at the evaluation stage there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of any extant heritage assets. Individual trenches will be deployed in a systematic grid array, with some used to selectively target likely features identified by the geophysical survey.
- 1.7 In this instance the area of the site available for trenching is c. 21ha. The whole site covers some 26ha but the school estate and areas associated with three substantial service runs and various field boundaries have to be excluded at the present time. This area means that one hundred and fifty-five (155) 30m long trenches will be used. (Fig. 2). The proposed trenching rationale will be clarified in Section 2, below.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver. 1.3), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003), which has been adopted by ALGAO East of England Region.
- 1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3.3 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

RA1: 'Ground-truth' the geophysical survey results

RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

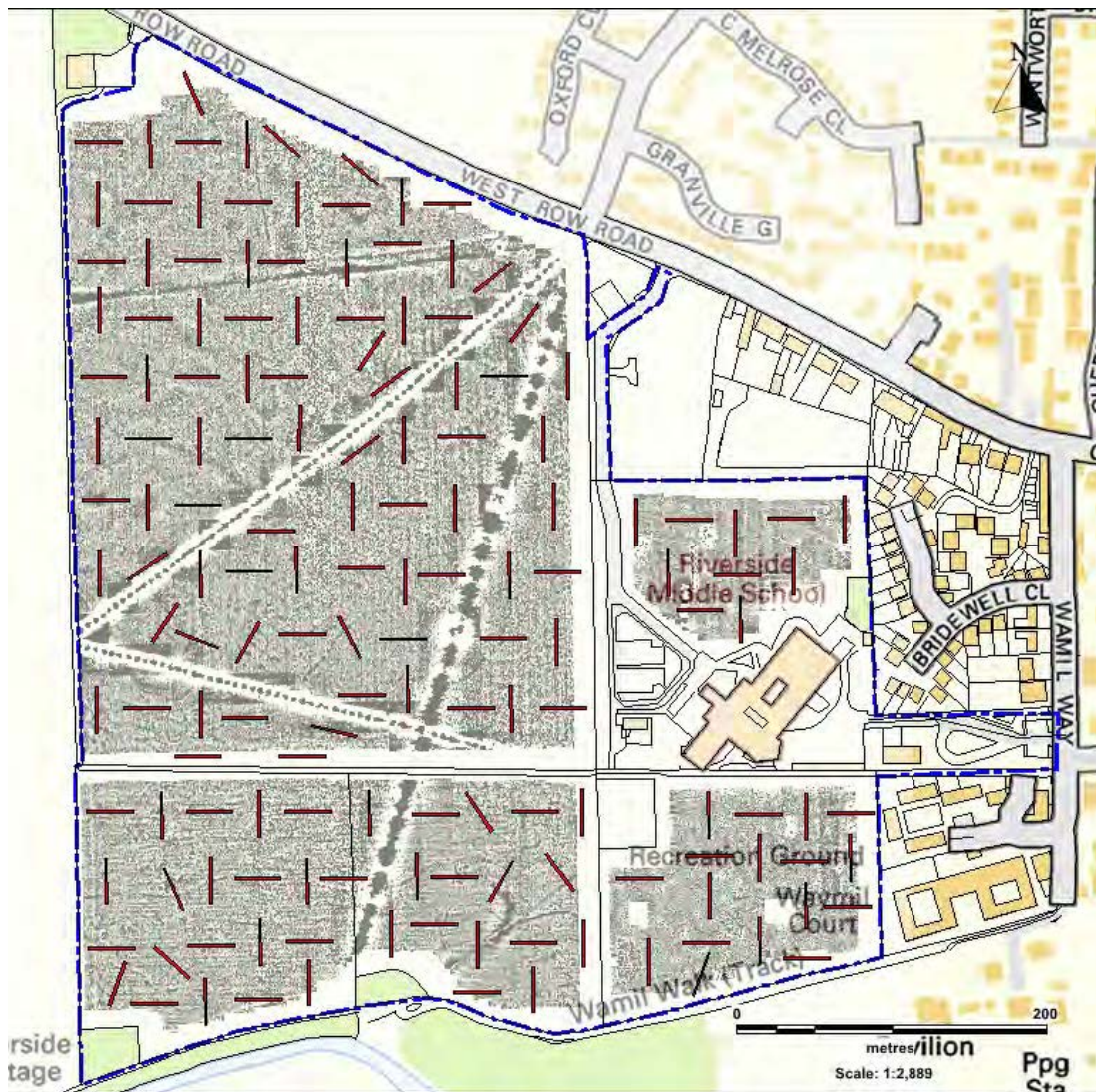
RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA5: Establish the suitability of the area for development.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott, 2011) will also be considered.

Figure 1. Site Location – REMOVED



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016
 Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in red), overlain on geophysical survey results

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 5 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorists).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ one hundred and fifty-five (155) trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Fig 2. Several of these trenches have been located in order to target anomalies of possible archaeological origin, as identified by the geophysical survey. The remaining trenches have distributed as evenly as possible in order to provide a systematic sample of the site.
- 2.3 There are three main services known from documentation provided by the client and the areas covered by these have been taken into account in the trenching plan. If previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during the course of the planned fieldwork then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly
- 2.4 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and any other concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if requested.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims. All fieldwork standards will be guided by Suffolk County Council's Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2011, Ver 1.3), 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.
- 2.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.
- 2.8 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number (MNL 778) and Event numbers (ESF 24753 for geophysical survey; and ESF 24754 for trial trenching) acquired from the Suffolk County Council HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.11 Trenches and spoil heaps will be scanned for artefactual material and metal-detected throughout the project, including before the initial soil stripping and prior to hand-excavation. This will include trench bases if the natural geological surface is not exposed. In addition to SACIC staff named metal-detecting support will be provided by Ron Morley, and all metal finds located by metal detector will be located using GPS. Mr Morley will not assist the SACIC team on works within the Mildenhall College Academy estate as they have requested that only direct employees who are DBS checked should work within their grounds.
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to Suffolk Archaeology's premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

- 2.15 The advisor to the LPA has noted that the site has the potential to contain more substantial palaeoenvironmental deposit sequences adjacent to the river. If these are identified during trial trenching then their extents will be recorded so that a suitable mitigation strategy can be devised as part of subsequent works if required by the nature of the development.
- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique HER number will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site. This will include reference to archaeologically relevant information held in the County HER. A search of the HER has been commissioned
- 3.13 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval before final submission.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.

- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required and requested prior to backfilling. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.
- 4.8.2 Suffolk County Council's archaeological advisors have requested that trenches are not backfilled until they have been signed off by them. The work has been fully risk assessed and this is not the optimum approach in terms of safety – particularly on works within the college estate. Mitigation of the risk to the public and staff within the college grounds will be provided by fencing to be deployed as a means of separation, along with co-operation from senior staff at the college who can supply information about current work areas to pupils.

5 Staffing

- 5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
 - 1 x Project Officer (full time)
 - 2 x Site Assistant (as required)
 - 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
 - 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
 - 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
 - 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
 - 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
 - 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)
- 5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.
- 5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require and a list of such specialists currently used by Suffolk Archaeology is shown overleaf.

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human bones; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Docherty, Anna	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Darrah, Richard	Wood and woodworking	Freelance
Fryer, Val	Environmental	Freelance
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
McKinley, Jacqui	Cremated human bone	Wessex Archaeology
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	SCCAS
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemeteries	University of Cardiff
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Freelance

WSI Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assists us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

Signature:		Date:	01/02/2015
Name:	Rhodri Gardner	Position:	Managing Director

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

WSI Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details



To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TMS/

28 January 2015

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2016

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2016

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £1,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Limited
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	HU PI 9129989/1450
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2016

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions and exclusions of the applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no rights to the holder and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder of the certificate to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Senior Account Executive
Towergate Insurance



Towergate Insurance

Funtley Court, Funtley Hill, Fareham, Hampshire PO16 7UY

Tel: 0844 892 1656 Fax: 0844 892 1657

www.towergaterisksolutions.co.uk



Towergate Insurance is a trading name of Towergate Underwriting Group Limited
Registered in England No 4043759 Registered Address: Towergate House, Edlyn's Park, Sainsbury's Road, Maidstone, Kent ME14 3BN Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Appendix 2. Metal detecting numbers

Topsoil numbers

Trench	Context
001	0001
002	0002
003	0003
004	0004
005	0005
006	0006
007	0007
008	0008
009	0009
010	0010
011	0011
012	0012
013	0013
014	0014
015	0015
016	0016
017	0017
018	0018
019	0019
020	0020
021	0021
022	0022
023	0023
024	0024
025	0025
026	0026
027	0027
028	0028
029	0029
030	0030
031	0031
032	0032
033	0033
034	0034
035	0035
036	0036
037	0037
038	0038
039	0039
040	0040
041	0041
042	0042
043	0043
044	0044
045	0045
046	0046
047	0047

Trench	Context
048	0048
049	0049
050	0050
051	0051
052	0052
053	0053
054	0054
055	0055
056	0056
057	0057
058	0058
059	0059
060	0060
061	0061
062	0062
063	0063
064	0064
065	0065
066	0066
067	0067
068	0068
069	0069
070	0070
071	0071
072	0072
073	0073
074	0074
075	0075
076	0076
077	0077
078	0078
079	0079
080	0080
081	0081
082	0082
083	0083
084	0084
085	0085
086	0086
087	0087
088	0088
089	0089
090	0090
091	0091
092	0092
093	0093
094	0094

Trench	Context
095	0095
096	0096
097	0097
098	0098
099	0099
100	0100
101	0101
102	0102
103	0103
104	0104
105	0105
106	0106
107	0107
108	0108
109	0109
110	0110
111	0111
112	0112
113	0113
114	0114
115	0115
116	0116
117	0117
118	0118
119	0119
120	0120
121	0121
122	0122
123	0123
124	0124
125	0125
126	0126
127	0127
128	0128
129	0129
130	0130
131	0131
132	0132
133	0133
134	0134
135	0135
136	0136
137	0137
138	0138
139	0139
140	0140
141	0141

Trench	Context
142	0142
143	0143
144	0144
145	0145
146	0146
147	0147
148	0148
149	0149
150	0150
151	0151
152	0152
153	0153
154	0154
155	0155
156	-
157	-

Spoil/subsoil numbers

Trench	Context
001	0156
002	0157
003	0158
004	0159
005	0160
006	0161
007	0162
008	0163
009	0164
010	0165
011	0166
012	0167
013	0168
014	0169
015	0170
016	0171
017	0172
018	0173
019	0174
020	0175
021	0176
022	0177
023	0178
024	0179
025	0180
026	0181
027	0182
028	0183
029	0184
030	0185
031	0186
032	0187
033	0188
034	0189
035	0190
036	0191
037	0192
038	0193
039	0194
040	0195
041	0196
042	0197
043	0198
044	0199
045	0200
046	0201
047	0202

Trench	Context
048	0203
049	0204
050	0205
051	0206
052	0207
053	0208
054	0209
055	0210
056	0211
057	0212
058	0213
059	0214
060	0215
061	0216
062	0217
063	0218
064	0219
065	0220
066	0221
067	0222
068	0223
069	0224
070	0225
071	0226
072	0227
073	0228
074	0229
075	0230
076	0231
077	0232
078	0233
079	0234
080	0235
081	0236
082	0237
083	0238
084	0239
085	0240
086	0241
087	0242
088	0243
089	0244
090	0245
091	0246
092	0247
093	0248
094	0249

Trench	Context
095	0250
096	0251
097	0252
098	0253
099	0254
100	0255
101	0256
102	0257
103	0258
104	0259
105	0260
106	0261
107	0262
108	0263
109	0264
110	0265
111	0266
112	0267
113	0268
114	0269
115	0270
116	0271
117	0272
118	0273
119	0274
120	0275
121	0276
122	0277
123	0278
124	0279
125	0280
126	0281
127	0282
128	0283
129	0284
130	0285
131	0286
132	0287
133	0288
134	0289
135	0290
136	0291
137	0292
138	0293
139	0294
140	0295
141	0296

Trench	Context
142	0297
143	0298
144	0299
145	0300
146	0301
147	0302
148	0303
149	0304
150	0305
151	0306
152	0307
153	0308
154	0309
155	0310
156	-
157	-

Appendix 3. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001			001	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0002			002	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0003			003	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0004			004	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0005			005	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0006			006	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0007			007	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0008			008	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0009			009	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0010			010	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0011			011	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0012			012	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0013			013	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0014			014	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0015			015	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0016			016	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0017			017	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0018			018	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0019			019	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0020			020	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0021			021	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0022			022	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0023			023	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0024			024	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0025			025	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0026			026	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0027			027	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0028			028	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0029			029	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0030			030	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0031			031	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0032			032	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0033			033	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0034			034	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0035			035	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0036			036	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0037			037	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0038			038	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0039			039	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0040			040	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0041			041	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0042			042	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0043			043	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0044			044	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0045			045	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0046			046	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0047			047	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0048			048	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0049			049	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0050			050	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0051			051	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0052			052	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0053			053	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0054			054	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0055			055	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0056			056	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0057			057	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0058			058	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0059			059	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0060			060	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0061			061	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0062			062	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0063			063	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0064			064	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0065			065	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0066			066	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0067			067	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0068			068	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0069			069	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0070			070	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0071			071	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0072			072	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0073			073	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0074			074	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0075			075	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0076			076	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0077			077	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0078			078	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0079			079	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0080			080	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0081			081	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0082			082	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0083			083	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0084			084	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0085			085	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0086			086	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0087			087	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0088			088	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0089			089	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0090			090	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0091			091	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0092			092	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0093			093	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0094			094	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0095			095	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0096			096	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0097			097	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0098			098	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0099			099	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0100			100	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0101			101	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0102			102	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0103			103	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0104			104	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0105			105	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0106			106	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0107			107	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0108			108	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0109			109	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0110			110	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from initial survey of trench before machine excavation - material from upper limits of topsoil/plough soil.							
0111			111	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0112			112	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0113			113	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0114			114	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0115			115	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0116			116	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0117			117	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0118			118	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0119			119	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0120			120	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0121			121	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0122			122	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0123			123	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0124			124	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0125			125	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0126			126	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0127			127	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0128			128	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0129			129	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0130			130	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0131			131	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0132			132	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0133			133	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0134			134	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0135			135	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0136			136	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0137			137	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0138			138	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0139			139	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0140			140	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0141			141	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0142			142	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0143			143	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0144			144	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0145			145	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0146			146	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0147			147	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0148			148	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0149			149	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0150			150	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0151			151	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0152			152	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0153			153	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							
0154			154	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil piles that have been machine excavated and spread flat by trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0155			155	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from topsoil in the trench as it was stripped in spits 0.15m by the machine. The soil was then spread out by the trench edge and further detected.							
0156			001	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0157			002	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0158			003	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0159			004	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0160			005	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0161			006	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0162			007	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0163			008	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0164			009	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0165			010	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0166			011	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0167			012	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0168			013	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0169			014	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0170			015	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0171			016	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0172			017	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0173			018	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0174			019	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0175			020	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0176			021	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0177			022	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0178			023	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0179			024	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0180			025	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0181			026	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0182			027	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0183			028	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0184			029	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0185			030	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0186			031	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0187			032	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0188			033	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0189			034	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0190			035	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0191			036	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0192			037	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0193			038	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0194			039	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0195			040	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0196			041	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0197			042	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0198			043	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0199			044	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0200			045	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0201			046	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0202			047	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0203			048	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0204			049	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0205			050	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0206			051	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0207			052	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0208			053	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0209			054	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0210			055	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0211			056	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0212			057	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0213			058	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0214			059	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0215			060	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0216			061	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0217			062	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0218			063	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0219			064	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0220			065	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0221			066	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0222			067	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0223			068	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0224			069	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0225			070	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0226			071	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0227			072	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0228			073	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0229			074	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0230			075	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0231			076	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0232			077	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0233			078	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0234			079	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0235			080	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0236			081	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0237			082	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0238			083	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0239			084	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0240			085	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0241			086	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0242			087	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0243			088	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0244			089	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0245			090	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0246			091	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0247			092	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0248			093	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0249			094	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0250			095	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0251			096	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0252			097	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0253			098	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0254			099	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0255			100	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0256			101	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0257			102	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0258			103	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0259			104	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0260			105	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0261			106	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0262			107	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0263			108	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0264			109	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0265			110	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated piles of soil (often both subsoil and topsoil) next to the trench edge.							
0266			111	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0267			112	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0268			113	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0269			114	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0270			115	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0271			116	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0272			117	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0273			118	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0274			119	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0275			120	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0276			121	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0277			122	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0278			123	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0279			124	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0280			125	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0281			126	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0282			127	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0283			128	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0284			129	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0285			130	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0286			131	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0287			132	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0288			133	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0289			134	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0290			135	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0291			136	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0292			137	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0293			138	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0294			139	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0295			140	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0296			141	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0297			142	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0298			143	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0299			144	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0300			145	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0301			146	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0302			147	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0303			148	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0304			149	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0305			150	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0306			151	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0307			152	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0308			153	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0309			154	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							
0310			155	MD Finds		Metal detecting finds recovered from machine excavated and flattened piles of subsoil (often also containing a little topsoil too) next to the trench edge.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0311			001	Natural Feature		[Natural feature - photographed and planned with GPS, but not recorded otherwise].							
0312			003	Natural Feature		[Natural feature - photographed and planned with GPS, but not recorded otherwise].							
0313	0313		003	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval pit located in trench 3 at the north end section facing west. Moderate slope with a flat, irregular base. There were no finds. Date is unknown. This is a pit of unknown use. The date is unknown as dug during trial trenching with no dating evidence but other features have been natural. It is likely this is medieval or post-medieval	0.98 m	0.93 m	0.33 m			0314	
0314	0313		003	Pit	Fill	This is the fill of pit [0313]. It is a light greyish brown fill similar to the site subsoil. It is a silty sand texture of friable compaction. There are small sub-rounded stone inclusions. It is a single fill See [0313]	0.98m	0.93m	0.33m			0313	
0315	0315		005	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with moderate slopes and a concave base in trench 5. Likely part of a cluster of pits. This pit had no dating evidence but would likely be roman or medieval							0316
0316	0315		005	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of pit [0315]. It is a dark greyish brown colour and a silty sand texture. It is a friable compaction with occasional medium sub-angular stone inclusions. See [0315]	1m +	1.10 m +	1.10 m +				0315
0317	0317		011	Ditch	Cut	Large deep post-medieval ditch as seen in trenches to east and on geophysics survey. Too deep to hand excavate, but machine excavated to base. Approximately 70/80 degrees straight sides, thin concave base. Wider than trench. Turns north approximately halfway along trench. Planned by GPS. Post-medieval boundary ditch		> 1.8m					0318
0318	0317		011	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of [0317]. Pale to mid grey silty sand with common chalk nodules. Clear horizon with natural. Machine excavated. Post-medieval backfill of ditch.							0317
0319	0319		010	Ditch	Cut	Same as ditch [0317] in trench 11. Shows up on geophysics. [Not excavated, but given numbers for discussion and finds retrieval]. Ditch running E-W across middle of trench 10. No finds recovered, but same as ditch [0317] in trench 11, where post medieval finds were recovered. Post-medieval bottle glass found while cleaning.		2.70m					0320

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0320	0319		010	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch 0319 in Trench 11. [Pale-mid grey-brown firm silt. Not excavated, but given numbers for discussion and finds retrieval].		2.70m					0319
0321	0321		010	Ditch	Cut	Same as [0360] in trench 4. Shows up on geophysics. [Not excavated in this trench]. Ditch [0321] running E-W across southern end of trench 10. Post-medieval clay pipe recovered.		8.50m	bottomed)				0322
0322	0321		010	Ditch	Fill	[Upper fill of large ditch feature, but not hand excavated in this trench - partially machine excavated - mid orangish-brown firm silt, with common to frequent chalk flecks].		8.50m	bottomed)				0321
0323	0323		008	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with an irregular flat base and moderately steep sides. It is located within trench 8. There were a number of pot and flint finds. This pit is likely early bronze age due to the pottery and lithic finds. There are no other pits nearby. It was not on geophysics. Four samples were taken.	0.70m	0.50m	0.21m				0326, 03
0324	0323		008	Pit	Fill	The fill of this pit is a light greyish brown colour with a friable texture. The fill was silty sand with medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Pottery and flint were found. This is a single fill. See [0323]	0.70m	0.50m	0.21m				0323
0325	0325		005	Pit	Cut	Large sub-rectangular feature in plan (extends beyond trench edges). Vertical (?) sides + not bottomed - too deep. >1.2m deep from ground level (including c. 0.4m of topsoil) Roman (?) quarry pit - part of series of pits around this area.	c. 5.3m	>1.8m					0326
0326	0325		005	Pit	Fill	Lowest (machine) excavated fill of [0325]. Mid brownish grey friable silt-sand with frequent chalk flecks + occasional flints. Pit backfill with kiln/oven daub			>0.3m		0323, 03		0327
0327	0325		005	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill. Pale to mid brownish-grey sand-silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Loose to firm. Pit backfill with some oven/kiln daub.			c. 0.5m				0326
0328	0328		018	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit located in trench 8 towards the western end. It has an irregular chalk base and moderate to steep sloping sides. This pit had glass finds as well as charcoal and CBM. It is a stand alone feature and seems likely roman pending comparing the glass. (?)	0.86m	0.52m	0.14m				0329
0329	0328		018	Pit	Fill	This is a single fill of pit [0328]. It is a dark greyish brown silty sand with a friable compaction and occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. see [0328]	0.86m	0.52m	0.14m				0328

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0330	0330		016	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with moderate slopes and an irregular concave base. It is in roughly the middle of trench 6. This pit contained large amounts of mussel and oyster shell, animal bone with butcher marks and charcoal. This makes it a likely midden and with properly fired CBM means likely post-medieval	1.40m	0.71m +	0.31m		0331		
0331	0330		016	Pit	Fill	This is a single fill of pit [0330], it is a dark greyish brown colour with a friable compaction and sandy silty texture. It has occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Post-medieval midden. See [0330]	1.40m	0.71m +	0.31m	0330			
0332	0332	0360	004	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has gentle sides and a very gradual B.O.S. to a concave base. Gulley or wheel rut in base of track [0360].		0.40m	0.05m		0333		
0333	0332	0360	004	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills wheel rut [0332]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from. Same as (0384)					0332		
0334	0334	0360	004	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has steep sides, near vertical on the southern edge and sudden B.O.S. to a flat base. Gulley or wheel rut cutting the base of track [0360].		0.2m	0.15m		0335		
0335	0334	0360	004	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills wheel rut [0334]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from. Same as (0384)					0334		
0336	0336	0360	004	Trackway	Layer	Very firm matrix of small-medium (0.005m-0.1m) rounded river cobbles and dark brown silt. Surface for trackway [0360]. Contained many metal finds, but no bulk finds.					0384	0379, 03	
0337	0360	0360	004	Trackway	Finds	Finds probably from context (0336), recovered from spoil with metal detector after being machined out to identify initial depth of context. Probably same as (0336) but not secure for finds.							
0338	0338		005	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with steep slopes and a concave base. It has a single fill and sticks out of the side of the evaluation trench. Its section is facing to the north east of the site. This pit is likely a midden or dumping pit as it features large amounts of shell. Butchered bone, pottery and nails. The glazed and decorated pots likely from the 12th century.	1.50m	0.30m +	0.71m		0339		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0339	0338		005	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of pit [0338]. It is dark greyish brown colour with a friable compaction. It is a sandy silt texture with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. See [0338]	1.50m	0.30m +	0.71	0338			
0340	0340		006	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval pit with moderate to steep slopes. It has a single fill. It has a concave base. Finds included an animal jaw and pot. This pit is likely post-medieval due to the pot that was found. It may be linked to other post-medieval pits nearby. Likely used for dumping.	(0.62m slot)	0.62m +	0.62m		0361, 03		
0341	0340		006	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of pit [0340]. It is a dark greyish brown fill of a sandy silt texture and a friable compaction. It has occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This is the fill of a likely post-medieval pit, likely used for dumping.	(0.62m slot)	0.62m +	0.62m	0340			
0342			019	Natural	Layer	Dark orangey brown slightly sandy silt, compact, occasional chalk flecks. Good horizon clarity. Below orangey brown subsoil, above chalk natural. Very ??? Dark layer sat under orangey brown subsoil in hollow in west end of trench 19.							
0343	0343		012	Pit	Cut	This is a sub-oval cut of pit [0343] with a top and basal fill (0344) and (0345). It has steep slopes and an irregular base. Only feature in trench 12. There were no finds and no dating evidence. The cut seems man-made but it is unknown whether is in fact natural.	2.50m	0.94m +	0.44m		0344		
0344	0343		012	Pit	Fill	This is the basal fill of pit [0343]. It is a degraded chalk texture and is a light grey colour with occasional brown sand stone inclusions. See [0343]	2.50m	0.94m	0.44m	0343	0345		
0345	0343		012	Pit	Fill	This is the top fill of pit [0343] that sits above basal fill (0344). It is a sandy silt texture of a friable compaction and medium brownish grey in colour. Occasional small stone inclusions. See [0343]	2.40m	0.94m +		0344			
0346	0346		015	Ditch	Cut	This is a sub-linear shaped ditch with a moderate to steep slope and an irregular flat base. Finds include bone, brick, pot and shell. Ditch visible on geophysics. This ditch is likely post-medieval based on the finds including well-glazed ceramic. It was likely a boundary ditch used to dump rubbish.	2.20m +	1.06m	0.53m		0347		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0347	0346		015	Ditch	Fill	This is the single fill of ditch [0346]. It is a dark greyish brown colour with a sandy silt texture and friable compaction. Occasional medium stone inclusions. See [0346]	2.20m +	1.06m	0.53m	0346			
0348	0348	0360?	004	Ditch	Cut	Cut of large ditch running E-W on the northern edge of trackway [0360]. It has steep sides (>45 degrees) and a sudden B.O.S. to a flat base. Recut by [0373] Drainage ditch for trackway [0360], later used as a boundary ditch					0351		
0349	0373	0360	004	Ditch	Fill	Firm pale brownish grey silt with common chalk flecks and occasional small stones Fill of recut [0373] of ditch [0348]		1.4m	0.6m	0373			
0350	0348	0360	004	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown, firm silt with common small-medium (0.01m-0.1m) SA/SR stones Secondary fill of ditch [0348]		2m	0.6m	0351	0373		
0351	0348	0360	004	Ditch	Fill	Firm dark brownish grey clay with occasional small pieces of chalk. Primary fill of ditch [0348]		0.6m	0.3m	0348	0350		
0352	0352		026	Tree Hollow	Deposit	Irregular deposit within subsoil silt matrix. Made up of a dark greyish-brown firm sandy-silt with frequent chalk flecks and common patches of orange-brown sandy-silt. Not hand-planned as very irregular, generally shallow + poorly defined. Possible tree root hollow or partial formation of proto soil? Contained similar (bronze age?) pottery to that from John's small pit.	>0.8m	up to 1.0m	to 0.15m				
0353	0353		016	Ditch	Cut	(Please check photo numbers). This is the cut of ditch [0353] with two fills (0354) and (0386). It is a sub-linear shape with a flat base. It is cut by later secondary cut [0388]. Cuts chalk nodules (0355) and natural. This is a ditch located within the trackway but appears to be of a later date as it cuts into the chalk nodules.	0.72m	0.75m	0.50m				
0354	0353	0387	016	Ditch	Fill	This is the basal fill of ditch [0353] located within trackway feature [0385]. The fill is a brownish grey colour with a friable compaction. It is a silty sand texture and has occasional chalk inclusions. This fill is the original fill before the addition of (0386) and subsequent secondary cut [0388].	0.72m	0.75m	0.50m				

