

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Consolidated Support Complex, RAF Lakenheath, ERL 116

and

Family Support Complex, RAF Lakenheath ERL 139

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2001-2005
(Planning app. nos. F/2000/080 and F/2003/0417/GOV)

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© December 2006

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The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological project assistants, (Robert Atfield, Robert Brookes, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Roy Damant, Tony Fisher, Jonathan Van Jennians, Iain MacIntyre, Chris Quince and James Rolfe) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. Site ERL 116 was directed by Andrew Tester and ERL 139 by Jo Caruth, assisted by John Craven, John Duffy and David Gill.

Finds processing was carried out by Sue Anderson, Richenda Goffin, Cathy Tester, Amy Jones, Kelly Powell and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental assessment reports by Sue Anderson and Richenda Goffin with contributions from Sarah Bates, Julie Curl, Jane Cowgill, Val Fryer, Colin Pendleton and Patricia Wiltshire. Post excavation assistance was provided by Gemma Adams, Amy Jones, Kelly Powell and Anna West. Finds illustrations are by Donna Wreathall and site illustrations by Amy Jones and Anna West. X-rays of metal small finds were carried out by Julia Park.

Summary

Archaeological excavations at two sites on the east side of Boston Drive at RAF Lakenheath identified extensive Middle Saxon occupation consisting of field systems, pits and a distinctive pit group. Finds of Ipswich Ware pottery and evidence from the animal bone showing food waste, butchery, milk and wool production and possibly horncore working along with the evidence of the slag for a possibly smithy suggest both domestic and industrial activity with settlement very nearby and mixed farming being carried out. This is the most extensive and intensive area of Middle Saxon occupation so far identified at RAF Lakenheath, other lesser areas of occupation have been found in an east-west band west of these sites. The field systems show a sequence of recutting and realignment suggesting a prolonged period of activity lasting throughout the Middle Saxon period, probably comprising settlement and associated farming. The presence of a later soil layer and a single medieval feature suggests some limited presence in the Late Saxon and medieval periods, but the main settlement had probably been abandoned by the 9th century.









Environmental evidence was obtained from macrofossil assessment of deposits from across the site and two pollen columns from a peat-filled watercourse on the north side of the site. This demonstrates an open landscape from the Roman to medieval periods with land being used for both arable and grazing within the immediate vicinity. An increase in cereal production is noticed after c.750AD and this date coincides approximately with the suggested end date for the settlement as indicated by the artefactual and stratigraphical evidence. The site is shown as being within Caudle Common on the 1886 Ordnance Survey Map, and it may be that this land was in Common use from the Saxon period onwards.

In addition, spreads of Mesolithic flints in soil layers at the base of the stratigraphic sequence were found in the north-western part of the site, providing further evidence of occupation from the earliest periods at RAF Lakenheath.

SMR information

	ERL 116, Consolidated Support	ERL 139, Family Support
Planning application no.	F/2000/080	F/2003/0417/GOV
Date of fieldwork:	Various periods between September 2001 and April 2003	November 2004 to June 2005
Grid Reference:	TL 7343 8050	TL 7339 8042
Funding body:	MOD Defence Estates USF	MOD Defence Estates USF
Oasis reference		

Key to sections

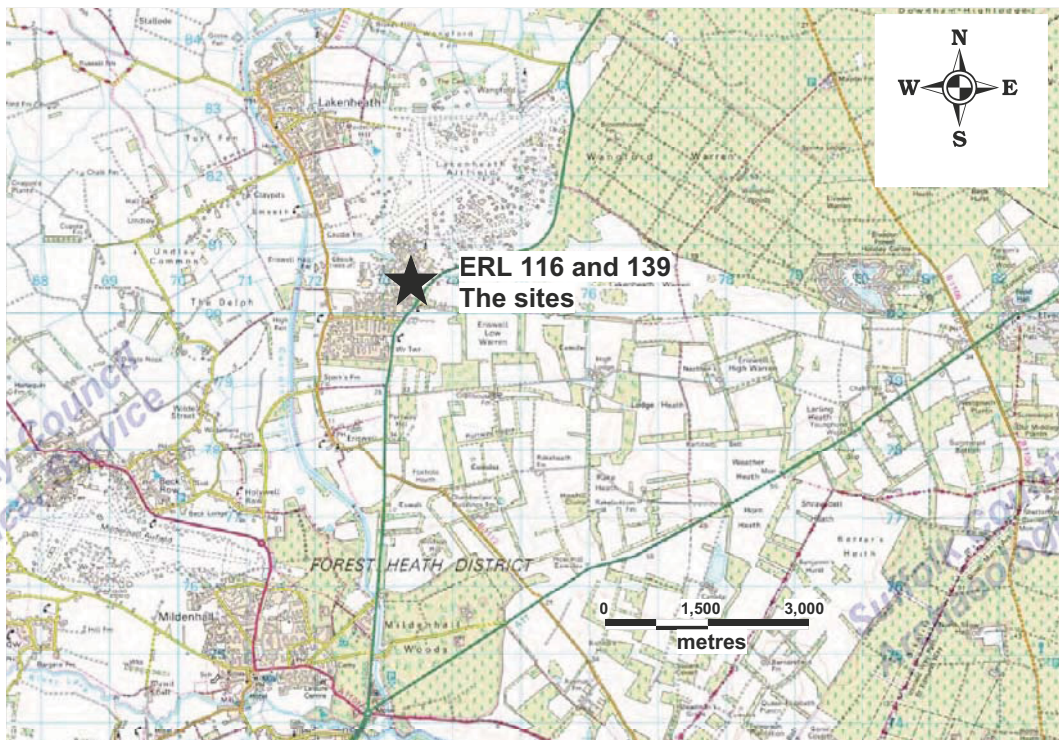
 brown loam	 chalk	
 sand	 charcoal	 gravel
 silt	 burnt clay	 stones

darkness/colour of sand indicated by density of dots -
eg. pale grey sand has few dots and dark grey many
feature cuts and section numbers in 12 point text
feature fills and layers in 10 point text

1. Introduction

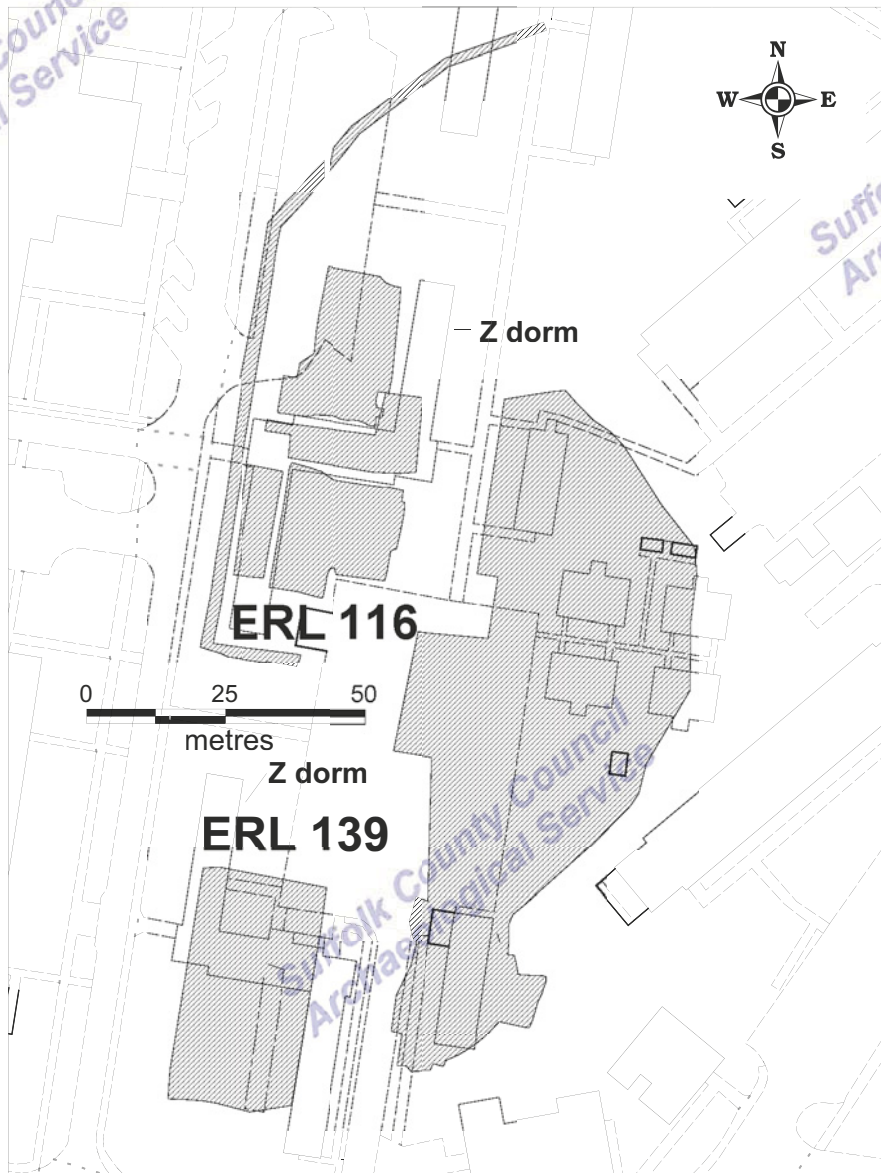
Archaeological excavation and monitoring was undertaken during the construction of a new Consolidated Support Complex and a new Family Support Complex at RAF Lakenheath. The sites lie adjacent to each other centred on grid reference TL 7343 8049 (Fig. 1) and over an area of 11,370m², of which 5,310 m² (46.6%) was subject to archaeological excavation. The sites lie at c.10m OD with a flat aspect and the surface geology is fine Breckland sand overlying undulating chalk, which can be seen at the surface on other parts of the Base but is generally more than 1m below the sand here.

Fieldwork was undertaken between September 2001 and June 2005. The work was preceded by archaeological evaluation (Tester 2001) on the site of the proposed Consolidated Support Complex development which revealed archaeological features in the southern part of the site and the presence of an infilled peat channel covering the northern part of the site. As a result of the evaluation a programme of works as required by a condition on the planning application, F/2000/080, was agreed and carried out between 2001 and 2003 (Fig. 2). Excavation of the new building footprint followed on almost immediately after evaluation in order not to impede the demolition of existing buildings but the later stages of work (2002-2003) was carried out to the requirements contained in an outline Brief issued by Jude Plouviez, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Conservation Team on 29th January 2002 (Appendix 1:1). Following a subsequent planning application, F/2003/0417/GOV for the Family Support Complex a second programme of works including excavation and monitoring was agreed based on the results of the earlier work. This was carried out between December 2004 and June 2005 (Fig. 2) to a Brief and Specification issued by Robert Carr, SCCAS, Conservation Team on 17th November 2003 (Appendix 1:2). Work on an associated car park was not carried out as this part of the project was abandoned. All field work was carried out by SCCAS Field Team under the direction of either Andrew Tester (ERL 116, 2001 and 2003), John Craven (ERL 116, 2002 and 2003) or Jo Caruth (ERL 139). This report covers the work from both projects as they are clearly part of the same archaeological activity.



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Figure 1. Site location



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Figure 2. ERL 116 and ERL 139, site areas

2 Historical background

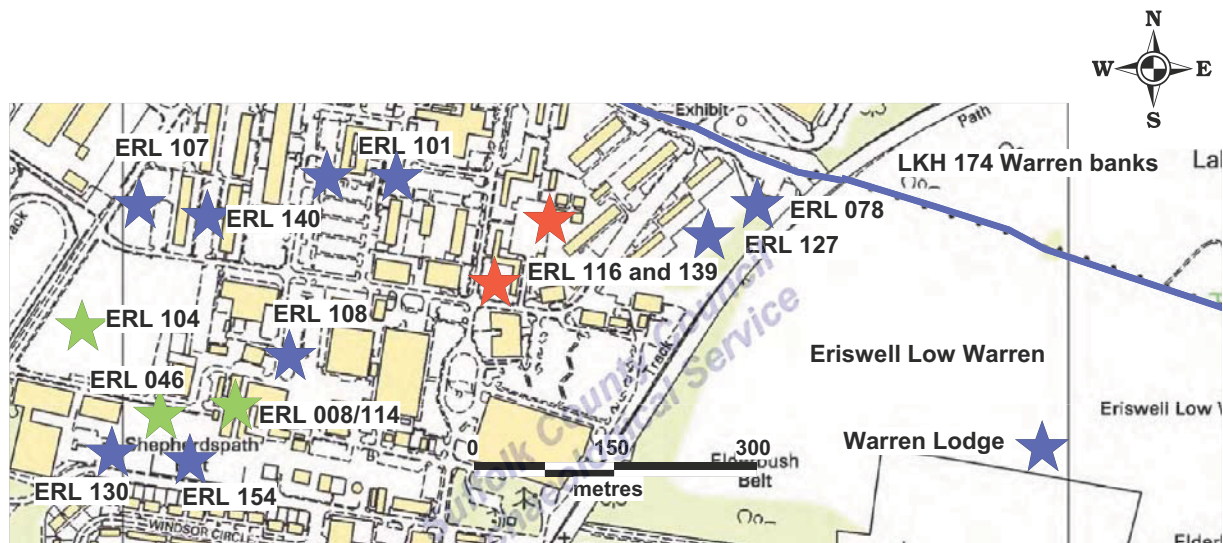
These sites lie on the eastern side of RAF Lakenheath, c.450m southeast of Caudle Head mere around which much of the earlier settlement is focussed, and in an area which had had little previous archaeological work. The nearest known major sites are Early Saxon settlement at ERL 101 (Tester 2006), 165m to the west of ERL 116, from which some Ipswich Ware Middle Saxon pottery was recovered and Early Saxon cemetery ERL 008/114 (Caruth 2005a) 290m to the southwest (Fig. 3). Middle Saxon features and finds were also identified within site ERL 107 (Caruth 2003), c.400m to the west and undated ditches in badly truncated site ERL 140 (Caruth 2006) between ERL 107 and the current sites (Fig. 3). Roman, ERL 130 (Craven 2005) and Early Saxon, ERL 154, occupation (new site) has been found 450m to the south-west but the only finds from east of the sites, ERL 078 and 127 (Suffolk SMR) were thinly dispersed undated ditches.