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0355	0387		016	Trackway	Fill	<p>Greyish white chalk nodules, compact/concreted. Good horizon clarity.</p> <p>Surface of trackway - appears to be weathered and broken down chalk which has been placed into the base of the feature to form a surface for traffic to move along. It appears to possibly be rutted (?) up in places - possibly from wet periods with carts digging into it??</p>			0.19m		0359		
0356	0387		016	Trackway	Deposit	<p>Light grey silty chalk, loose, occasional small chalk nodules, thin layer sat over and mixing into track surface (0355).</p> <p>Very thin layer of silty chalk, likely to just be degraded chalk from traffic moving over the surface (0355). Only appeared at northern end of trackway.</p>		1.05m	0.03m				
0357	0365	0360	004	Gully	Fill	<p>(Please check photos) Part of (0384), fills wheel rut [0365]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from.</p> <p>Same as (0384)</p>					0365		
0358	0357		016	Trackway	Fill	<p>(please check photos). Off white chalk, possibly just degraded natural from use (traffic, moving over it). Concreted. Good horizon clarity</p> <p>Possible surface of trackway in trench 16. Degraded natural which appears to have had traffic moving over it, or some other form of moving-down. No finds within/on fill.</p>	1.10m		0.10m				
0359	0387		016	Trackway	Deposit	<p>This is the largest proper fill of the feature and is a dark greyish brown colour with a silt sand mix texture. The compaction is friable upon excavation but firm to dig. It features very frequent small to medium chalk nodules and inclusions.</p> <p>Seems to be a darker layer above surface of trackway - has the only finds of the feature: lava quern stone</p>				0355	0390		
0360	0360		004	Trackway	Cut	<p>Cut of trackway running E-W. It appears to have been cut into a natural [probably eroded by traffic] hollow. The base has many wheel ruts cutting it: [0374], [0334], [0332], [0361], [0362], [0363], [0364], [0365]. The northern side is cut by ditch [0348] which may be contemporary and continued to be used as a boundary ditch after the trackway went out of use.</p> <p>Cut of trackway</p>		10m	0.8m				
0361	0361	0360	004	Gully	Cut	<p>Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has very steep sides and a gradual B.O.S. to a flat base.</p> <p>Cut of wheel rut</p>		0.40m	0.25m	0340	0366		
0362	0362	0360	004	Gully	Cut	<p>Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has steep sides, near vertical for the southern side and a gradual B.O.S. to a flat base.</p> <p>Cut of wheel rut.</p>		0.50m	0.10m		0381		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0363	0363	0360	004	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has quite steep sides and a gradual B.O.S. to a concave base. Cut of wheel rut.		0.20m	0.04m		0367		
0364	0364	0360	004	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has quite steep sides with a gradual B.O.S. to a mainly flat base. Cut of wheel rut.		0.20m	0.04m		0382		
0365	0365	0360	004	Gully	Cut	Cut of wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has quite steep sides with a gradual B.O.S. to a slightly concave base. Cut of wheel rut. Most northern of the wheel ruts.		0.15m	0.05m		0357		
0366	0361	0360	004	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills wheel rut (0361). Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from Same as (0384)					0361		
0367	0363	0360	004	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills wheel rut [0363]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from. Same as (0384)					0363		
0368			043	Geological	Deposit	Deposit from sequence of layers in Trench 43. This was just above the basal deposit in the profile and contained what appeared to be pot. Mid to dark brown silty-sand with chalk flecks. Geological gleyed deposit?			0.3				
0369	0369		027	Trackway	Cut	Large road/track cut in Trench 27. Not excavated here.		6			0370		
0370	0369		027	Trackway	Fill	Upper fill of large road/track cut in Trench 27. Not excavated here. Numbered to give context to the finds.		6			0369		
0371	0371		050	Pit	Cut	Large pit group in Trench 50. This number refers to the machine-excavated slot (dug to test the depth) and not the hand excavated cuts; 0392 and 0394. Full depth of pit was 1m, but including the topsoil the feature was 1.4m deep below ground level. Post-medieval quarry pit, judging by its size and finds.			1		0372		
0372	0371		050	Pit	Finds	Finds excavated by machine from the two fills of pit 0371. Both fills were very similar and are likely to have been contemporary.			1		0371		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0373	0373	0360	004	Ditch	Cut	Recut of ditch [0348] running E-W on the northern end of trackway [0360]. It has steep sides (>45 degrees) with a gradual B.O.S. to a concave base. Recut of ditch [0348]. Cuts the subsoil - possibly a later boundary ditch after trackway went out of use.		1.60m	0.60m	0350	0349		
0374	0374	0360	004	Gully	Cut	Eastern rounded terminus of possible wheel rut in trackway [0360]. It has quite steep sides with a gradual B.O.S. to a flat base. Cut of possible wheel rut in trackway [0360]. Most southern of the wheel ruts.		0.10m	0.05m		0380		
0375	0360	0360	004	Trackway	Layer	Loose dark brownish grey silt with rare small SA/SR stones. Silt deposit at southern end of trackway.		2.40m	0.40m	0378, 03			
0376	0360	0360	004	Trackway	Layer	Dark blackish brown, loose silt with very common CBM. Rubbish dump at southern end of trackway		1.20m	0.10m	0377	0375		
0377	0360	0360	004	Trackway	Layer	Loose dark brownish grey silt with very rare small SA/SR stones. Very similar to (0375). Silt deposit at southern end of trackway.		3.20m	0.40m	0336	0376		
0378	0360	0360	004	Trackway	Layer	Dark brown silt with common small (0.001m) SA/SR stones and chalk. Levelling layer after trackway went out of use?		4m	.10-0.20m	0383	0375		
0379	0360	0360	004	Trackway	Layer	Quite firm dark brownish grey silt with occasional small (0.01-0.05m) SA/SR stones and rare small lenses of chalk. Silt layer after trackway went out of use		3.80m	0.20m	0336	0383, 03		
0380	0374	0360	004	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills gully/wheel rut [0374]. Separate number only to identify which wheel rut finds are from. Same as (0384)				0374			
0381	0362	0360	004	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills gully [0362]. Separate number to differentiate where the different gullies/wheel ruts finds are from. Same as (0384)				0362			
0382	0364	0360	004	Gully	Fill	Part of (0384), fills gully/wheel rut [0364]. Separate number to identify which gully/wheel rut finds are from only. Same as (0384).				0364			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0383	0360	0360	004	Trackway	Layer	Loose, light brown silt with occasional small (0.01-0.02m) SA/SR stones + chalk flecks Silt between ditch [0384] + cobbles (0336).		0.70m	0.50m	0379	0378		
0384	0360	0360	004	Trackway	Layer	Very firm dark grey clay with occasional small (0.01m) SA/SR stones + rounded stones. Same as contexts: (0380), (0335), (0333), (0366), (0381), (0367), (0332) and (0357). These contexts are to separate finds into the different wheel ruts and are not separate contexts. Bedding + levelling layer for cobbles (0336) which form the actual trackway.		5.40m	.02-0.25m		0336		
0385	0385		016	Trackway	Group	Feature/Group number. Trackway/hollow in Trench 16. Lines up with geophysics and shows up in several trenches, including trench 4 where it is much more obvious, and cobbled. The "surface" (0355) of the trackway is buried in a hollow and is made up of nodular chalk which is weathered - possibly due to traffic moving over it. E-W aligned ditch [0353] runs through the middle of it and appears to be later and a recut at a later time [0388]. The surface (0355) appears to be more disturbed/rutted up to the south of the ditch. There appears to be an "upper" subsoil (0391) under the topsoil in the hollow, however this may just be a weathered version of the main subsoil (0390) located underneath it. There also seems to be a darker layer (0359) above the surface of the trackway, which appears either (?) side of the ditch, and this had the only find from the whole feature - some lava quern, of unknown date at this time. There was a grey silty layer (0356), which appeared to just be silt sitting over the nodular chalk. This was so thin and patchy that it did not appear to show up in the section, but is in the matrix.							
0386	0353		016	Ditch	Fill	This is the second and top fill of ditch [0353]. It is a greyish brown colour with a silty sand texture and a friable compaction. It has occasional to frequent chalk inclusions. This is a later fill of original ditch cut [0353]. It is re-cut by [0388] of a later period.	0.84m	0.75m	0.20m				
0387	0387		016	Trackway	Cut	Linear in plan, running E-W across north end of site. Moderately sloping from both north and south ends, until it meets ditch [0353] in the middle - though it flattens out on the south side, just before it meets the ditch. Base is fairly irregular, possibly due to ruts and pockets formed when carts travelled over it in the wet. Original cut of trackway - though possibly used as a trackway for a time due to its irregular base (possibly due to traffic) - formed before fill (0355) was added to it to re-enforce the surface?							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0388	0388	0387	016	Ditch	Cut	<p>This is a secondary cut of ditch [0353] but is its own ditch in itself. It is a moderately sloped cut with a concave base. It was not visible on surface for its shape but likely sub-linear</p> <p>This cut likely was much later than original cut [0353] due to vastly different sizes. It cuts through layer (0359).</p>		1.30m	0.34m				
0389	0388	0385	016	Ditch	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of ditch re-cut [0353] which is [0388].</p> <p>It is a medium greyish brown colour with a silty sand texture and a friable compaction. Occasional chalk inclusions.</p> <p>Fill of re-cut ditch in trackway.</p>		1.30m	0.34m				
0390	0387		016	Subsoil	Layer	<p>This is a light greyish brown layer of possible trackway feature [0385].</p> <p>It is the subsoil layer and is a sand silt mix with occasional stones and frequent chalk inclusions. Towards the bottom on south side, the compaction is friable. Above layer (0391) is possibly the same subsoil but more weathered.</p> <p>Appears to be main subsoil across whole trackway with trackway below it.</p>			0.40m	0359			
0391	387		016	Subsoil	Layer	<p>This is a medium greyish brown layer within the possible trackway feature [0385].</p> <p>It is a sandy silt texture with rare chalk inclusions. There are more frequent chalk lenses to the south. This layer starts a 3.30m into the section.</p> <p>This layer is above the main subsoil (0390). It is possible that this is a weathered section of the below subsoil.</p>			0.26m				
0392	0392		050	Pit	Cut	<p>This is a sub-oval pit to the north end of Trench 50. It has a steep slope and an unknown base as it was too thin to excavate to the bottom. It is cut by fill (0396) of pit [0394] but is unclear if [0392] (this pit) or pit [0394] comes first.</p> <p>This pit is part of a series of quarry pits that appear to be medieval or post-medieval due to animal bone from the spoil excavated from all fills and CBM in some.</p>		0.60m	bottomed)		0393		
0393	0392		050	Pit	Fill	<p>This is a single fill of pit [0392] with a sandy silt texture and a friable compaction. It has some chalk inclusions.</p> <p>See [0392]</p>			bottomed)	0392, 03	0396		
0394	0394		050	Pit	Cut	<p>This is the cut of pit [0394] with 3 fills: basal (0397), middle (0396) and top (0395). It is a sub-oval pit with a moderate slope and a concave base. It is unknown if it is before or after pit [0392] but the fills definitely do.</p> <p>This is a pit from a series of med/post-medieval quarry pits probably also used for dumping.</p>	2.46m	2.00m	0.60m		0393, 03		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0395	0394		050	Pit	Fill	This is the upper fill of pit [0394]. It is a medium brownish grey colour with frequent chalk inclusions. See (0397).	2.46m	3.40m		0396			
0396	0394		050	Pit	Cut	This is the middle fill of pit (0394). It is a silty chalk texture with a friable compaction and chalk inclusions. This layer is likely a natural slumping of chalk after a period of no use.	2.08m	2.60m	0.68m	0393, 03	0395		
0397	0394		050	Pit	Fill	This is the basal fill of pit [0394]. It is a medium greyish brown colour with a friable compaction and rare chalk inclusions. This is the earliest fill of pit [0394]. CBM and bone was found in the spoil of all three fills. It was also likely used for dumping.	2.46m	2.00m +	0.60m	0394	0396		
0398	0398		061	Natural Feature		Number issued for basic recording of a possibly natural feature. Roughly oval in plan, with somewhat irregular sides in plan and with irregular sides also in section. Filled with orangish-brown sandy-silt. Natural feature.							
0399	0399		061	Natural Feature		Number issued for basic recording of a possibly natural feature. Roughly oval in plan, with somewhat irregular sides in plan and with irregular sides also in section. Filled with orangish-brown sandy-silt. Natural feature.							
0400	0400		061	Natural Feature		Number issued for basic recording of a possibly natural feature. Roughly oval in plan, with somewhat irregular sides in plan and with irregular sides also in section. Filled with orangish-brown sandy-silt. Natural feature.							
0401	0401		083	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular in plan although appears disturbed on surface - possibly plough scarring. Posthole sides are vertical, although at top to west side is post-packing/disturbance and east side is also disturbed. Feature was not bottomed due to depth. Cut of very deep and regular posthole. Possibly a runway light setting similar to those seen at Snetterton. One piece of post-medieval pottery near top of fill.	0.82	0.62	>0.89		0402		
0402	0401		083	Posthole	Fill	Mid to dark greyish-brown very loose sandy-silt, with occasional chalk pieces. Post-packing fill to the west side. Main fill of posthole.			>0.89	0401	0403		
0403	0401		083	Posthole	Fill	Post-packing fill. Mixed/mottled light to mid greyish-brown loose silty degraded chalk, with occasional chalk nodules. Post-packing deposit.			0.3	0402			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0404	0404		074	Grave	Cut	This is a roughly square cut of an Anglo-Saxon grave. It has moderately sloping sides with a redeposited chalk overhang [around most of the outer edge] - 0591. The base is overall flat, but has lots of irregular little hollows and a layer of fill appearing to cushion/rest the body on. Fill = 0405, skeleton = 0406. Anglo-Saxon grave cut of a high-status individual.	c.1.97	1.84			0406		
0405	0404		074	Grave	Fill	Single discernible fill of grave 0404. It is a medium greyish-brown firm sandy-silt, with occasional stone and chalk inclusions. Finds include two blades(?), shield boss and fittings, hanging bowl and occasional pottery sherds. Grave fill. Forms only clear fill of grave [although see 0591]. Mainly overlying body, although shallow deposit below [presumably there as a result of body decomposition, or to cushion body as grave base was quite irregular].				0406	0591		
0406	0404		074	Skeleton		Skeleton within grave cut 0404. Large roughly square form, cut into chalk, though grave fill is sandy-silt, very similar to surrounding subsoil (brown-orange with chalk flecks and occasional small flints). Skeleton is in bad condition given chalky soils and as it appears too deep to be plough disturbed. Hands and feet are missing, as are left radius and ulna. The tibias, fibulas and femurs also seem quite damaged and the pelvis is incomplete. Very few of the ribs have survived and the spine is also badly damaged and incomplete. No clear sign of scapulae and only one clavicle recovered. A shield boss was recovered close to the head with one short and one longer blade to the left of the left humerus, radius and ulna. A copper alloy bowl was close to the right humerus.				0404	0405		
0407			074	MD Finds		Subsoil machine excavated material close to grave 0404 - number issued as finds may be associated with grave.							
0408	0408		098	Posthole	Cut	Irregular cut in plan, but this could be due to rooting. It has a steep sloping profile and clear breaks of slope and a sloping [concave?] base. It is next to what looks like another patch of rooting, although against the baulk it looks like they share a fill (0409) containing heat altered stones/flint. Possible cut of a posthole [pit?], heavily disturbed by rooting.	0.38	0.54	0.33		0409		
0409	0408		098	Posthole	Fill	Single feature fill. Mid slightly orangey-brown silt with loose compaction. It contains occasional charcoal and small gravel inclusions. Indiscernible as a fill of two possible features - 0408 and 0410. Natural silting up? Though doesn't explain heat altered stones.			0.33	0408, 04			
0410	0410		098	Posthole?	Cut	Irregular in plan, with an irregular profile, and irregular base. Originally thought to be part of a pit with 0408, but turned out to look separate, just sharing a fill. Recorded due to relationship/proximity with 0408, but looks to be rooting? Possible feature.	0.34	0.32	0.1		0409		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0411	0411		098	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit with very steep near vertical sides. Pit was not bottomed due to depth. Just west of gully 0412 and posthole 0414 is on its south-east edge. The northern half of the pit extends beyond trench. Probable Iron Age storage pit [due to form]. Posthole 0414 and gully 0412 are unlikely to be directly related.		1.6	>1		0418		
0412	0412		098	Gully	Cut	Thin linear, aligned north-south, with gentle concave sides and gradual break of slope to a flat base. Posthole 0414 is cut into the western edge. Unclear relationship with pit 0411. [50-70° concave sides and a concave base].		0.4	0.15		0413		
0413	0412		098	Gully	Fill	Single feature fill. Dark brown slightly loose silt with common chalk flecks and occasional small sub-angular-rounded stones. Natural backfill.		0.4	0.15	0412	0414	0414	
0414	0414		098	Posthole	Cut	Small sub-circular posthole with near vertical sides and a sudden break of slope to the concave base. Cuts gully 0412 and is on the south-east side of pit 0411. Posthole or natural hollow.		0.18	0.14	0413	0415		0413
0415	0414		098	Posthole	Fill	Single fill. Dark brown loose silt with rare chalk flecks. Natural silting.					0414		
0416	0411		098	Pit	Fill	Top fill of pit 0411, with animal skull at horizon with 0417. Dark brown firm silt with common small to medium sub-angular-rounded chalk and flint pebbles.		1.6	0.6-0.7	0417			
0417	0411		098	Pit	Fill	Mid pit fill. Small sub-angular-rounded chalk rubble mixed with loose grey silt and occasional small-mid sub-angular-rounded flint pebbles. Not bottomed.		1.6	>0.4	0418	0416		
0418	0411		098	Pit	Fill	Dark grey loose silt with common small and mid sub-angular-rounded chalk pebbles. Not bottomed. Lowest excavated fill, but unsure if it is the basal fill.			>0.2	0411	0417		
0419	0419		110	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval pit in plan, with moderate sides and a flat-slightly concave base. [Immediately underlies the topsoil]. No finds, but located 1m from a similar pit with post-medieval clay pipe in, so could be of the same age.	1.84	>0.8	0.72		0420		
0420	0419		110	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of medium greyish-brown friable sandy-silt, with frequent chalk inclusions.	>0.8	1.84			0419		
0421	0421		110	Natural Feature	Cut	Sub-circular/irregular tree root throw, with near vertical sides and a very undulating base. [Planned by GPS, no section drawn - see photos]. Natural tree root throw. [Potentially a root disturbed pit, but very irregular - 0423 is much more regular].	1.34	0.95	0.1		0422		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0422	0421		110	Natural Feature	Fill	Brown loose silt with common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Natural silting up of 0421.			1	0.1			0421
0423	0423		110	Pit/natural?	Cut	Irregular sub-circular feature with near vertical sides and a sudden break of slope to an undulating base. Natural tree root throw or small pit. [In hindsight looks like a possible small pit, especially given the charcoal inclusions].	1	>0.74	0.25				0424
0424	0423		110	Pit/natural?	Fill	Brown loose silt with common charcoal flecks and rare small flints (1cm-5cm). Single fill. Natural silting of 0423. [In hindsight looks like a possible small pit, especially given the charcoal inclusions].							0423
0425	0425		095	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. Cuts posthole 0427 [this is not clear in section or plan].	0.32	0.3	0.18				0426
0426	0425		095	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill, of medium brown friable silty-sand with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.32	0.3	0.18				0425
0427	0427		095	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan with steep sides and a concave base. [Apparently] cut by posthole 0425, [but this isn't clear in plan or section really as they barely intersect. One of two posthole cuts. Post-medieval.	0.47	0.38	0.54				0428
0428	0427		095	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole, of medium-dark brown fill with occasional chalk inclusions. Friable compaction and produced CBM.	0.47	0.38	0.54				0427
0429	0429		110	Pit	Cut	Circular cut in plan, with almost vertical sides and clear break of slope to the flat base. Cut of a pit, with natural silting up fill?	>1.8	1.82	0.48				0430
0430	0429		110	Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid orange-brown loose silt, with rare charcoal and flint inclusions. Natural silting-up fill?	>1.8	1.82	0.48				0429
0431			074	MD Finds		Metal detected finds from topsoil and subsoil in the Trench 74 extension. This number was issued to material in the first 3m strip, i.e. the material closest to the grave. Selection of metal detected finds - possibly grave related, but not in-situ.							
0432			074	MD Finds		Metal detected finds from topsoil and subsoil in the Trench 74 extension. This number was issued to the remainder of the material in the rest of the trench extension, i.e. material at 3m+ from the grave.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0433	0433		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole [judging by finds in other postholes in trench] in a large number of postholes (40+) in Trench 94. >25% were fully excavated [as a sample, agreed with SCCAS]. Some contained clay pipe, post-medieval CBM and animal bone. At least 1/3 of the apparent postholes are natural [but the remainder are well defined postholes].	0.18	0.14	0.1		0434		
0434	0433		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.18	0.14	0.1	0433			
0435	0435		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate sides and an irregular base. Post-medieval posthole [judging by finds in other postholes in trench] in a large number of postholes (40+) in Trench 94. >25% were fully excavated [as a sample, agreed with SCCAS]. Some contained clay pipe, post-medieval CBM and animal bone. At least 1/3 of the apparent postholes are natural [but the remainder are well defined postholes].	0.78	0.46	0.2		0436		
0436	0435		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of friable light greyish-brown sand and silt, with chalk and gravel inclusions.	0.78	0.46	0.2	0435			
0437	0437		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate sides and an irregular base. See 0433.	0.18	0.12	0.09		0438		
0438	0437		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.18	0.12	0.09	0437			
0439	0439		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate sides and an irregular base. See 0433.	0.19	0.12	0.07		0440		
0440	0439		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. [Contained pottery that looks post-medieval].	0.19	0.12	0.07	0439			
0441	0441		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderately-gently sloping sides and an irregular base. See 0433.	0.12	0.08	0.07		0442		
0442	0441		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.12	0.08	0.07	0441			
0443	0443		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with gently sloping sides and a concave base. See 0433.	0.2	0.16	0.06		0444		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0444	0443		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.2	0.16	0.06				0443
0445	0445		094	Posthole	Cut	Circular cut with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. See 0433.	0.12	0.12	0.06				0446
0446	0445		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.12	0.12	0.06				0445
0447	0447		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides and an irregular/stepped base. See 0433.	0.26	0.08	0.1				0448
0448	0447		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.26	0.08	0.1				0447
0449	0449		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderate-steep sloping sides and an irregular base. See 0433.	0.18	0.12	0.14				0450
0450	0449		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.18	0.12	0.14				0449
0451	0451		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular cut with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. See 0433.	0.3	0.3	0.16				0452
0452	0451		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.							0451
0453	0453		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. See 0433.	0.1	0.15	0.11				0454
0454	0453		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. Contained clay pipe.	0.1	0.15	0.11				0453
0455	0455		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. See 0433.	0.12	0.06	0.04				0456
0456	0455		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.12	0.06	0.04				0455

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0457	0457		094	Posthole	Cut	Posthole in Trench 94 - part of a series of postholes. Sub-oval in plan, with moderate sides and an irregular base. Post-medieval posthole.	0.36	0.2	0.16		0458		
0458	0457		094	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill, of medium grey-brown sandy-silt, friable, with rare chalk inclusions.	0.36	0.2	0.16	0457			
0459	0459		094	Posthole	Cut	Posthole in Trench 94 - part of a series of postholes. Sub-oval in plan, with moderate sides and an irregular base. Possible posthole, but may be natural as is larger and less defined than the majority of other postholes and has an irregular base.	0.66	0.34	0.06		0460		
0460	0459		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole or friable medium grey-brown sandy-silt, with rare chalk inclusions. May be natural given the irregular cut.	0.66	0.34	0.06	0459			
0461	0461		094	Posthole	Cut	Posthole in Trench 94 - part of a series of postholes. Sub-oval in plan, with moderate sides and an irregular/stepped base. Possibly natural, but amongst a large number of actual postholes within the trench.	0.79	0.7	0.41		0462		
0462	0461		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium greyish-brown friable sandy-silt and occasional darker patches. Possibly natural, but amongst a large number of actual postholes within the trench.	0.7	0.79	0.41	0461			
0463	0463		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular cut with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. See 0433.	0.08	0.06	0.05		0464		
0464	0463		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, of medium brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. Contained CBM that looks post-medieval.	0.08	0.06	0.05	0463			
0465	0465		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. One of two postholes with 0449. Part of a large group in Trench 94. It isn't clear how this and 0449 relate to one another. See 0433.	0.2	0.14	0.15		0466		
0466	0465		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of light greyish-brown sandy-silt, with darker sandy-silt inclusions.	0.2	0.14	0.15	0465			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0467	0467		093	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, with very shallow profile - slightly deeper to the west. Gradual breaks of slope leading to a very slightly concave base. Cut of a possible pit with a natural silting up of fill? Contained heated flint and other stone, which is why it was recorded.	0.94	0.64	0.16		0468		
0468	0467		093	Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid orangish-brown loose silt, with occasional stone/flint inclusions and a layer of 'pea gravel' at the interface with the natural. Natural silting up deposit?	0.94	0.64	0.16	0467			
0469	0469		093	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with a roughly north-south alignment. Shallow profile, with a slightly deeper part at the terminus. Gradual break of slope and a concave base. Possible ditch terminus.	>1.18	0.34	0.08.		0470		
0470	0469		093	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose orangish-brown silt, containing occasional flints. Naturally silted up deposit?	>1.18	0.34	0.08.	0469			
0471	0471		093	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, but merges with neighbouring posthole 0473. Vertical profile and a concave base. Cut of possible posthole/stakehole.	0.22	0.2	0.4		0472		
0472	0471		093	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silt, with 'pea gravel' at the interface with the natural. Natural silting-up fill?	0.22	0.2	0.4	0471			
0473	0473		093	Posthole	Cut	Circular cut in plan, merging with neighbouring posthole 0471. Reasonably steep sides, with gradual break of slope to the concave base. Cut of possible posthole/stakehole.	0.3	0.28	0.2		0474		
0474	0473		093	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid to dark brown silt with occasional flint inclusions. Natural silting up fill?	0.3	0.28	0.2	0473			
0475	0475		093	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in plan with a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. Very shallow profile until the north-east end where it steps down to a concave base. Possible posthole [but very irregular and more likely a tree root].	0.82	0.49	0.32		0476		
0476	0475		093	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown [silt?] with a 'pea gravel' lens at the interface with the natural. Natural silting-up deposit?	0.82	0.49	0.32	0475			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0477	0477		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval posthole/pit within trench 94. Sub-oval in plan but irregular, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. This may be natural, but otherwise could be natural [given the other features in the trench].	0.46	0.21	0.09		0478		
0478	0477		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of friable dark-brown sandy-silt, with frequent gravel inclusions. Possibly natural deposit.	0.46	0.21	0.09	0477			
0479	0479		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. Located next to deeper posthole 0481. Post-medieval posthole.	0.14	0.12	0.06		0480		
0480	0479		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, same as 0482. Light grey-brown sandy-silt with chalk inclusions. Post-medieval CBM recovered from fill.	0.14	0.12	0.06	0479			
0481	0481		094	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with very steep sides and a concave base. Located next to similar but shallowed posthole 0479. Post-medieval posthole.	0.22	0.21	0.14		0482		
0482	0481		094	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, same as 0482. Light grey-brown sandy-silt with chalk inclusions. [Identical to 0480, so possibly may well be post-medieval as well].	0.22	0.21	0.14	0481			
0483	0483		115	Pit	Cut	See 0537 - renumbered.							
0484	0483		115	Pit	Fill	See 0538 - renumbered.							
0485	0485		104	Natural	Cut	This is likely a natural feature. It has very irregular, moderate to steep sides, with channels running throughout the base. It is sub-oval on the surface and has an irregular base. Likely a natural feature. [Has similar fill to pits on site and showed up on the geophysical survey, but was particularly irregular].	3.5	>1.8	0.52		0486		
0486	0485		104	Natural	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with frequent chalk inclusions. [Natural silting deposit? Finds are possibly present through natural processes].	3.5	>1.8	0.52	0485			
0487	0487		092	Pit	Cut	Irregular cut in plan, with shallow profile and irregular base. Cut of possible pit, but maybe caused by rooting?	1.14	>0.56	0.32?		0488		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0488	0487		092	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown silt, with rare charcoal and occasional stone inclusions.	1.14	>0.56	0.32?				0487
0489	0489		092	Pit	Cut	Oval cut in plan, with NE-SW alignment. Steep sides and gradual break of slope to a flat base. Cut of pit containing prehistoric(?) pot.	1.2	0.72	0.45				0490
0490	0489		092	Pit	Fill	Single fill of loose mid brown silt, containing occasional stone inclusions.	1.2	0.72	0.45				0489
0491	0491		123	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear cut in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base. [Continues to the south into a large medieval(?) pit cut, with which there is no clear relationship as the fills are identical]. Planned with GPS. [Ditch cut with unclear relationship with pit to the south - may well be largely contemporary].	>5.9	0.48	0.13				0492
0492	0491		123	Ditch	Fill	Single ditch fill of light greyish-brown sandy-silt with chalk inclusions.	>5.9	0.48	0.13				0491
0493	0493		092	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. Steep pit on the edge of Trench 92. It is similar in cut to nearby Late Iron Age pit 0489, though 0493 produced no finds.	0.76	>0.2	0.44				0494
0494	0493		092	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of friable medium-dark brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.76	0.2+	0.44				0493
0495	0495		092	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with moderately steep sides and an irregular base. Post-medieval cut?	1.2	0.78	0.18				0496
0496	0495		092	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill or friable mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with frequent gravel type inclusions.	1.2	0.78	0.18				0495
0497	0497		092	Natural	Cut	Irregular cut in plan - regular eastern side, but varied western edge. Moderate to steep sides, and steps down significantly in one end. May be a pit, but more likely natural.	0.4	0.3	0.21				0498
0498	0497		092	Natural	Fill	Single pit fill of friable mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with frequent gravel inclusions.	0.4	0.3	0.21				0497