These sites lie within an area that is marked as Caudle Common on the 1886 Ordnance Survey maps and had probably been Common land from the medieval period until the construction of

the Airbase in the 1940's. Much of the remaining area of the Airbase had been used as Rabbit Warrens from c.1250AD onwards and the southern boundary of Lakenheath Warren, LKH 174, (Suffolk SMR) with Eriswell Low Warren, can be seen following the Lakenheath/Eriswell parish boundary within 100m of the northern edge of the development area.

An infilled peat channel is known to run along the northern edge of the development area on the south side of the parish boundary and samples for pollen, macrofossils and radiocarbon dating were taken during the evaluation. Preliminary results are contained within this report.

Prior to the current work the area contained two 'Z dorm' buildings (Fig. 2) with associated grassed areas, roads and car-parks. Numerous services were marked across the areas. Archaeological work was focussed in the areas beyond the buildings where the best preservation was likely to be found.



Key: Red stars = current sites; green stars = Cemetery sites; Blue stars and lines = other sites

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Figure 3. Other archaeological sites in the vicinity of ERL 116 and ERL 139

3 ERL 116, Consolidated Support Building

3.1. Methodology

The area for the new Consolidated Support Building was excavated and recorded in four phases; the first of these, in September 2001, opened up two areas c.20 x 20m (399m² and 377m²) in the grass either side of one of the buildings prior to its demolition (Fig. 4 'A' and 'B'). The topsoil was stripped by a 360° tracked excavator using a wide toothless bucket to the top of the archaeological deposits, c.0.5m below current ground level. The areas were cleaned by hand and all features hand sampled to a minimum of c.10% of linear features, 50% of pits and 100% of possible structural features. The surface was heavily disturbed by extensive animal activity which seriously impeded the identification of features at this level. In order to compensate for this, hand-dug trenches were dug through feature fills and animal disturbance in several places in order to confirm the line and nature of the various ditches. Following this, the building was demolished and the exposed surface under it recorded in two areas, 206m² and 117m² (Fig. 4 'C'); samples were hand dug through all visible/possible features in order to establish the feature profiles and to recover finds. The features within a service trench, 0.7m wide (Fig. 4 'D') and covering c.230m² running around the south and west sides of the excavated areas were also recorded and samples excavated through the fills where practicable. The largest single area of excavation covered c.3140m² for a new car park (Fig. 4 'E' and 'F'). This was excavated as a 'strip and map' in January 2003, with the overlying deposits being removed using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a wide toothless bucket. Selected areas of the site were hand cleaned where necessary and features hand-sampled as in Areas A and B above. Some truncation was apparent in the north, south and western parts of the site (Fig. 4 'F') and archaeological features could be seen to have been damaged or removed. The final area covered 526m² (Fig. 4 'G') and lay at the extreme southern end of the site at the entrance to the car park. This was excavated during April 2003 whilst construction works were going on in this area and the archaeological work was focussed on the centre and northern ends of the area where the most intense archaeology could be seen. Here excavation methodologies broadly followed those outlined above but the remaining areas were planned with some targeted cleaning but often without further excavation. The lines of some ditches are projected in certain areas, identified in Figs. 5-8 as broken rather than solid lines.

The site was recorded with a combination of hand drawn plans at 1:20 and 1:50 and digitally planned using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). Sections were drawn at 1:20 and black and white print, colour slide and digital photographs taken of all stages of the excavation. Metal detecting was carried out during all stages of work. The site was plotted onto the national grid using the TST and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments Record number (SMR) ERL 116. Context numbers were issued in a single sequence using 0001-0037 for the evaluation, 0049-0219 for areas 'A' and 'B', 0220 to 0258 for the monitoring after the building demolition ('C' and 'D'), 0500-0755 in the car park area ('E' and 'F') and 0756-0836 in the final car park entrance area ('G'). Post excavation numbers were issued following on from these, with numbers 0900-0912 issued to group fragments of ditch together. Small find numbers were issued in the same sequence using numbers 1001-1041, 1100 and 1500-1507.

During the evaluation a pollen core was taken through the peat channel in order to assess the deposits for the potential for further work. As a result of this a second pollen core was recommended and a single machine cut section was excavated during the excavation phase in order for this sample to be obtained. The assessment of both cores is included in this report.

All finds were kept and returned to the Bury Office of SCCAS for processing. Site data has been input into an Access97 database and finds, photographs and drawings catalogued. The site archive is held in the finds and paper stores of SCCAS in Bury St Edmunds. A digital copy of the archive and report is stored on the SCC network servers.

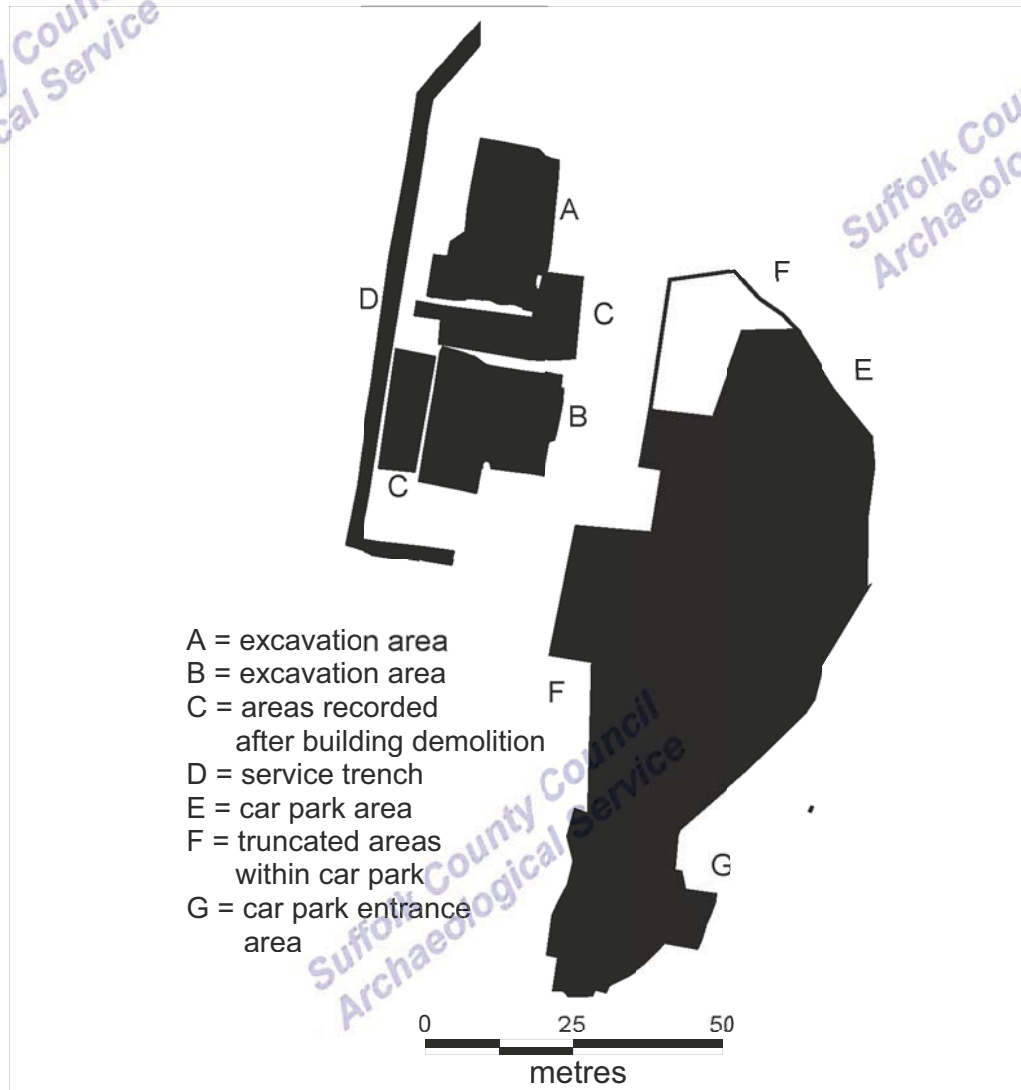


Figure 4. ERL 116, excavation areas

3.2. Results

3.2.1. Summary of results

The dominant features of this excavation were a series of roughly north-south and east-west aligned ditches forming a sequence relating to a broadly static system of fields and enclosures (Figs. 5-8). Most of these features could be dated to the Middle Saxon period by the presence of Ipswich Ware pottery. In addition the site was covered with a dispersed scatter of small pits and postholes, some of which could also be dated by finds or stratigraphy to the Middle Saxon period. There was a tightly spaced group of large pits found in the southern end of the site, which again were Middle Saxon and which probably indicate a specific activity being carried out in this part of the site. Whilst no buildings were identified, the presence of a varied finds assemblage, small finds and some evidence of industrial activity (e.g. slag) suggest the likelihood that settlement was present either on the site or in the immediate vicinity. An assemblage of Mesolithic worked flints was recovered from the western areas of the site, and a few features could be allocated to a general prehistoric phase and one soil layer to a medieval phase but otherwise all features were either Middle Saxon or undated. All parts of the site were criss-crossed with modern service trenches or larger disturbances and animal disturbance was present in all parts of the site, but most particularly in the western areas where the disturbance was so intense as to mask some feature edges.

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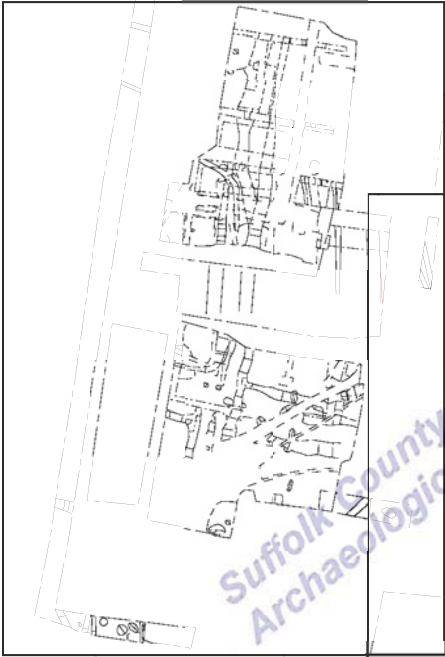


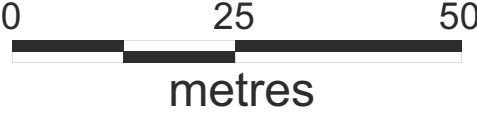
Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



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Figure 5. ERL 116, site plan

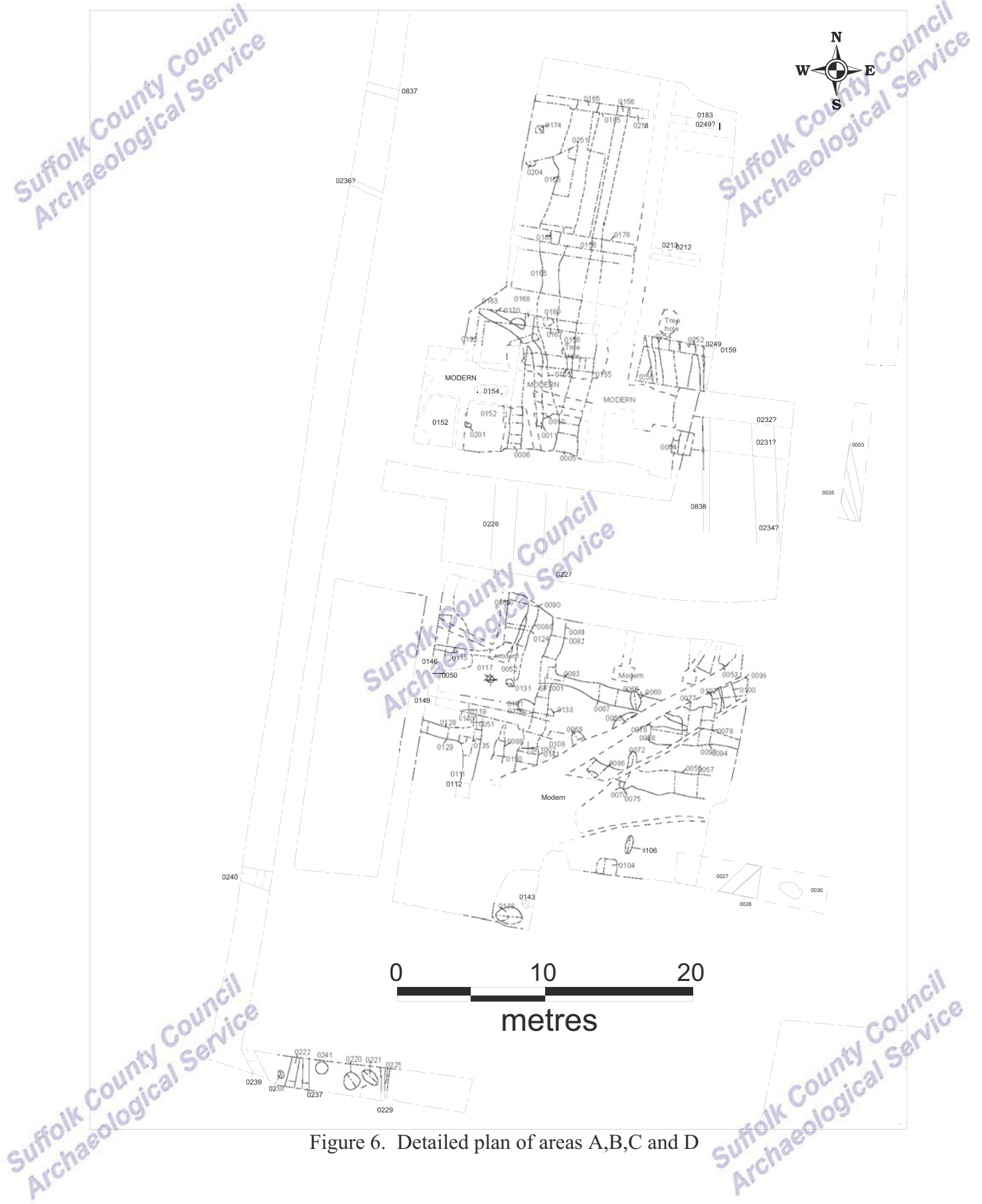


Figure 6. Detailed plan of areas A,B,C and D

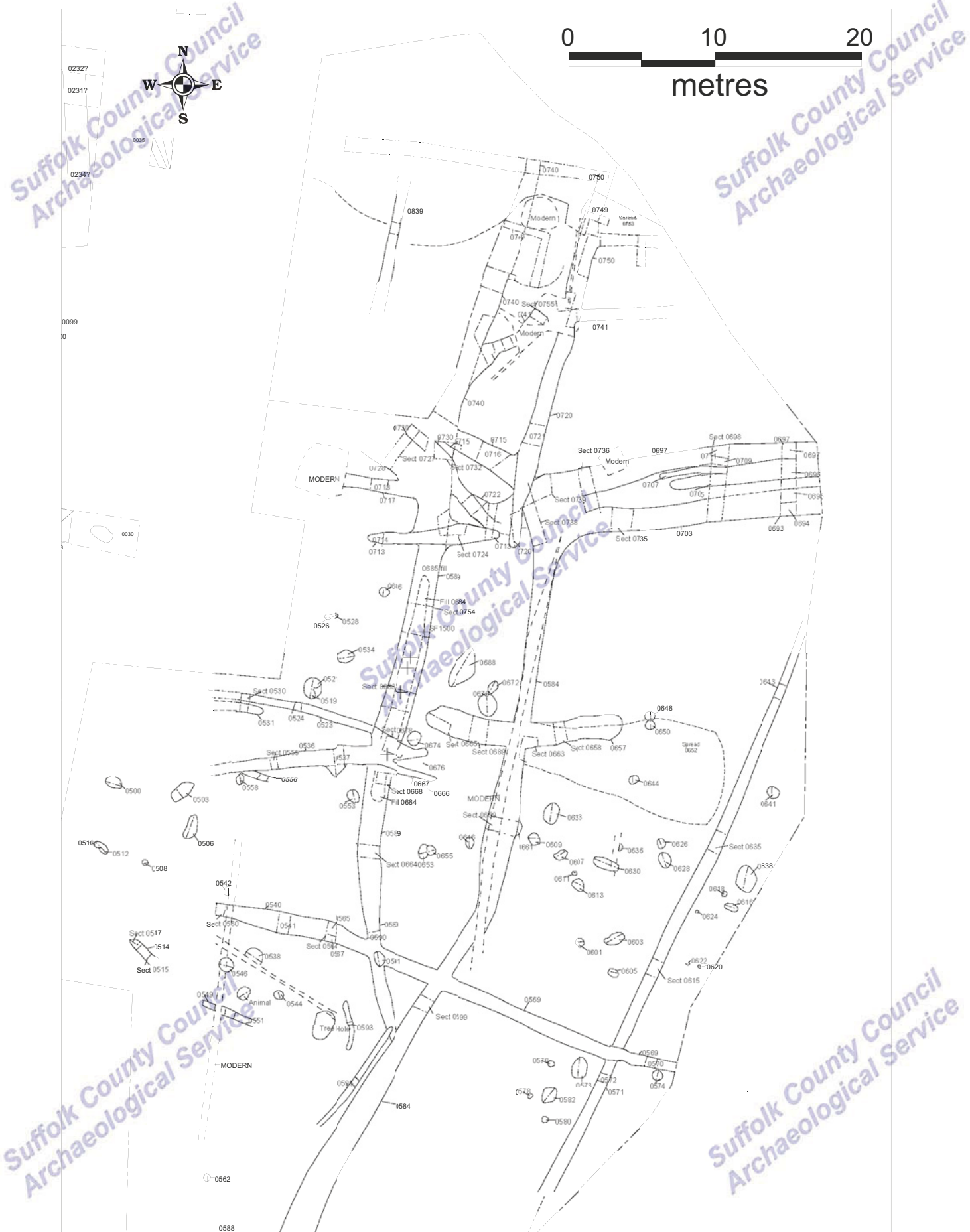


Figure 7. Detailed plan of areas E and F.

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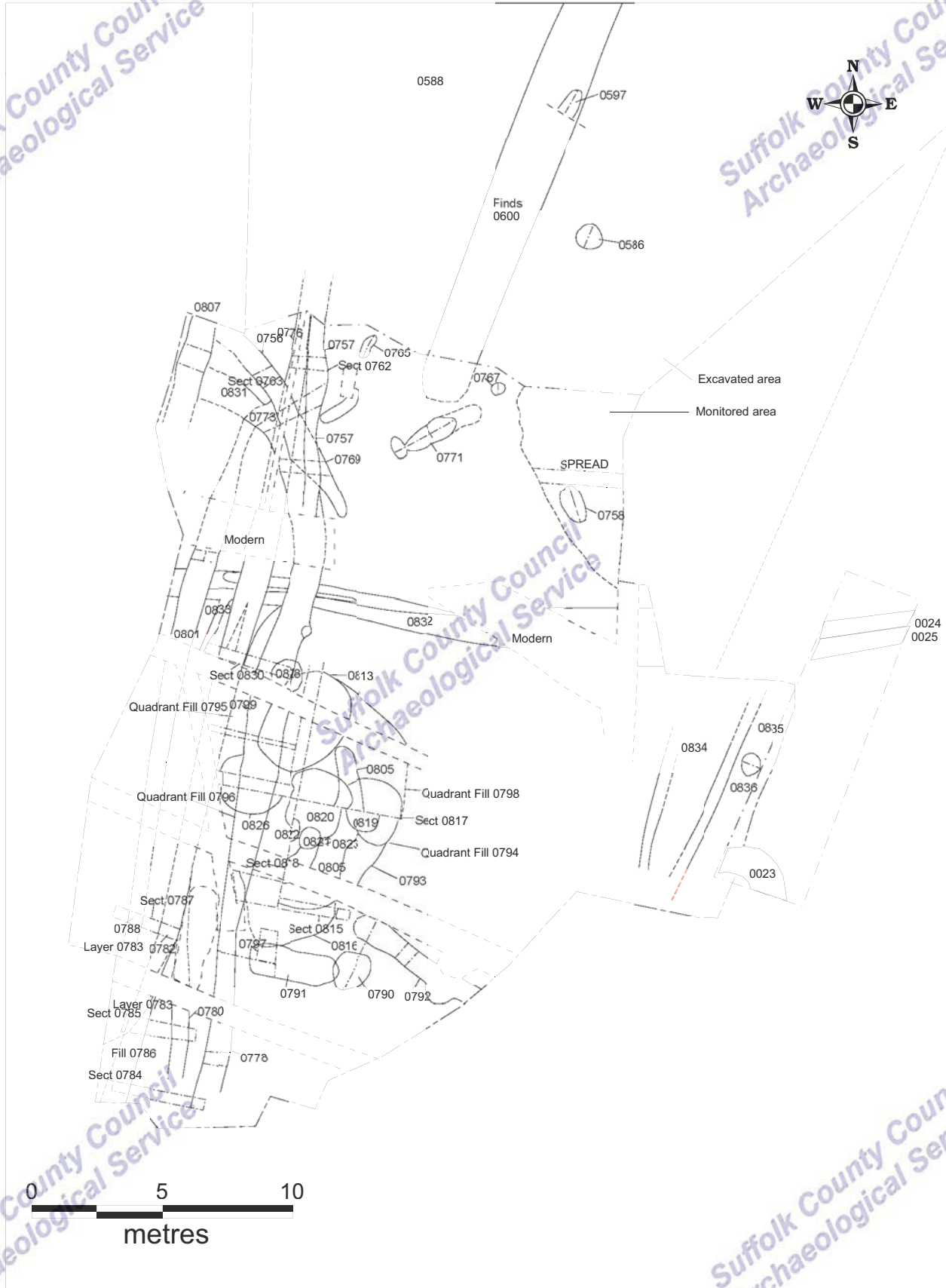


Figure 8. Detailed plan of area G

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3.2.2. Summary of Phasing

Three phases of occupation have been identified on this site, these are:

Phase 1: Prehistoric

Phase 2: Middle Saxon

Phase 3: Post Saxon

The majority of features belong to Phase 2 and this has been separated into sub-phases to accommodate stratigraphic information. In addition, as all the dated features are Middle Saxon, all undated features have been included in a separate sub-phase of Phase 2 unless there is good reason to think that they may not be Middle Saxon. Features from the evaluation have not been phased unless it can be shown that they relate to the main site. A full list of contexts can be found at Appendix 2:1.

Residual Roman and Early Saxon pottery (and other finds) have been found in small quantities. These undoubtedly relate to the known nearby occupation but are not sufficient to indicate activity on this site during these periods.

3.2.3. Phase 1 – Prehistoric

This phase consists of a spread of flints, some pale sand layers and five cut features dispersed across the whole site area (Fig. 9). No prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site and therefore none of the Phase 1 contexts can be confidently dated. Whilst sections of Phase 1 features have been recorded and are kept in the archive, none are reproduced for this report.

Description of principal features

Soil layers

- 0002 A layer of flints aligned NE-SW, located in the east end of evaluation Trench 6 (Fig. 9). This was cut by ditches 0003 and 0035 and twenty-nine worked flints were recovered.
- 0147 A layer of pale orange-yellow sand lying under 0110 and immediately over natural and cut by all feature (Fig. 9).
- 0753 A natural hollow filled with grey sand with ferrous staining (Fig. 9).
- 0904 Layer of pale brown, pink, and grey sand lying at the base of the stratigraphic sequence in the western part of the site (Fig. 9), containing a large assemblage of worked flint. Three sherds of intrusive Middle Saxon pottery were also recovered.

Features

- 0023 A possible curving ditch filled with dark grey sand, steep-sided and flat bottomed containing burnt flint, located in the south corner of Trench 9 (Fig. 9).
- 0143 A small oval pit, 0.46m x 0.55m x 0.22m deep, filled with dark grey brown sand and packed with flint and burnt flint (Fig. 9).
- 0180 A small pit filled with black sand and containing worked flints, underlying layer 0181 (Fig. 9).
- 0758 An oval pit filled with dark grey flecked sand (Fig. 9).
- 0765 An oval pit filled with dark grey even flecked sand, similar to 0758 (Fig. 9).

Discussion

The prehistoric occupation is indicated by the presence of the worked flint assemblage. It cannot be closely dated and few features are allocated to this phase. However the flint assemblage is predominantly comprised of pieces typical of the Mesolithic (or slightly earlier) period, with only a few pieces possibly representing the later prehistoric. Notably no scrapers, the most common tool type for the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, were found, suggesting an absence of activity for these periods. The soil layers are probably remnants of Mesolithic or earlier horizons, but it is not possible to define the date of the features, which have been phased as prehistoric, from either the finds, stratigraphy or appearance. However these are likely to be later prehistoric as cut features from the Mesolithic have not yet been identified at RAF

Lakenheath. The absence of later prehistoric finds and their location scattered across the entire site area, indicates that they do not relate to intense occupation.