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0499	0499		092	Natural	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and an irregular base [that steeps down significantly in one area]. Possibly a post-medieval pit, but may be natural, given its irregular shape.	0.6	0.26	0.26		0500		
0500	0499		092	Natural	Fill	Single 'pit' fill of friable mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with frequent gravel inclusions.	0.6	0.26	0.26	0499			
0501	0501		091	Ditch	Cut	North-south aligned linear cut in plan, with a 'V' shaped profile. Steep sides, coming down to a thin concave base. Cut of boundary or drainage ditch. Possibly Late Iron Age or early Roman.	>1.8	0.7	0.54		0502		
0502	0501		091	Ditch	Fill	Single ditch fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand, with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and chalk. Pot recovered from surface of fill. Probably naturally-deposited silt.	>1.8	0.7	0.54	0501			
0503	0503		091	Pit	Cut	Circular cut in plan. Shallow, with steep sides and a concave base. Partially obscured by limit of excavation.	0.5	>0.35	0.24		0504		
0504	0503		091	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of firm mid brown-grey silty-sand with small-medium sub-rounded stones. Naturally deposited silt?	0.5	0.35	0.24	0503			
0505	0505		156	Natural Feature		This is a natural sand area within Trench 156. [Excavated as it was picked up by the geophysical survey and was hence targeted as a potential grave, but was very irregular, particularly in section and is most probably a natural solution channel through the chalk. Also contained patches of sand, of which there have been several in this area of the field - perhaps this is what has led to the confusion on the geophysics? Only given a single number for photo and GPS surveying]. Natural feature.	>1.8	1.5	?				
0506	0506		155	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval/somewhat irregular oblong shape in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and a possible posthole in the base. Appears to be a pit with four fills and a possible posthole. The 'posthole' makes it look a little like an SFB, but it may be natural. [Dug and excavated as a pit, but it's fills are all very naturally derived - would have abandoned its excavation except for a darker grey lens at the base of the redeposited chalk that contained some charcoal, hence it having been sampled as well].	2.08	1.08+	0.72	0521	0507		
0507	0506		155	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill of firm light grey-brown clayey-silt, with mid-dark patches and chalk [and charcoal] inclusions. Possibly continues further to the end of the feature. [Largely derived from degraded chalk].			0.14	0506	0508		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0508	0506		155	Pit	Fill	Secondary fill of pit. Degraded compact chalk with a pale greyish-white colour. [Deposit of redeposited natural chalk].			0.48+	0507	0509, 05		
0509	0506		155	Pit	Fill	Main/upper fill of pit, of firm to friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with chalk streaks and occasional chalk inclusions. [Becomes darker to the base, merging into 0521]. [Looks very similar to subsoil over much of this field, so may be derived from this. Basically the same as 0521].			0.56	0508			
0510	0510		157	Pit	Cut	Possibly sub-oval in plan [but obscured by limit of excavation], with moderately steep [varied] sides and a concave base. [Targeted as had a clear signal on the geophysical survey and had the potential to be a grave]. Feature is filled with solution type hollows towards its base, making the actual shape hard to see. Possibly a natural sand deposit, with either a human cut in the top [or just discoloured from water throughflow].	1.8	>1.32	0.74		0512		
0511	0510		157	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit. Medium greyish-brown friable sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.					0512		
0512	0510		157	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill. Very firm deposit of degraded chalk, with a dark-grey to white colour.					0510	0511	
0513	0513		112	Ditch	Cut	Linear, aligned east to west, with bad edges in plan. Irregular sloping sides and an uneven base (irregular, convoluted edges - look suspiciously like toothed bucket marks but might be solution holes, of which several in base). Ditch?	>1.8	1.2	0.4		0514		
0514	0513		112	Ditch	Fill	Single feature fill of dark brown silty-sand with occasional small rounded/sub-angular flints and chalk flecks, with some large lumps of redeposited chalk.					0513		
0515	0515		123	Pit	Cut	Large deep pit, extent unknown. Too deep to bottom here by hand, [but machine excavated to full depth elsewhere in trench]. Cut for large medieval/post-medieval pit.	>16.4	>1.8	>1.9		0519		
0516	0515		123	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill or light brown-grey sandy-silt with medium/small sub-rounded stones. Likely to be subsoil, but may be an upper fill of 0515.			0.22	0517			
0517	0515		123	Pit	Fill	Middle pit fill of mid brown/grey sandy-silt with occasional medium/small sub-rounded stones.			0.24	0518	0516		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0518	0515		123	Pit	Fill	Middle pit fill of pale brown/grey clayey-silt with occasional medium/small sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks. [Diffuse lower horizon with 0519].			0.1	0519	0517		
0519	0515		123	Pit	Fill	Lowest excavated fill in pit 0515 sondage. Pale grey clayey-silt with frequent small/medium sub-rounded stones and pieces of chalk, and rare flecks of charcoal.			>0.46	0515	0518		
0520	0520		155	P-hole/natural	Cut	Cut of possible posthole within pit 0506 [but probably a natural solution/rotting depression]. Not fully uncovered, but had rounded eastern half in plan. Steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Possible posthole, but very irregular base. If it was a posthole it could suggest an SFB, but this is unlikely given the fills and feature profiles.		0.2	>0.46		0521		
0521	0520		155	P-hole/natural	Fill	Single posthole fill of friable mid-dark orangish-brown sandy-silt with rare chalk inclusions. [Probably the same as 0509, just a bit darker from eluviation].		0.2	>0.46	0520	0506		
0522	0506		155	Pit	Fill	Top pit fill of friable mid grey-brown sandy-silt. Similar to fill 0509.			0.14	0508			
0523	0523		111	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned linear in plan, with steep, near vertical sides, a gradual break of slope to the wide uneven base (looks okay where drawn in section, but elsewhere edges and base are very uneven).	>1.8	1.2	0.32		0524		
0524	0523		111	Ditch	Fill	Single ditch fill of dark brown silty-sand with occasional/moderate small/medium flints and occasional small chalk flecks.					0523		
0525	0525		111	Pit	Cut	Circular cut, partly revealed against edge of Trench 111, with vertical/steep sides, gradual break of slope to wider slightly rounded base. This trench was accidentally backfilled before being GPS'd - pit was approximately 5m from east end of trench.	1.05		0.62		0526		
0526	0525		111	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid orange-brown friable silty-sand, with occasional/moderate small/medium flints and lenses of chalk/chalk flecks across top of deposit.	1.05		0.62	0525			
0527	0527		111	Pit	Cut	Rounded edges in plan, with moderately steep sides and a concave/partially irregular base. It is cut into a large natural area. Cut into a large natural area and contains burnt chalk with post-medieval pot - thought to be the site of a post-medieval hearth. [This was re-excavated and reinterpreted later as was not fully recorded here - now thought to be potentially earlier, with overlying post-medieval/modern plough soil].	>1	0.63	0.14		0528		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0528	0527		111	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of friable mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. Post-medieval hearth. [Possibly an earlier feature that became disturbed by ploughing and mixed with post-medieval soil and finds].	>1	0.63	0.14	0527			
0529	0529		111	Pit	Cut	Trench accidentally backfilled before feature fully recorded. Circular in plan, with steep sides and concave base. All recorded from memory. C.8m from the east end of the trench. Feature only photographed - no drawings or GPS plan done.	c.1.2				0530		
0530	0529		111	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid orange brown silty sand.					0529		
0531	0531		121	Pit	Cut	Large oval-shaped [rounded edge] pit aligned north-south. Eastern side obscured by trench edge. Very steep sided and not bottomed due to reaching a depth of c.1.1m. Base and therefore uncertain, but possibly 'U' shaped [as with other such pits on site]. Undated pit, purpose unclear.	>2.12	>0.67	>0.68		0532		
0532	0531		121	Pit	Fill	Lowest excavated fill of pit, but not bottomed so unsure if it is the basal fill. Dark brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium stones and inclusions of chalk, and rare flecks of charcoal.					0531	0533	
0533	0531		121	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill of firm medium brown-grey silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones, and occasional inclusions of chalk and rare flecks of charcoal.					0532		
0534	0534		108	Pit	Cut	Possibly sub-square in plan, but obscured by trench edge. Moderately steep sides and a concave base. Interpreted on site as a post-medieval refuse pit as contained animal bone and is in the same trench as a post-medieval pit. [However, its dimensions and profile are more reminiscent of the Iron Age pits found on site].	1.98	>1.2	0.7		0535		
0535	0534		108	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill of firm mid grey-brown and white degraded silty-chalk. Likely a slump of degraded [trampled] chalk from the pit's early use.			0.19	0534	0536		
0536	0534		108	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill of friable light yellowish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk inclusions. Contained large quantities of animal bone. This fill is likely a post-medieval rubbish dump [this seems unlikely given the lack of post-medieval occupation waste nearby - it is probably a pit of similar date to the majority of others on site].			0.61	0535			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0537	0537		115	Pit/SFB	Cut	Large irregular but shallow pit/spread/scoop/hollow with gently sloping edges to the wide, slightly undulating, mainly flat base. No clear relationship with pit 0539 adjacent/to the west. Same as pit [0483]/(0484) - numbers issued for a small find. Pit cut, shape reminiscent of an SFB, but pit 0539 doesn't look like a posthole. [Probably an SFB that is heavily truncated].	3	>1.8	0.15		0538		
0538	0537		115	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid orange brown silty-sand with moderate small chalk flecks, mainly towards base of deposit, rare small charcoal flecks. See (0484) for small find 1183.							0537
0539	0539		115	Pit	Cut	Circular pit with steep slightly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the flat base. No clear relationship with shallow scoop 0537, adjacent.	0.6		0.36		0540		
0540	0539		115	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid-dark orange-brown silty-sand, with frequent chalk flecks and pieces, mainly across top and east side of deposit.			0.36		0539		
0541	0541		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.28	0.2	0.07		0542		
0542	0541		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.			0.07		0541		
0543	0543		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.14	0.14	0.1		0544		
0544	0543		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.			0.1		0543		
0545	0545		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.24	0.2	0.08		0546		
0546	0545		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.			0.08		0545		
0547	0547		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.18	0.15	0.14		0548		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0548	0547		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.			0.14	0547			
0549	0549		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.15	0.15	0.08		0550		
0550	0549		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.			0.08	0549			
0551	0551		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.26	0.18	0.12		0552		
0552	0551		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.			0.12	0551			
0553	0553		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.14	0.12	0.1		0554		
0554	0553		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.			0.1	0553			
0555	0555		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.2	0.18	0.1		0556		
0556	0555		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.	0.2	0.18	0.1	0555			
0557	0557		106	Posthole	Cut	Shallow and circular posthole, with steep sides and a concave base. Post-medieval posthole in a cluster. Probably associated with those in Trench 94. Others may have been ploughed out.	0.16	0.15	0.06		0558		
0558	0557		106	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of medium brown-grey firm silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones. Derived from natural silting.	0.16	0.15	0.06	0557			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0559	0559		107	Pit	Cut	Sub square/circular cut in plan, with 80° straight sides, breaking to a concave/flat base. Sealed by topsoil. Late Iron Age pit? Other similar, but undated, pits in trench to south.	1.3	>1.1	0.65		0560		
0560	0559		107	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill of dark grey chalky-silt, with common chalk flecks. Trampled degraded chalk and silt, mixed with 0561. Fill of Late Iron Age refuse pit.			0.14	0559	0561		
0561	0559		107	Pit	Fill	Middle pit fill of mixed dark brown-grey silt and brown sandy-silt. Friable, with common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Fill of Late Iron Age refuse pit.			0.4	0560	0562		
0562	0559		107	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill of dark brown friable sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks, and occasional small flints. Metal detected nail from surface of deposit. Fill of Late Iron Age refuse pit.			0.22	0561			
0563	0563		107	Natural Feature		Roughly semi-circular in plan, but had irregular base. Quite shallow. Fill is somewhat reminiscent of subsoil, but has small (c.5mm diameter) chalk nodules at base, similar to several other irregular features in area [but also recorded in definitively archaeological features as well]. Chalk at base also very hard and somewhat discoloured as grey (not burnt). No section or hand plan, but photo'd and GPS'd. Natural solution or glacial feature?	>0.8?	>0.3	0.26				
0564	0564		115	Pit	Cut	Large, probably circular pit revealed against northern edge of trench, with steep slightly convex sides, gradual break of slope to the fairly flat base.	1.9	>1.35	0.56		0565		
0565	0564		115	Pit	Fill	Mixed single fill of mainly orange-brown silty-clay-sand, friable, but with frequent lenses and dumps of chalk nodules, frequent chalk flecks throughout, rare small charcoal flecks. One nail from top - metal detected.			0.56	0564			
0566	0566		115	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan, partly revealed against the south edge of the trench, with steep, concave sides and a continuous/imperceptible break of slope to the slightly rounded base.	1.1	>0.85	0.38		0567		
0567	0566		115	Pit	Fill	Single fill of friable mid orange-brown silty-clay-sand, with moderate-frequent small flints and chalk pieces, and moderate chalk flecks throughout.	>1		0.38	0566			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0568	0568		074	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval [elongated almost linear] cut in plan, in grave 0404. [Form hard to make out as quite deep and thin and located right along the grave's southern edge, near the south-west corner]. Very steep [70-80° convex to concave], almost vertical sides, with a concave [very thin] base, dug into base of grave cut. [Unclear what the relationship of the posthole is either to the grave cut or fill]. Possible posthole for structure over the burial.	0.46	0.14+	0.38		0569		
0569	0568		074	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction. [Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.38	0568			
0570	0570		074	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, in grave 0404. Very steep, almost vertical sides [45-75°] convex to concave], with a [curving break of slope to the] concave base, dug into base of grave cut. [Unclear what the relationship of the posthole is either to the grave cut or fill]. Possible posthole for structure over the burial.	0.3	0.22	0.2		0571		
0571	0570		074	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction. [Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.2	0570			
0572	0572		100	Ditch	Cut	East to west linear in plan, with c.70° straight sides, curving sharply to a flat/uneven base. Sealed by topsoil. Unclear relationship with subsoil. Ditch with one sherd of possibly intrusive post-medieval pottery, as well as animal bone.		0.75	0.36		0573		
0573	0572		100	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch. Mid orangish-brown friable sand-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints.		0.75	0.36	0572			
0574	0574		100	Ditch	Cut	North to south aligned linear in plan, with 45-60° slightly concave sides and a concave-uneven base. Ditch cut, possibly associated with 0572 as have similar fills and would meet each other at a right angle.		0.45-0.5	0.2		0575		
0575	0574		100	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch. Mid orangish-brown friable sand-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Very similar to/same as subsoil.			0.2	0574			
0576	0576		126	Pit	Cut	Oval(?) cut in plan, aligned east to west and extending beyond trench. C.70-80° slightly concave sides, rapidly breaking to flat base. Possibly a posthole in the west end, but more likely a natural feature/overcut into soft sand. Pit cut, similar to others on site.	>1.35	1.2	0.32		0577		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0577	0576		126	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid-dark orangish-brown friable sandy-silt. Identical to the subsoil, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Pit fill, similar to that in the other features on the site.			0.32	0576			
0578	0578		125	Pit	Cut	Irregular circular cut in plan (obscured by trench edge), with 50-85° slightly concave sides, curving to a flat base. Pit cut, similar to others on site/nearby.	1.8	>1.55	0.28		0579		
0579	0578		125	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of dark grey-brown sand-silt, friable, with occasional chalk flecks/lumps and small flints. Contained unusual fired clay(?) fragments. Pit fill similar to that in other pits nearby.			0.28	0578			
0580	0580		074	Posthole	Cut	[Number issued as a posthole in grave 0404, but no context sheets completed and not drawn on plan, so presumably disregarded].							
0581	0582		074	Posthole	Fill	[Number issued as a posthole in grave 0404, but no context sheets completed and not drawn on plan, so presumably disregarded].							
0582	0582		074	Posthole	Cut	Sub-square/oval cut in north-west corner of grave 0404. Unclear relationship with grave cut. 70-80° slightly irregular sides, with a very thin concave base.	0.19	0.17	0.31		0583		
0583	0582		074	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction. [Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.31	0582			
0584	0584		074	Posthole	Cut	Sub-square/irregular cut in north-east corner of grave 0404, to north-west of 0586. Unclear relationship with grave cut. 70-80° slightly irregular sides, with a very thin concave base.	0.24	0.16	0.36		0585		
0585	0584		074	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction. [Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.36	0584			
0586	0586		074	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in north-east corner of grave 0404, to south-east of 0584. Unclear relationship with grave cut. 70-80° slightly irregular sides, with a very thin concave base.	0.31	0.12	0.18		0587		
0587	0586		074	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction. [Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.18	0586			
0588	0588		074	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut, midway along east edge of grave 0404. Unclear relationship with grave cut and emerges slightly beyond its eastern limit. 70-80° straight sides, with a very thin concave base.	0.12	0.1	0.16		0589		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0589	0588		074	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill. Fill is light yellowish-brown silty-sand, with chalk inclusions and a friable compaction. [Very similar to/same as main grave fill, if slightly lighter].			0.16	0588			
0590	0590		108	Hearth		Small roughly circular area of in-situ burning towards north-west end of Trench 108 [- recorded earlier as a possible post-medieval hearth, but never GPS'd]. Only survives partially as heavily ploughed/mixed with topsoil. In some places the in-situ burning has discoloured the chalk. One bucket sample taken, but will be mixed with topsoil/plough soil/ Only GPS'd - no photo, plan, or section as only very partial survival. In-situ hearth/fire siting. Appears to be earlier than plough soil, but heavily mixed together [presumably as a result of ploughing], so there is some doubt.	c.0.5	c.0.4	c.0.05				
0591	0404		074	Grave	Fill	This is the chalk overhang of grave 0404 and skeleton 0406. It is a mid greyish-white colour, made up of slightly silty redeposited chalk. It is firm-friable and has rare small stone 'pea gravel' inclusions. [It was present, where not ploughed out, around much of the grave edge, forming a reasonably substantial layer. It was initially thought to be material that had been dragged across the top of the grave by ploughing, but it was both too thick and consistent to have resulted from this]. This may be the overhang of a structure or mound that was later ploughed out. There are at least three convincing postholes in the grave [and these may have been part of an associated structure. The surviving overhang, which is on top of the main grave fill, may be the very base of a chalk mound or wall around the grave. It is uncertain if such structures were built, as opposed to using timber for a chamber, but it is hard at this moment to suggest another explanation].			0.1-0.3	0405			
0592	0404		074	Grave	Hollow	Sub-oval, irregular natural feature in grave 0404. No section drawing or individual photograph, but recorded on main plan. [Irregular natural depression into chalk - does not have regular sides or depth to suggest it is another posthole in the grave base].	0.22	0.2					
0593	0404		074	Grave	Hollow	Sub-oval, irregular natural feature in grave 0404. No section drawing or individual photograph, but recorded on main plan. [Irregular natural depression into chalk - does not have regular sides or depth to suggest it is another posthole in the grave base].	0.2	0.07					
0594	0594		116	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped pit (or possible ditch terminus?) with uneven sides to curving channel or 'trough' extending from west towards base - possibly due to water action?	1.3		0.4-0.5		0595		
0595	0594		116	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-sand, with moderate levels of chalk flecks, becoming frequent towards base of deposit. Top 0.06m contaminated by ploughing, which had introduced post-medieval finds that have been discarded.			0.4-0.5	0594			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0596	0596		118	Ditch?	Cut	Appears to be an east to west aligned linear. Initially has gentle slopes which then steeply dive down to an uneven and irregular sand and chalk natural base. Cut for a possible east to west linear or boundary, but possibly a natural feature with the finds [having slumped in] or being redeposited. Could be that is a linear disturbed by natural features/solution holes and/or heavy ploughing. [Or could be a feature dug through a natural patch - seems quite likely that it's plough soil and/or subsoil that has slumped into a natural hollow].	>1.8	1.9	0.9		0597		
0597	0596		118	Ditch?	Fill	Single fill of medium brown-grey silty-sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones and inclusions of chalk. Firm compaction. Thick lenses of redeposited chalk in the centre. Some bone and pot on the surface of the feature. Silting fill that appears to be naturally derived. [Possibly a natural feature altogether].			0.9	0596			
0598	0598		119	Posthole	Cut	Narrow but very deep posthole with steep east side to undercut west side, to narrow pointed base.	0.26		0.48		0599		
0599	0598		119	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of mid orange brown friable sandy-clay-silt becoming pale grey-brown to base, with occasional-moderate chalk flecks/pieces becoming moderate-frequent towards base, rare chalk flecks towards top.			0.48	0598			
0600	0600		119	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole cut, with vertical west side to steep/convex east side, to narrow rounded base.	0.36		0.4		0601		
0601	0600		119	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of mid orange-brown friable sandy-clay-silt with moderate/frequent chalk flecks and pieces.			0.4	0600			
0602	0602		105	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, but obscured by trench edge. 80° sides that then break to vertical. Too deep to fully excavate. Iron Age(?) pit, [partially backfilled with a range of refuse].	2.1	>1.45	>1.06		0603		
0603	0602		105	Pit	Fill	Lowest excavated fill from pit [but not bottomed]. Mixed loose to firm grey silt, chalk nodules and dark brown-grey sandy-silt. Contained irregular patches of fired clay - oven/kiln structure(?).			>0.2	0602	0604		
0604	0602		105	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of pit.. Dark brownish-grey loose sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks/nodules.			c.0.53	0603	0605		
0605	0602		105	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill or mid-dark orangish-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Diffuse horizon with 0604.			c.0.4	0604			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0606	0606		102	Pit	Cut	[Curved edge in plan, but obscured by trench edge and where it intersects with pit 0625]. Very steep edges, with a concave to flat base. Unclear relationship with pit 0625. This pit has characteristics of other Iron Age pits on the site, particularly the very steep sides, although there have been no immediately datable finds.	>2.24	>1.35	0.72		0607		
0607	0606		102	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill, which is very similar to fill 0626 from adjoining pit. Medium yellowish-brown friable sandy-silt, with common very large irregular flints [c.0.2-0.3m across]. Possibly an Iron Age pit, backfilled at the same time as adjoining pit 0625 as the fills are very similar.			0.72	0606			
0608	0608		105	Posthole	Cut	Roughly round cut in plan, with 80-85° sides and a slightly concave base. 'Good' posthole cut, probably associated with other post-medieval postholes in field.	0.26	0.23	0.16		0609		
0609	0608		105	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of dark greyish-brown loose sandy-silt with occasional chalk nodules.			0.16	0608			
0610	0610		105	Posthole	Cut	Roughly sub-rectangular in plan, east to west aligned, with variable sides/stepped base. Initially 50-80° slope all round, before bottoming out quite quickly in east side. Posthole(?) cut into solid chalk, but irregular profile and fill is similar to subsoil - tree root hollow?	0.48	0.35	0.23		0611		
0611	0610		105	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose orangish-brown sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks. Similar to subsoil.			0.23	0610			
0612	0612		105	Posthole	Cut	Roughly circular in plan, with irregular patch spreading off to the north-west. Profile has 45-50° irregular sides and an irregular base. Posthole(?) cut into solid chalk, but irregular profile and fill is similar to subsoil - tree root hollow?	0.38-0.6	0.48	0.18		0613		
0613	0612		105	Posthole	Fill	Single fill, identical to 0611, of loose orangish-brown sandy-silt, with dense patches of chalk at base. Similar to subsoil.			0.18	0612			
0614	0614		105	Posthole	Cut	Very small circular cut in plan, with 40-55° irregular sides and a concave/irregular base. Possible posthole/root hole.	0.17	0.17	0.08		0615		
0615	0614		105	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mixed grey-brown and dark grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks.			0.08	0614			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0616	0616		105	Posthole	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan. Very small, with c.45° sides and a flat base. Possible posthole/root hole.	0.23	0.21	0.07		0617		
0617	0616		105	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of loose mixed grey-brown and dark grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks.			0.07	0616			
0618	0618		105	Posthole	Cut	Very small circular cut in plan. 75-80° sides and a concave base. Posthole with 'good' [regular] cut - probably part of post-medieval postholes recorded across this part of the site.	0.19	0.18	0.13		0619		
0619	0618		105	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of mid grey-brown loose sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks. 'Good' fill.			0.13	0618			
0620	0620		105	Posthole	Cut	Small round posthole cut in plan, with 85-90° slightly concave-vertical sides and a slightly concave base. [Adjacent to pit 0622, but no relationship]. Posthole with 'good' [regular] cut - probably part of post-medieval postholes recorded across this part of the site.	0.25	0.2	0.2		0621		
0621	0620		105	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of mid grey-brown loose sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks. 'Good' fill.			0.2	0620			
0622	0622		105	Pit?	Cut	Oval cut in plan(?) - extends beyond trench edge and has diffuse southern side. Approximately 45° concave-irregular sides and irregular base. Possible pit or solution hollow filled with subsoil [and partially degraded chalk].	1.4	>1	c.0.5		0623		
0623	0622		105	Pit?	Fill	Basal 'pit' fill of mid grey firm degraded chalk with common chalk nodules and rare charcoal flecks. Diffuse horizon with natural. Possible pit fill/possibly natural.			0.35?	0622	0624		
0624	0622		105	Pit?	Fill	Upper 'pit' fill of loose mid orangish-brown sandy-silt with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Possible pit fill/possibly natural - similar to subsoil [and may have simply slumped into a natural depression/solution hollow].			Up to 0.3	0623			
0625	0625		102	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval pit in plan [full shape obscured by trench edge], with moderate to steep sides and a concave to flat base. A slot was cut through the pit, as it is very similar to pit 0606 and had no finds. This pit relates to pit 0606, but it is unclear which cut which. This pit, like 0606, has characteristics like other possibly Iron Age features on site, though no datable finds in the fill.	2.73	>1.8	0.57		0626		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0626	0625		102	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill, very similar to fill 0607. Friable mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional large flint nodules. Possibly an Iron Age pit, backfilled at the same time as adjoining pit 0606 as the fills are very similar.			0.57	0625			
0627	0627		101	Pit	Cut	Largest of a series of four pits seen along the north-west edge of the trench, with steep to undercut irregular sides. Base appears flat in section, but has a deeper irregular sided undulating base to the south-west. No obvious relationship with 0629. Recorded as part of a series of four pits, but likely to be separate lobes of same extraction pit, giving an apparently scalloped edge in plan - might have been chasing flints nodules, a seam of which continues to the north-east.	1.5		0.4-0.6		0628		
0628	0627		101	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-clay with moderate-frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk.			0.4-0.6	0627			
0629	0629		101	Pit	Cut	Probably part of general cut 0627, but appears as a separate unit in section 104, but no obvious cutting relationship with 0627.	c.0.6		c.0.5		0630		
0630	0629		101	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-clay with moderate-frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk. Same as/indistinguishable from 0628.				0629			
0631	0631		101	Pit	Cut	Probably just a lobe of [quarry pit] 0627, but appears as separate unit in section 104. No obvious cutting relationship with adjacent pits 0629 or 0633. Gently sloping concave sides and base.	c.1		c.0.4		0632		
0632	0631		101	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-clay with moderate-frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk. Same as/indistinguishable from 0628. Pot sherd recovered from base of deposit.			c.0.4	0631			
0633	0633		101	Pit	Cut	Most north-easterly of series of pits/lobes of [quarry pit] 0627. No obvious cutting relationship with pit 0631 adjacent. With gently sloping sides and a rounded base.	c.1.2		c.0.3		0634		
0634	0633		101	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of mid to dark orange-brown friable silty-clay with moderate-frequent flecks and small pieces of chalk. Same as/indistinguishable from 0628. Pot sherd recovered from base of deposit.				0633			
0635	0635		102	Posthole	Cut	In line of three postholes with 0637 and 0639. Very steep side with a concave base. [Oval in plan?]. Possible row of postholes, perhaps forming a post-medieval fence line, but maybe earlier [or natural].	0.4	0.18	0.16		0636		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0636	0635		102	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-angular stones and 'pea gravel'.			0.16	0635			
0637	0637		102	Posthole	Cut	In line of three postholes with 0637 and 0639. Very steep side with a concave base. [Oval in plan?]. Possible row of postholes, perhaps forming a post-medieval fence line, but maybe earlier [or natural].	0.35	0.16	0.27		0638		
0638	0637		102	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-angular stones and 'pea gravel'.			0.27	0637			
0639	0639		102	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval cut in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. One of three postholes in a line. This posthole in particular from the line may be natural due to its concave, but largely uneven and irregular base.	0.45	0.2	0.3		0640		
0640	0639		102	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt, with occasional sub-angular stones and 'pea gravel'. Possibly natural fill.			0.3	0639			
0641	0641		102	Pit	Cut	Large circular pit, extent unknown due to limit of excavation. Depth unknown as pit wasn't bottomed due to the excavation/[preservation in-situ] of oven/hearth 0643. Steep sided. Appears to cut 0650 in section. Cut for large late Iron Age/early Roman(?) pit. Possibly reused as a waste pit and for oven/hearth 0643.	3.49?	>1.8	>0.46	0652	0643		0652
0642	0641		102	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill, of dark brown-grey firm sandy-silt, with common medium/small sub-rounded stones and inclusions of chalk. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Not fully excavated in order to leave oven in-situ. Lots of animal bone with some late Iron Age/early Roman(?) pot sherds and some fired clay, presumably from oven/hearth 0643.			>0.46	0653			
0643	0643		102	Hearth	Structure	Not fully exposed in plan, but has a rounded/semi-circular southern edge. [Consists of a flat clay base with walls surviving up to a low height (c.0.15m) around much of surviving area and gap in the walls along southern edge may be the original rake out]. Quite heavily fired on base and inner walls - dark red-black on these surface, but survives as yellowish-grey clay on the outside. Located within pit 0641, in-situ. [Assumed to be a late Iron Age/early Roman oven/hearth/kiln given the presence of late Iron Age pits in this area, but could still easily be of different date. Although built within a pit, this may be a secondary reuse of the pit].	>0.8	>0.49	>0.22	0641	0645		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0644	0643		102	Hearth	Demolition	Demolition structure of roof/dome of oven/kiln 0643, immediately on top of oven. Dark red fired clay and pale greyish-yellow clay lumps. Remainder of the dome of an oven/kiln after it had been demolished.			Jp to 0.17	0645	0653		
0645	0643		102	Hearth	Waste	Ashy fill of oven/hearth. Dark black/grey soft ashy silt. Under demolition fill 0644 and above oven/hearth base 0643. Ash fill of oven.			0.07	0643	0644		
0646	0646		102	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular cut in plan, partly revealed against southern edge of trench, with gently sloping concave sides and an undulating base that appears flat in section, but very irregular elsewhere.	1.2+?	>0.68	0.24		0647		
0647	0646		102	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of orange-brown friable sandy-clay-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and small fragments, occasional/moderate round flint nodules, rare chalk flecks, and lenses of chalk fragments across the top [presumably ploughed in chalk?].			0.24	0646			
0648	0648		102	Pit	Cut	Large in plan, but shallow circular(?) pit, but the edges and shape in general towards the west (e.g. adjacent to 0641) become far more irregular and difficult to define; with gently sloping concave sides, gradual break of slope to the undulating predominantly flat base, becoming very irregular to the west.	2.3?		0.3		0649		
0649	0648		102	Pit	Fill	Single pit fill of friable mid-dark orange-brown silty-clay with moderate chalk flecks and small pieces, occasional/moderate flint nodules and rare chalk flecks.			0.3	0648			
0650	0650		102	Pit	Cut	Pit with curving southern edge, but obscured by trench edge. Has 55° irregular eastern edge, but western edge not visible. Straight but slightly sloping base. Pit, possibly of similar age to others in the area.	>1	>0.27	0.42		0651		
0651	0650		102	Pit	Fill	Basal pit fill of pale to mid firm brownish-grey sandy-silt, with frequent chalk nodules and occasional small flints.			0.1	0650	0652		
0652	0650		102	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill of friable mid grey-brown sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks. Paler than 0642. Diffuse horizon with 0651. Similar to fills of other surrounding pits.			0.3	0651	0641	0641	
0653	0643		102	Hearth	Deposit	Layer above demolition deposit of oven 0643, within pit 0641. Made up of 90% chalk nodules, the rest being grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional flints. Dump of material on top of oven/hearth - no evidence for it being associated with the oven/hearth function in any way.			0.14	0644	0642		
0654				MD Finds		General number for unstratified metal detection finds.							