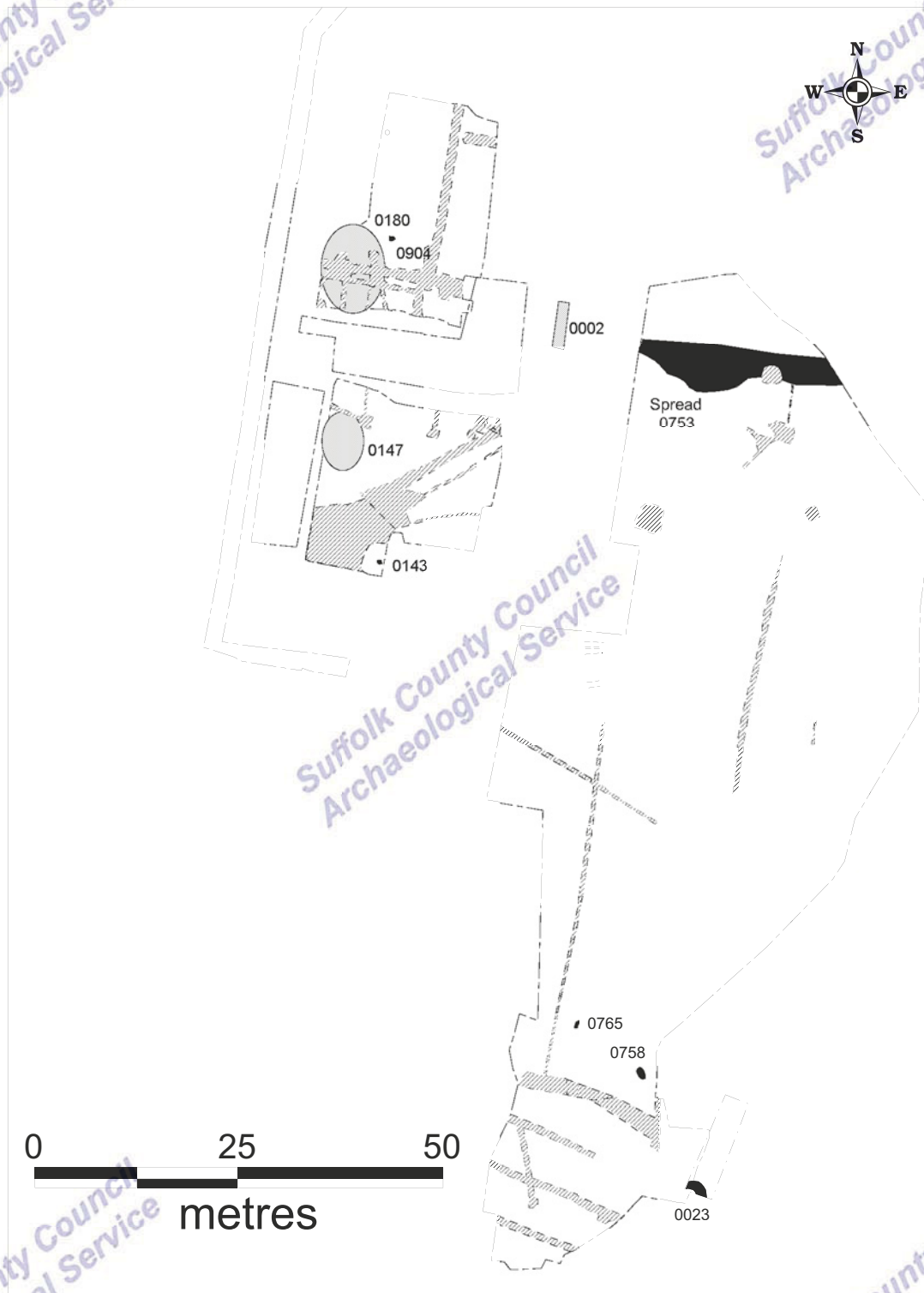


Figure 9. Phase 1 plan

3.2.4. Phase 2 – Middle Saxon

This is the main phase of occupation comprising ditch systems, pit groups and scattered features (Fig. 10). It has been split into 7 sequenced sub-phases 2a-f, based on a combination of stratigraphy, spot-dating and spatial relationships. Some features are not allocated to sub-phases, but just to Phase 2 based on spotdating, however a large proportion of the features are undated, but are likely to be Middle Saxon as no other period of occupation is represented in any density;

these have been phased as 2U. Only a selection of feature sections are presented in this report, but a reference to the sections held in the archive is included in the context list in Appendix 2:1.

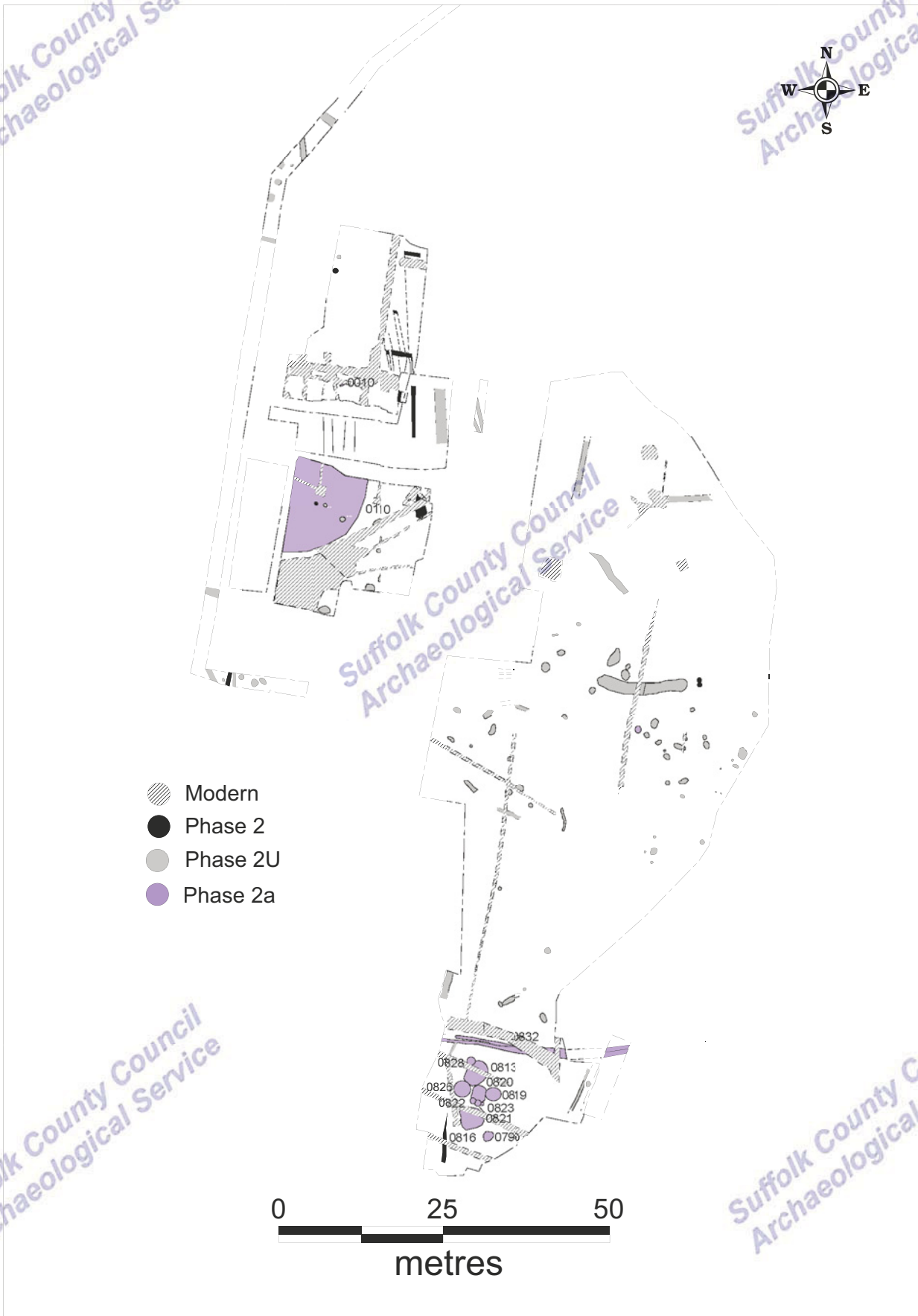


Figure 10. Phase 2a with 2 and 2U.

Phase 2a

This contains the earliest phased Middle Saxon features (Fig. 10) and includes sand layers cut by later features, pits which either by appearance or location are interpreted as Middle Saxon, but are early in the stratigraphic sequence and the pits in pit group 0913 (Fig. 11) which contain Middle Saxon finds but are cut by the overlying ditches.

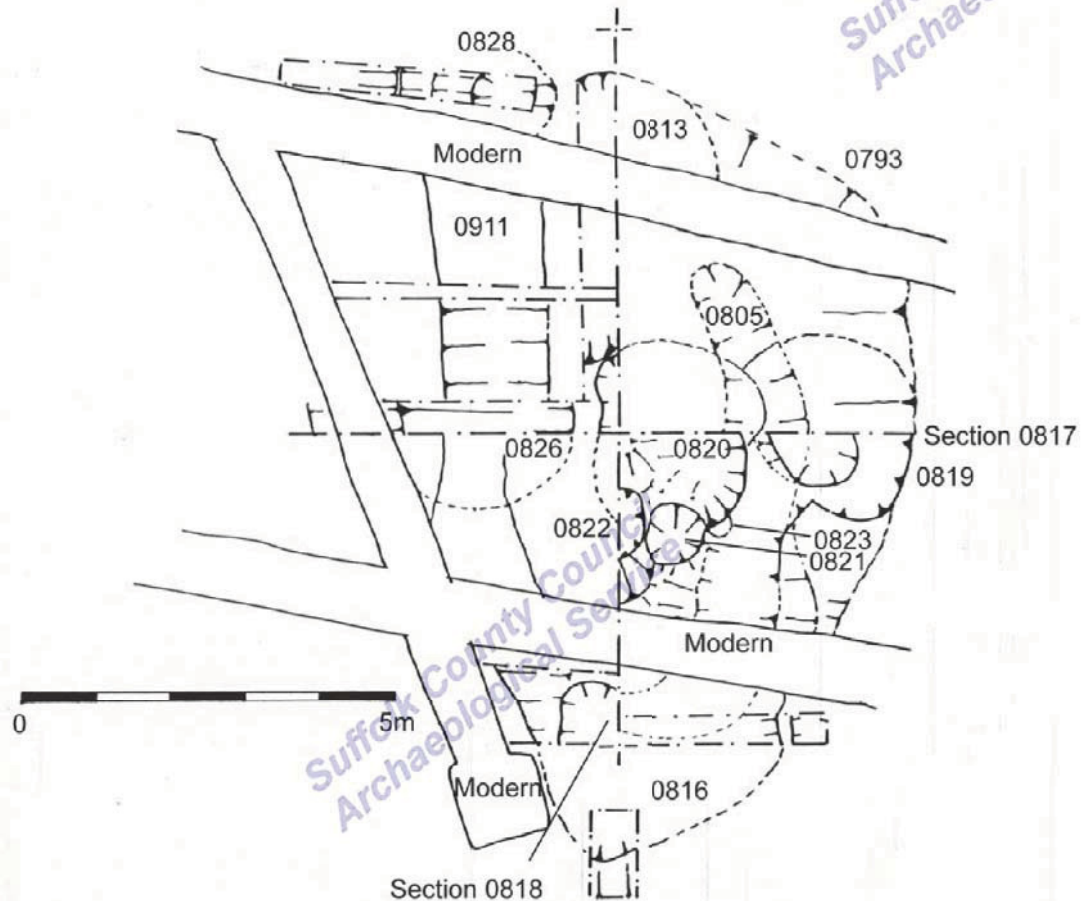


Figure 11. Excavated plan of the 0913 pit group.

Description of principal features

Pit group 0913 (Fig. 11)

- 0813 An oval pit, 3.96m x 3m x >0.8m deep, identified after the removal of dark soil layer 0795, filled with grey ashy sand with frequent charcoal over mixed mid and dark grey-brown sand (Figs. 11 and 13). This contained two sherds of Middle Saxon pottery, fragments of lava quern and 20 fragments of animal bone.
- 0816 An irregular shaped pit, 2.4m x 3.8m x 1.1m with a flat base, cut into chalk and filled with chalky grey-brown sand (Figs. 11 and 13). There were no finds from this pit.
- 0819 A circular pit, 1.6m in diameter x 1m deep, filled with grey-brown sand with loose chalk at the base (Figs. 11 and 12) and possibly contemporary with 0820. There were no finds
- 0820 A large circular pit, 2.1m in diameter x 1.18m deep, filled with chalky mid brown sand from which 30 fragments of animal bone were recovered.
- 0821 A circular pit, 1m in diameter x c.1.1m deep, adjacent to and similar to 0822 (Fig. 11, no section), filled with grey-brown chalky sand.
- 0822 A circular pit, 1.5m in diameter x 1.35m deep, filled with grey-brown chalky sand (Figs. 11 and 13).
- 0823 A very small pit, 0.4m in diameter x 0.5m deep cut high up into chalk, possibly a foothold for access to pit 0821 (Fig. 11, no section).
- 0826 A large circular pit, 2.35m in diameter x 0.88m deep, of which only two edges were identified. This was filled with homogeneous mid brown sand, had a sloped base and was shallower than the other pits (Figs. 11 and 12). Animal bone, lava quern and a sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill.

- 0828 A circular pit, 1.3m in diameter x 0.62m deep at the north end of 0793, filled with mid brown sand with a band of charcoal rich sand (Fig. 11, no section). A single fragment of animal bone was recovered.
- 0832 An E-W aligned double ditch lying immediately north of pit group 0913, 1.2m wide, filled with mid grey-brown sand (Fig. 10, no section). Two cuts 0024 and 0025, 0.8 and 0.4m wide and 0.26m deep and with 'U' shaped profiles, were identified in evaluation trench 9 and it was not re-sampled during the later excavation. This was cut by ditches 0911, 0788 and 0912 and there were no finds.

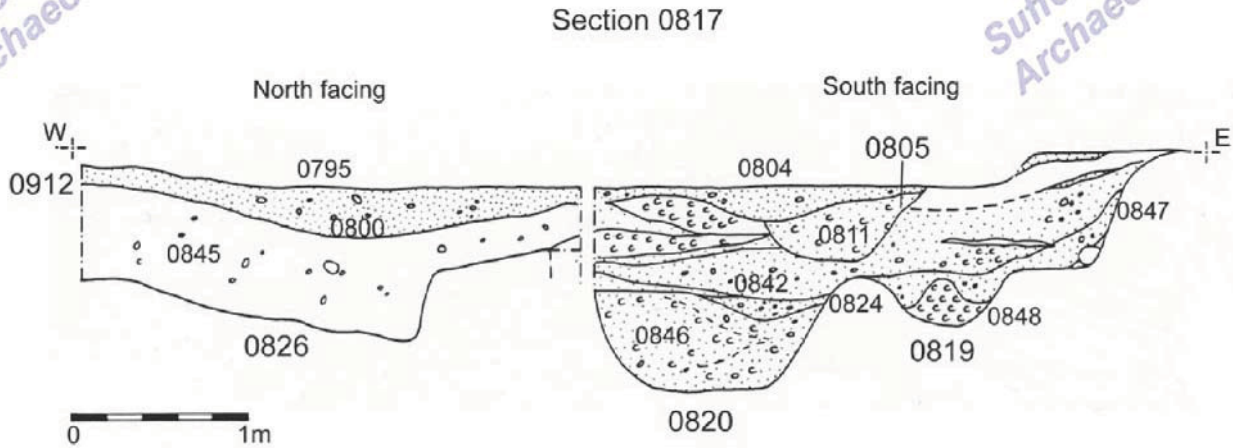


Figure 12. Section 0817 through pits 0826, 0820, 0819 and ditch 0805

Other Features

- 0010 The fragment of a NE-SW aligned ditch cut by ditch 0163/0901 and filled with grey sand (Fig. 10, no section). This was not traced anywhere else on the site.
- 0110 A mid brown sand layer over the south-western part of site. This was up to 25-30cm deep (Figs. 10 and 14) and cut by all the features in that area but contained six sherds of Middle Saxon pottery and one flint, so has been phased as Saxon although these finds could be intrusive.
- 0194 A mid brown sand layer, 0.2m deep, overlying layer 0195 and cut by ditch 0163/0901 (Fig. 14). There were no finds.
- 0195 A mid grey sand layer, 0.2m deep, lying under 0194 and cut by ditch 0163/0901 (Fig. 14).
- 0661 A circular pit, 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep, filled with pale grey-brown sand and cut by ditch 0584/0902 (Fig. 10, no section).
- 0790 A large circular pit with a pale stony sand fill, and cut by pit 0791 (Figs. 10 and 13).

Discussion

The dominant features in this phase are the group of inter-cutting pits, 0913. Eight of these range in size from 1m to 3.96m in diameter (long side where some are oval) and 0.62m to 1.18m deep. These were mostly steep-sided with clean chalky grey and yellow-brown sand fills which may have been the same material as that excavated from them. The fill had a low organic content and did not generally contain large quantities of finds and only occasional sherds of Middle Saxon pottery were recovered although larger quantities of animal bone and lava quern were found in some. These finds seem to be representative of low densities of occupation waste but do not seem to suggest that these pits had either a primary or secondary use for rubbish disposal. There was no evidence of *in situ* or redeposited burning in the fills of the pits. Pit 0823 was much smaller than the rest (0.4m x 0.5m), and was cut into the chalk at the side of pit 0821 and its base was 0.6mm from the bottom of 0821. This may have served as a foothold for access to the bottom of pit 0821, which has implications for the interpretation of the function of these pits. Although grouped very closely together, nine pits within an area 10.7m x 7m, with the exception of pit 0823, none of the pits intercut each other which suggests that these were part of a single sequence of activity, with perhaps one pit being filled with the material excavated from the next. This may imply that the pits were excavated to extract chalk, possibly because extensive vegetation precluded the opening up of broad shallow areas. It is notable that there

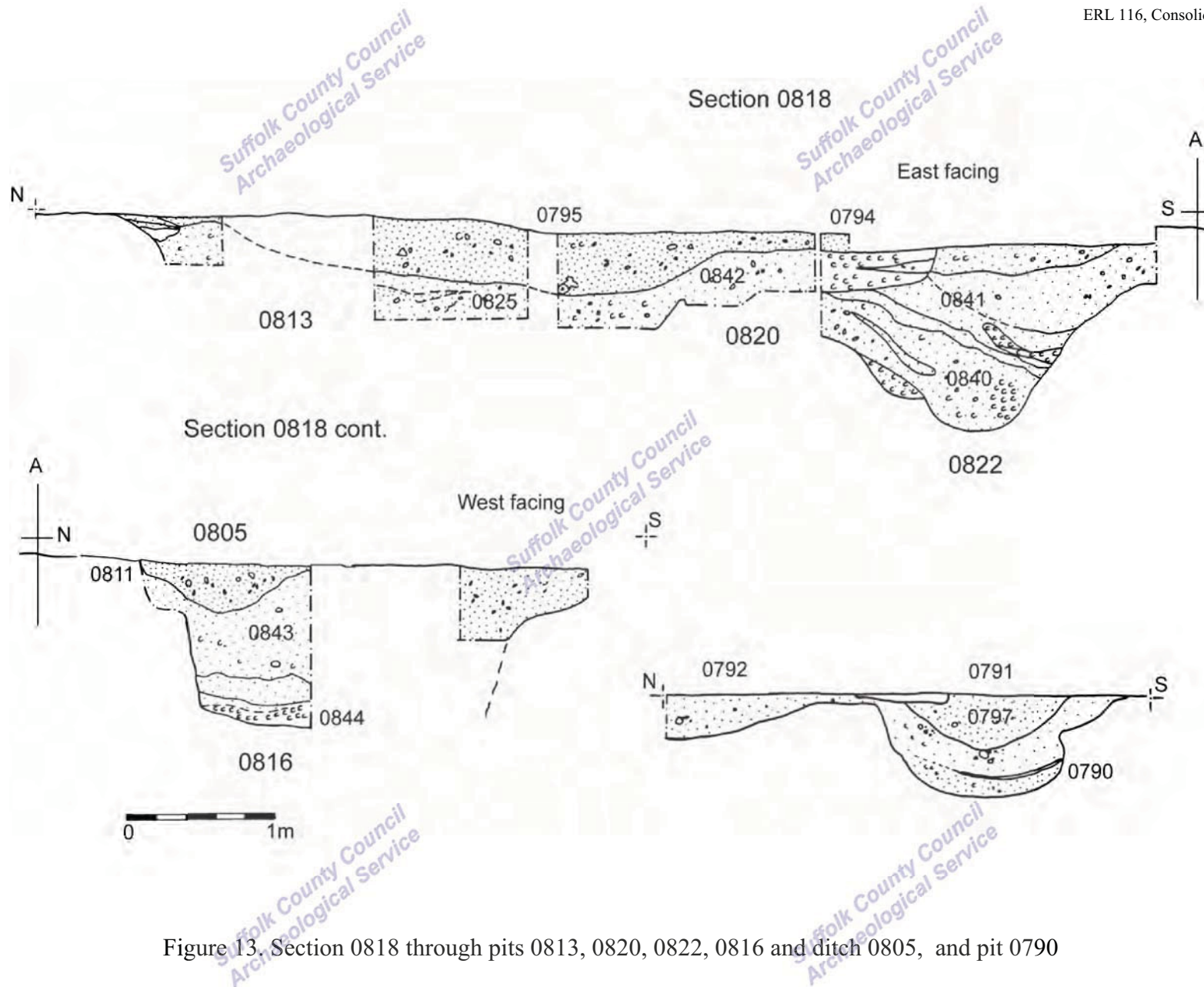


Figure 13. Section 0818 through pits 0813, 0820, 0822, 0816 and ditch 0805, and pit 0790

was a marked area without features around these pits demonstrating that this was a self contained group rather than a small part of something larger. Whilst it is not possible to interpret the function of these pits at this stage, this group is unique on the site which in itself suggests a specific if uncertain function.

East-west aligned double ditch, 0832, ran across the southern end of the site c.2.35m north of the pit group. This predated the other ditches and may be forming part of an enclosure or boundary around the pits. The stratigraphic evidence suggests that the activity taking place in these pits is amongst the earliest of the Middle Saxon occupation, and this is supported by the relatively clean pit fills and absence of large finds quantities. The alignment of ditch 0832 is consistent with that of the later enclosures suggesting that the enclosure pattern was established at the beginning of the Middle Saxon activity.

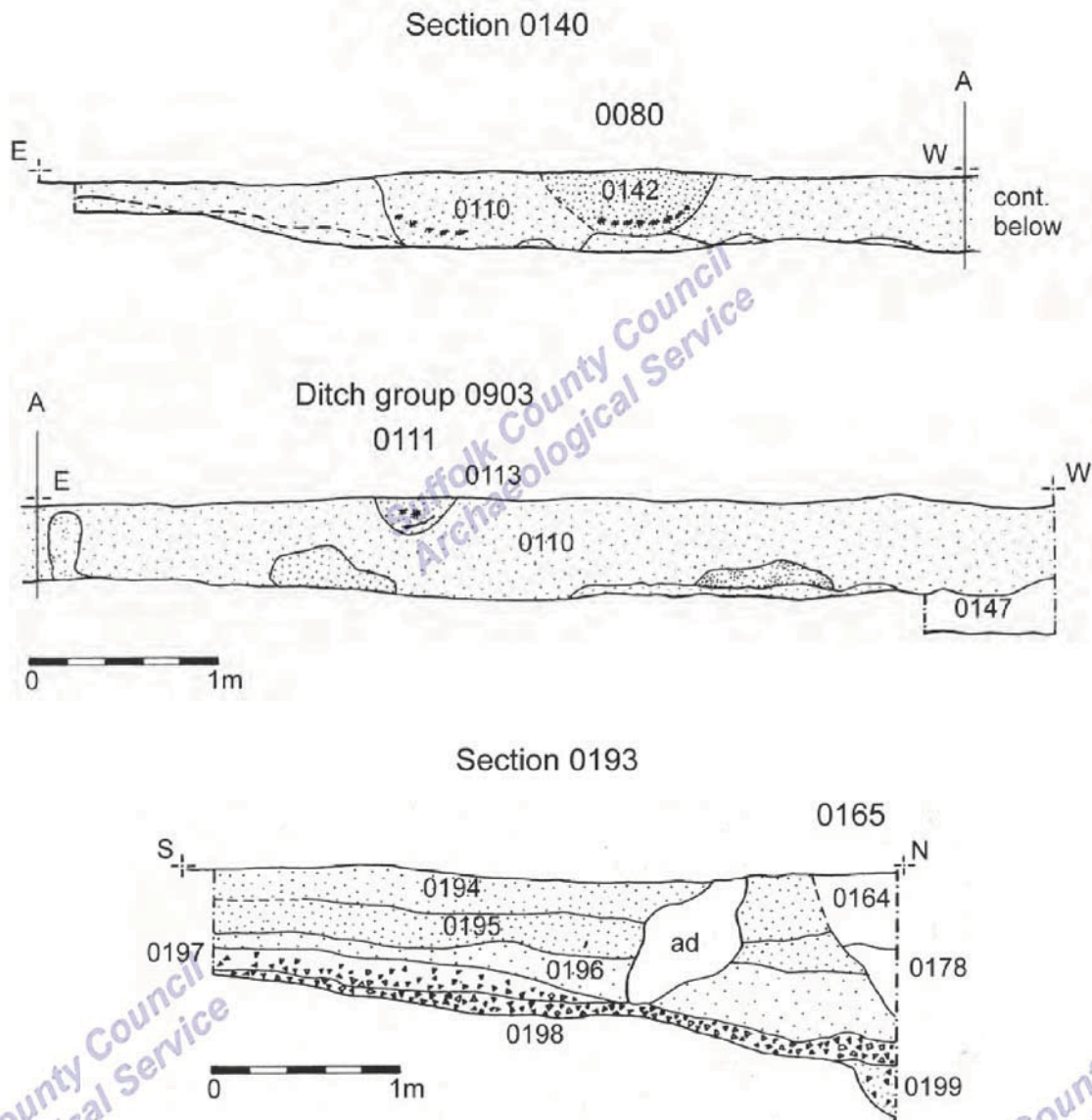


Figure 14. Sections showing layers 0010 and 0194-0199

Phase 2b

This mainly comprises the earliest ditches (Fig. 15) but includes a pit which cuts layer 0110, but has no further phasing evidence.