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0655	0655		143	Pit	Cut	Sub oval pit with moderate slopes and a concave, slightly irregular base. Located near possible ditch 0657, it's possibly a natural feature.	0.86	0.7	0.24		0656		
0656	0655		143	Pit	Fill	Pale-mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional flint inclusions. Single fill, no finds	0.74	0.28	0.24	0655			
0657	0657		143	Ditch	Cut	Terminus of possible ditch, aligned north-west to south-east with a slightly irregular form in plan. The sides sloped from c.35-75° and were irregular and the base undulated quite significantly. The feature was not seen in other trenches. Possibly a ditch, but may be a natural channel, although the terminus ends quite abruptly for a natural channel.		0.45	0.11+		0658		
0658	0657		143	Ditch	Fill	Single ditch fill of mid to dark greyish-brown sandy-silt with occasional chalk flecks.		0.45	0.11+	0657			
0659	0659		143	SFB	Cut	Moderate to steep sides (c.45-50°), slightly concave, with gradual curving break of slope to that slightly concave/flat base. Roughly sub-rectangular cut in plan, with rounded corners, although the eastern edge was more rounded. This is likely a Saxon SFB. It contained animal bone and roman pot, likely deposited later. The SFB is 10m from two rows of postholes, likely a Saxon hall. Excavated a 1/4 of the feature. The quarter had a likely modern sub oval posthole within it. [There was a posthole associated with the SFB within the excavated quadrant and a post-medieval pit cut into the very top of the SFB].	3.96	3.25	0.62	0662	0660		
0660	0659		143	SFB	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, friable compaction, frequent pea gravel. [Identical to to 0662, which is described as mid greyish-brown]. Single fill of SFB 0659. Animal bone and Roman(?) pot within. Sample taken no. 25	3.60	3.30	0.62	0659	0717		
0661	0661		143	Posthole	Cut	Sub oval in plan, steep slope with concave base Posthole within SFB 0659. Single fill. Likely used in the construction of the SFB.	0.54	0.44	0.8		0662		
0662	0661		143	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional sub angular flint inclusions and pea gravel. Single fill of posthole 0661, within SFB 0659	0.50	0.94	0.80	0661	0659		
0663	0663		128	Pit	Cut	Half that is visible appears round/sub round in plan, although pit continues under trench edge. Sharp BOS at top and base. Steep sides and a flat/irregular base. Pit 0663, located half way along trench 128. No finds within its single fill. Full shape in plan is unknown, as it extends north under trench edge.	0.83	0.53	0.34		0664		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0664	0663		128	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark orangish-brown sandy silt, friable in compaction, good horizon clarity, occasional small flint pieces, single fill. Single fill of pit 0663 in trench 128. No finds within.		0.78	0.34				0663
0665	0665		132	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat to irregular base. This is likely a late iron age to roman transitional pit	2.66	>1.8	0.52				0666
0666	0665		132	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional sub angular flint and frequent pea gravel. Single fill of pit 0665, pot and animal bone within. Sample taken (sample no 24).	2.+66	2.0 +	0.52				0665
0667	0667	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned east to west, with c.70° concave sides, abruptly curving to the concave-uneven base. In northern alignment of postholes. Posthole cut - part of hall structure.	0.71	0.51	0.2				0668
0668	0667	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of loose mid orang-grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints.	0.71	0.51	0.2				0667
0669	0669	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	Long irregular roughly sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned east to west, in southern alignment of postholes. 40°-45° slightly concave sides and a slightly irregular sloping base. Posthole cut, which despite being shallow is probably real given its position in the southern alignment of hall postholes.	0.89	0.64	0.11				0670
0670	0669	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	Single posthole fill of loose mid orang-grey-brown sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints.	0.89	0.64	0.11				0669
0671	0671	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	Slightly irregular oval cut in plan, with 65° concave sides and a concave base. In southern alignment of hall postholes. Posthole cut - part of hall structure.	0.46	0.36	0.19				0672
0672	0671	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	[Single posthole fill. Mid brownish-orange loose sandy-silt, with occasional small flints and chalk flecks.]	0.46	0.36	0.19				0671
0673	0673		139	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave to irregular base. Pit 0673, date unknown, but may be Saxon as 10m from Saxon hall and SFB.	0.54	0.40	0.20				0674
0674	0673		139	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent pea gravel Single fill of pit 0673, no finds.	0.54	0.40	0.20				0673

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0675	0675		139	Posthole	Cut	Sub oval in plan with concave base and moderately sloping sides. Date unknown, but located 10m from Saxon hall and SFB.	0.28	0.48	0.24		0676		
0676	0675		139	Posthole	Fill	Mid blackish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent pea gravel. Single fill of posthole 0675. No finds	0.28	0.48	0.24	0675			
0677	0677		139	Posthole	Cut	Sub oval in plan, moderate sides, concave base. Posthole 0677 - it is 0.30m from posthole 0675.	0.14	0.18	0.10		0678		
0678	0677		139	Posthole	Fill	Mid blackish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent pea gravel Single fill, no finds.	0.14	0.18	0.10	0677			
0679	0679		139	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in plan, moderate to steep sides, concave base. Date unknown, but less than ten metres from Saxon SFB and hall in adjacent trench.	0.7	0.34	0.24		0680		
0680	0679		139	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent pea gravel. Single fill, no finds.	0.34	0.70	.024	0679			
0681	0681		144	Pit	Cut	Cut of feature is circular in plan, moderately sloping sides into a concave base. Shallow pit with hollow, possibly natural tree hollow or animal burrow.					0682		
0682	0681		144	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy chalk, infrequent flint pieces, horizon is clear, single fill. Single fill of pit/tree/burrow, no finds.				0681, 06	0682		
0683	0683		137	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned WNW-ENE, very irregular sides, partly because its northern edge was disturbed. 20-80 degree sides and slightly concave base. South of 0685. Track/droeway ditch associated with 0685?		0.60	0.18		0684		
0684	0683		137	Ditch	Fill	Pale to mid grey brown friable sandy silt. Occasional chalk flecks, root disturbed. Identical to subsoil 0686 Single fill of ditch 0683		0.60	0.18	0683			
0685	0685		137	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. 20-30 degree sides that break to 40 degree sides, convex-concave, with curving B.O.S to slightly concave base. North of 0683. Track/droeway ditch associated with 0685?		0.95	0.22		0686		
0686	0685		137	Ditch	Fill	Pale to mid grey brown sandy silt, friable. Occasional chalk flecks, root disturbed. Track/droeway ditch associated with 0685		0.95	0.22	0685, 06	0686		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0687	0687		138	Ditch	Cut	Curvi-linear in plan with a gradual curve, moderately sloping sides, and a concave base. Post med finds suggest date for ditch.		1.30	0.56		0688		
0688	0687		138	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown sandy silt, friable, frequent chalk nodules and pea gravel. Likely modern, single fill, post med pot		1.30	0.56	0687			
0689	0689		144	Pit	Cut	Tear shaped in plan, east-west alignment, U shaped profile, deeper to left half of the section. Likely natural feature. Similar to feature 0681	0.89	0.45	0.26		0690		
0690	0689		144	Pit	Fill	light grey loose chalk silt, frequent inclusions of chalk pieces Horizon clear, single fill. Single fill. No finds	0.89	0.45	0.26	0689, 06	0690		
0691	0691		130	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, North to west alignment. Profile is u shaped. Posthole of possible building.	0.55	0.45	0.22		0692		
0692	0691		130	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey brown loose silty chalk with infrequent flint inclusions. Horizon is clear, single fill. No finds, single fill.	0.6				0691		
0693	0693		130	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan. Profile is u shaped. Posthole of possible building.	0.6	0.54	0.32		0694		
0694	0693		130	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey brown loose silty chalk infrequent flint inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill. Single fill, no finds					0693		
0695	0695		130	Posthole	Cut	Semi circular in plan. Profile is shallow U-shaped. Clay pipe within fill suggests modern date.	0.45	>0.25	0.12	0.12	0696		
0696	0696		130	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey brown loose silty chalk, infrequent flint inclusions, clear horizon, single fill. Section of clay pipe within single fill.					0695		
0697	0697		138	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear in plan, moderate slopes and a concave base. Clay pipe finds in fill makes this likely a modern feature, and next to 0687, which had 19th[?] century pottery.	1.80 +	1.20	0.32		0698		
0698	0697		138	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown silty chalk, friable to firm. Frequent chalk inclusions. Single fill, clay pipe finds	1.80 +	1.20	0.32	0697			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0699	0699		138	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear shape, moderate to very shallow sloping sides. concave to irregular base. Appears to be a terminus, but is likely just very shallow at north end. Also, see 0697.	1.30 +	0.96	0.20		0700		
0700	0699		138	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown chalky silt, friable to firm, chalk inclusions. Re-deposited natural at the bottom.	1.30 +	0.96	0.20	0699			
0701	0701		130	Posthole	Cut	Sub square in plan. Near vertical sides and flat/slightly concave base. * section on sheet 30. Part of a series of nearly identical postholes with same fills (also 0703, 0711 and 0713).	0.50	0.50	0.20				
0702	0701		130	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill. Single fill, no finds.	0.50	0.50	0.20				
0703	0703		130	Posthole	Cut	Sub square in plan. Near vertical sides and flat/slightly concave base. * section on sheet 30. Part of a series of nearly identical postholes with same fills (also 0701, 0711 and 0713).	0.50	0.40	0.22				
0704	0703		130	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill. Single fill, no finds.	0.50	0.40	0.22				
0705	0705		130	Ditch	Cut	Irregular linear, aligned E-W. 25-75 degree irregular sides, curving to an irregular base, possibly consisting of various stakeholes - some possibly doubles/for plank settings(?), but small and irregular. Possibly a building beam slot/stakehole slot, or a ditch terminus.	>1.66	0.80	0.22		0706		
0706	0705		130	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill. Single fill, bone within.	1.66	0.80	0.22	0705			
0707	0707		130	Slot/posthole	Cut	Linear in plan, irregular E-W aligned, 80 degree undercutting irregular sides. Base forms two distinct concave hollows. Possibly natural or a stakehole slot. Very similar to 0709.	0.47	0.28	0.50		0708		
0708	0707		130	Slot/posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill. Single fill, no finds.	0.47	0.28	0.50	0707			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0709	0709		130	Slot/posthole	Cut	Linear in plan, irregular E-W aligned with 65° - vertical irregular sides and a concave base. Possibly natural or a stakehole slot. Very similar to 0709.	0.56	0.30	0.45		0710		
0710	0709		130	Slot/posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill. Single fill. No finds	0.56	0.30	0.45	0709			
0711	0711		130	Posthole	Cut	Sub square in plan. Near vertical sides and flat/slightly concave base. * section on sheet 30. Part of a series of nearly identical postholes with same fills (also 0701, 0703 and 0713).	0.60	0.50	0.30				
0712	0711		130	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill. Single fill, no finds	0.60	0.50	0.30				
0713	0713		130	Posthole	Cut	Sub square in plan. Near vertical sides and flat/slightly concave base. * section on sheet 30. Part of a series of nearly identical postholes with same fills (also 0701, 0703 and 0711).	0.55	0.45	0.15				
0714	0713		130	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill. Single fill, no finds	0.55	0.45	0.15				
0715	0715		130	Posthole	Cut	Irregular/sub square in plan, obscured by trench edge. 45 - 75 degree irregular sides and concave base. Possible posthole associated with others in trench. Fill is similar to others nearby, but profile is somewhat irregular.	0.30	0.13	0.28		0716		
0716	0715		130	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt. Common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Single fill. Single fill, no finds	0.30	0.13	0.28	0715			
0717	0717		143	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval (acutally sub-rectangular] in shape with clear, moderate slopes leading to a concave base. It has a single fill 0718. It is cut into SFB 0659. This is a pit cut into Anglo Saxon SFB 0659. It contained post-medieval CBM, pot and nails and is thus likely modern.	0.84	c.0.6	0.2	0660, 07	0717, 07		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0718	0717		143	Pit	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of post-medieval pit 0717 that is cut into Anglo Saxon SFB 0659. It is a medium blackish grey colour and a sandy silt texture. It has rare sub-rounded stone inclusions. It is lightly compacted. It has a clear horizon.</p> <p>This is the single fill of post-medieval pit 0717 that cuts into Anglo Saxon SFB 0659.</p>			0.20	0717			
0719	0719		131	Pit	Cut	<p>Teardrop shaped in plan, N-W direction of alignment. The profile is u shaped.</p> <p>Possible rubbish pit</p>	1.32	1.06	0.23		0720		
0720	0719		131	Pit	Fill	<p>Mid brown with pale grey flecks of chalk, loose silty chalk, infrequent inclusions of chalk. Clear horizon and single fill.</p> <p>Single fill of pit, animal bone within.</p>	1.32	1.06	0.23	0719			
0721	0721		129	Pit	Cut	<p>Large natural deposit originally thought to be an SFB. SE and NE sides are fairly straight with rounded corners, other sides are fairly irregular. Sides in profile vary from 20-85 degrees, and the base has multiple irregular hollows including intercutting part in section.</p> <p>Tree root hollow - similar to one in trench with small hall structure, excavated by EP.</p>	2.9	2.9	0.30				
0722	0721		129	Pit	Fill	<p>Grey brown loose sandy silt and topsoil, becoming degraded mid grey firm chalk at base.</p> <p>Single fill, no finds.</p>	2.90	2.90	0.30				
0723	0723		144	Natural Feature		<p>Natural feature. [Reasonably regular in plan - roughly sub-rectangular, but completely irregular when excavated - forms a series of depressions and channels].</p> <p>[Tree root hollow].</p>							
0724	0724		144	Posthole	Cut	<p>Small circular posthole with steep, near vertical sides and a sudden break of slope to a flat base. Part of structure 0782.</p> <p>Posthole, which is an Anglo Saxon hall located near to the SFB.</p>	0.40	0.40	0.13		0725		
0725	0724		144	Posthole	Fill	<p>Dark brown loose silt with occasional small (0.02m) sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.</p> <p>Fill of 0724</p>			0.13	0724			
0726	0726		144	Posthole	Cut	<p>Sub circular posthole with no clear alignment. It has steep concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Part of structure 0782.</p> <p>Cut of posthole, part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>	0.45	0.40	0.10		0727		
0727	0726		144	Posthole	Fill	<p>Dark brown loose silt with occasional small sub angular and sub rounded chalk, flint pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.</p> <p>Fill of 0726.</p>			0.10	0726			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0728	0728	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>One of three postholes closely aligned within what on the surface is a large, irregular to sub-oval shape. There may be more postholes within this. It has a shallow sloping SE end leading to a concave base that slopes back up before continuing as a flat base. The NW slopes sharply before continuing as a shallow natural layer leading into posthole 0731. It is NW-SE aligning. 100% excavated for finds recovery. No finds. At western end of structure.</p> <p>This is one of three postholes that are very closely aligned within trench 144 and the eastern side of Anglo Saxon hall 0782.</p>	0.78	0.34	0.08		0729		
0729	0728	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>Single posthole fill of mid greyish brown colour and a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. It has a medium horizon between 0729 and fill of posthole 0730. It has frequent pea grit/gravel inclusions.</p> <p>This is the single fill of posthole 0728 within Anglo Saxon hall 0782.</p>			0.8	0728			
0730	0730	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0730. It has a single fill 0731. It is one of three postholes closely aligned within what on the surface is a large, irregular to sub-oval shape. There may be more postholes within this. At western end of structure.</p> <p>It has moderate slopes and a concave base. It has a break of slope on the NW side before leading into a natural hollow (which may be another posthole), which leads into posthole 0732. It is NW-SE aligning. 100% excavated for finds recovery. No finds found.</p> <p>This is the cut of posthole 0729 which is part of Anglo Saxon hall 0782.</p>	0.60	0.20	0.10		0731		
0731	0730	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 0730 within trench 144. It is a mid greyish brown colour and a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. It has a medium horizon between 0731 and fill of natural hollow located next to it. It has frequent pea grit/gravel inclusions.</p> <p>Single posthole 0730. Same fill as 0729 and 0733.</p>			0.10	0730			
0732	0732	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0731. It has a single fill 0732. It is one of three postholes closely aligned within what on the surface is a large, irregular to sub-oval shape. There may be more postholes within this. This posthole has steep but not vertical slopes with no obvious breaks of slope leading to a very concave base. It is NW-SE aligning. 100% excavated for finds recovery. No finds recovered. It is lead into by a natural hollow which may be another posthole. At western end of structure.</p> <p>This is a posthole which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>	0.40	0.38	0.30		0733		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0733	0732	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 0732 within trench 144. It is a mid greyish brown colour and a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. It has a clear horizon. It has frequent pea grit/gravel inclusions.</p> <p>This is the single fill of posthole 0732 which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>			0.30	0732			
0734	0734		129	Pit	Cut	<p>Cut of pit in trench in trench 129. Single fill 0735. This has moderately sloped sides with no obvious breaks of slope. It has not been bottomed. It is sub-oval in shape.</p> <p>Cut of post-medieval pit as dated by finds.</p>	1.36	>0.6m	>0.4		0735		
0735	0734		129	Pit	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of post-medieval pit 0734. It is a dark brown colour with a loosely compact, slightly sandy silt texture. It has occasionally chalk nodules and small flints. Finds included post-medieval CBM, glass, china and an iron nail.</p> <p>This is the single fill of post-medieval pit 0736.</p>			0.40	0734			
0736	0736	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>Oval cut in plan, north to south aligned, with 50°-60° straight to concave sides with a slightly concave base. South of 0738. At western end of structure.</p> <p>Posthole cut within hall group.</p>	0.37	0.25	0.35		0737		
0737	0736	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>Single fill of mid orangish-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional small stones and chalk flecks.</p>	0.37	0.25	0.35	0736			
0738	0738	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>Oval cut in plan, north to south aligned, with 25° concave sides and a slightly concave base. North of 0736. At western end of structure.</p> <p>Possible posthole cut within hall group, but very shallow.</p>	0.38	0.26	0.06		0739		
0739	0738	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>Single fill of mid orangish-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional small stones and chalk flecks.</p>	0.38	0.26	0.06	0738			
0740	0740		131	Pit	Cut	<p>The cut of pit 0740. It is a tear drop shaped pit in plan with a northerly direction of alignment. The profile is a U shape with the deepest part of the section towards the centre of the feature.</p> <p>Animal bone present with a piece of modern ceramic/china. Possibly modern feature for animal burial. Suspected avian skeleton.</p>		0.78	0.24		0741		
0741	0740		131	Pit	Fill	<p>The fill of pit 0740 in trench. It is a mid greyish brown colour with a loose, silty chalk texture, It has frequent inclusions of chalk pieces and animal bone finds. The horizon is clear and the feature has only one fill.</p> <p>Animal bone present with a piece of modern ceramic/china.</p>			0.24	0740			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0742	0742		144	Natural Feature		Natural rooting feature within trench 144.							
0743	0743		131	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0743 located within trench 131. It is sub oval in shape. It has a moderate slope with slightly irregular sides leading to a relatively concave base. It has a single fill 0744. It is part of ten postholes located within trench 131. It is N-S aligning.</p> <p>One of a series of ten postholes in trench 131.</p>	0.50	0.20	0.16		0744		
0744	0743		131	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 043. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.</p> <p>Single fill of posthole 0743 in a series of ten postholes in trench 131.</p>			0.16	0743			
0745	0745		131	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the single cut of posthole 0745. It has a single fill 0746. It is sub oval in shape. It has irregular, moderately sloped sides leading to a relatively concave base. It is N-S aligning. It is part of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.</p> <p>This is one of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.</p>	0.50	0.26	0.16		0746		
0746	0745		131	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 045. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.</p> <p>Single fill of posthole 0745. One of ten postholes within trench 131.</p>			0.20	0745			
0747	0747		131	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0747. It has a single fill 0748. It is sub oval in shape. The NW side slopes almost vertically before a concave base, with slopes up moderately before a break of slope that turns into a flat base gradually sloping to the SE side. It is in a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.</p> <p>Cut of posthole, one of ten located within trench 131.</p>	0.60	0.35	0.20		0748		
0748	0747		131	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 0747. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.</p> <p>Single fill of posthole in a series of ten postholes within trench 131.</p>			0.20	0747			
0749	0749		131	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0749. It has a single fill 075. It is sub oval in shape. It has moderate slopes with an irregular, W shaped base. It is part of a series of ten postholes in trench 131. It is E-W aligning.</p> <p>Cut of posthole within series of ten postholes in trench 131,</p>	0.52	0.5	0.16		0750		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0750	0749		131	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 043. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.</p> <p>Single fill of posthole 0749, part of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.</p>			0.16	0749			
0751	0751		131	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the single cut of posthole 0751. It has a single fill 0752. It is a sub-oval shaped posthole with moderate to slightly steep sloping sides with no obvious break of slope leading into a concave base. It has a N-S alignment. It is part of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.</p> <p>Cut of posthole located with series of ten postholes in trench 131.</p>	0.25	0.24	0.18		0752		
0752	0751		131	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 0751. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.</p> <p>Single fill of posthole located within series of ten postholes in trench 131.</p>			0.18	0751			
0753	0753		131	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0753. It has a single fill 0754. It is a thin, sub-oval shape with moderate slopes and no major breaks of slope leading towards a concave base. It has a SE-NW alignment. It is part of a series of ten postholes located in trench 131.</p> <p>Cut of posthole within series of ten postholes located in trench 131.</p>	0.40	0.36	0.07		0754		
0754	0753		131	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 0753. It is a mid greyish brown colour. It is a loose sandy silt. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions. It has some root disturbance and no finds.</p> <p>Single fill of posthole 0753 located within trench 131 as part of series of ten postholes.</p>			0.07	0753			
0755	0755		131	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0755. It has a single fill 0756. It has a sub-oval shape. It has an irregular S side and moderate slopes leading to a point-like concave base. It has a N-S alignment. It is part of ten postholes located within trench 131.</p> <p>Cut of posthole located within trench 131 in series of ten postholes.</p>	0.30	0.20	0.12		0756		
0756	0755		131	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the fill of posthole 0755. It is a single fill. It is a dark grey colour with a loose silt texture. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions and no finds.</p> <p>Single fill of posthole 0755 located within series of ten postholes in trench 131.</p>			0.12	0755			
0757	0757		131	Posthole	Cut	<p>Cut of posthole 0757 with single fill 0758. It is sub-oval in shape. It has irregular, moderate sloped sides leading to a flat base. It has a N-S alignment. It is part of a series of ten postholes located within trench 131.</p> <p>Cut of posthole, part of series of ten postholes in trench 131.</p>	0.23	0.22	0.15		0758		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0758	0757		131	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the fill of posthole 0755. It is a single fill. It is a dark grey colour with a loose silt texture. It has occasional chalk nodule inclusions and no finds.</p> <p>Fill of posthole in series of ten postholes in trench 131.</p>			0.15	0757			
0759	0759	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of a posthole that is part of the structure 0782. It has a single fill 0760. It is sub-oval in shape and U shaped in profile. It has a slight break in slope leading to a concave base.</p> <p>This is a part of what is likely an Anglo Saxon hall [07820.</p>	0.46	0.30	0.09		0760		
0760	0759	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the fill of posthole 0759. It is a single fill. The fill is mid yellowish brown in colour and of a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusion are very small sub-rounded flint pebbles and frequent pea grit/gravel. It has a clear horizon.</p> <p>This is a posthole within the Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>			0.9	0759			
0761	0761	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0761. It has a single fill. This posthole is sub-oval in shape and roughly a w-shape. It has an irregular slope with no sharp breaks of slope, leading into an irregular base. It has been machined out to a slight extend which may have affected the surface levels. Located extremely close to, but not directly related to posthole 0763.</p> <p>This is a posthole which is part of the Anglo Saxon hall 0782.</p>	0.40	0.34	0.08		0762		
0762	0761	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the fill of posthole 0761. It is a single fill. The fill is mid yellowish brown in colour and of a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusion are very small sub-rounded flint pebbles and frequent pea grit/gravel. It has a clear horizon.</p> <p>This is a posthole which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>			0.8	0761			
0763	0763	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0763. It has a single fill. It is a sub-oval shaped posthole. It has moderate slopes with a slight break of slope leading to a concave base. It has been machined by the digger, likely affecting its surface levels. It is located extremely close, but not directly related to, posthole 0761.</p> <p>This is a posthole within Anglo Saxon hall 0782.</p>	0.42	0.34	0.20		0764		
0764	0763	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the fill of posthole 0763. It is a single fill. The fill is mid yellowish brown in colour and of a silty sand texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusion are very small sub-rounded flint pebbles and frequent pea grit/gravel. It has a clear horizon.</p> <p>This is a posthole within Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>			0.20	0763			
0765	0765	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0765. It is sub-oval in shape. It aligns N-W. It has a shallow slope to the west, leading to a sharp break of slope at the east. This leads to an irregular to concave base. It is possible that this is a natural feature as the sides aren't convincing. It is cut by posthole 0767.</p> <p>This is one of two relating postholes which are part of the Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>	0.39	0.29	0.08		0766		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	
0766	0765	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 0765. It is a mid greyish brown colour and a sandy silt texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusions are large amounts of pea grit/gravel. No finds.</p> <p>This is the fill of posthole 0765 which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>			0.8	0765	0767			
0767	0767	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>This is the cut of posthole 0767. It is a sub-oval shape. It had moderate slopes with no major breaks of slope but leads to a W shaped base. This posthole cuts posthole 0765 which may be natural. It is on an E-W alignment.</p> <p>This is a posthole that is part of an Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>	0.42	0.36	0.10	0766	0768			
0768	0767	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of posthole 0767. It is a mid greyish brown colour and a sandy silt texture. It is lightly compacted. The inclusions are large amounts of pea grit/gravel. No finds.</p> <p>This is the fill of posthole 0767 which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>			0.10	0767				
0769	0769	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>This context number represents a series of (perhaps six) postholes located towards eastern end of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782. They each have moderate to steep slopes and generally concave bases. The series is an irregular, sub-oval shape in plan. The southern three postholes are much clearer than the northern three.</p> <p>This is a series of postholes which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782. It MAY be related to an entranceway.</p>	2.69	0.69	0.25	0769		#Error		
0770	0770	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>Sub circular posthole with no clear alignment. It has fairly steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. The relationship to posthole 0772 is unclear but they are contemporary [as they are part of the same structure].</p> <p>Posthole, which is part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>	0.45	0.40	0.1		0771			
0771	0770	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>Dark brown, loose silt with occasional small (0.02m) sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, flint, pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.</p> <p>Fill of 0770. Posthole in Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>			0.10	0770				
0772	0772	0782	144	Posthole	Cut	<p>Small sub oval posthole with no clear alignment. It has quite steep concave sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a concave base. Part of structure 0782 and a second posthole 0770 is located next to it.</p> <p>Posthole as part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>	0.35	0.40	0.16		0773			
0773	0772	0782	144	Posthole	Fill	<p>Dark brown loose silt with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, flint, pebbles and charcoal flecks. There is no different between 0773 and 0771, nor is there a visible interface.</p> <p>Fill of posthole 0772, part of Anglo Saxon hall structure 0782.</p>			0.16	0772				

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0774	0774		131	Pit	Cut	The cut of feature 0774, is of a sub-oval shape. It is east-west aligned, The profile is a W-shaped pit with a chalk base. No dateable finds in feature. Possibly from same period as other features but could be modern, similar to 0740.	0.46	0.43	0.18		0775		
0775	0774		131	Pit	Fill	The fill of pit 0774. It is a md-brown, loose silty chalk with infrequent inclusions of chalk pieces and flecks. The horizon is clear and the feature has only a single fill. No dateable finds in feature. Possibly from same period as other features but could be modern, similar to 0740.			0.18	0774			
0776	0776		145	Natural/Pit?	Cut	This is the cut of feature 0776. It has a single fill 0777. It may be a pit but it seems more likely it is natural. It has irregular sides, with many breaks of slope leading to an irregular base. It is NW-SE aligned. This is a feature that is most likely a natural hollow.	0.96	0.66	0.14		0777		
0777	0776		145	Pit/natural?	Fill	This is the single fill of what is likely a natural hollow. [Mid orangish-brown sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints.] [Probably derived from subsoil].			0.14	0776			
0778	0778		145	Pit	Cut	This is the cut of half-V shape, 1/4 quad of pit on an E/W alignment with an uneven chalk base, sloping towards the middle. Small ditch 0786 running on same alignment 0.20m beside pit 0778. No relationship.	1.30	0.70	0.40		0779		
0779	0778		145	Pit	Fill	This is the single fill of pit 0778. It is a brownish-grey chalky thick soil with few sub angular stones and lots of chalk. It has a clear horizon and no finds. Small ditch 0786 running on same alignment 0.20m beside pit. No relationship.			0.40	0778			
0780	0780		145	Ditch	Cut	This is the cut of ditch 0780. It is a linear ditch on a N-S alignment. It has a U-shaped profile and rounded base. It runs 0.20m alongside pit 0778. Linear of ditch 0780 which passes pit 0778. No relationship. Date unknown but likely modern.		0.23	0.25		0781		
0781	0780		145	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch 0780. It is a brownish-orange grey chalky silt. It has lots of chalk inclusions and a few sub angular stones. It has a clear fill horizon and had no finds. Linear of ditch 0780 which passes pit 0778. No relationship. Date unknown but likely modern.			0.25	0780			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0782		0782	144	Building	Group	<p>This is the group number for a large group of postholes located within Trench 144. This group number is for the structure that is most likely an Anglo Saxon hall. It consists of 17 postholes and a further series of postholes under the context number 0766. Unexcavated postholes without context numbers amount to 7.</p> <p>This is the group number for 17 postholes that are most likely an Anglo Saxon hall located within trench 144. It is one trench away from an Anglo Saxon SFB.</p>							
0783	0783		123	Pit	Cut								
0784	0783		123	Pit	Fill								
0785	0769	0782	144	Slot/natural?	Fill	<p>Single fill of slot feature. Mid greyish-brown loose-firm sandy-silt with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints.</p> <p>Identical to the postholes in the building group, but also to the surrounding subsoil.</p>				0769			

Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolka1-263962

Project details

Project name	MNL 778 Mildenhall Community Hub Evaluation
Short description of the project	Trenches were excavated on arable land and school grounds just south of West Row Road and surrounding Sheldrick Way, in Mildenhall. The site is intended for development into a series of public facilities. The evaluation works were required to assess any archaeological resources that might survive. It was preceded by a geophysical survey. Archaeological deposits were identified in sixty of the trenches with the remaining 97 being empty (although many of these still produced metal finds from the topsoil and subsoil). Sporadic remains of Neolithic to Bronze Age occupation and Iron Age to Roman features were recorded in the northern area of North Field, along with a medieval to post-medieval trackway and ditch. Two sizable areas of quarry pitting were also located in the North Field, one undated, whilst the other was probably late medieval/early post-medieval. Other undated features were also recorded in this area. In the South Field, several pit clusters, thought to be Iron Age to Roman, were identified, alongside another large medieval/post-medieval quarry pit and several undated, but potentially later prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon ditches. An intense cluster of small postholes in one area was thought to be post-medieval and probably relate to the use of the site for agriculture/allotments in the 19th century. The most significant remains were of two Anglo-Saxon SFBs and a posthole hall, as well as the remains of another potential hall. Further undated, but probably associated pits and a post-medieval pit were recorded in this field.
Project dates	Start: 27-09-2016 End: 01-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 778 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24754 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2017/008 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	OVEN KILN Iron Age
Monument type	HEARTH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age

Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POSTHOLE Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	GRUBENHAUS Early Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE HALL Early Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	TRACKWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Bronze Age
Monument type	LAYER Iron Age
Monument type	GRAVE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Iron Age
Significant Finds	BROOCH Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Uncertain
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	SOCKETED SPEARHEAD Early Medieval
Significant Finds	SHIELD BOSS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	KNIFE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	HANGING BOWL Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Uncertain
Significant Finds	METAL FINDS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	METAL FINDS Iron Age
Significant Finds	METAL FINDS Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL FINDS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	BEAD Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Metal Detectors"", ""Sample Trenches"", ""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Public infrastructure buildings, amenities and drainage
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH MILDENHALL MNL 778 Community Hub Evaluation
Postcode	IP28
Study area	24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7037 7471 52.343528207359 0.501333102852 52 20 36 N 000 30 04 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultants/architects
Name of sponsor/funding body	Sweett Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	MNL 778
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Industrial", "Metal", "Wood", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	MNL 778
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Industrial", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Wood", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	MNL 778
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Industrial", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Wood", "Worked stone/lithics", "other", "Animal Bones"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	Community Hub, Mildenhall, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2017/008
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Ipswich
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour
Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	20 March 2017

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Appendix 5. Trench description

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
002	North Field	30	N-S		0.62	Chalk natural with silt patches. No archaeology.		0002, 0157
003	North Field	30	SW-NE		0.5	Topsoil is silty sand. Chalk natural.	No obvious archaeology but two natural features that were shown on geophysics 0313 and 0314.	0003, 0158, 0312, 0313, 0314
004	North Field	30	NW-SE		0.32-0.42	Possible road/track. Ditch on either side: 0348 to the north and 0353 to the south.	Two large post-med ditches as seen on geophysics E-W aligned. No other features. Geology = 80% chalk, 20% brownish orange sand.	0004, 0159, 0332, 0333, 0334, 0335, 0336, 0337, 0348, 0349, 0350, 0351, 0357, 0360, 0361, 0362, 0363, 0364, 0365, 0366, 0367, 0373, 0374, 0375, 0376, 0377, 0378, 0379, 0380, 0381, 0382, 0383, 0384
005	North Field	30	E-W		0.37-0.38	Trench near road and extension of trench.	Series of pits, possibly Roman and possibly used for quarrying chalk.	0005, 0160, 0315, 0316, 0325, 0326, 0327, 0338, 0339
006	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk and silt	0.36-0.44	By the road.	Two pits - one round and on geophysical 0330, a post-medieval midden. The other is large, at north end and likely a post-medieval pit.	0006, 0161, 0340, 0341
007	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk and silt	0.5		None. A few natural blobs not archaeological - shallow irregular silt-filled hollows.	0007, 0162
008	North Field	30	NW-SE	Chalk and silt	0.38->0.9	Silty hollow towards NW end with pit.	Small Bronze Age pit in silt hollow 0323. Possible Roman pit 0328.	0008, 0163, 0323, 0324
009	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk and sand - silt	0.36->0.88	Close to road, south of Trench 8.	No features other than one sand-silt natural hollow.	0009, 0164
010	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with silty sand patches	0.43		Two ditches running parallel across Trench. 0319 is the same as 0317 in Trench 11. 0321 same as 0332 in Trench 4.	0010, 0165, 0319, 0320, 0321, 0322
011	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with silt patches	0.78		Large post-medieval ditch filled with chalk nodules. Post medieval pottery and animal bone found in ditch. Turns to north approximately 10 metres from east end. Possible natural hollow to west of ditch 0317. Approximately 1.50m deep.	0011, 0166, 0317, 0318
012	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk and silt	0.57-1.2	South of Trench 13.	Possible pit/terminus in silt-sand matrix. Pit 0343, possibly natural.	0012, 0167, 0343, 0344, 0345
013	North Field	30	NW-SE	Chalk and silt	0.66->0.8	Trench by West Row road. Silt-filled hollow at NW end.	None.	0013, 0168
014	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk and silt	0.4->1.55		None. Large silt hollow makes up most of the Trench. 1.55m + deep in places.	0014, 0169

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
015	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk and silt	0.38		North-south geophysics reading - continuation of large ditch. Has similar fill to large E-W ditch 0346.	0015, 0170, 0346, 0347
016	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk and silt	0.38-0.4		Natural channel cut by possible pit. Large E-W linear, likely road.	0016, 0171, 0330, 0331, 0353, 0354, 0355, 0356, 0358, 0359, 0385, 0386, 0387, 0388, 0389, 0390, 0391
017	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk and silt	0.42-0.48		None. Several poorly defined grey deposit, very likely natural.	0017, 0172
018	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk and silt	0.57		None.	0018, 0173, 0328, 0329
019	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk	0.34-1.85		No archaeology but very deep at east end. Build up of silt-sand over dark grey/black deposit 0342 (sampled).	0019, 0174, 0342
020	North Field	30		Chalk and sand	0.35-0.75	By north west corner of field.	None.	0020, 0175
021	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk and sandy-silt	0.3-0.4		None. Geology = 60% nodular chalk 40% yellow-orange sandy-silt.	0021, 0176
022	Chalk and sandy silt	30	E-W		0.8-0.95		None - two silty hollows largely machined out.	0022, 0177
023	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk and sand-silt	0.4-0.66	Near to west boundary of north field. Shallow with roughly E-W plough scars. Gets deeper to south.	None.	0023, 0178
024	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk	0.9		None.	0024, 0179
025	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with silty patches	0.47-0.53		None. Two shallow silty hollows.	0025, 0180
026	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with silt patches	0.51	Shallow, except at southern end where there is a silt-filled hollowed.	Feature in silt hollow at southern end - another small (possibly) bronze age pit.	0026, 0181, 0352
027	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk + silt patches	0.46-0.68		Large E-W geophysics linear, possible road. Natural silt-filled hollow.	0027, 0182, 0369, 0370
028	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk + silty patches	0.65->1.25		Large natural hollow as seen on geophysics - similar to Trench 19 with very deep deposits. Dark deposit at base. Too deep to record. Backfilled immediately after recording due to depth.	0028, 0183
029	North Field	30	N-S	Mainly chalk	0.38-1.2	E-W plough scarring in shallow part of trench.	Large silt-filled hollow at southern end as picked up on geophysics. This shows the same profile as trench 28 (if shallowed) of topsoil > subsoil > dark brown/grey silt-sand > chalk.	0029, 0184
030	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with some silt-sand	0.35-0.45		None.	0030, 0185
031	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with silt patches	1-1.2	SW-NE and SE-NW plough scarring in subsoil.	No features. Back filled early due to depth.	0031, 0186

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
032	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk	0.3-0.4	Shallow - no subsoil, suggesting ploughing truncation.	None.	0032, 0187
033	North Field	30	N-S	Mainly chalk	0.38-0.78		Relatively shallow subsoil-filled natural hollow at southern end. E-W plough scars visible in places.	0033, 0188
034	North Field	30	E-W	Mainly chalk	0.25-0.3		None. Signs of plough truncation.	0034, 0189
035	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with silt patches	0.51		None. NW-SE plough scarring.	0035, 0190
036	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with silt patches	0.26-0.36		None. Some sand-silt natural hollows.	0036, 0191
037	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with silty patches	0.7	Fairly deep except for extreme N end. Frequent silt pockets.		0037, 0192
038	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with silt patches	0.40	Shallow trench. Plough scarring NW/SE - NE/SW	None.	0038, 0193
039	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk. Siltier to south	0.65		None. Plough scarring present.	0039, 0194
040	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with silt patches	0.35-0.75	Much deeper at W end	None.	0040, 0195
041	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.60		None. Criss-crossing plough scarring present.	0041, 0196
042	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with silty patches	0.5-0.9		None.	0042, 0197
043	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.75->1.35	Very deep hollow at centre of trench, where machined to depth of 1.35m roughly, to reveal spread of pale grey, silt. This surface has been detected. Possibly pot fragments retrieved from darker grey deposit above.	None. 0368 is a geological layer.	0043, 0198, 0368
044	North Field	30	E-W	Chalky	0.3-0.45		None. Some silty patches present.	0044, 0199
045	North Field	30		Chalk	0.30	Shallow trench.	None. Plough scarring present.	0045, 0200
046	North Field	30	SW-NE	Chalk with occasional silt	0.36-0.43		None. Plough scarring present.	0046, 0201
047	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with small silt-sand patches	0.38-0.5		None. E-W plough scarring in places.	0047, 0202
048	Chalk with silt patches	30	N-S		0.32-0.7		Natural silt-filled hollow at southern end. Some plough scarring. No archaeology.	0048, 0203
049	North Field	30		Chalk with silt patches	0.35-0.65		None. One natural silt-filled hollow.	0049, 0204

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
050	North Field	30	SW-NE	Chalk with silt patches	0.3-0.5		Large post-medieval pit as seen on geophysics [0371]. Irregular linear feature at sw end. Filled with compact pale to mid grey degraded chalk, which had orange-brown silt-sand subsoil above - similar profile to large deep hollows in Nw corner.	0050, 0205, 0371, 0372, 0392, 0393, 0394, 0395, 0396, 0397
051	North Field	30	SW-NE	Chalk with silt patches	0.5-0.63		None. Some N-S plough scarring and irregular silt patches.	0051, 0206
052	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with silt-sand patches	0.38-0.46		None. Some plough scarring present particularly at southern end of trench.	0052, 0207
053	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with silt-sand patches	0.35-0.48		None. Geology = chalk with small irregular orange brown silt sand patches. Subsoil-topsoil mix that has been ploughed into chalk. Occasional small, somewhat poorly defined grey-brown forms. Some partially excavated, and found to be very irregular in profile.	0053, 0208
054	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with small silt-sand pockets	0.43-0.58	Parallel to footpath, south of trench 1. Shallow, so probably slightly plough damaged.	No features. Very irregular subsoil filled hollows.	0054, 0209
055	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk	0.35-0.54		None. Chalk natural with very irregular subsoil-filled hollows. Shallow irregular hollow must relate to geophysics but definitely not a cut feature.	0055, 0210
056	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.35-0.38	Very shallow.	No features. Geophysics result is not real - possibly a silted hollow. Geology is almost entirely chalk and very nodular with yellow patches. Occasional flint and sand content. NW-SE and NE-SW plough scarring present in places.	0056, 0211
057	North Field	30	SW-NE	Chalk, with small subsoil patches	0.53		No features. Geology = chalk with small, irregular subsoil filled hollows.	0057, 0212
058	Chalk with silt and sand patches	30	E-W		0.49-0.58		No features. Geology = chalk, with small irregular subsoil filled hollows and yellow-orange silty-sand filled hollows. Occasional flints. E-W plough scarring in subsoil.	0058, 0213
059	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with silt patches	0.68-0.76		No features. Geology = chalk with small, very irregular subsoil filled hollows. Some plough scarring in top of subsoil running NW/SE and NE/SW,	0059, 0214

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
060	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.68		No features. Geology = chalk with small, very irregular subsoil filled hollows. Some plough scarring of subsoil.	0060, 0215
061	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.53-0.73		Geology is chalk with small, very irregular subsoil filled hollows. Some plough scarring of subsoil. Several subsoil filled possible features near southern end. These are almost certainly natural, but have very clean edges. This probably relates to the notably compact/solid chalk geology found here. Natural feature in TR 61 are 0398 0399 0400.	0061, 0216, 0398, 0399, 0400
062	North Field	30	E-W		0.38-0.4	Shallow, so chalk obviously somewhat ploughed. SW-NE and SE-NW plough scars occasionally seen in chalk.	No features.. Geology is chalk, with very small subsoil hollows.	0062, 0217
063	North Field	30	N-S		0.35->0.53	Shallow with the natural somewhat ploughed. Little by way of subsoil survives.	No features. Geology is chalk with silt patches. Single linear geophysics signal is slightly larger, irregular, natural hollow filled with subsoil.	0063, 0218
064	North Field	30		Chalk with subsoil patches	0.37-0.4		No features. Geology is similar to other trenches but also has occasional yellow-orange silt-sand patches. Some SW-NE and SE-NW plough scars found in chalk natural.	0064, 0219
065	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.41-0.43	In places, the trench is shallow and does not have the subsoil plough horizon as shown on the section.	No features. Geology = chalk with small, very irregular subsoil filled hollows. Some plough scarring of subsoil. NW-SE and NE-SW plough scarring present, sometimes even penetrating the chalk.	0065, 0220
066	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk	0.38-0.45	Shallow with E-W plough scarring	No features. E-W plough scarring down to subsoil and natural. Geology is loose fragmentary chalk. Probably somewhat plough damaged. Irregular small hollows with brown-orange silt-sand subsoil run throughout.	0066, 0221
067	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.42-0.47		No features. Geology is the same as trenches 79 and 80. Trench sometimes shallower than on section drawing, with no subsoil surviving.	0067, 0222
068	North Field	30	N-S	Degraded chalk	0.38-0.55		No features. Geology is chalk, quite degraded and plough scarring NW-SE and NE-SW. This has obviously altered the subsoil and topsoil which are more clay like than elsewhere.	0068, 0223

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
069	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with pale sand patches	0.36-0.38	Shallow trench, with ploughed upper horizon of chalk. E-W plough scars.	<p>Geology is chalk with small irregular yellow-orange silty-sand patches, Chalk is relatively soft, fragmentary and yellowed in places.</p> <p>One possible feature, but almost certainly natural.</p>	0069, 0224
070	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.38-0.65		<p>One possible feature near northern end. Would assume it is natural as has irregular sides and is filled with what appears to be natural, but has one large animal bone in the 'fill'. Probably a natural hollow. NW-SE and NE-SW plough scarring visible in places.</p>	0070, 0225
071	North Field	30	NE-SW	Chalk	0.37-0.4		<p>Geology is soft chalk with yellow sandy-chalk in places. Occasional subsoil filled hollows. Geophysics result was irregular natural hollows. These represent the only surviving but not ploughed out subsoil.</p>	0071, 0226
072	North Field	30	WNW-ESE	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.4-0.7		<p>No features.</p> <p>Geology is compact yellow and white chalk with occasional small subsoil patches surviving in places. Geophysics signals were not archaeology but rather natural area of very compact grey and white chalk.</p>	0072, 0227
073	North Field	30	WNW -ESE	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.34-0.53	Shallow trench with some NE-SW plough scarring in top of chalk.	<p>Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil-filled hollows.</p> <p>Geophysics showed that northernmost signal is two thin, very irregular subsoil filled hollows, running NW-SE. Southernmost signal I two very irregular small silty patches,</p>	0073, 0228
074	North Field	45.4	NNE-SSW	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.46-0.48	<p>Shallow trench. Some ploughed scarring in top of chalk NW-SE and NE-SW.</p> <p>Extended north by grave edge. Double width (3.6 metres) to search for more graves. None found.</p>	<p>Geology is loose fragmentary chalk. Probably somewhat plough damaged. Irregular small hollows with brown-orange silt-sand subsoil run throughout.</p> <p>Geophysics signal was a fairly large, straight-sided pit. This is an Anglo Saxon grave with shield boss, hanging bowl and two blades. Skeleton present and intact.</p> <p>EXTENSION</p> <p>Extension dug in spits - three for topsoil, each being detected in situ and as spoil is removed. Some metal items found.</p>	0074, 0229, 0404, 0405, 0406, 0407, 0431, 0432, 0568, 0569, 0570, 0571, 0580, 0581, 0582, 0583, 0584, 0585, 0586, 0587, 0588, 0589, 0591, 0592, 0593

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
075	North Field	30	NW-SE	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.36-0.47	Shallow, with some NW-SE plough scarring in the chalk.	No features. Geophysics signal shows very slight hollow, c0.1m deep than remainder of trench, filled with brown-orange silt-sand subsoil. Geology is loose fragmentary chalk. Probably somewhat plough damaged. Irregular small hollows with brown-orange silt-sand subsoil run throughout.	0075, 0230
076	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.46-0.82	Trench runs parallel to footpath. Deeper at northern end. NW-SE and NE-SW plough scarring present where trench is shallower.	No features. Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil-filled hollows.	0076, 0231
077	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk	0.35	Trench is close to footpath. Shallow, ploughed chalk visible in places.	No features. Geology is chalk with small, irregular subsoil hollows.	0077, 0232
078	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.43-0.52	Shallow trench running parallel to footpath.	No features.	0078, 0233
079	North Field	30		Chalk with subsoil patches	0.39-0.53		Geology is chalk with irregular, small subsoil-filled hollows. Greater quantity of flints in chalk.	0079, 0234
080	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.41-0.48	NW-SE and NE-SW plough scarring, which is fairly extensive.	No features. Geology is chalk, with irregular small subsoil-filled hollows.	0080, 0235
081	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.42-0.45		No features. Geology is loose fragmentary chalk. Probably somewhat plough damaged. Irregular small hollows with brown-orange silt-sand subsoil run throughout.	0081, 0236
082	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.38-0.42	Shallow trench.	No features. Geology is loose fragmentary chalk. Probably somewhat plough damaged. Irregular small hollows with brown-orange silt-sand subsoil run throughout.	0082, 0237
083	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.38-0.4		Geology is loose fragmentary chalk. Probably somewhat plough damaged. Irregular small hollows with brown-orange silt-sand subsoil run throughout. One possible feature towards west end of trench is a very deep posthole 0401.	0083, 0238, 0401, 0402, 0403
084	North Field	30	WNW-ESE	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.4-0.54	Shallow trench. Occasional NE-SW and NW-SE plough scars in chalk.	No features. Geology is fairly fragmentary chalk with small, irregular subsoil filled natural linear depressions.	0084, 0239

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
085	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.46-0.65	Close to southern hedge boundary of north field. Deeper at east end, becoming shallower to west where plough scarring appears in the chalk.	No features. Geology is chalk with frequent thin, very irregular subsoil filled hollows. Subsoil is slightly darker with low, but notable, clay content in places, unlike elsewhere.	0085, 0240
086	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.42-0.47	Shallow trench. Roughly E-W plough scars visible in top of chalk. Also SW-NE and SE-NW marks.	No features. Geology is fairly fragmentary chalk with small, irregular subsoil filled natural linear depressions. Geophysics signal was not clear archaeology and no corresponding natural features.	0086, 0241
087	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.38-0.55	Shallow trench with NW-SE and NE-SW plough scars in the top of the chalk. Shallower to north resulting in no subsoil.	No features. Geology is chalk, soft in places from ploughing, with irregular orange-brown subsoil filled hollows that undercut the chalk. Geophysics signal was an irregular subsoil patch.	0087, 0242
088	North Field	30	E-W	Degraded chalk	0.46-0.56	Shallow trench running close to southern boundary of north field. Fairly significant E-W plough scars along length of trench.	Geology is soft, quite degraded (from ploughing) chalk with occasional small subsoil filled hollows. Ditch in west end.	0088, 0243
089	North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.35-0.4	Shallow and quite heavily ploughed, judging by soft condition of the chalk.	Geology is chalk with very occasional subsoil-filled hollows.	0089, 0244
090	North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.36->0.75	Shallow trench. Final trench in North field.	No features. Geology is chalk with very irregular subsoil filled hollows - two deeper ones at southern end where GPS'd and machined out.	0090, 0245
091	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.55-0.66	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows. Subsoil is mid grey-brown sandy-silt with common chalk nodules.	Geophysics signal was a good ditch with piece of pot on surface. One feature at west end, possible feature emerging from south side.	0091, 0246, 0501, 0502, 0503, 0504
092	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.38-0.58	Geology is chalk with small, irregular subsoil filled hollows. Some plough scarring N-S and very irregular patches of darker soil.	A series of possible pits, somewhat irregular, of variable size and with dark 'fill' reminiscent of topsoil. Two clear pits to the south. One possible posthole at southern end.	0092, 0247, 0487, 0488, 0489, 0490, 0493, 0494, 0495, 0496, 0497, 0498, 0499, 0500

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
093	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.46-0.55	Plough disturbance in top of subsoil. Geology is chalk with some small subsoil hollows and with two areas of dark grey silt in slight hollows, with a layer of mixed 'pea grit' type stones and chalk nodules at base - natural.	<p>Pit and pit/ditch terminus at east end.</p> <p>Pit towards centre, next to shallow geological scars.</p> <p>Two pits towards west end with a possible further pit.</p> <p>Pit at far west end.</p>	0093, 0248, 0467, 0468, 0469, 0470, 0471, 0472, 0473, 0474, 0475, 0476
094	South Field	38.7	N-S	Chalk with some subsoil hollows	0.38-0.58	Becomes shallow to south. Geology is chalk with some small subsoil hollows. Extended to south to map more 'postholes'	Frequent stake/postholes along length.	0094, 0249, 0433, 0434, 0435, 0436, 0437, 0438, 0439, 0440, 0441, 0442, 0443, 0444, 0445, 0446, 0447, 0448, 0449, 0450, 0451, 0452, 0453, 0454, 0455, 0456, 0457, 0458, 0459, 0460, 0461, 0462, 0463, 0464, 0465, 0466, 0477, 0478, 0479, 0480, 0481, 0482
095	South Field	30	E-W		0.4-0.48	<p>Shallow. Parallel and close to footpath. Some E-W ploughing into chalk where trench at is at its most shallow.</p> <p>Geology is chalk with frequent very irregular thin subsoil filled hollows/gullies.</p> <p>Subsoil not always present in profile.</p>	Series of small postholes at west end with post-medieval pot.	0095, 0250, 0425, 0426, 0427, 0428
096	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.38	Shallow and near footpath. N-S plough scars in chalk. Geology is chalk with frequent and very irregular thin subsoil filled hollows/gullies.	No features.	0096, 0251
097	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with frequent flints	0.36-0.38	Shallow trench. Some SW-NE plough scars. Geology is chalk with frequent flints (some up to 0.3m across) with occasional silt-sand hollows.	No features.	0097, 0252
098	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.38	Shallow. Geology is chalk with occasional subsoil hollows.	<p>Pit and ditch near east end.</p> <p>Geophysics signal turned out to not be archaeological or natural.</p> <p>Pit near west end in section - two probably natural features.</p>	0098, 0253, 0408, 0409, 0410, 0411, 0412, 0413, 0414, 0415, 0416, 0417, 0418
099	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil filled hollows	0.34-0.54	Some north-south plough scars where trench is at its shallowest.	<p>No features.</p> <p>Geology is chalk with subsoil filled hollows which were irregular when excavated.</p>	0099, 0254

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
100	South Field	33.6	NW-SE	Chalk with irregular small hollows	0.36-0.52	Shallow with heavy N-S plough scars. Geology is chalk with irregular small natural hollows and plough scarring. Subsoil is pale grey-brown chalky-silt with frequent chalk nodules.	Geophysics: SE signal is a chalk filled trench (modern drain). NW signal is a good, curvy ditch. NS ditch at SE is a good feature.	0100, 0255, 0572, 0573, 0574, 0575
101	South Field	30	NE-SW	Chalk with silty channels	0.4-0.56	N-S ploughing and solution channels in chalk. Geology is chalk with irregular, thin silty channels. Subsoil is pale grey-brown silt with chalk nodules.	Geophysics is large irregular channel. One pit. One posthole. One possible linear.	0101, 0256, 0627, 0628, 0629, 0630, 0631, 0632, 0633, 0634
102	South Field	30	E-W	Flinty chalk	0.3-0.38	Geology is flinty chalk and quite friable.	Postholes at west end of trench. Several large pits in centre as seen on geophysics.	0102, 0257, 0606, 0607, 0625, 0626, 0635, 0636, 0637, 0638, 0639, 0640, 0641, 0642, 0643, 0644, 0645, 0646, 0647, 0648, 0649, 0650, 0651, 0652, 0653
103	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.4-0.48	Shallow. Some NE-SW plough scarring present. Geology is chalk with small, very irregular subsoil filled hollows. Subsoil is pale grey-brown silt with chalk nodules. Shallower at south end with no surviving subsoil.	No features. Geophysics shows very irregular subsoil filled hollow.	0103, 0258
104	South Field	30	E-W		0.34-0.5	Geology is chalk with irregular, small natural depressions. Subsoil is pale grey-brown silt with chalk nodules.	Large pit in centre of trench and a probable natural feature to the east.	0104, 0259, 0485, 0486
105	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil channels	0.44-0.5	Geology is chalk with very irregular subsoil channels. Subsoil is pale grey-brown silt with chalk nodules.		0105, 0260, 0602, 0603, 0604, 0605, 0608, 0609, 0610, 0611, 0612, 0613, 0614, 0615, 0616, 0617, 0618, 0619, 0620, 0621, 0622, 0623, 0624
106	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.36-0.38	Geology is chalk with irregular small subsoil hollows. Subsoil is largely ploughed out.	Several small postholes in centre of trench. Similar to those in trench 94, immediately to the north. Possible that other postholes have been ploughed out.	0106, 0261, 0541, 0542, 0543, 0544, 0545, 0546, 0547, 0548, 0549, 0550, 0551, 0552, 0553, 0554, 0555, 0556, 0557, 0558
107	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.35-0.38	Geology is chalk with irregular small subsoil hollows. Subsoil is largely ploughed out. N-S plough scars along most of the trench.	One good pit to the north of trench. Geophysics signal can not be seen but is possible very irregular orange-brown, silt-filled channel. Dark brown silt filled possible feature in west section.	0107, 0262, 0559, 0560, 0561, 0562, 0563

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
108	South Field	30	NNW-SSE	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.38-0.5	Geology is chalk with irregular small subsoil hollows. E-W + N-S ploughing down into chalk in places. Subsoil/plough horizon is grey-brown silt-sand and chalk, with topsoil mixed in.	Geophysics signals are pits in centre and SSE end of the trench.	0108, 0263, 0534, 0535, 0536, 0590
109	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.35-0.45	Geology is chalk with frequent small irregular subsoil filled hollows and frequent flints. Subsoil is pale grey-brown chalky silt.	No features. Geophysics is very irregular subsoiled filled hollow. More disturbed in northern half possibly due to extensive rooting.	0109, 0264
110	South Field	33.5	NW-SE	Chalk	0.34-0.38	Shallow, N-S plough scars. Geology is chalk with occasional degraded pale brown chalk-sand nodules and orange-brown silt-sand hollows.	Two pits towards the NW end (one is possibly the geophysics signal). Three further possible pits to the east end of the trench.	0110, 0265, 0419, 0420, 0421, 0422, 0423, 0424, 0429, 0430
111	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk	0.3-0.38	Geology is chalk with occasional degraded pale brown chalk-sand nodules and orange-brown silt-sand hollows. Subsoil is orange brown silt-sand and pale brown-grey chalky-silt. Subsoil rarely survives.	Blue geophysics is irregular, shallow, natural gully. Two pits at east end. Possibly natural feature in centre.	0111, 0266, 0523, 0524, 0525, 0526, 0527, 0528, 0529, 0530
112	South Field	30	NE-SW	Chalk with rooting hollows	0.28-0.38	Geology is chalk with rooting hollows and small geological (possibly solution) hollows.	Two 'good' features, one of which is geophysics at north end, another (not geophysics) to the south. Two probably natural forms in the centre of trench, likely rooting or tree bowls.	0112, 0267, 0513, 0514
113	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with silty patches	0.42	Geology is chalk with irregular silty patches and irregular orange-brown sand deposits. Subsoil is pale grey and grey-yellow sand-silt.	Geophysics red is irregular shallow orange sand channel.	0113, 0268
114	South Field	30	NW-SE	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.3-0.4	Shallow trench with E-W plough scarring present in chalk. Geology is chalk with irregular small subsoil hollows.	No features. Geophysics signals are irregular natural subsoil-filled solution channels.	0114, 0269
115	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil patches	0.3-0.38	Shallow, with roughly E-W ploughing in chalk. Geology is chalk with irregular small subsoil patches.	Red geophysics was nothing. Orange geophysics is clear large pit to the west and clear large pit further east.	0115, 0270, 0483, 0484, 0537, 0538, 0539, 0540, 0564, 0565, 0566, 0567
116	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.4	Shallow with E-W plough scarring. Geology is chalk.	One pit at north end of trench.	0116, 0271, 0594, 0595
117	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with sand-silt patches	0.36-0.39	Southern boundary of south field. Geology is chalk with pale orange, sand-silt patches. Shallow, with E-W plough scars in chalk.	None.	0117, 0272

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
118	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with natural hollows	0.3-0.38	Shallow, with some ploughing visible into chalk. Geology is chalk with some rooting/natural small hollows. Patches of yellow sand silt.	Geophysics is pit/ditch near north end of trench.	0118, 0273, 0596, 0597
119	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.31-0.37	Shallow, with E-W ploughing scars into chalk. Geology is chalk with small irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is largely ploughed out. Orange-brown sand-silt where it survives.	Three possible postholes at east end.	0119, 0274, 0598, 0599, 0600, 0601
120	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with silt-sand hollows	0.38-0.42	Next to road/boundary at southern edge of south field. Geology is chalk with small irregular hollows filled with yellow-orange silt-sand or brown orange sand-silt subsoil.	One possible posthole near centre of trench.	0120, 0275
121	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with sand patches	0.4-0.5	Shallow with some E-W plough scarring. Geology is chalk with pale orange sand patches.	Pit near north end, as shown on geophysics. No other features.	0121, 0276, 0531, 0532, 0533
122	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with sand patches	0.3-0.36	Shallow with roughly E-W plough marks in chalk. Geology is chalk with pale orange sand patches. Subsoil is orange-brown sand-silt and largely ploughed out.		0122, 0277
123	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.55+?	Geology is chalk. Subsoil is pale-orangish brown, sandy-silt.	Ditch and large medieval to post-medieval extraction pit.	0123, 0278, 0491, 0492, 0515, 0516, 0517, 0518, 0519, 0783, 0784
124	South Field	30	E-W	Chalk	0.36-0.4	Shallow, by southern edge of south field. E-W plough scars into chalk.	No features.	0124, 0279
125	South Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.36-0.45	Shallow, with N-S plough scars into top of chalk.	Geophysics signal was an irregular ditch/pit near north end.	0125, 0280, 0578, 0579
126	South Field	32.2	N-S	Chalk with subsoil filled hollows	0.3-0.38	Geology is chalk with occasional small irregular subsoil filled natural hollows. Subsoil is orange-brown silt-sand. Shallow with N-S plough scars into chalk, in SE corner of southern field.	No features.	0126, 0281, 0576, 0577
127	South Field	30			0.38-0.4	Shallow trench. Geology is chalk with occasional small irregular subsoil filled natural hollows. Subsoil is orange brown silt sand.	No features.	0127, 0282
128	School South Field	30		Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.43-0.5	Subsoil - Mid-orange brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks	Pit approx 10m from east end	0128, 0283, 0663, 0664