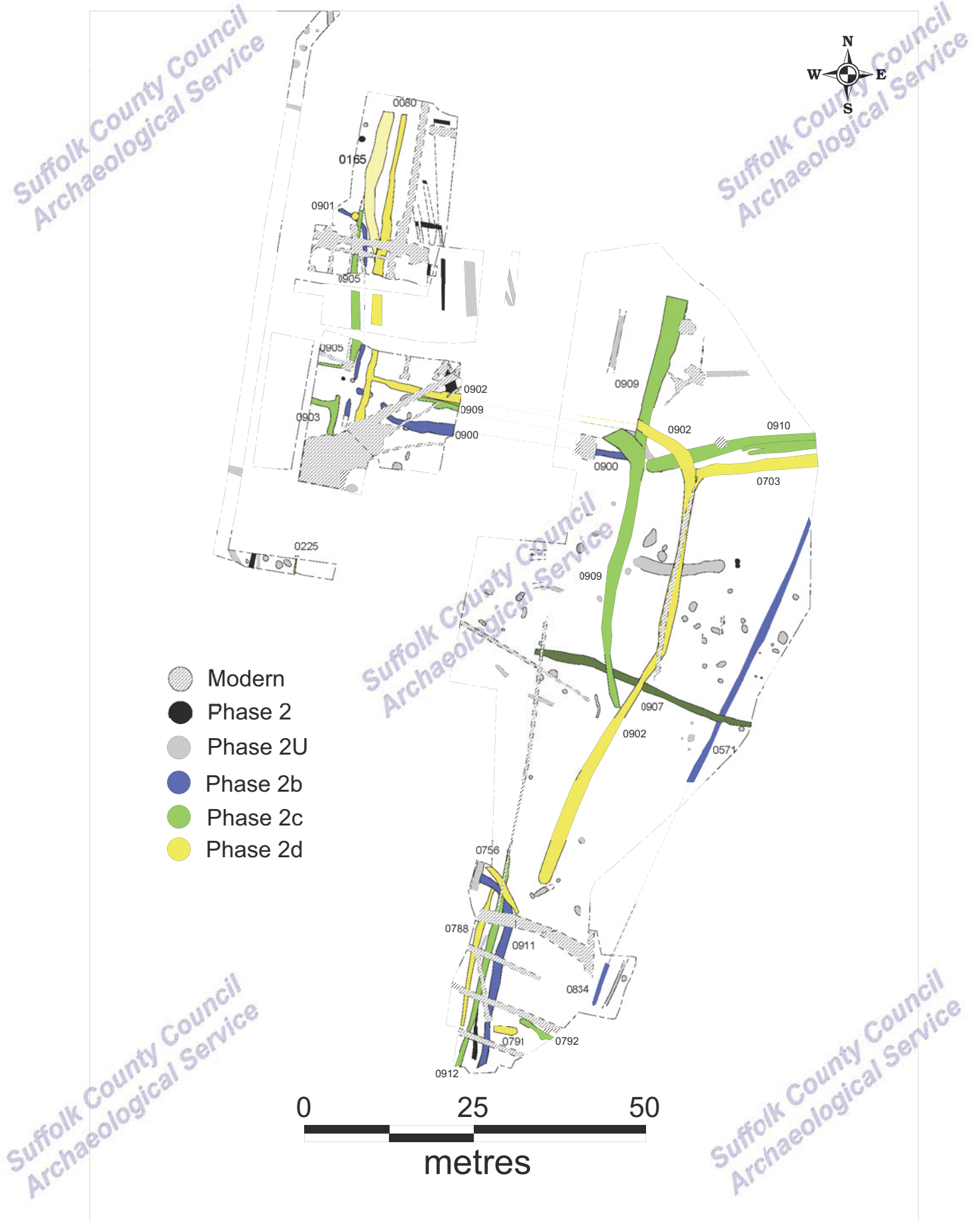


Figure 15. Phases 2b, 2c and 2d with 2 and 2U

Description of principal features

- 0900 An east-west aligned ditch, main cut nos. 0055, 0068 and 0717 found in both main site areas with a northwards curving butt end at the west end and running into 0909 at the east (Figs. 15 and 16). This was 1.6m wide x 0.55m deep at 0055 and 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep at 0717 and filled with mid grey sand. No finds were recovered from any of the sections and no relationship established with 0909.
- 0901 A N-S aligned ditch, main cut nos. 0011, 0088 and 0163, which curved to the north-west. This has a rounded base and steep sides, 1.8m wide x 0.7m deep, and is filled with mixed dark grey-brown (very dark in places) sand with some flints and charcoal flecks which is badly disturbed by animal activity (Figs. 15 and 16). It had a break to the south (0088), but this may be due to truncation rather than deliberate. This was cut by 0905 and cut 0010 and layer 0110. Finds included a sherd of Middle Saxon pottery, a bone comb, animal bone, worked flints and fired clay fragments.
- 0911 A N-S aligned ditch, main cut nos. 0778, 0799, 0831, which curved to the west at the north, 1.1m x 0.36m, and was filled with mid-dark brown sand (Figs. 15 and 16). It was not visible until the fill of hollow 0793 was removed and cut into the top of the pit group below (Fig. 17). This was also cut by adjacent ditches, 0756 and 0757, the relationship with 0788 was unclear. Finds included Middle Saxon pottery and slag.
- 0121 An oval pit adjacent to ditch 0080, 1m wide x 0.15-0.2m deep, and filled with dark grey/brown sand with traces of charcoal which contained one fragment of iron and two fragments of animal bone (Fig. 15, no section).
- 0571 A NE-SW aligned ditch, 0.8m wide x 0.4m deep, with a V shaped profile and filled with mid grey sand with some animal disturbance (Figs. 15 and 16). It was cut by ditch 0569 and there were no finds.
- 0834 A short length of NE-SW aligned ditch in a monitored area where the surface was obscured. This was not excavated, but could possibly be the same as 0571 (Fig. 15, no section).

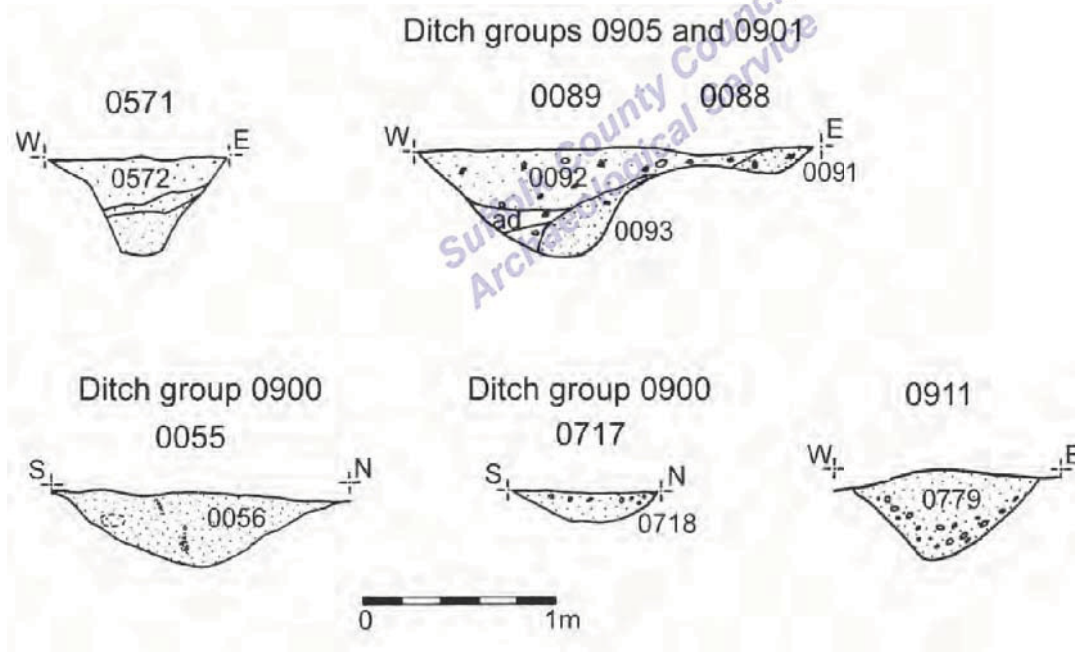


Figure 16. Selected Phase 2b sections

Discussion

Features in this phase form the earliest versions of enclosures and boundaries that are recut and maintained throughout most of the Middle Saxon occupation. Ditch 0911 seems to form the north-eastern corner of an enclosure to the south-west of the site and ditches 0900 and 0901, part of an enclosure in the northern end of the site. Ditch 0901 is north-south aligned and appears to have a break in it, 0088, aligned with a curving butt end, 0068, of ditch 0900, however animal disturbance in this area was severe and it is not possible to be certain whether this break is a deliberate feature. Nevertheless the relationship with 0900 does suggest a possibly partitioned enclosure with entrance structures at the corners. Pit 0121 lies between butt end 0068 and break 0088 and may also be part of this structure. Ditch 0900 can be found running into the eastern excavation area but cannot be traced very far due to the number of later ditches in the same area. Northeast-southwest aligned ditch 0571 lies at the eastern edge of the site; this can be seen continuing into the southern part of the site as ditch fragment 0834. The alignment of the 0571

ditch is at odds with most of the other ditches, although the southern end of adjacent ditch 0902, Phase 2d, does veer to a similar alignment. The phasing 0571 is not entirely certain as it is cut by ditch 0907, which has no visible relationships with other ditches, and so 0571 could be earlier or slightly later than Phase 2b.

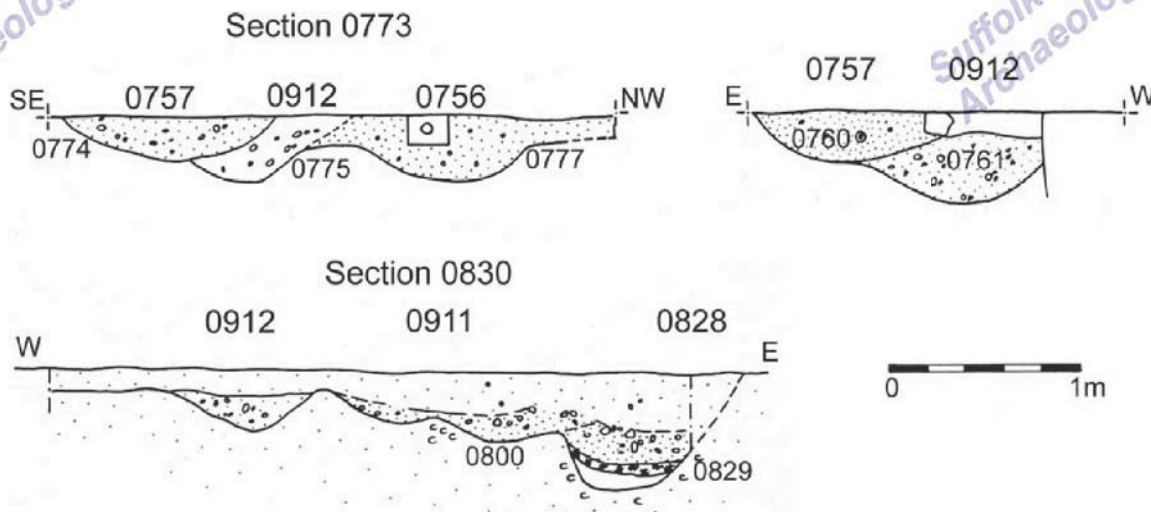


Figure 17. Sections of ditches at the southern end of the site.

Phase 2c

This phase is made up of ditches and ditch systems (Fig. 15), and is phased based on a combination of finds dating, stratigraphy and spatial distribution.

Description of Principal Features

- 0905 A N-S aligned ditch parallel, main cut nos. 0006, 0089, 0115 and 0168, and adjacent to 0163/0088, up to 1.6m wide x 0.60m deep, which narrows and corners to the west opposite 0111. There were two main fills of dark grey-brown sand overlying mixed mid brown-grey sands with some patches of charcoal and burnt clay from which Middle Saxon pottery (a late possibly transitional Thetford-type), burnt flints, worked flints and animal bone fragments were recovered (Figs. 15 and 16). It cuts ditch 0901 and layer 0110 and was cut by ditch 0165.
- 0912 A N-S aligned ditch, main cut nos. 0776 and 0782 in the southern end of the site, filled with stony pale grey sand at the north end and darker brown sand to the south, and cut by 0756 and 0757 (Figs. 8 and 17). The relationship with 0778 is unclear. There were no finds.

Ditch group 0903

- 0111 A N-S aligned ditch 0.96m wide, 0.38m deep which was truncated to the south (but may reappear as ditch 0225) and terminated in a butt end to the north (Figs 15 and 14). The fill was mid and dark grey-brown sand from which Middle Saxon pottery and fragments of fired clay, animal bone and worked flint were recovered. It cut layer 0110.
- 0128 An E-W aligned ditch which joined at right angles to 0111. It was shallow with gently sloping sides, 0.8m wide x 0.1m deep and appeared to terminate in a butt end at 0111. A sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill of mid brown sand. It cut layer 0110 (Fig. 15).