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
129	School South Field	30		Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.38-0.43	Subsoil - Mid orange brown sandy silt with chalk	Pit towards south end - poss med, 0734 possible SFB/pit (central to trench) - root hollow Possible pit at north end - natural	0129, 0284, 0721, 0722, 0734, 0735
130	School South Field	30	Sw-NE	Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.3-0.48	Subsoil - orange brown sandy silt with chalk	SFB/pit/large ditch at south end - shallow, subsoil depth less than 0.1m deep Possible posthole lines to north - several good postholes and possible slots - see plan 90	0130, 0285, 0691, 0692, 0693, 0694, 0695, 0696, 0701, 0702, 0703, 0704, 0705, 0706, 0707, 0708, 0709, 0710, 0711, 0712, 0713, 0714, 0715, 0716
131	School South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.45-0.48	Subsoil pale-mid brown grey sandy silt with chalk	Series of possible postholes and pits and ditch terminus. 0740,41, 0743-0758 "features" are generally small and irregular, most are possibly natural/root hollows, but have similar fills to postholes in tr 130	0131, 0286, 0719, 0720, 0740, 0741, 0743, 0744, 0745, 0746, 0747, 0748, 0749, 0750, 0751, 0752, 0753, 0754, 0755, 0756, 0757, 0758, 0774, 0775
132	School South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.3-0.4	Subsoil either mid orangeish brown or pale grey brown sandy silt with common chalk nodules.	One natural feature part exc'd. Good in plan but variable in section. Geophysics - Ditch/big pit near south end - may not actually relate to geophysics (wrong position), but a feature with pot in.	0132, 0287, 0665, 0666
133	School South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.41-0.46	Subsoil either mid orangeish brown or pale grey brown sandy silt with common chalk nodules.	No features	0133, 0288
134	School South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.5	Subsoil - Mid brownish orange sandy silt with common chalk nodules and occ flints	None? - All potential features look natural - dug one, had reasonable shape in plan, but very irregular base and filled with subsoil	0134, 0289
135	School South Field	30	E-W	chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.49	Subsoil - Pale brownish orange sandy silt, with comon chalk nodules and occ flints.	No features	0135, 0290
136	School South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.28-0.42	Subsoil - Pale grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. Somewhat sporadic and undulating/root distuRBed.	None. Very irregular subsoil channel NE-SW (roughly) at north end - natural. GPS'd and part exc'd - very irregular in plan and profile.	0136, 0291
137	School South Field	30	N-S	Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.4-0.46	Subsoil - Pale mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk. Somewhat sporadic.	Two E-W ditches - 0683 and 0685	0137, 0292, 0683, 0684, 0685, 0686
138	School South Field	30	WNW-ESE	Chalk, slightly nodular	0.73	Subsoil - Pale grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk nodules.	Large E-W ditch along much of trench Two(?) NE-SW ditches at west end Pit (?) at west end	0138, 0293, 0687, 0688, 0697, 0698, 0699, 0700
139	School South Field	30	N-S	Chalk	0.44-0.46	Subsoil - brown- orange sandy silt with common chalk nodules	Various small posthole/pit type features along southern half of trench	0139, 0294, 0673, 0674, 0675, 0676, 0677, 0678, 0679, 0680
140	School South Field	30	E-W	chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.44	Subsoil - Patchy brown orange sandy silt and pale grey brown chalky sandy silt.	None - One natural feature exc'd at east end - very uneven base and fill contrained increasing amounts of degraded chalk towards base	0140, 0295

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
141	School South Field	30		chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.43	Subsoil - pale brown grey sandy silt and frequent small chalk nodules.	None	0141, 0296
142	School South Field	30	E-W	chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.42	Subsoil - pale brown grey sandy silt and frequent small chalk nodules.	None	0142, 0297
143	School South Field	30	N-S	chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.38	Subsoil - pale brown grey sandy silt and frequent small chalk nodules.	Pit near north end 0655 ditch middle 0657 Pit at south end -good possible and contains bone - the small pit and ditch are questionable, but the pit at the south end is a definite feature - SFB? Has posthole.	0143, 0298, 0655, 0656, 0657, 0658, 0659, 0660, 0661, 0662, 0717, 0718
144	School South Field	30	E-W	Chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows	0.45	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil filled hollows. Subsoil is orange/grey brown sandy-silt with common chalk nodules.	'Good' pit c.10m from east end. Irregular pit roughly in centre. Likely post holed building located towards west end of trench. Trench extended and widened to pick up full extent. Chalk natural rises up to north side of trench. Possible large pit located to south of building in same trench.	0144, 0299, 0667, 0668, 0669, 0670, 0671, 0672, 0681, 0682, 0689, 0690, 0723, 0724, 0725, 0726, 0727, 0728, 0729, 0730, 0731, 0732, 0733, 0736, 0737, 0738, 0739, 0742, 0759, 0760, 0761, 0762, 0763, 0764, 0765, 0766, 0767, 0768, 0769, 0770, 0771, 0772, 0773, 0782, 0785
145	School North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.43-0.65	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	N-S linear cut. Various possible pits.	0145, 0300, 0776, 0777, 0778, 0779, 0780, 0781
146	School North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.46	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	2 possible pits at west end.	0146, 0301
147	School North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.44-0.5	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	No features.	0147, 0302
148	School North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.46	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	No features.	0148, 0303
149	School North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.45	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	No features.	0149, 0304
150	School North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.43	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	No features.	0150, 0305
151	School North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.46	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	No features.	0151, 0306
152	School North Field	30	E-W	Chalk with subsoil hollows	0.54	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	No features.	0152, 0307

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
153	School North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows.	0.43	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	No features.	0153, 0308
154	School North Field	30	N-S	Chalk with subsoil hollows.	0.49	Geology is chalk with irregular subsoil hollows. Subsoil is mid brown-orange sandy-silt with chalk flecks.	No features,	0154, 0309
155	North Field	22.5	Mainly E-W	Chalk with natural hollows	0.36-0.48	Shallow trench excavated in north field to investigate geophysics. Irregular shape. Geology is chalk with natural hollows. Subsoil is orange-brown silt-sand with chalk.	Pit complex of unknown date (east geophysics signal). West geophysics-irregular small shallow subsoil filled hollow.	0155, 0310, 0506, 0507, 0508, 0509, 0520, 0521, 0522
156	North Field	9	E-W	Chalk with occasional sandy patches	0.36-0.42	Shallow, short, extra trench in north field to investigate geophysics. Runs into trench 71. Geology is chalk with occasional sandy patches.	Geophysics is a slightly irregular linear feature.	0505
157	North Field	10.8	SW-NE	Chalk	0.34-0.38	Shallow trench, dug in north field to target geophysics signal. Geology is chalk and quite plough damaged. Subsoil has been ploughed out.	Geophysics was a large pit.	0510, 0511, 0512
001	North Field	30	N-S		0.42	Chalk natural. Silty sand topsoil. No archaeology.	None	0001, 0156, 0311

Appendix 6. Bulk finds catalogue

Cont ext	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint	Stone		Heat Altered Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Other Finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0007							2	16													
0108			2	20									2	4	1	4		Iron nails 2-20g	Med-pmed		
0157	1	7																	L12th-14th C		
0318	2	376	5	103									4	42					18th-19th C		
0320																		Pmed glass bottle 2-41g			
0322																		Clay pipe 1-4g			
0324	7	57					13	76								11	24		Prehist		
0326			3	33																	
0327					5	9							4	65	1	11					
0328			1	3														Charcoal 5-2g	P-med		
0330			16	512						13	1775			6	158	75	276	Charcoal 1-1g	Med-late med		
0331			1	8	3	106	1	3					5	35	57	179			P-med		
0333													3	25							
0335							2	3										Iron nails 3-32g			
0339	10	138			1	3							18	108	36	124		Iron nails 10-115g	L14th-16th C		
0341			3	78									5	32							
0342																					
0347	1	3	10	224									4	72	6	45		Pmed glass bottle 2-8g	16th-18th C		
0349	3	26	1	239	4	129				1	137		5	80	21	33		Charcoal 7-4g	17th-19th C		
0350					2	14							1	1	3	6		Charcoal 1-1g			

Cont ext	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint	Stone		Heat Altered Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Other Finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0351			2	39															P-med/ modern		
0352	7	48																	Prehist	02	
0357														17	165						
0359																		Lava quern 13-150g			
0366														5	6						
0367														2	9				Med,		
0368	5	21																	Prehist		
0370	1	1	2	5	48	13													16th-18th C pot, med cbm	03	CBM, Bone,
0372	3	8	2	60										12	114	5	16		15th-16th C		
0395	1	11	1	9										2	8				Med-LMed		
0396														2	1				Pre, ?Pre,		
0397														1	2						
0402	1	20																	16th-18th C		
0405	1	4																Associated with skeleton 0406	Roman pot sherd, Saxon small finds		
0406																		HSR 1470g			
0409													5	1036							
0416									390					82	467						
0426			1	85														Clay pipe 1- 5g; Iron nail 1- 4g			
0428	1	1												1	1				16th-18th C		
0430	2	3					3	16										Clay pipe 1- 4g; Charcoal 4-2g	Pmed, but sherd of Early AS pot		
0440	1	10																	18th-19th C		
0454																		Clay pipe 1-2g	17th-19th C		

Cont ext	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint	Stone		Heat Altered Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Other Finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0456														2	47				Med, ?Med, Pmed, ?Pmed,		
0468								294				1	1391						Pmed,		
0480			1	13															Med		
0486	1	13	1	17														Coal 1-4g	16th-18th C		
0488	3	112												2	109				Early-Mid IA		
0490	44	1610			4	186													Mid – Late IA		
0502	1	7																	LIA-Rom		
0504	2	3						9				1	192						Rom		
0507								This?													
0519	2	38			1	5								3	26				Rom		
0524														1	50						
0526														2	16						
0528	3	35																Mortar 1-1g	5th-16th		
0530														2	66				Rom,	09	Pottery, Bone,
0536														38	137						
0538	8	49										2	112						Early Saxon		
0546	1	6																	16th-18th C		
0561	4	25										1	80	23	126				LN/EBA?		
0562	1	15												1	86			Iron nails 2-8g	MIA		
0573	1	1												2	18				16th-18th C		
0579					25	237								7	67				Loomweight?		
0589	1	7	1	7															Pre pot, med RT,	16	Bone,
0590																			Pre, ?Pre,		
0597														2	1					18	
0603					117	379													Loomweight ?IA		
0604														23	39						
0605	1	3					1	26						2	1			Coal 1-2g	E Sax		
0607														14	41						
0632	1	5																	E Sax		

Cont ext	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint	Stone		Heat Altered Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Other Finds	Spot date	Sample	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0642	6	108			85	1254								18	1510				LIA		
0644					19	2534													Lomweight?		
0645																			Loomweight?		
0649														30	356						
0660	2	63	2	107	1	8								14	3116				Res Roman pot, later cbm		
0664	1	7										1	100	2	37				16th-18th C		
0666	4	155												6	25				E Sax		
0688	1	2														1	9		L18th-19th C		
0696																1	1	Clay pipe 1-4g	17th-19th C		
0698																		Clay pipe 1-3g	17th-19th C		
0706														1	1						
0718	1	3												1	21			Iron nail 1-11g	L18th-20th C		
0720							1	3						7	24						
0735	2	12	2	19														Pmed glass bottle 1-5g	L18th-20th C		
0737																		Modern steel dress pin recovered from sample <28> - discarded.			
0741	1	5	2	5										19	196			Coal 1-1g	Pmed,		

Appendix 7. Prehistoric and Roman pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (cm)	State	Illustration	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0324	Preh	F2Q	Bowl?		1r+p	3	37	1			small rim		uncertain form, no rim diam.	MIA	
0324	Preh	QS(BF)	Pos. impressed ware	diagonal cuts along lip	1r+p	4	19	1	0.03	25	small rim		rim facing inwards	E.Preh	ENE?
0352	Preh	GQS(F)	Bowl?		1r+p	7	48	1	0.05	21				BA	
0368	Preh	QSF			p	5	20	1						E.Preh	LBA-EIA?
0405	Rom	BUF			p	1	4	1			flat on one side, amorphous at the back side			Rom	
0488	Preh	SH	Jar	nailmarks along rim, semi-spherical impressions along neck	2r+p	3	112	1	0.17	25	rim non-joining	yes	Darmsden-Linton Group shard angular and protruding shoulder, with elements of West Harling decoration	EIA-MIA	5th-3rd c. BC
0490	Preh	F1Q	Jar Form E		2r+p	41	1440	1	0.12	22			MIA shape	EIA-MIA	MIA
0490	Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A	fingertip marks on neck	1r+p	3	163	1	0.1	24				Later MIA	MIA-LIA
0502	LIA-Rom	BSW		groove on base	b	1	7	1						LIA-Rom	
0504	Rom	GX			a+p	2	3	1						Rom	
0519	Rom	STOR	Storage Jar		p	2	38	1						Rom	
0561	Preh	GQS(F)			p	3	16	1						BA	
0561	Preh	BFQM		rusticated	p	1	8	1						E.Preh	LNE-EBA?
0562	Preh	F2Q	Jar Form A	hard wiping marks along rim	r	1	15	1					Buff fabric	MIA	MIA
0660	LIA-Rom	GX			p	1	2	1						LIA-Rom	
0660	Rom	GX	Jar		b	1	61	1					base diam 9.5cm, 50% of base	Rom	
0642	Preh	QV			p	6	108	1						LIA	LIA

Appendix 8. Post-Roman pottery summary catalogue

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration	Notes	Spot date	Date range
0157	GRIM	1	8	1			applied pellets			L.12th-14th c.
0318	LGRE	1	306	1	BL?			pale buff fabric		18th-19th c.
0318	GSW5	1	69	1	CH		blue painted			E.17th-19th c.
0339	LMEL	5	75	1						L.14th-16th c.
0339	LMEL	1	18	1						L.14th-16th c.
0339	LMEL	3	28	1			IHLs & stabs	v little calc, could be GRIL		L.14th-16th c.
0339	GRE	1	18	1						16th-18th c.
0347	GRE	1	3	1	?	UPPL	rilled ext	mug/jug or small bowl?		16th-18th c.
0349	PMSW	2	14	1			trailed concentric white slip lines	redware - Ely?		17th-19th c.
0349	PMRW	1	11	1						16th-18th c.
0370	GRE	1	1	1				tiny		16th-18th c.
0372	ELYG	1	2	1						Med-LMed
0372	LMTE	1	2	1				fine, slightly micaceous redware		15th-16th c.
0372	GSW3	1	6	1			GGR	poss GSW2		L.15th-16th c.
0395	ELYG	1	11	1						Med-LMed
0402	GRE	1	21	1						16th-18th c.
0428	GRE	1	1	1						16th-18th c.
0430	ESFS	2	3	1			burnished ext	fs with sparse org	IA/Esax	ESax
0440	ESW	1	10	1					18/19	17th-19th c.
0486	PMRW	1	13	1				KT edge & underside, fsm		16th-18th c.
0528	LMT	3	35	1				thick		15th-16th c.
0538	ESCMO	7	49	1	JR	FLAR	smoothed ext	coarse granite, chalk and grass		6th-7th c.
0546	GRE	1	6	1				reduced core		16th-18th c.
0573	GRE	1	1	1						16th-18th c.
0605	ESCQ	1	3	1				poss some granite		ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Decoration	Notes	Spot date	Date range
0632	ESCQ	1	4	1				poss some granite		ESax
0664	GRE	1	7	1			COHL			16th-18th c.
0666	ESCF	1	82	1	JR	UPPL		baggy		ESax
0666	ESMS	1	47	1			smoothed			ESax
0666	ESOM	1	21	1			smoothed			ESax
0688	YELW	1	2	1			slip white & brown lines	flake		L.18th-19th c.
0718	REFW	1	3	1			blue TP ext			L.18th-20th c.
0735	REFW	1	2	1			blue TP willow int			L.18th-20th c.
0735	REFW	1	10	1			purple stencil			L.18th-20th c.
0741	REFW	1	4	1				stamped anchor on base with 5 and 6 either side		L.18th-20th c.

Appendix 9. Ceramic building material catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	MNO	Abr	height	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0108		fsf	LB	1	5	1	++					pmed?
0108		est	RTM?	1	15	1					orange	15?
0318		wxfe	LB	3	66	1					yellow	17-19
0318		fs	PAN	1	16	1						17+
0318		fsf	RTP	1	20	1						pmed
0328		msfe	UN	1	3	1	+				RTP or LB	pmed
0330		est	EB	3	125	1		55			sanded base, red	15/16?
0330		est	EB	4	161	1		>54			orange	15/16?
0330		est	RTM	1	78	1						med
0331		fs	RTP	1	6	1			ms white			pmed
0341		fsfe	LB	1	3	1	++		ms white			pmed
0341		fs	RTP	1	9	1	+				or PAN	pmed
0341		fsf	RTP	1	62	1						pmed
0342	<3>	est	EB	1	1	1	++				poss FC	med?
0347		est	EB?	1	15	1					orabge flake	lmed?
0347		wxfe	LB	9	176	1		45				17-19
0347		wfs	RTP	1	32	1						pmed
0349		est	EB	1	241	1		47			dense, red with vit surface, strawed base	15-16
0351		ms	LB	2	39	1						pmed/mod
0370		est	RTM	1	4	1						med
0372		fsf	IFT	2	60	1		21	thin fs white	C	most of surface lost but partial inlaid dec	med
0395		fsfe	FT?	1	10	1		15+			worn, poss traces of glaze on edge	med?
0426		fsf	RTP	1	84	1						lmed/pmed
0480		est	RTM	1	12	1	+				coarse chalk & cp	med
0486		fsfe	PAN	1	17	1					sooted/burnt underside	pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	MNO	Abr	height	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0488	<7>	fs	UN	1	1	1	+				tiny	?
0589		mseq	RTM	1	7	1	+					med
0660		fsfe	LB	1	39	1	+				frogged	19+
0660		msffe	LB?	1	64	1					burnt/cracked, poss RBT?	lmed??
0660	<25>	est(cs)	RTM	1	3	1	+					med
0660	<25>	wfs	RTP	2	5	1					or LB?	pmed
0660	<25>	fs	UN	3	1	3	++					?
0735		fs	LB	1	11	1						pmed
0735		fs	RTP	1	9	1	++					pmed
0741		ms	LB?	1	2	1	++					lmed/pmed
U/S		est	EB?	6	30	1					red	15?
U/S		est	EB?	1	12	1					orange	15?
U/S		est	RTM	3	74	1					joining frags, contains coarse chalk & Fe	med

Appendix 10. Fired clay catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0326	1	fs		61	18	orange			++	small rounded frags, occ chalk
0326		fs		3	33	buff-orange	flattish		+	surface frags, 17+mm thick
0330		fs		8	143	buff-orange	flattish		+	surface frags, 18+mm thick
0331		fs		3	105	buff-orange	flattish			surface frags up to 23mm thick, hard
0339		fsc		1	4	orange				soft, fine calc and tiny cp
0349		fso		1	16	grey	flat	straw		
0349		fso		2	25	orange-grey	convex?	straw		
0349		fso		1	87	orange	flattish?	straw, timber?		timber impression at c.45 deg from surface
0350		fsc		1	7	orange		occ straw	+	
0350		fso		1	6	orange	flattish?	straw	+	
0370		wfg		48	13	yellow			+	prob v frag RT
0486	10	fsc		1	3	grey-orange	flat		+	soft
0490		fsc	LW	4	184	buff-brown	2 flat		+	corner frag of triangular loomweight, 65mm thick
0579		fs	LW?	25	237	buff-grey	flattish, curving side			
0590	17	fs		1	1	red			++	
0590	17	ms		1	6	buff-red	flattish			friable
0603	19	fs		1	4	orange			++	
0603		fs	LW	117	379	orange	some flat		+	1 hole; some voids - grass?
0642		fs	LW	12	488	orange/grey	flattish, some convex corners			1-2 holes, v fine dense silty fabric
0642		fsc	LW?	22	274	orange			++	soft, rounded frags, poss LW core? 1 with hole
0642		fsc	LW?	46	485	grey-orange	flattish		+	LW surface frags? 2 holes
0642	23	fsc	LW?	9	51	grey-orange	some flattish-convex		+	LW surface & core frags?
0644		fsc	LW	6	1089	orange-grey	flattish, curving corners			joining frags, 2 holes, coarse chalk, 108mm thick
0644		fs	LW?	40	378	orange	flattish		+	surface frags
0644		fs		7	208	orange	undulating flattish - finger smoothing	reeds?	+	surface frags, some with small holes or reed impressions?

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0644		fs	LW?	100	842	orange			++	rounded frags of core?
0644	21	fs	LW?	608	909	orange	mostly flattish		++	LW surface & core frags?
0645	22	fs	LW?	108	550	orange	mostly flattish		+	LW surface & core frags?
0660		fsv		1	9	red	flat		++	poss flake of tile surface

Appendix 11. Struck flint catalogue

Ctxt	Sample	Cat.	Type	s/b	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Burnt	Non-str.	Date	Comment
0007		utfl	utilised blade	s	1	0	1	1	0	1			0	0	0	0	0		thickish bl-like, cort along right side - 'backing' opp edge to dist end and part of broken 'dist' edge v slightly ut
0007		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	1	0	1			0	0	0	0	0		sm thin cort frag, some pat, pale brown transluc flint
0324		flak	blade-like flake	s	6	0	4	2	0	0	quite		0	1	0	0	0		all sm-qu small and irreg but 1 slightly neater
0324		flak	flake	s	5	0	4	3	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0		sm qu sq and irreg, 2 qu thick, a couple cld be from the core - size and flint type, no cortex
0324		utfl	utilised flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	0		dist part of poss long/bl-like, but qu thick, traing section, both lat edges v slightly ?ret/ut to a slight sm distal spur/point
0324		core	core fragment	s	1	16	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		1 side of sm single plat core, irreg protruding overhangs to plat edge
0326	1	flak	spall	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		
0331		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	1	0	0		some	0	1	0	0	0		prox frag, thin, dors face and plat is white pat
0335		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0		v sm thin irreg frag
0335		flak	spall	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		
0416	5	flak	flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0	yes		1	1	0	0	0		tapers from thicker wider cort plat to dist point, assympatchy semi transluc gr/br
0430		flak	flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0	yes		1	0	0	0	0		sm irreg sq hh, pale br transluc
0430		flak	blade-like flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0		sm irreg sharp pointed shattery, accretion on one surface ans tiny Fe speck
0430		retb	retouched blade	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		qu neat thickish sm piece, hh with v slight ?Fe at percussion point, poss slight ret/damege notch inv right lat edge and v sligt damage to opp edgeto
0605		retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		hh - has multiple percussion points at plat edge irreg thickish, cort along broad thicker dist edge form 'backing' and there is a small length of ret at 'opp' edge
0720		flak	blade-like flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	1	quite		0	0	0	0	0		v sm lightly curving but irreg - from ridge of prob mpc , plae grey, prox part broken

Appendix 12. Small finds catalogue

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1001	0316	?Awl	Bone	1	19	Worked bone - possibly a sheep fibula. Distal end intact – trimmed along the length to form a tapering shaft. Point missing.	
1002	0160	Strap loop and plate	Copper alloy	1	9	Cast trapezoidal strap loop with ?external rivet. In section the frame is D shaped. A buckle plate is wrapper around the narrower end of the frame. The plate is tongue shaped in plan with a pin slot at the curved terminal. Two rivet holes are present - one in each corner of the widest end of the plate. (?gilded). Date c1350 - 1400.	Med
1003	0160	Strap end	Copper alloy	1	3	Incomplete plate from a composite strap end. Rectangular in plan - tapering at one end. Concave edges and tongue. No obvious rivet holes.	Med
1004	0159	Pin	Copper alloy	1	4	Complete pin with shaft that tapers to a point, circular in section. Bent at 90 degree angle in middle of shaft. The head is two separate hemispherical discs soldered together (possibly filled with lead?). The head appears undecorated. Very similar to an example from Great Glemham, Suffolk (A. Brown, 2013, SF-06B310). It is a type of pin of 15th to 16th century date. Possibly a hat or decorative dress pin. In Gaimster and Stamper 1997, 'Age of Transition', paper by Egan and Forsyth, p215 - 237, fig.15.7.	Med
1005	0159	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2.39	Discoidal shaped object; corroded and worn on both faces. Possibly some lettering on one face. Could be a coin or could be a later button.	
1006	0335	Horseshoe	Iron	1	367	Complete horseshoe encrusted and heavily corroded. It has a wide web that narrows towards the ends (37mm wide in centre; 17mm at end). On one side can see remains of square nail shanks close to inner edge of web. One nr outer edge. The heels do not appear o have calkins but in the toe area there is an iron lump which could be a clip which is usually a feature of modern horseshoes (Med horse book p82). Possibly a Type 4 (p88) - later medieval if lump not clip.	Pmed
1007	0336	Horseshoe	Iron	1	295	Large, incomplete horseshoe with wide web and broad flattened heels (possibly a deformed key hole type horseshoe.) It has a shallow groove around the outer edge of the lower face in which are rectangular nail holes. Type is mid 17th – late 18th century. Cf Booth, A 2009 SOM-IC3906	Pmed
1008	0336	?Punch	Iron	1	26	Elongate object with tapering shank - sub-square in section at narrowest end. Widest end is square in section. The terminal is divided by a cross shaped groove forming distinct quarters.	
1009	0337	Strip	Iron	1	8	Corroded fragment - strip of iron. Encrusted with dirt - little visible.	
1010	0336	Object	Iron	1	21	Incomplete elongate object - curved along its length. Shaft is tapering and D shaped in section. Looks to be hammered into shape. One terminal looks zoomorphic but could just be corrosion.	
1011	0336	Nail/stud	Iron	1	193	Incomplete, large nail. Head is sub-oval, corroded. It is slightly convex. Shank is rectangular in section – only small part of shank survives. Looks like stud no. 1090 in Margeson, 1993, fig. 108, no. 1090, p147 - dates between c. 1500 - 1575.	Pmed
1012	0336	Object	Iron	1	164	Incomplete, flat iron object; square in plan with one surviving corner. Made from sheet iron. Possibly part of something structural or a lock plate. Heavily encrusted and corroded.	
1013	0337	Object	Copper alloy	1	3	Fragment of an object that was circular in plan; in section it is plano-convex. Surfaces are corroded. Possibly part of a weight or counter.	
1014	0337		Iron	0	0	Missing object	
1015	0337		Iron	0	0	Missing object	

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1016	0337	Strip	Iron	1	32	Section of a strip of iron; rectangular in plan with one rounded/curved terminal. Curved in profile. Corroded and encrusted. Probably a structural or furniture fitting.	
1017	0337	Strip	Iron	1	15	Small strip of iron - slightly tapering in width. Rhomboid in plan. Corroded and encrusted.	
1018	0337	Strip	Iron	1	4	Thin strip of iron that ends with an expanded 'square' terminal - could be a handle fragment or fitting. Masked by corrosion.	
1019	0337	Nail	Iron	1	1	Elongate object - tapering shank; rectangular in section.	
1020	0337	?Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate object with square shaped head. Shank slightly tapering and square in section. Could be nail for horseshoe - Clark (ed) 1995, fig 89, no250, p123.	
1021	0337	Strip	Iron	1	2	Curved strip of iron - curved in profile. In plan, rectangular; in section D shaped. Looks like a fragment from the bow of a brooch.	
1022	0337	Nail	Iron	1	2.5	Elongate object with triangular shaped head (profile); rectangular in plan. Tapering slightly along the shank; rectangular in section. Is a horseshoe nail.	
1023	0337	Nail	Iron	1	5	Near complete nail with flat square head (8 mm thick) and tapering shank, square in section. Shank curves upwards towards head - is a horseshoe nail.	?Med
1024	0337	?Nail	Iron	1	10	Incomplete, elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section. Widest end could be head - same plane as shank and also rectangular in plan. Corroded and encrusted.	
1025	0337	?Fitting	Iron	1	7.5	Strip of iron, triangular in plan with terminal that is rectangular in plan. The terminal is flat and in the opposite plane to the strip. Possible handle fitting/?horse fitting.	
1026	0337	Nail	Iron	1	37	Incomplete nail with pyramidal head and square sectioned shank. Heavily encrusted. ?Type 1A Manning.	?Rom
1027	0337	?Nail	Iron	1	95	Heavily corroded head of nail - roughly square in plan; shank remnants rectangular in plan. Possibly similar kind of stud as SF1011.	
1028	0337	Ring	Iron	1	105	Complete iron ring, oval in plan. The ring is square in section and appears to taper in width towards a break in the ring. ?Penannular.	
1029	0337	Horseshoe	Iron	1	86	Fragment of a horseshoe - curved arm strip. Tapers in width towards toe area. Heel is not of calkin type. Heavily encrusted so no further detail visible.	
1030	0350	?Nail	Iron	1	29	Lump of iron - heavily encrusted. Possibly square section shank of a nail.	
1031	0350	Object	Iron	1	79	Lump of iron - heavily encrusted with dirt/pebbles. No details visible.	
1032	0350	Object	Iron	14	106	Fragments of a sheet iron object. Three are roughly semi-circular (tongue shaped) in plan. The remaining pieces are irregular in plan.	
1033	0336	Nail	Iron	2	17	Near complete nail with pyramidal head and tapering shank that is square in section - ?Manning Type 1. Corroded.	
1034	0336	?Nail	Iron	1	6	Lump of encrusted iron - square in section. Possibly part of the shank of a nail.	
1035							
1036	0333	Strip	Iron	1	11	Tapering, elongate object, rectangular in section. Possibly shank of a nail.	
1037	0336	?Hobnail	Iron	1	2	Nail with pyramidal head and tapering shank, square in section. Possibly Roman hobnail.	Rom
1038	0336	Nail	Iron	1	6	Nail with flat, sub-square head and shank that is square in section - corroded and encrusted.	
1039	0336	Collar	Iron	5	55	Half of an iron ring/collar, plus fragments. The collar is square in section and semi-circular in plan. Corroded and encrusted.	
1040	0336	Strip	Iron	1	2.5	Narrow strip of iron, rectangular in plan and in section.	