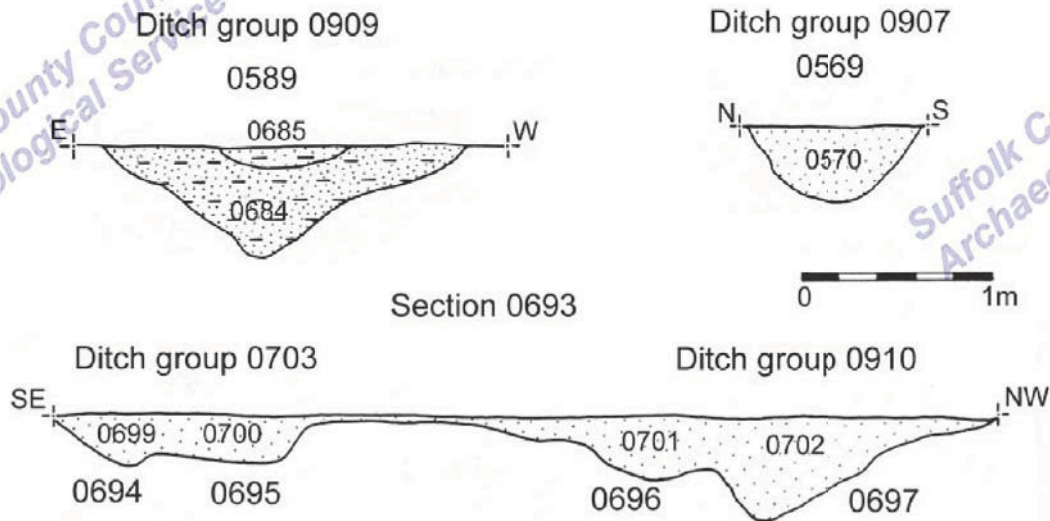


Figure 18. Selected Phase 2c sections

Ditch group 0909 (Fig. 15)

- 0078 An E-W aligned ditch butt end with a shallow steep sided profile (Fig. 6), filled with mid brown sand with some patches of burning from which no finds were recovered. This was cut by pit 0058 and ditch 0065. This probably joins with 0589.
- 0097 Another E-W ditch butt end adjacent to and south of 0078. This was 1m wide x 0.4m deep with fairly steep sides and a curved base, and filled with mixed light to dark brown sand with occasional flints. Its extent and relationship to N with 0078 was unclear due to modern disturbance but it was cut by pit 0058 and doesn't appear beyond it (Fig. 6). There were no finds. This probably joined 0589.
- 0589 A N-S ditch which ran the length of the site with a V shape section, 1.00m wide x 0.40m deep. There were variable fills of dark, mid and pale brown sand from which a small number of finds, including pottery, worked flint, burnt flint and animal bone (Figs. 7 and 18). This appears possibly to split in a corner to the west, 0728, and is probably the same as 0078 and 0097 and to continue north as ditch 0740. 0589 is cut by ditches, 0584, 0523, 0526, 0595 and 0713 and pit 0591.
- 0740 A north-south aligned ditch extending northwards from the corner of 0589. This was 1.1m wide and filled with mid brown sand (Fig. 7).

Ditch group 0910 (Fig. 15)

- 0696 A pair of ditches between 0697 and 0703 which terminated in butt ends. Both were narrow and shallow and filled with pale grey-brown sand from which no finds were recovered (Figs. 7 and 18). No relationships with 0703 or 0697 were identified.
- 0697 A broad NE-SW ditch, adjacent and parallel to 0696, with two cuts, 0709 and 0711 visible to the west (Figs. 7 and 18). Filled with pale brown sand from which no finds were recovered. It probably curved slightly to the south and terminated near 0713, but as so many ditches merge at this point it is not possible to be certain. It was cut by 0720.

This may be in a later sub-phase:

- 0907 An E-W aligned ditch, main cut nos. 0540 and 0569, 0.86m wide x 0.4m deep, with two cuts visible in the length in the centre of the site (Figs. 10 and 18). To the east it was truncated although still visible. It was cut by 0591 and cuts 0571.

Other features

- 0225 A N-S aligned ditch, with a wide shallow profile gently sloping sides and a curved base. It was filled with mid-light grey sand with occasional stones from which two worked flints were recovered. This was cut by ditch 0229 and is probably part of group 0903 (Fig. 15).
- 0792 A narrow ditch, E-W aligned in the southern end of the site and filled with grey sand (Fig. 15). This terminated in a butt end just north of pit 0790 and could possibly be the same as 0834.

Discussion

The features within this phase show a development of the system of enclosures set out in Phase 2b (Fig. 15). Ditches 0903 and 0905 both corner from a N-S alignment to an E-W alignment forming a better defined entrance than that in Phase 2b, with a possible trackway from the west indicated by the parallel ditches 5m apart. The line indicated by ditch 0900 in Phase 2b is moved 4.2m north although both terminate to the west on roughly the same line 6.3m from the entrance formed by 0903 and 0905. 0909 can be seen to continue into the eastern excavation area where it meets corners to the south and continues until it reaches a later ditch and cannot be traced further. An extension of 0909 can be seen to the north of this corner as ditch 0740. The only dimension obtainable for the enclosure is the east-west width between ditches 0905 and 0909 which is c.44m, no edge to the north or south was definable. The Phase 2c enclosure system can be seen to continue east of ditch 0909 in the form of east-west ditch 0910 which consists of two ditches each with two small cuts. No relationship was visible between these ditches and both seem to relate to 0909, with ditch 0697 apparently curving slightly and possibly butting up against 0909 (all the ditches come together here so no butt end was visible but 0697 did not appear west of 0909) and 0696 which terminates in butt ends 8.3m east of 0909. This may demonstrate a modification to this arm of the enclosure during Phase 2c.

Ditch 0907 has been tentatively included in this phase as it cuts ditch 0571 but no relationship with ditches 0909 and 0902 was discernible. However it was cut by pit 0591. This ditch was on an alignment at right angles to 0571 which may suggest that these were in some way related and that they reflect different activity to the main enclosures and both may be incorrectly phased. Both these ditches appeared marginally narrower and more regular than the other enclosure ditches.

At the southern end of the site, ditch 0912 replaces 0911, continuing further north but not traceable within the truncated area F.

Phase 2d

This includes further modification to the ditches and enclosures, although there are also two pits.

Description of Principal Features

Pits

- 0170 A steep sided U shaped pit with flat base, 1m in diameter x 0.4m deep and filled with very dark brown/black sand (Figs. 15 and 19) with some flints containing animal bone, two worked flints and a fired clay loomweight. This cut ditches 0905 (length 0168) and 0901 (length 0163).
- 0791 An elongated E-W aligned pit filled with mid brown sand from which animal bone and lava quern were recovered and cutting pit 0790 (Figs. 13 and 15).

Ditches

- 0080 A wide, N-S aligned shallow ditch, 0.9m wide x 0.2m deep, with a gently sloping profile and a flat base. This appeared to form enclosure corners with ditch 0902 (Figs. 15 and 19) and was filled with mixed grey-brown sands with charcoal and fired clay flecks from which Middle Saxon pottery, worked flint and animal bone were collected. Other cut numbers are 0005 and 0156.
- 0165 A N-S aligned ditch, with a shallow U shaped profile, 1.6m wide x 0.5m deep and filled with very dark brown sand (Figs. 15 and 19) with some fired clay and charcoal flecks. Middle Saxon pottery and animal bone as well as some fired clay and worked flints were recovered from the fill although a large proportion of the pottery and animal bone came from a single section, 0207. 0165 cut 0905 but no relationship with 0080 was visible – it seemed to veer into it, but the finds distribution might suggest that it was later.
- 0756 A NW-SE aligned ditch which terminated to the SE and was filled with brown sand (Figs. 15 and 17). It contained two sherds of Middle Saxon pottery, animal bone and 8 fragments of iron. It seemed to cut 0776, although this was not certain and was cut by 0757.
- 0788 A shallow, N-S aligned ditch on the western side of the south end of the site, filled with mid-dark brown sand with frequent flint but with no finds and lying under layer 0783 (Fig. 15 and 19).

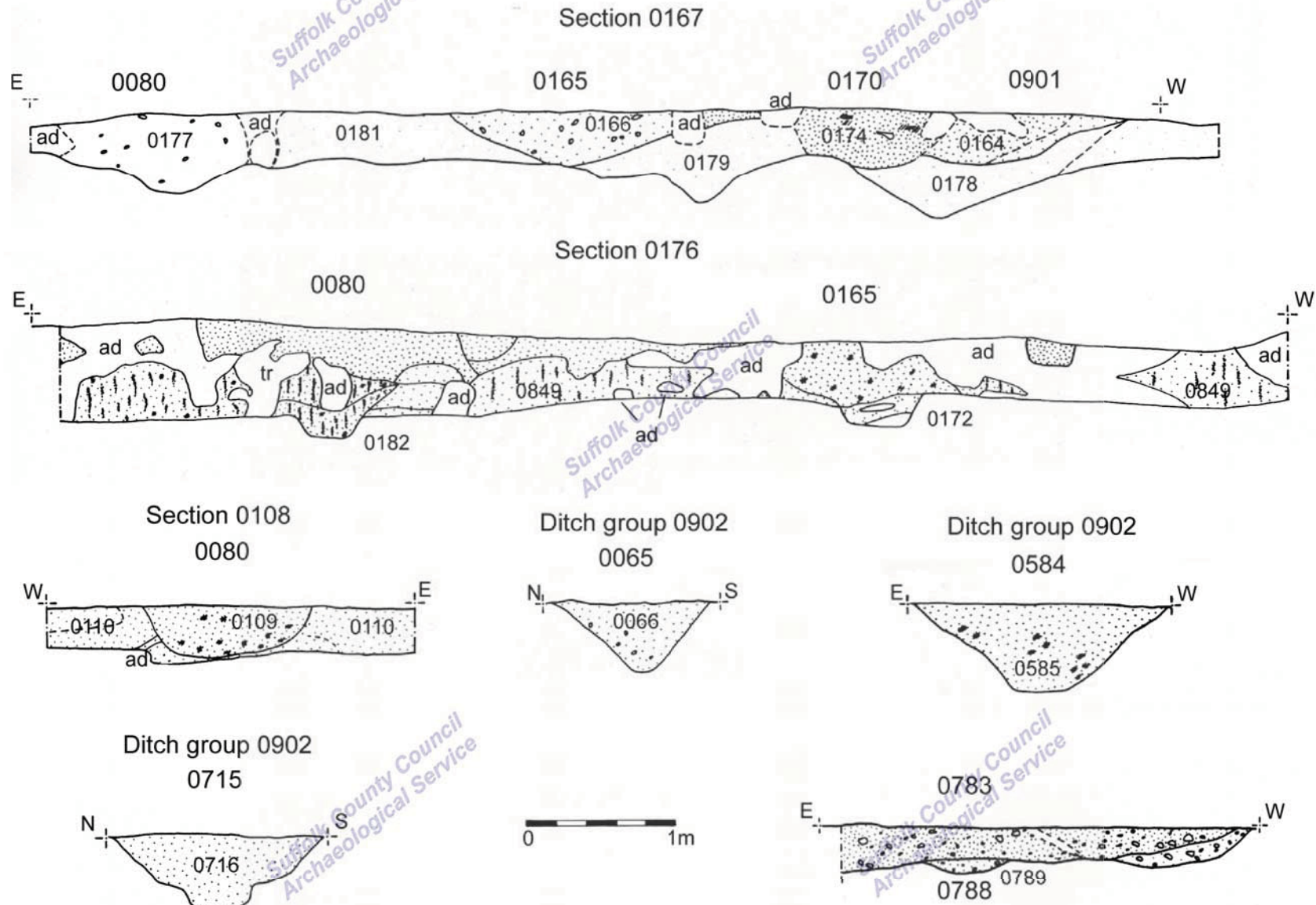


Figure 19. Selected Phase 2d sections

Ditch group 0902 (Fig. 15)

- 0065 An E-W aligned ditch, with a steep-sided U shaped profile, 1.04m x 0.48m which ran into 0080, and was filled with mid grey brown sand from which finds of animal bone, a sherd of Middle Saxon pottery and an Iron knife were made (Figs. 7 and 19). 0065 cut ditch 0078 and was cut by pits 0058 and 0060. This was probably the same as 0715 in the eastern part of the site.
- 0584 A NW-SE aligned ditch which ran the length of the site, with a broad V shaped profile, 1.00m wide, increasing to 1.80m to the south x 0.6m deep (Figs. 7 and 19). It appeared to split to the north running to the east as ditch 0703 and cornering to the west as ditch 0715. The fill was mid-dark grey brown sand with traces of charcoal which contained patches of charcoal with burnt clay to the south (see 0600). Finds were small quantities of Middle Saxon pottery, animal bone and fired clay.
- 0715 A broad curving E-W aligned ditch which was probably a continuation of 0584 and 0065 (Figs. 7 and 19). This had a mid grey-brown sand fill containing a small amount of animal bone and two burnt flints. It was cut by 0720 and appeared to cut 0740.

Ditch group 0910

- 0703 An E-W aligned ditch which seemed to run into 0584 in which two cuts were visible to the east (Figs. 15 and 18). The fill was grey brown sand from which no finds were recovered.

Discussion

In this phase ditch 0080 and ditch 0902 replace 0910, 0903 and 0905. Instead of a break between the north-south and east-west ditches in this phase the ditches 0080 and 0902 run into each other forming a T junction. In the eastern area 0902 corners to the south replacing that length of 0909 and ditch 0703 runs into this corner from the east replacing 0910. Ditch 0902 extends further south than the earlier ditch and as it does so the alignment changes slightly to the southwest paralleling that of ditch 0571 (currently phased in 2b). The enclosure widens in this phase to 49m and the north-south length is at least 65m to the butt end of ditch 0902.

At the south end of the site ditch 0756 cut 0912. This ran on a southeast-northwest alignment and terminated opposite the end of 0902 perhaps suggesting a link, (possibly an opening or entrance between enclosures?) between the ditches at the southern end of the site and the northern ones. No other ditches could be confidently phased with 0756 although 0788 which does not appear beyond it has been tentatively included.

Phase 2e

This contains a combination of pits which cut the ditches and the later ditch systems. None of the pits, and only some of the ditches have section drawings reproduced in this report (see Appendix 2:1 for the location of section drawings in the archive).