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1041	0336	Nail	Iron	2	4	Nail with flat, square head and shank that is square in section.	
1042	0336	?Nail	Iron	1	6	Elongate object, head masked by corrosion/encrusted. Shank tapers, rectangular in section. Point missing.	
1043	0336	?Nail	Iron	1	5	Fragment of an elongate object - ?shank of a nail. Rectangular in section, slightly tapering. Encrusted.	
1044	0336	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with flat, square head - shank square in section, tapering. Incomplete.	
1045	0336	Strip	Iron	1	43	Strip of iron, small tongue shaped piece attached to a large stone.	
1046	0336	Rod/wire	Copper alloy	1	3	Piece of copper alloy rod/wire - oval in section. Tapers at one terminal to a blunted tip. Metalworking?	
1047	0357	Horseshoe	Iron	2	219	Half of a horseshoe - detail masked by corrosion and encrusted. Narrow web tapering to the heel. Possibly a Type 4.	Pmed
1048	0357	Nail	Iron	1	51	Incomplete nail, rectangular flat head; top of shank only - rectangular in section.	
1049	0357	Nail	Iron	1	2.5	Elongate object with flat square head. Incomplete shank, rectangular in section. ?Horseshoe nail.	
1050	0357	?Nail	Iron	1	7	Elongate, incomplete object, corroded and encrusted with dirt. Rectangular head, shank rectangular in section.	
1051	0357	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with flat square head; shank rectangular in section, not tapering.	
1052	0336	Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate object - shank rectangular in section and tip curved/bent upwards. Probably a horseshoe nail.	Pmed
1053	0357	Object	Iron	1	31	Elongate object masked by dirt and corrosion. Appears to taper and be square in section.	
1054	0357	Object/Nail	Iron	1	59	Elongate object, possibly a nail. Shank is square in section and tapers.	
1055	0357	Object	Iron	1	39	Small piece of iron, rectangular in plan. Attached to a piece of flint. Possibly a nail head.	
1056	0337	Hooked tag	Copper alloy	1	3	Cast circular concavo-convex plate with rectangular top loop and a collared hook which faces rearward. This hook is triangular in section. The central plate bears an image of a human male mask with long hair and beard - possibly representing John the Baptist's head on its salver. Border around the disc of rectangular indents. It is a Read Class E Type 3. Dates to c. 1500 - 1600 AD. Cf: NLM-OA6E62; BH-6F147E, NLM-OA7532.	Pmed
1057	0335	Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate object with discoidal head and shank square in section, tapering slightly. Possible horse shoe nail.	
1058	0335	Nail	Iron	1	3	Elongate object with trapezoidal head and slightly tapering shank, rectangular in section. Horse shoe nail/fiddle key nail.	Pmed
1059	0366	Nail	Iron	1	14.5	Elongate object with flat, roughly oval head and tapering shank, square in section.	
1060	0366	Nail/rivet	Iron	1	297	Large nail head, flat and square in plan. Only a short length of the shank survives; rectangular in section.	
1061	0366	?Safety pin brooch	Iron	1	4	Elongate oval shaped object, heavily encrusted and corroded. In section it is flat. Looks as if made from iron wire curved into a safety pin shape.	Sax
1062	0367	Object	Iron	1	30	In plan T shaped. The two arms/terminals are square in section; one is curved inwards.	
1063	0367	?Fitting	Iron	3	21	Fragments of iron: one piece looks like part of a strip, rectangular in plan, lozenge in section. Second is a rivet with discoidal head and square sectioned shank. Third is fragment.	
1064	0405	Bowl	Copper alloy	1	1	Near complete hanging bowl with straight sides and T shaped rim. Made from hammered copper. Groove below rim infilled with soil and upturned so rim not visible at time of recording. Fragile state. One attachment hole visible below rim. Base has circular recess. Surface of bowl at base shows original copper appearance - corrosion forms textile impressions on base and sides. It is a late Celtic style hanging bowl of 7th century. Comparable to Winchester type and also Sutton Hoo, Coddenham examples.	Sax

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1065	0405	Shield boss	Iron	1	563	Incomplete shield boss - circular in plan; conical in profile. Top of the boss missing. Corroded and encrusted. Rim for attachment to shield is damaged - flares out at a right angle from body of the boss. See also SF1070. Is of 7th century date.	Sax
1066	0405	Bowl	Copper alloy	3	1.09	Three fragments of sheet copper alloy - pieces of the bowl SF1064. Largest piece is bent in profile. As with main bowl - original surface evident below corrosion.	Sax
1067	0405	Knife	Iron	1	3.19	Incomplete blade of knife (appears to have been split along its length?). Is whittle-tang type. The back runs from slightly convex from the tang; the cutting edge curves upwards towards the tip. Shoulder from the tang is vertical to the cutting edge.	Sax
1068	0405	Strap Fitting	Iron	1	19	Incomplete strip of iron, rectangular in plan; rectangular in section. Broken end. Opposing terminal widens - flares out. In this flared end is a rivet. Possibly part of a shield grip, cf: no. 2ii, fig3.28, p85 Fern 2015, EAA 155. There are also 3 thong wrappings on the grip, plus wood/organics on reverse.	Sax
1069	0405	Knife	Iron	1	10.37	Incomplete knife blade. Blade has straight back that curves down towards the tip. The cutting edge is horizontal. Tip and tang missing. V-sectioned.	Sax
1070	0407	Shield boss	Iron	1	24	Top part of shield boss SF1065. Part of the cone, all of the apex. The cone is fragmentary where separated from the main part of the boss. The neck tapers towards a flattened end, roughly circular in plan. Date: 7th century AD.	Sax
1071	0407	?Lace tag	Iron	1	0.46	Elongate object made from a rolled sheet of iron to form tubing; ovoid in section. Possibly part of a lace tag - these appeared in the 7th century.	Sax
1072	0407	Waste	Lead	1	15	Offcut of lead waste - elongate strip curved in on itself at one end. Rectangular in section - possibly H section. Encrusted. Could be window comes.	
1073	0407	Nail	Iron	1	2	Elongate with sub-square flat head and tapering shank - rectangular in section; flattened near tip.	
1074	0407	Coin	Silver	1	1.12	Complete silver penny of William I (1066 - 1087). It is of the 2 sceptres type (1072-4) North 844, BMC 4. It is in fair condition, slightly bent. Obv: crowned bust facing forward, sceptre either side of bust. Legend: WILLEM REX ANGLOR. Rev: simple ?cross//fleurry.	Med
1075	0407	Sheet	Copper alloy	1	1.07	Fragment of sheet copper alloy - very thin; corroded. Roughly rectangular in plan. Is probably part of bowl SF1064.	Sax
1076	0235	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2.6	Complete pierced Roman coin. Both faces are obscured by dirt and corroded so little detail visible. Probably 4th century nummus.	Rom (Sax)
1077	0235	Token	Lead	1	1.6	Complete, cast uniface token. Obv: has a raised design of equal armed cross overlain by another forming a cartwheel design. Rev: plain. CF: Fletcher, 2003, Tokens and tallies, p30; Bailey 2000, Finds ID p14, fig 16. Of 17th century date.	Med/Pmed
1078	0018	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	5	Rectangular frame for a Jacobean shoe buckle. It has rounded corners and a bowed frame to fit the curvature of the foot. Spindle missing. Dates c. 1660 - 1720. Cf: Whitehead, 1996, 102, no.657.	Pmed
1079	0018	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	2	Cast single loop buckle, trapezoidal/sub-rectangular frame. It has five transverse grooves on front edge and two casting spurs on each side. The strap bar is narrowed and offset. Pin and plate missing. CF: Whitehead, 1996, 27, no.139. Dates: c.1350 - 1400	Med
1080	0011	Mount	Copper alloy	1	18	Fragment of a cast, decorative mount, possibly for furniture. It is concavo-convex and in the form of two oak leaves and a bunch of grapes. Probably part of a larger wreath mount.	Pmed
1081	0002	Cloth seal	Lead	1	8	Four disc lead cloth alnage seal, dating to c. 1500 - 1600. Consists of four circular discs in 2 conjoined pairs connected by central folded tab. Rivet connects two outer discs. The inner discs both have stamped/impressed designs on them - masked by dirt.	Pmed

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1082		BULK	Composite	3	20	1 x copper alloy sheet folded over on itself. 1 x lead comes, H-section. 1 x lead rolled sheet, tube. Handed in with no context information. Came from North Field.	Pmed
1083	0254	BULK	Composite	4	33	1 x discoidal button with convex front. 3 x lead waste/flashing.	
1084	0098	BULK	Composite	5	14	3 x buttons, 1 x washer ring, 1 x casket hasp	Pmed/Mod
1085	0221	BULK	Copper alloy	5	14	2 x buttons, 2 x sheet, 1 x lump	
1086	0237	BULK	Copper alloy	2	5	1 x military button (decorated with royal coat of arms crest on front). 1 x washer	Mod
1087	0252	BULK	Composite	2	10	1 x decorated button, 1 x strip of lead with polygonal head.	Mod
1088	0081	BULK	Composite	4	28	1 x copper alloy button, 1 x copper alloy sheet, 1 x copper alloy handle, 1 x lead waste	Mod
1089	0238	Bead	Copper alloy	1	4	Complete barrel shaped, gilded bead like fitting. Central girth is decorated with a band of flowers. Either side is a row of incisions. A second row of incisions around each rim.	Pmed
1090	0238	BULK	Composite	2	5	1 x copper alloy buckle frame, 1 x lead waste	
1091	0088	Weight	Lead	1	53	Complete cast weight, cylindrical in form with convex sides that tapers to terminals. Probably a net or fishing weight.	Med - Pmed
1092	0080	BULK	Lead	5	48	1 x lead tubing, 1 x lead strip, 3 x lead sheet	
1093	0006	BULK	Composite	4	71	1 x copper alloy cast, multi-lobed circular mount with 16 lobes; domed and with integral rivet. Compare to Egan, 1993, p194, fig 122, no 1045. dates: c.1400 - 1450. 1 x copper alloy rectangular belt mount with 3 rivet holes. Decorated on the front with a lozenge and engraved zig zags in the surrounding triangular fields. Cf Egan, 1993, p196, fig 123, no. 1054. Dates: c. 1400 - 1450. 1 x copper/lead alloy vessel foot, 1 x ?lead sheet frag.	
1094	0009	Buttons	Copper alloy	3	18	3 x buttons - one flat front; 2 convex front.	Pmed - Mod
1095	0007	BULK	Composite	6	49	1 x copper alloy decorative furniture knob handle, 1 x possible lead seal, 1 x ?lead rod, 3 x lead sheet	Pmed - Mod
1096	0086	BULK	Copper alloy	2	17	1 x button 1 x cast sheet shot casing with '12' on base and prong at side	Mod
1097	0244	BULK	Copper alloy	2	11	1 x eyelet, 1 x button	Mod
1098	0265	BULK	Copper alloy	2	4	1 x 4-hole button 1 x hinge fitting with three prongs (?buckle)	Pmed - Mod
1099	0002	BULK	Composite	5	34	1 x copper alloy fragment of D shaped buckle frame with oblique incisions on front. 1 x iron nail, 1 x bullet casing, 2 x copper alloy sheet	Pmed - Mod
1100	0242	BULK	Lead	2	23	2 x lead sheet waste	
1101	0328	Vessel	Glass	2	4	Two fragments of possible Roman glass; one piece is blue and has ribbed mouldings on the exterior. The second is thin, clear and slightly iridescent.	Rom
1102	0407	Vessel	Copper alloy	1	1	Rim of collar or vessel. Everted rim with moulded ridge below it around circumference.	?Sax

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1103	0015	?Stirrup mount	Copper alloy	1	5	An incomplete copper alloy figurative mount, from a composite pilgrim's badge, of Medieval dating (AD 1400 to AD 1525). It is very similar/identical to an example found at Hedingham Castle, Essex (ESS-940232) which is described as follows by McLean, L 2011, on PAS. The figurative mount is cast in copper alloy and is crescentic in shape. Describing the mount from left to right: Possible tree forming the left side of the badge. Stag standing half-right, with cross between his antlers. There is a figure of a saint kneeling on his left knee, facing left towards the stag. His hands are probably clasped before him in prayer, but there is some damage here and the disposition of the hands is uncertain. There is a flat ring just bordering the figure's head, probably representing a nimbus or halo. The figure is wearing a knee length coat or robe, with details of the draping visible on the lower body. A hunting horn is prominently shown, hanging on a cord from the saint's shoulder. Behind the saint is a horse, advancing right, with head looking backwards towards the saint and stag. The horse is cast with detail of the saddle on its back. The mount is openwork in the areas between the stag, the saint and the horse, as are the spaces between the saint's legs and the horse's legs. This openwork style would have allowed the design of the backplate to show through. The reverse of the mount has an integrally cast rivet which has been curved to form a loop. This loop is located on the reverse of the lower body of the saint, and fits into the central slot of the back plate. The loop would have been used to sew the badge to clothing. The pilgrim badge could represent St Hubert or St Eustace, both of whom saw a vision of a cross (or of Christ / Christ on a cross) between a stag's antler whilst hunting. For St Eustace, this vision resulted in his conversion to Christianity, while St Hubert, who was already a Christian at the time of his vision, saw this as a sign to repent his sins. The iconography for St Hubert was copied from St Eustace (Spencer 1990, 54). Similarly-shaped figurative pilgrim badges made from copper alloy have been recorded on the PAS database, albeit for different saints, such as BH-589BA2 (St Edmund) and GLO-BECDA3 (St George), although there do not appear to be any examples with similar backplates. St Hubert or St Eustace are depicted on numerous seal matrices on the PAS database, such as NCL-DDBF42 and HAMP-E1FF86. This find was quoted by Geake in Naylor, J., 2012 Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2011: Portable Antiquities Scheme Report, 56, 310,	Med
1104	0336	Nail	Iron	1	45	Large nail head, rectangular in plan and flat. Shank, rectangular in section. Encrusted. Was originally marked as SF 1039 but duplicated number.	
1105	0248	Boy Bishop Token	Lead	1	2	Complete boy bishop token. Obv: central mitre with SANCTVS NICO---AE. Rev: long cross and pellets. Legend: AVE/REX/GENT/TIS. Of Rigold's Bury series. Date: c. 1470 - 1539 AD.	Pmed
1106	0246	Vessel	Copper alloy	1	12	Rim fragment of a vessel.	Pmed
1107	0264	BULK	Copper alloy	2	15	1 x strip of folded sheet, 1 x 4-hole button	Pmed - Mod
1108	0095	BULK	Composite	3	30	1 x bullet casing 1 x rectangle of copper alloy sheet 1 x lead waste	Mod
1109	0337	Strip	Iron	1	3	Trapezoidal shaped piece of sheet iron. Was originally marked up as SF1023 - but duplicated number).	
1110	0407	Nails	Iron	6	18	Elongate objects with tapering shanks, square in section. Two have flat, sub-square heads.	
1111	0407	Object	Iron	1	10	Elongate lump - heavily encrusted.	
1112	0407	Vessel	Copper alloy	2	12	Two fragments of a vessel, one fragment is rectangular in plan and curved in profile. The other is triangular in plan and flat. Possibly a lead/copper alloy?	

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1113	0082	BULK	Copper alloy	1	2	1 x strip that divides in two arms at one end.	
1114	0234	BULK	Composite	8	115	3 x lead waste 1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead shot 3 x copper alloy sheet	Pmed - Mod
1115	0156	BULK	Copper alloy	2	68	1 x crotal bell completely without decoration, missing loop. Dates: 1550 - 1700 CF: Hanbidge, J (2017) WILT-615715: A POST MEDIEVAL BELL 1 x lighter case lid	Pmed - mod
1116	0017	BULK	Composite	4	13	1 x copper alloy watch winder 1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy stud/rivet 1 x lead weight	Mod
1117	0159	Book clasp	Copper alloy	1	7	Attachment plate for a book clasp. Plate has a pointed terminal, two rivet holes and two suspension lugs/loops for an iron bar. Cast concentric circle decoration surround the rivet holes. Folded over in the middle. Date: c. 16th century. Cf example from Greyfriars (Brennan 2001); also recent example from Bury St Edmunds Westgate St (PCA exc).	Pmed
1118	0011	BULK	Composite	4	101	1 x lead sheet, thick gauge and rolled 1 x copper alloy sheet with rolled edge 1 x copper alloy eyelet 1 x copper alloy button	Mod
1119	0001	BULK	Composite	2	5	1 x copper alloy half pence piece Elisabeth II 1 x ?iron link	Mod
1120	0012	BULK	Copper alloy	3	21	2 x sheet, folded or rolled 1 x 4-hole button	Mod
1121	0003	Thimble	Copper alloy	1	6	Complete thimble with elaborate stamped decoration below a spiral of tiny dots on crown and sides. From rib of rim is a border with stamped dots then a wider border containing pelleted medallions circling flowers. Above this is another border of stamped dots. Likely to be a Nuremberg product c. 1550 - 1620. Cf Margeson 1993 and Egan, 2005 no 643. Squashed.	Pmed
1122	0003	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	3	Jacobean shoe buckle frame with 'cooking pot' shaped loop chape with a single internal spike. Circular tube for spindle. Cf. Whitehead, 2003, 96, no. vi. Dates: c 1690 - 1720 AD.	Pmed
1123	0013	BULK	Composite	8	46	2 x lead waste 2 x copper alloy buttons 1 x copper alloy washer 1 x copper alloy fitting 1 x copper alloy decorative mount 1 x upholstery stud	Pmed - Mod
1124	0084	BULK	Lead	1	2	1 x lead sheet waste, rectangular in plan	
1125	0085	BULK	Lead	2	39	1 x sheet waste 1 x shot	

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1126	0654	BULK	Composite	6	59	2 x copper alloy buttons 2 x copper alloy sheet strips 2 x lead waste/flashing	Pmed - Mod
1127	0015	BULK	Composite	3	43	1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy screw fitting 1 x lead offcut	Mod
1128	0164	Spoon	Silver	1	10	Complete silver spoon. The stem is bent and the bowl twisted. The bowl is shallow and oval; the stem is rectangular in section and widens to a flattened terminal that is convex at the end. On the underside of the stem is a single stamp mark of a lion. Possibly of Georgian date. Similar examples can be seen on the PAS database.	Pmed - Mod
1129	0235	Strap buckle	Iron	1	10	Wrought iron rectangular buckle frame; probably associated with horse harness. Slightly curved in profile.	Pmed
1130	0235	BULK	Composite	6	68	1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy washer 1 x copper alloy cog mechanism 3 x lead offcuts	Mod
1131	0014	BULK	Lead	2	23	1 x narrow strip 1 x flashing.	Mod
1132	0019	BULK	Composite	3	12	2 x lead waste 1 x steel nut	Mod
1133	0243	Stud	Iron	1	3	Discoidal shaped stud with wasted shank on reverse, circular in section and remnants of wood/charcoal.	
1134	0245	Shot	Lead	1	10	Complete musket ball, casting sprue flattened, 17th century date.	Pmed
1135	0092	Waste	Lead	1	12	Strip of lead waste/offcut.	
1136	0093	Mount	Copper alloy	1	1	Piece of sheet mount, sub-rectangular in plan. L shaped in profile. Possibly part of a furniture/lock fitting.	Pmed/Mod
1137	0097	Buckle	Composite	1	11	Oval shaped buckle frame of 18th century date (Age of Elegance). It is a flat rectangle in section. Around the circumference of the frame are two rows of circular settings. Within some of the settings are the remains of diamond cut clear paste gems. Approx. 6 remain, one is loose. Cf. Whitehead, p120.	Pmed
1138	0097	BULK	Composite	3	43	1 x lead sheet flashing 1 x copper alloy sheet folded over at edge with 2 rivet holes. 1 x copper alloy knife handle, plano-convex in section and decorated on front with cross hatch pattern.	Pmed
1139	0004	BULK	Composite	6	48	1 x copper alloy heart shaped token with central perforation of 17th century date 1 x sheet copper folded 4 x lead waste/offcuts	Pmed
1140	0099	BULK	Composite	2	18	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead sheet waste	Mod
1141	0262	BULK	Composite	2	20	1 x copper alloy hinge fitting 1 x tin can lid	Mod

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1142	0005	Cloth seal	Lead	1	3	Incomplete single cast disc from a lead seal. Would have been from a twp part seal as has remains of rivet. Is a cross hatch design stamped onto the front of the rivet.	Pmed
1143	0005	BULK	Composite	6	6	1 x copper alloy Victorian penny 1884 1 x copper alloy window catch 2 x copper alloy sheet (possibly a terminal of a spoon handle) 1 x lead waste 1 x iron shank	Mod
1144	0008	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	41	Frame of a buckle, rectangular in plan with a convex end.	Mod
1145	0267	BULK	Composite	3	60	1 x copper alloy furniture handle knob 1 x iron nail 1 x copper alloy sheet, folded	Mod
1146	0257	BULK	Copper alloy	2	2	1 x button 1 x busk corset fastener	Mod
1147	0261	BULK	Composite	5	21	1 x iron nail 1 x lead sheet 2 x copper alloy sheet 1 x copper alloy fitting - concave/convex with central perforation	
1148		BULK	Copper alloy	4	54	1 x incomplete spoon 1 x buckle frame 1 x socket 1 x decorative solid mount, rectangular with floral design Handed in with no context information. Came from North Field.	Mod
1149	0159	BULK	Composite	5	36	4 x iron nails 1 x lead strip	
1150	0038	BULK	Lead	2	42	1 x ?hilt plate - discoidal 1 x offcut	Mod
1151	0022	BULK	Composite	3	136	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead offcut/flashing 1 x copper alloy candleholder with discoidal base, central prong and 3 rivet holes around the prong. Compare to Scott, W (2011) LEIC-80B737: A POST MEDIEVAL CANDLE HOLDER	Pmed
1152	0263	BULK	Composite	5	0	1 x copper alloy stud/tack 2 x copper alloy sheet, rolled 2 x lead offcuts	Pmed - Mod
1153	0252	BULK	Copper alloy	1	11	1 x sheet	Mod
1154	0249	Eyelet	Copper alloy	1	3	1 x eyelet	Mod
1155	0251	Waste	Lead	1	42	1 x lead sheet offcut/strip	?Mod

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1156	0266	BULK	Composite	4	19	1 x copper alloy button 1 x copper alloy nail 2 x lead waste/offcuts	Mod
1157	0259	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x stud/tack 1 x decorated button	Pmed
1158	0250	BULK	Composite	2	6	1 x lead trading token, discoidal, cast with cross hatch pattern on front. D: 3mm Diam: 12mm. 17th century. 1 x copper alloy button	Pmed
1159	0265	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x decorative button head 1 x oval shaped eyelet	Mod
1160	0247	BULK	Copper alloy	2	3	2 x buttons	Pmed/Mod
1161	0253	BULK	Composite	2	3	1 x copper alloy strip 1 x lead waste	
1162	0258	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x rivet and washer 1 x folded sheet	Mod
1163	0110	Vessel foot	Copper alloy	1	122	Cast vessel foot from an ewer or cauldron; some of the leg remaining and is rectangular in section. The foot is rectangular in plan and set at an angle to the leg.	Pmed
1164	0110	Slag	Other metal	1	7	1 x slag waste	Pmed
1165	0230	BULK	Composite	5	30	4 x lead waste including one that is rectangular/cube and one that is decorative, possibly part of a pilgrim badge. 1 x copper alloy strip	Pmed/Mod
1166	0091	BULK	Composite	2	12	2 x bullet casings	Mod
1167	0094	BULK	Copper alloy	3	15	1 x washer/ring 1 x hinge 1 x sheet	Mod
1168	0222	BULK	Lead	1	160	1 x waste	Mod
1169	0013	BULK	Lead	2	23	2 x waste	Mod
1170	0013	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	1	4	Buckle plate, rectangular in plan with pin notch and rivet hole.	Med
1171	0032	BULK	Composite	3	14	1 x copper alloy Victorian farthing 1884 1 x copper alloy livery button with initials 1 x lead shot	Mod
1172	0235	BULK	Other metal	1	1	1 x foil wrapper (not to be retained for the archive)	Mod
1173	0160	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	2 x sheet, sub-rectangular in plan with one irregularly shaped attachment hole. Forms a square plate.	?Med
1174	0036	BULK	Composite	7	27	4 x lead waste including one rectangular shaped piece decorated with a raised cross 2 x copper alloy rivets/nail 1 x fragment of crotal bell	Pmed - Mod

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1175	0163	BULK	Composite	5	11	1 x copper alloy Victorian farthing 1882 1 x copper alloy George V half penny 1917 1 x copper alloy square shoe buckle frame 1 x glass fragment 1 x silver ferrule for a cigarette holder - hall marked with lion/shield/?G	Mod
1176	0310	?Brooch	Copper alloy	1	5	Fragment of what appears to be a discoidal object, though now cone shaped in profile due to damage/bent. The exterior surface is worn, may be decorated. On the inside is the remains of a wire brooch clasp, lug and hooked catch plate. It is possibly a convex disc brooch of 10th to 11th century (Viking Borre style). CF: Brown, A, 2014 SF-AE8A09 for a similar one found nr Bury St Edmunds and also Whitcombe, E. 2011, NMS-E24861 for an example from York.	?Sax
1177	0310	Token	Lead	1	6.3	Cast lead trade token with initials ER on obverse. The reverse is masked by dirt. Bent along the middle. Possibly of 16th - 17th century date.	Pmed
1178	0310	Coin	Silver	1	0.24	Incomplete Venetian soldino. Obv: doge kneeling left holding banner. Legend: [] TEO DVX + Rev: ?winged and nimbate lion of St Mark. Legend: [SM]ARCVS VENE[TI]. Minted in Venice. Type 1. c. 1365-1423.	Med
1179	0310	Coin	Silver	1	0.33	Incomplete silver coin. Both faces are worn and coin is dented. No details visible to aid ID.	Med
1180	0310	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1.88	Complete fourth century nummus. Obv: completely masked by dirt. Rev: Camp gateway with 2 towers and star in between. Mint mark PTR followed by a dot sitting within a crescent. Minted in Trier. Legend: [PROVIDEN TIAE] AVGS. Dates AD324 - 330, possibly for Constantius II. CF Reece and James p29, no. 83.	Rom
1181	0310	Coin	Silver	1	1	Incomplete Iron Age coin. East Anglian/Icenian unit of mid to late 1st century BC. Probably boar/horse type. Dished flan. Obv: very worn - possibly spikes of a boar. Rev: horse and circles. No obvious inscription.	Pre
1182	0310	BULK	Composite	10	63	2 oval shaped iron chain links, one complete, one incomplete. 3 pieces of ?lead sheet. 5 iron nails - flat, round or rectangular heads; tapering shanks.	
1183	0484	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2	Complete barbarous radiate dating to AD275 - 285. Obv: radiate bust, right. Legend unclear, possibly [] A [] S. Rev: figure of Fides with two military standards. Legend: F [IDES MIL] ITVM. N to right of figure.	Rom
1184	0269	Brooch	Copper alloy	1	14	Incomplete cast small-long brooch dating to c. 450-500AD. Only head of brooch and upper part of bow remaining. The head of the brooch is square centrally with three pelta (crescent) shaped projections expending from the upper edge and sides of the square.	Sax
1185	0405		Iron	5	80	Possibly complete spearhead; there are two main pieces that join. The socket is masked by dirt. It narrows slightly where socket extends into the blade. The blade is narrow and straight, tapering at the tip. In section the tip end of the blade is rectangular.	Saxon
1186	0405		Iron	1	9	Elongate strip of iron, possibly part of a knife blade. In plan it is sub-rectangular with one rounded end. In section it appears plan-convex.	Saxon
1187	0538	Nails	Iron	2	9	Two elongate objects, one has flat, sub oval head and tapering shank, square in section; other is frag of shank, square in section.	
1188	0565	Nail	Iron	1	1	Elongate object with square head and shank, square in section. Bent.	
1189	0018	BULK	Composite	2	11	1 x lead rectangle 1 x copper alloy hook	Mod

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1190	0018	BULK	Composite	5	15	3 x copper alloy buttons (including one livery button) 1 x copper alloy busk corset plate cf: Foreman, M (2010) NLM-EFF3C7: A MODERN DRESS FASTENER (DRESS) 1 x lead offcut	Mod
1191	0020	BULK	Copper alloy	2	8	1 x square buckle frame with iron pin 1 x spiral ?cattle prod	Pmed
1192	0021	BULK	Composite	3	4	1 x copper alloy small button with '97' on front 1 x copper alloy crown of thimble with cross hatch pattern 1 x lead offcut	Pmed - Mod
1193	0026	BULK	Copper alloy	4	18	1 x button 1 x sheet offcut 1 x rivet 1 x wire - linked ?chain	Mod
1194	0024	BULK	Copper alloy	3	3	1 x pellet casing 1 x busk corset plate 1 x chain with 4 circular links	Mod
1195	0034	BULK	Copper alloy	3	13	1 x fitting 1 x ?goad/fitting 1 x sheet waste	Mod
1196	0033	BULK	Lead	4	11	2 x rivets/washer 2 x sheet	Mod
1197	0077	BULK	Composite	2	4	1 x copper alloy button 1 x ?silver strip/tin	?Pmed
1198	0055	Token	Copper alloy	1	1	Complete Nuremberg token of Hans Krauwinkle II. Obv: 3 crowns and legend: HANS KRAUWINC [] Rev: Rose/orb. Legend: [] LEIN D [] Date: c. 1586 - 1635	Pmed
1199	0055	?Pot mend/cloth seal	Lead	1	2	Discoidal piece of lead with waisted disc. Possibly pot mend or cloth seal.	Pmed
1200	0072	BULK	Lead	2	121	2 x rod and ?cog	Mod
1201	0096	BULK	Composite	3	33	2 x lead offcut 1 x copper alloy buckle plate	Pmed
1202	0070	BULK	Composite	2	12	1 x lead waste 1 x copper alloy strip	Pmed
1203	0076	BULK	Lead	2	3	1 x waste 1 x washer	Mod
1204	0064	BULK	Lead	2	18	2 x offcuts	Mod
1205	0062	BULK	Composite	3	32	1 x iron rectangular bar 1 x lead fitting 1 x lead lump	Mod

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1206	0073	BULK	Composite	2	8	1 x shot gun casing 1 x metal sheet strip possibly tin or silver	Mod
1207	0052	BULK	Composite	4	35	1 x copper alloy busk corset fastener 2 x lead sheet waste 1 x lead moulded/decorated strip. Decorated both sides - ?handle	Mod
1208	0431	Button	Lead	1	3	Cast button, circular in plan and plano-convex in profile. Decorated front - central knob with radiating moulded ridges infilled with further ridges. Missing attachment loop. Date: c 1600 - 1700 AD.	Pmed
1209	0431	Strap Mount	Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete cast mount - elongate tear shape, flat front. Triangular body with tri-lobed at one terminal and single lobe at other. On reverse - 2 integral prongs, features of horse harness mounts (Egan, 2005, 40).	Pmed
1210	0431	Handle	Copper alloy	1	13	Incomplete cast handle, tapering and oval in section. Curved in profile.	Pmed
1211	0431	BULK	Composite	6	23	4 x iron nails 1 x iron strip 1 x copper alloy tack	Pmed
1212	0053	BULK	Composite	4	23	3 x lead waste 1 x aluminium ring pull (discarded)	Mod
1213	0058	BULK	Lead	3	27	2 x discs (one is plano-convex) possibly lead tokens 17th/18th century 1 x strip - notched at both ends	Pmed - Mod
1214	0059	BULK	Lead	2	71	2 x lumps	Mod
1215	0071	BULK	Composite	2	12	1 x copper alloy pierced pmed token 1 x lead folded strip	Pmed
1216	0074	BULK	Copper alloy	2	2	2 x tacks	Mod
1217	0079	BULK	Lead	2	5	1 x sheet 1 x nail	Mod
1218	0067	BULK	Copper alloy	3	20	3 x strips of sheet, one has a pierced terminal	?med/pmed
1219	0051	BULK	Composite	3	10	1 x copper alloy strip 1 x copper alloy sheet 1 x lead waste	Mod
1220	0061	BULK	Composite	2	45	1 x copper alloy flask - incomplete, missing part of base and rim. Possibly medieval - compare to Oakden, V (2013) LVPL-3697B7: A MEDIEVAL FLASK 1 x folded lead strip	Mod
1221	0066	BULK	Lead	2	14	2 x offcuts/flashing	Pmed/Mod
1222	0066	Token	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Possible token. The faces are worn and the flan damaged.	Pmed
1223	0121	Token	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Complete Nuremberg token of rose/orb type. Worn on both faces and folded in the middle.	Pmed

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1224	0121	?Washer	Copper alloy	1	2	Discoidal object with central perforation of 10mm diameter.	?Pmed
1225	0119	BULK	Copper alloy	2	3	1 x button 1 x strip	Pmed/Mod
1226	0605	Fiddle key nail	Iron	1	4	Complete fiddle key nail with semi-circular head in same plan as shank. Shank is rectangular in section and tapers to a tip (hand collected).	Pmed
1227	0029	Sheet	Copper alloy	1	1	Piece of sheet, triangular in plan with concave long sides. Part of a plate mount/fitting cut for secondary use.	
1228	0047	Sheet	Lead	1	6	2 sheets of lead carefully wrapped together. From hand collected bulk.	?Pmed
1229	0047	Cover/washer	Lead	1	10	Discoidal, pierced centrally with folded down rim.	Mod
1230	0047	Handle	Composite	1	15	Bone handle, rectangular in plan and section with remains of tang embedded in the handle. Tang is circular in section.	Mod
1231	0029	Mortar	Lead	2	0	Two fragments of a modern cast lead alloy object.	Mod
1232	0078	Waste	Lead	2	8	2 x offcuts/flashing	
1233	0075	BULK	Composite	2	13	1 x lead waste 1 x copper alloy folded sheet with rim, similar to SF 1258 and 1268. Possibly from a medieval vessel, compare to rim profiles in Egan, Med Households, p186, fig. 149.	
1234	0268	BULK	Composite	3	14	1 x copper alloy fitting 1 x copper alloy decorated button 1 x lead waste	Mod
1235	0060	BULK	Composite	2	15	1 x lead waste 1 x ?pewter spoon handle	Mod
1236	0056	BULK	Copper alloy	2	44	1 x door hinge 1 x oval disc/plate	Mod
1237	0057	Cutlery handle	?Silver	1	6	Decorated terminal of a cast, 2 plate cutlery handle; sub-triangular in plan, elongated oval in section. Iron rivet through both plates.	Pmed/Mod
1238	0057	Waste	Lead	1	4	1 x waste	
1239	0063	?Handle	Other metal	1	6	Curved, cast plate for an object, possibly a cutlery handle in pewter. Single iron rivet at curved terminal. Decorated outer face. CF: SF 1237.	Pmed
1240	0063	BULK	Composite	6	6	2 x lead waste 1 x copper 4-hole button	Pmed - Mod
1241	0054	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x button 1 x ?pen fitting/clip	Pmed - Mod
1242	0054	Button	Lead	1	4	Cast lead button with decorative band on the front face. Discoidal. On reverse in centre is projecting stud. C 1600 - 1700.	Pmed
1243	0065	BULK	Lead	2	88	2 x offcuts/flashing	
1244	0432	BULK	Iron	12	87	10 x nails of varying sizes 1 x strip fitting 1 x lump	

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1245	0023	BULK	Lead	2	62	2 x waste/offcuts	
1246	0025	BULK	Composite	2	81	1 x ?lead weight - damaged lengthwise. May have had a suspension loop originally. Medieval. 1 x copper alloy stud	Med
1247	0120	BULK	Composite	2	8	1 x copper button 1 x lead disc	
1248	0274	BULK	Copper alloy	1	1	1 x 4-hole button	Mod
1249	0004	BULK	Iron	9	109	3 x nails 3 x objects/?fittings	
1250	0048	Dress hook	Copper alloy	1	4	Copper alloy hooked tag/fastener. Discoidal head with wire hook.	Pmed
1251	0048	BULK	Composite	3	41	2 x copper alloy buttons 1 x lead offcut	Mod
1252	0214	BULK	Composite	2	50	1 x steel bolt 1 x tin sheet	Mod
1253	0213	BULK	Composite	3	20	1 x Pmed complete copper alloy thimble, machine made. Probably a Type II (Finds Group Datasheet) dating to c.1690 - 1730 1 x copper alloy tubing 1 x lead offcut	Pmed/Mod
1254				0	0	Unused number	
1255				0	0	Unused number	
1256				0	0	Unused number	
1257				0	0	Unused number	
1258	0233	BULK	Composite	2	43	1 x lead spindle whorl/weight 1 x copper alloy sheet with square rim and rivet hole CF SF1233 and SF 1268. Possibly from a medieval vessel, compare to rim profiles in Egan, Med Households, p186, fig. 149.	Pmed
1259	0221	BULK	Composite	2	3	1 x copper alloy sheet 1 x lead waste	
1260	0224	BULK	Lead	2	14	2 x lead waste	
1261	0215	BULK	Lead	2	15	2 x waste	
1262	0222	BULK	Composite	2	11	1 x copper alloy discoidal button and hoop 1 x lead offcut/grooved	Pmed - Mod
1263	0216	BULK	Copper alloy	2	1	2 x tack/stud	Pmed
1264	0219	BULK	Composite	2	7	1 x lead washer 1 x copper alloy strip/corner bracket	
1265	0232	Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.5	17th century traders token; very worn with little detail visible on the faces. In the centre of the reverse are the initials WW , plus around the edge the legend: IN RT CO 00	Pmed
1266	0232	BULK	Copper alloy	2	2	1 x tack for furnishings 1 x decorative button, post medieval	Pmed

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1267	0223	Bar mount/Strap fitting	Copper alloy	1	2	Rectangular plate fitting with circular terminal. The circular terminal is centrally pierced and is rectangular in section. The rectangular plate has a bar mount across it which has a central rivet hole with in situ rivet and square backing rove. The bar	Med
1268	0223	BULK	Copper alloy	1	2	1 x frag of square rim, similar to SF1258 and SF1233. Possibly from a medieval vessel, compare to rim profiles in Egan, Med Households, p186, fig. 149.	
1269	0220	BULK	Composite	3	18	1 x pewter sheet 1 x lead cloth seal, single disc, stamped on outer face, c. 1500 - 1700. 1 x copper alloy stud	Pmed
1270	0209	BULK	Copper alloy	6	14	3 x buttons 1 x ring 1 x sheet 1 x ovoid shaped mount	Pmed
1271	0231	BULK	Composite	2	13	1 x copper alloy Georgian watch winder 1 x copper alloy stem of cigaretter holder - ribbed vertically with decorative ?silver band.	Mod
1272	0217	Coin	Silver	1	0.5	Very worn, incomplete quarter of a coin. Little visible on either face. Obv: [] A on one side of the legend. Possibly coin of Elisabeth I.	Pmed
1273	0217	Token	Lead	1	3	Complete, disformed traders token, biface c. 1500 - 1800. Obv: linear 8 arm cross Rev: Letters THF (H being the largest).	Pmed
1274	0225	BULK	Composite	4	16	2 x lead offcuts 1 x shotgun casing 1 x copper alloy strip	Mod
1275	0218	BULK	Lead	1	34	1 x flashing with attachment hole	
1276	0050	BULK	Composite	4	26	2 x lead offcuts, 1 x copper alloy button, 1 x bullet casing	Mod
1277	0050	Weight	Lead	1	34	Complete, conical free standing weight. Circular in section. Made from rolled lead sheet. Pierced vertically throughout.	Pmed
1278	0050	BULK	Lead	4	31	4 x offcuts	
1279	0040	BULK	Composite	2	2	1 x copper alloy D shaped strap buckle, possibly similar to Whitehead, p29, no. 158, dating c. 1500 - 1650. 1 x lead offcut/strip	Pmed/Mod
1280	0041	BULK	Copper alloy	2	5	1 x collar with screw thread, 1 x flat, ovoid shaped tab	Mod
1281	0037	BULK	Copper alloy	2	7	1 x serrated knife blade, 1 x ovoid tag with rivet hole	?Mod
1282	0035	BULK	Composite	4	13	1 x copper alloy decorated button, 1 x copper alloy sheet (?vessel) frag, 1 x iron nail - small tack with domed head, 1 x lead strip/ingot	Pmed - Mod
1283	0027	BULK	Composite	4	17	2 x copper alloy buttons, 1 x bottle top, 1 x lead strip	Mod
1284	0039	BULK	Composite	2	10	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead decorative frame fragment (?pilgrim badge)	Pmed - Mod
1285	0031	BULK	Copper alloy	2	12	1 x button, 1 x casing for an object - ferrule?	Mod
1286	0028	BULK	Composite	3	8	1 x copper alloy button, 1 x copper alloy offcut/small strip, 1 x lead waste	Mod
1287	0030	BULK	Composite	3	16	1 x copper alloy button, 1 x shot casing, 1 x copper alloy offcut	Mod

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1288	0294	Bulk	Copper alloy	1	2.5	1 x 4 hole button	Mod
1289	0129	BULK	Composite	3	31	1 x iron D shaped buckle, 1 x lead waste, 1 x iron fitting with fragment of wire threaded through a hole	Pmed/Mod
1290	0138	BULK	Composite	2	38	1 x copper alloy button, 1 lead strip	Mod
1291	0131	BULK	Composite	5	158	1 x top of bicycle bell cover, 1 x copper alloy coin (very worn) of George V (1910 - 36) 1 x lead tube, 2 x copper alloy collar/rings	Mod
1292	0139	BULK	Copper alloy	2	4	1 x button, 1 x washer/ring	Mod
1293	0149	BULK	Lead	1	18	1 x waste	
1294	0153	BULK	Copper alloy	1	6	1 x button	Mod
1295	0154	BULK	Composite	2	14	1 x lead waste, 1 x copper alloy hoop with terminals - ? Furniture handle	Mod
1296	0303	BULK	Copper alloy	1	1	1 x clip/tab	Mod
1297	0303	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete spectacle buckle. Crude frame, slightly rectangular shaped loop that dips in middle where strap bar is. Frame has bevelled inside edge. Compare to Whitehead, 1983, 53, no.300. Date: c. 16th - 17th century AD.	Pmed
1298	0152	BULK	Lead	1	9	1 x waste	
1299	0154	BULK	Lead	2	14	1 x sealant 1 x ?lead rectangular 'plate'/mount with curved cut out at the corner.	
1300	0150	BULK	Copper alloy	3	9	1 x spoon handle, 1 x tack head, 1 x sheet frag.	Mod
1301	0146	BULK	Lead	2	5	2 x waste	
1302	0292	BULK	Composite	2	19	1 x complete squashed machine made thimble 1 x ? Mount/plate/mechanism - 2 identical plates joined by an iron rivet	Mod
1303	0305	Vessel foot	Copper alloy	1	72	Incomplete cast leg from a cooking vessel of late med - pmed date (1200 - 1700). Foot is rectangular in plan and extends into the leg at an angle. A central rib runs along the length of the leg to the end of the foot. Leg is triangular in section.	Pmed
1304	0302	BULK	Copper alloy	2	6	1 x button, 1 x ?slag/waste	Mod
1305	0137	BULK	Composite	4	49	1 x lead waste, 1 x bullet casing, 1 x copper alloy washer, 1 x lead stud	Mod
1306	0136	BULK	Composite	2	6	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead waste	Mod
1307	0290	BULK	Composite	5	25	1 x iron nail 1 x lead stud 3 x copper alloy buttons (1 is decorated)	Mod
1308	0289	BULK	Composite	5	35	1 x copper alloy stud, 1 x copper alloy sheet, 1 x copper alloy collar with scallop edges 1 x lead box casing, 1 x lead piece	Mod
1309	0288	BULK	Copper alloy	2	8	2 x copper alloy strips	
1310	0142	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	11	Asymmetrical buckle - rectangular frame with outer edge slightly convex. Strap bar closest to outer edge c. 16th - 17th century.	Pmed
1311	0142		Copper alloy	2	23	1 x latch for casket, 1 x tubing	Mod
1312	0295		Copper alloy	2	2	1 x clip, 1 x 2-hole button	
1313	0141		Copper alloy	4	10	1 x penny (current currency), 2 x buttons, 1 x catch mechanism or cattle prod/goad	Pmed - Mod

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1314	0133		Copper alloy	2	2	Joining fragments of a decorative sheet fitting for a book or casket. Elongate with one pointed terminal and the other tri-lobed.	Pmed/Mod
1315	0133		Copper alloy	1	3	1 x button	Mod
1316	0140		Lead	3	5	3 x sheet	Mod
1317	0298		Copper alloy	1	5	1 x rectangular plate with punched rivet holes in each corner. ?Buckle plate.	?Pmed
1318	0296		Copper alloy	1	25	Miniature/toy clothes iron made from sheet copper alloy/brass. Handle detached and distorted. Probably Victorian in date.	Mod
1319	0296		Copper alloy	4	14	3 x buttons (1 is decorated), 1 x curved strip	Mod
1320	0287		Copper alloy	2	6	1 x button, 1 x washer	Mod
1321	0291		Composite	2	10	1 x copper alloy machine made thimble 1 x pierced lead weight, roughly triangular in plan with central perforation.	Pmed/Mod
1322	0135		Copper alloy	5	76	1 x hook fitting, 1 x tubing, 1 x stud, 1 x collar fitting, 1 x pen clip	Mod
1323	0134		Copper alloy	11	82	4 x lead waste, 1 x spoon, 1 x tack head, 1 x busk corset fastener 1 x strip, 1 x fitting, 1 x cylindrical tubing 1 x ?openwork casket fitting/mount terminal	Pmed/Mod
1324	0143		Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete sheet stamped badge of cross-crosslet form with openwork squares. The surface has a plain border defining the crosses; the edges are folded over towards the reverse. On the reverse there is iron staining where the pin would have been. This type of badge has been identified by Mitchiner (1986, 244) as being connected with the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. Read (1995, 114 - 115, ref. 728) suggests a pre-Reformation date for parallels that he illustrates as pilgrim souvenirs. However, this example was manufactured with an industrial press which dates it to c. 1750 - 1900. Similar examples on PAS.	Pmed
1325	0143		Copper alloy	1	1	1 x curtain ring	Mod
1326	0297		Composite	2	204	1 x livery (possibly military) button 1 x lead tubing - widens in diameter over its length (?funnel).	Mod
1327	0132		Composite	2	7	1 x copper alloy button 1 x lead waste	Mod
1328			Composite	1	12	German military cap or uniform badge/button. Discoidal. Front decorated with a red glass/enamel inlaid swastika emblem. Reverse - infilled with metal mesh. Badge re-used to make an object to be used as an end-cap or ferrule.	Mod
1329	0326		Glass	1	0.07	Very small annular bead with central perforation measuring c.1.5mm in diameter. The surface is mottled white; the glass appears to be decayed. Possibly a late rosary bead? Retrieved from sample <1>.	?Pmed
1330	0335		Iron	1	0.7	Small fragment of sheet iron, corroded and encrusted. Recovered from sample <4>.	
1331	0486		Iron	2	0.11	Two fragments of wire or pin shaft, circular in section. Recovered from sample <10>.	
1332	0335		Iron	1	185	Head of nail or tool. Rectangular in plan, shaft rectangular in section. Heavily encrusted.	
1333	0660		Iron	1	0.13	Small fragment of a pin shaft or piece of wire, circular in section. Recovered from sample <25>.	

Appendix 13. Human skeletal remains catalogue

Methodology

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

Notes

Methods of age and sex determination are generalised to give an idea of the bones used. Sexing based on the pelvis used more traits than entries might suggest. "DF" stands for discriminant function, a statistical method of determining sex, where +2.0 is very male, -2.0 very female (WEA, 1980).

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

```
Maxilla R.  8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  1 2 3 4 5 X 7 U  L.
Mandible   O 7 6 5 4 - - - // 3 4 5 6 7 C
           A  C
```

Code	Meaning
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
C	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989, modified version of Brothwell's original tooth wear chart).

A few abbreviations have been used in the catalogue for commonly occurring pathological conditions and anatomical regions. These are as follows:

OA	osteoarthritis	MT	metatarsal
OP	osteophytosis, osteophytes	MC	metacarpal
C	cervical vertebra	L.	left
T	thoracic vertebr	R.	right
L	lumbar vertebra		

Any other abbreviations should be self-explanatory, since they are simply shortened forms of bone names or anatomical areas (prox = proximal, etc.).

Articulated skeleton

Sk. 0406 Male, middle-aged adult

Description: Near-complete, but part of left side of the skull lost, torso extremely fragmented and incomplete, hands and feet missing.

Condition: Fair, many fresh breaks.

Determination of age: Tooth wear moderate to heavy. Cranial vault sutures partly obliterated, partly closed but patent. Minor degenerative changes.

Determination of sex: Large glabella, mastoid processes and occipital crest. Large femoral head (>50mm). All bones large and robust.

Stature: -

Cranial index: -

Teeth:

8	7	6	5	4	-	-	-	/	/	/	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	/	/	/	/	4	5	6	7	8

Tooth wear:

3-	4	6-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6-	4	4
	+		+								+	+		+	
3	4	4	3	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	3	3
				+	+								+	+	

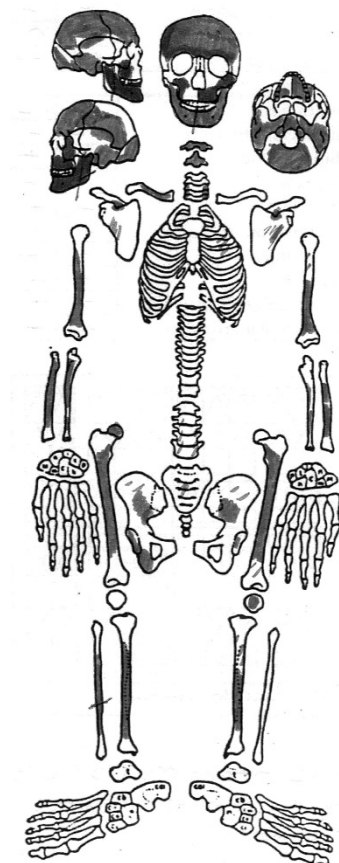
Dental pathology: Alveolar resorption moderate. Calculus slight. No enamel hypoplasia.

Pathology:

Cribriform orbitalia: None

Degeneration: Osteophytes: C1-2 odontoid peg/facet

Unhealed wounds: There are a number of old breaks across the R parietal and occipital. These suggest perimortem trauma to the skull with radiating cracks, but the skull is too incomplete to reconstruct the point(s) of impact.



Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0406
Highest nuchal line	R	-
	L	-
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		0
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	0
	L	-
Parietal foramen	R	+
	L	-
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	-
	L	-
Epipteric bone	R	-
	L	-
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-
	L	-
Parietal notch bone	R	-
	L	-
Asterionic ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	0
	L	0
Post-condylar canal	R	-
	L	-
Double condylar facet	R	0
	L	-
Precondylar tubercle	R	0
	L	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	-
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	-
	L	-
Extra palatine foramen	R	-
	L	+
Palatine torus	R	-
	L	+
Maxillary torus	R	-
	L	0
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	-
	L	3
upra-orbital foramen complete	R	+
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-
	L	-
Sagittal wormian		-
Squame parietal ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Multiple mental foramen	R	0
	L	0
Mandibular torus	R	+
	L	+

Post-cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0406
Atlas bridge lateral	R	-
	L	-
Atlas bridge posterior	R	0
	L	0
Atlas double facet	R	+
	L	0
Suprascapular foramen	R	-
	L	-
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	-
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	-
	L	-
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	-
	L	-
Sacralisation of L5	R	-
	L	-
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
Acetabular crease	R	+
	L	+
Allen's fossa of femur	R	-
	L	-
Poirier's facet of femur	R	-
	L	-
Plaque formation of femur	R	-
	L	-
Third femoral trochanter	R	-
	L	-
Vastus notch of patella	R	-
	L	-
Calcaneus double facet	R	-
	L	-
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
	L	-

Appendix 14. Selected animal bone catalogue

Ctxt	Trench	Date	Gnaw Elem	Inv/ root	Bnt	Bt Col	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Ne o	MN I	Element range	Butcher y	Comments
0108	108	Undated		*			2	4	Mammal	2							
0318	11	Post-Med		*			4	44	Cattle	1	1				metatarsal	chopped	distal metatarsal, split lengthways
0318	11	Post-Med		*					Mammal	3							
0327	5	Undated		*			4	68	Cattle	1	1				metacarpal	chopped	distal end of mc
0327	5	Undated		*					Sheep/ goat	3	3				femur, radius, rib	chopped , cut	femur with distal end missing, radius shaft cut, rib with small cuts
0330	16	Undated		*			6	159	Cattle	1	1				tibia	chopped	proximal end
0330	16	Undated		*					Mammal	5							
0331	16	Undated		*			5	38	Mammal	5							
0333	4	Undated		*			3	26	Sheep/ goat	1	1				horncore (sheep)	chopped	sheep horncore, base half
0333	4	Undated		*					Mammal	2							
0339	5	Late med					18	112	Cattle	1	1				metatarsal	chopped	slender small individual, chopped mid-shaft
0339	5	Late med							Sheep/ goat	1			1		metatarsal	cut	deep cut on side of distal shaft
0339	5	Late med							Pig/ boar	1	1				meatpodial		
0339	5	Late med	cmc						Bird - Goose	4					carpometacarp, phalanx		rodent gnawing on one incomplete cmc, 1 nearly complete cmc, 2 phalanx
0339	5	Late medieval							Bird - Wader sp.	1	1				carpometacarpus		
0339	5	Late medieval							Bird	2					misc fragments		
0339	5	Late medieval							SM - Rabbit	1	1				metapodial	cut	
0339	5	Late medieval							Mammal	7							
0341	6	Undated		*			4	34	Sheep /goat	1	1				mandible (left)		left mandible of sheep, infection under area of M2 and M3 (both lost) severe swelling under area of M2
0341	6	Undated		*					Mammal	3							
0347	15	Late/Post-medieval		*			5	75	Cattle	1	1				tooth		incisor
0347	15	Late/Post-medieval	femur	*					Deer	1	1				femur		small Red femur, some gnawing at ends, ends of bone missing
0347	15	Late/Post-medieval		*					Mammal	3							
0349	4	Post-Medieval	talus				5	85	Equid	1	1				talus		
0349	4	Post-Medieval		*					Pig/ boar	2	1		1	2	adult tibia, neo femur	chopped	neonatal femur, adult butchered tibia

Ctxt	Trench	Date	Gnaw Elem	Inv/ root	Bnt	Bt Col	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	A d	Ju v	Ne o	MN l	Element range	Butcher y	Comments
0349	4	Post-Medieval		*					Mammal	2							
0350	4	Undated		*			1	1	Mammal	1							
0357	4	Undated		*			12	169	Cattle	3	3				humerus, calcaneus fragments	chopped, cut	
0357	4	Undated		*					Mammal	9							
0366	4	Undated		*			5	19	Mammal	5							
0367	4	Undated		*			2	12	Mammal	2							
0372	50	Late medieval	tibia	*			11	115	Cattle	2	2				tibia, vert	chopped, cut	proximal tibia chopped and possible spit hole, neural spine with numerous small chops/cuts
0372	50	Late medieval	horn/skull	*					Sheep/goat	3	3				skull/hc base, mc, tibia	chopped, cut	sheep skull with cut, horncore base gnawed
0372	50	Late medieval		*					Mammal	6							
0395	50	Medieval/Late med		*			2	5	Sheep/goat	1					tooth		lower third molar in full wear
0395	50	Medieval/Late med		*					Mammal	1							shaft fragment
0396	50	Undated		*	1	char/gr	1	2	Pig/boar	1			1		humerus		small humerus, charred-grey at distal end, ?roast piglet or disposal of natural death
0397	50	Undated		*			1	2	Mammal	1							
0416	98	Undated		*			56	483	Cattle	13	13			1	tibia, mc, mandible, teeth, vert	chs, cuts on mandible	cuts on rear of condyle
0416	98	Undated		*					Sheep/goat	3	3				tibia and shaft fragments		
0416	98	Undated		*					Equid	1	1				talus		arthritic growth
0416	98	Undated		*					Mammal	39							
0428	95	Late/Post-medieval		*			1	2	Mammal	1							
0456	94	Undated		*			2	50	Cattle	2	2				metatarsal, distal		distal metatarsal, one condyle broken off, poor condition
0488	92	EIA/MIA		*			5	112	Pig/boar	1					antler tine		large Red antler tine/tip of main antler, poor condition
0488	92	EIA/MIA		*					Deer - Red	1					humerus	chopped	?some gnawing. Surface in quite poor condition
0488	92	EIA/MIA		*					Mammal	3					fragments		
0519	123	Roman		*			3	27	Cattle	1	1				scapula	chopped	central blade with part of spine and neck
0519	123	Roman		*					Sheep/goat	1	1				tibia	chopped	
0519	123	Roman		*					Mammal	1							
0524	111	Undated		*			1	52	Cattle	1	1				metatarsal	chopped	proximal metatarsal
0526	111	Undated		*			2	19	Mammal	2							
0530	111	Undated		*			2	67	Cattle	2	1				femur	chopped	distal femur pieces

Ctxt	Trench	Date	Gnaw Elem	Inv/ root	Bnt	Bt Col	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	A d	Ju v	Ne o	MN l	Element range	Butcher y	Comments
0536	108	Undated		*			27	138	Cattle	1	1				humerus	chopped	distal humerus
0536	108	Undated							Sheep/goat	1	1				scapula		scapula, small individual, part of blade and neck
0536	108	Undated							Mammal	25							
0561	107	BA		*			13	131	Cattle	2	2				teeth		lower molars 2 and 3, M3 in full wear
0561	107	BA		*					Mammal	11							
0562	107	MIA		*			1	86	Cattle	1	1				tibia	chopped	proximal and distal ends missing
0573	100	Late/Post-medieval		*			2	20	Mammal	2							
0579	125	Undated		*	1	charred	8	73	Cattle	3	3				mandible, talus, femur	chopped	chopped distal femur, charred talus
0579	125	Undated		*					Sheep/goat	2	2				metatarsal		very small slender MT
0579	125	Undated		*	1	charred			Mammal	3							1 charred fragment
0597	118	Undated		*			2	1	Cattle	2					tooth frags		
0604	105	Undated					17	41	Pig/boar	1	1				molar		worn molar
0604	105	Undated		*					Mammal	16							some small fragments in very poor condition
0605	105	Undated		*			2	3	Mammal	2							
0607	102	Undated	distal mc	*			10	44	Cattle	1					metacarpal		distal mc, condyles gnawed away
0607	102	Undated		*					Mammal	9							
0642	102	Undated	mt and calc	*			73	1517	Cattle	22		22	1	2	mts, calcs, scap, ul, hu's, talus, teeth	cut, chopped	neo and lder juv Mts, long split MT shaft, arthritic MT prox end,
0642	102	Undated	scap neck	*					Sheep/goat	5		5		1	scapula, mt, skull	cut, chopped	tooth puncture mark on scapula neck
0642	102	Undated		*					Pig/boar	2		2			scapula, metapodial	1	small, unfused
0642	102	Undated		*					Mammal	44							
0649	102	Undated		*			23	355	Cattle	7		7			radius, tibia, mandible frags, teeth	chopped, cut	inc Dp4 in full wear
0649	102	Undated		*					Sheep/goat	1	1				tibia		slender small individual
0649	102	Undated		*					Mammal	15							
0660	143	Early Saxon	mt, tal, hu	*			115	3106	Cattle	29	26	3		4	tal, mts, mandibles, teeth, limbs, scap, foot	no butchering seen	4 talus, 6 MTs, juv mand, adult mandible with severe infection , porosity of other bone
0660	143	Early Saxon	tibia	*					Equid	1		1			tibia with flv		estimated height: 14 HH
0660	143	Early Saxon		*					Sheep/goat	10	6	3	1	3	horncores, limb, mandible, vert		1 very large and robust sheep horncore and fragemnts of another equally robust sheep core, neo MT, mandible with Dp4 in wear and M3 nfe

Ctxt	Trench	Date	Gnaw Elem	Inv/ root	Bnt	Bt Col	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Ne o	MN l	Element range	Butcher y	Comments
0660	143	Early Saxon		*					Pig/boar	2		2			tibia, humerus		robust bones
0660	143	Early Saxon	fragments	*					Mammal	73							
0664	128	Undated		*			2	38	Equid	1	1				metacarpal	chopped	proximal end of pony-sized metacarpal
0664	128	Undated		*					Mammal	1							
0666	132	Post-Medieval		*			5	28	Mammal	5							
0706	130	Undated		*			1	2	Mammal	1							
0718	143	Modern	humerus	*			1	22	Cattle	1	1				humerus		
0720	131	Undated		*			7	26	Mammal	7							
0741	131	Modern					91	199	Pig/boar	91		91			incomplete SK, vert, ribs, mandible, scap, limbs		Dp4 at TWS: D, mostly vertebrae and ribs, humerus, prox tibia, dist femur, scapula

Sample No.	1	2	3	7	9	11	18	19	20	22	25	28
Snail shells	xx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Amphibian/Small mammal bones	#										#	
Vitrified material (organic)			x	x	x	x	xx		x	x	x	x
Coal fragments			#	#	#				#			x
Ferrous spheroids												#
Modern cereal remains			x									
Remains from non floating residues												
Ferrous flakes/spheroid											#	#
Ident. cereal grains		#									#	##
Corylus sp. Nutshell		##										
Snails			x	#	#	#	#	#	#			
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	40	40	20	20	10	20	20	20	40	20
Volume of flot (ml)	20	50	10	50	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key:

Specimens such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance: x = *rare*, xx = *moderate*, xxx = *abundant*

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