Description of Principal Features*Pits*

- 0058 An oval pit with shallow sloped sides and a flat base, 2.2m long x 1.8m wide x 0.15m deep and filled with dark grey-black sand with small flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks containing animal bone. This cut into top of ditches 0065, 0078 and 0097 (Figs 6 and 20).
- 0060 An oval pit 1.4m long x 0.65m wide x 0.2m deep, filled with dark brown sand and charcoal containing one sherd of pottery and small quantities of fired clay, CBM and burnt flint (Figs 6 and 20).
- 0184 A layer of grey sand from which two sherds of Middle Saxon pottery were found. This overlay ditch 0249 and underlay brown sand layer 0200 (Figs 6 and 20).
- 0591 An oval pit, 0.70m x 0.50m x 0.20m deep with bowl shaped profile and filled with black charcoal rich sand. This cut ditches 0569 and 0589 (Figs. 7 and 20).
- 0595 A narrow shallow gully, 0.3m wide x 0.2m deep, running alongside 0584 and cutting 0589. This was filled with dark grey-brown sand and contained no finds (Figs. 7 and 20). It appeared to terminate over ditch 0589 and was truncated to the south.
- 0597 An oval pit, 1.7m x 0.67m x 0.18m, filled with black charcoal rich sand and containing loomweight fragments (SF 1505-7) and animal bone and which cut into the top of ditch 0584 (Figs 7 and 20).

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Figure 20. Phases 2e and 2f with 2 and 2U

Ditches

- 0027 A wide, E-W aligned ditch in evaluation trench 10 filled with mixed grey brown sand and cutting ditch 0231 (Figs. 6 and 20). There were no finds.
- 0229 A N-S aligned ditch west of and parallel to 0225 with a deep, V shaped profile with a curved base and filled with mixed light brown and light grey sand with occasional flints (Figs. 6 and 20). There were no finds.
- 0523 A narrow E-W aligned ditch filled with mid brown sand, truncated to the west but cutting 0589 before terminating in a butt end to the east (Figs. 20 and 21).
- 0531 A narrow E-W aligned gully adjacent to 0523, filled with dark brown sand, truncated to the east (Figs. 20 and 21) and terminating in a butt end to the east.
- 0536 An E-W aligned ditch which was truncated to the west but cut 0589 and split to terminate in a butt end aligned with 0523 (Fig. 20, no section). It was filled with mid –dark brown sand containing some animal bone.
- 0713 A narrow double butt ended E-W aligned ditch filled with mid and dark brown sand with no finds (Figs. 20 and 21). This cut 0589 and possibly 0697.
- 0720 A narrow, deep, V shaped ditch aligned N-S and filled with dark grey-brown sand (Figs. 20 and 21). This cut ditches 0715 and 0697 and terminated in a butt end opposite 0713. No finds were recovered from the fill.
- 0757 A N-S aligned ditch in the southern part of the site, filled with dark brown sand containing animal bone and five sherds of Middle Saxon pottery (Figs. 17 and 21). This cut ditches 0911 and 0912 but couldn't be distinguished from 0911 to the south as they followed the same course.
- 0805 A curving ditch identified under the west side of hollow 0793 but cutting into the tops of the underlying pits. This was not identified beyond 0793 and was therefore probably double butt ended, the northern butt end was just identifiable in the surface plan (Figs. 12, 13 and 20). This probably relates to 0793? The fill was grey sand from which animal bone and one sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered.

Ditch group 0906

- 0258 A northwest –south-east aligned ditch, part of the 0906 group but appearing to be later than ditches 0080 and 0165 in a section at the northern end of the site (Figs 6 and 20, no section). This was filled with grey and dark grey silty sand from which a small number of finds including animal bone and one sherd of middle Saxon pottery were recovered.

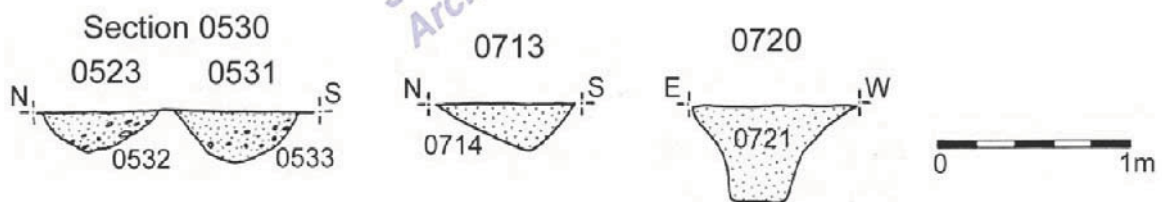


Figure 21. Selected Phase 2e sections

Discussion

This phase contains more scattered pits than the earlier phases. This is partially due to the large number of pits, which cannot be phased even if spotdated, nevertheless where pits can be phased, more (with the exception of the pit group 0913) are stratigraphically late than early. It is noticeable that the greatest concentration of pits is within the centre of the site, however whilst some of this may represent a genuine bias, this was also the best preserved part of the site, having suffered least modern truncation and therefore more of the smaller features could be expected to survive here.

The enclosures are more difficult to trace in this phase with a loss of the identifiable enclosure features in the western part of the site and a reduction in the eastern. Ditches 0720 and 0713 appear to form a corner suggesting that the northern enclosure may have been maintained but there does not seem to be a ditch that corresponds with the line of 0584 (in group 0902) or 0589 (in group 0909). Some short lengths of butt ended ditches can be seen cutting 0909 and 0902 in the centre of the site which may show a shift 20m southwards in the east-west divisions. At the south end of the site ditch 0757 is the latest of the group of ditches here, but it runs into the line of an earlier ditch and cannot be traced further, although it may be represented in section 0830,

mixed with 0911 (Fig. 17). In the eastern side of Area A a band of ditches, 0906, on a NNW-SSE alignment were picked up in trenches and monitored areas (Fig. 20). One of these 0258 was stratigraphically late and included in Phase 2e. Too little of the others was seen to enable them to be phased, but these may all represent a later change of emphasis in this area with a subtle change of alignment and the broad band of multi-cut ditches representing a single reused boundary. It is not clear how this interpretation would fit into the overall interpretation of the site as it falls towards the end of the phasing and no post Middle Saxon occupation has been identified. However as so little of these ditches was investigated, no firm conclusions can be drawn and it may well be that these ditches are not all contemporary and that some represent internal partitions within earlier enclosures.

Also in this phase is a double butt ended curving ditch, 0805, which underlay the fills (0794-8) of hollow 0793 but which followed the shape of the edge of 0793 c.1m inside it. This cuts the tops of the pits and has a dark finds rich fill. This has a defined cut suggesting that it is a deliberate feature, although the possibility that it might be naturally formed as a result of slumping in features fills below must be considered. It is also possible that it relates to the dense fills above it over hollow 0793 and should in fact be phased in 2f rather than 2e.

Phase 2f

This sub-phase contains the latest layers, overlying the feature fills but still spotted to the Middle Saxon period, and although these could be later, the absence of evidence for any post-Saxon deliberate activity on the site phases them here.

Description of Principal Features

- 0158 A dark grey-brown sand layer with extensive animal disturbance, visible in a 3m x 4.5m box dug into the SE corner of site (Figs. 20 and 22). This overlay the fills of the 0906 group of ditches and contained six sherds of Middle Saxon pottery.
- 0200 A layer of brown sand over 0184, although phased as late Phase 2 this could be post-Saxon (Fig. 20).
- 0652 A spread of mid brown/grey gravel north of 0626 (Fig. 20).
- 0783 A layer of dark grey/brown sand with frequent flint containing animal bone and one sherd of Middle Saxon pottery and piece of CBM (Figs. 19 and 20).
- 0793 A large shallow hollow filled with a black charcoal-rich sand which overlay a group of intercutting pits (Figs. 12, 13 and 20). Ditches 0912 and 0805 were visible cutting the ditches once the fill had been removed but the relationship between 0793 and 0912 and 0805 cannot be categorically proved. The fill of 0793 was dark, charcoal rich sand with finds including Middle Saxon pottery, burnt flint, animal bone, worked flint, fired clay, lava quern.

Discussion

The dominant feature in this phase is the fill of hollow 0793. This contains a high density of occupation material including pottery, slag, animal bone in a dark organic rich sand matrix. The edges of the hollow respected the edge of the pit group 0913 which it overlay, although not directly as stratigraphically some ditches lay between it and the pits. It is probable that the hollow itself was formed as a result of the pit digging but that the fill represents a slump caused as the underlying fills consolidated. This fill probably represents occupation debris accumulating up to the end of the life of the settlement, but surviving here in a hollow where it has not suffered truncation.

The contexts within this phase are all spreads and soil layers, with no cut features and probably indicate gradual soil movement occurring at the end of the Middle Saxon period or later. This may have been the result of increased agriculture within the area, extensive rabbit activity and natural redeposition and indicates an abandonment of settlement in this area.

Phase 2

This includes all features with Middle Saxon spotdates (Figs, 10, 15 and 20), but which have no further stratigraphic or spatial relationships to refine the phasing. Pit 0633 contained quantities of smithing slag suggesting industrial activity on the site, however it cannot currently be allocated to a sub-phase. There are no sections reproduced for this report (see Appendix 2.1 for the location of sections in the archive).

Description of Principal Features

- 0117 A small steep sided circular posthole. 0.4m in diameter x 0.2m deep and filled with mid grey-brown sand. Fragments of lava quern were recovered from the top of the fill (Fig. 6).
- 0100 A NW-SE ditch 0.9m wide x 0.3m deep, with U shaped section, a flat base and shallow sloping sides and filled with mid brown sand with occasional small flints. This may relate to ditches 0250-8 (Group 0906). One sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill (Fig. 6).
- 0102 A NW-SE ditch, parallel to 0100, 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep with fairly steep sides (Fig. 6) and filled with mid brown sand with occasional stones.
- 0204 A small shallow pit filled with grey-brown sand from which one sherd of Middle Saxon pottery (Fig. 6) was recovered.
- 0633 An oval, vertical-sided flat based pit, 1m x 1.42m x 0.36m deep, filled with dark grey/brown sand with patches of mid brown sand and occasional charcoal (Figs. 7 and 22). The fill included fragments of metal slag.
- 0648 A square, straight sided pit, 0.82m x 0.68m x 0.13m deep (Fig. 7), filled with mid grey sand with dark brown sand layer at base which contained lava quern and animal bone. It cut pit 0650 and was like pit 0633 in appearance.
- 0650 A circular pit, 0.70m in diameter and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 7), filled with grey sand from which there were no finds.
- 0780 A fragment of a NW-SE aligned ditch 0.5m x 0.15m, visible in the southern extreme of the site (Fig. 8), filled with grey-brown sand containing two fragments of animal bone.
- 0906 A group of parallel ditches seen in sections across the site. These were all filled with grey sands but not much can be said about them as so little was seen. This includes ditches 0249, 0252, 0254, 0256, 0213, 0183 (Figs. 7, 20 and 22) and 0258. 0258 is the only one with a precise phasing, 2e as section 0185 suggests that it is late. Six sherds of Middle Saxon pottery were recovered from ditch 0213.
- 0222 A length of N-S aligned ditch seen in the service trench south of the site with a grey-brown sand fill (Fig. 6).

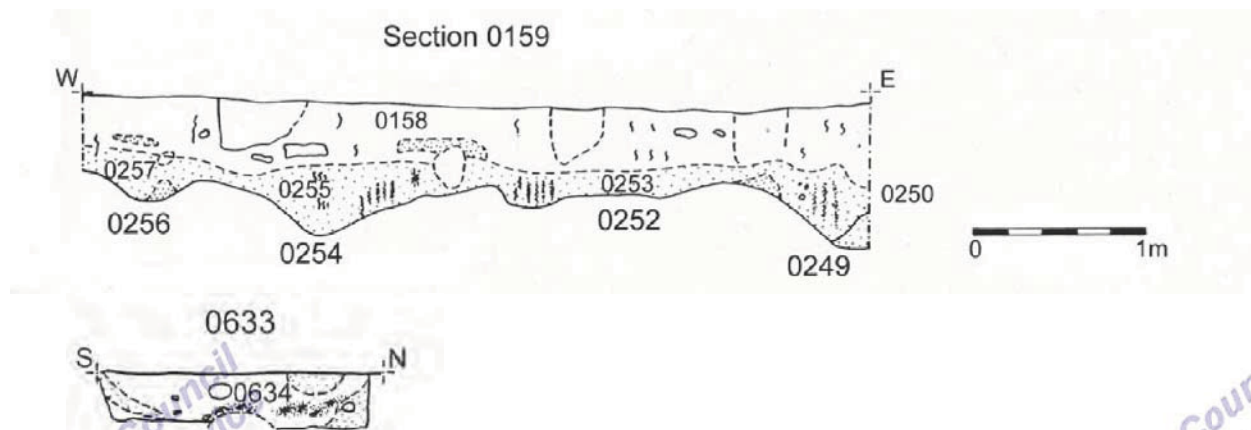


Figure 22. Section through ditches seen in trenches in west side of Area A and pit 0633.

Phase 2U

These are features with no dating or phasing information but which are assumed to be Middle Saxon as this is the only significant period of activity (Figs 10, 15 and 20). This phase includes:

- 22 ditches, most of which were fragmentary and many not excavated.

- 50 circular and oval pits between 0.5 and 2.0m wide and between 0.1m and 1m deep. These were filled with varying brown, grey and yellow sands. Twelve are recorded as having charcoal and/or burnt sand in the fill.
- 15 dispersed postholes all between 0.25 and 0.5m in diameter and between 0.08 and 0.3m deep and filled with mid grey sand or brown silty sand.
- 7 irregular features.

Some of these features contained finds, but none contained datable material.

3.2.5. Phase 3

This covers the few post-Saxon features and seems to indicate some working of the soil, probably as a result of arable agriculture during the medieval period. At this time this area may have been enclosed as warrens, although it is marked as Common on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, either alternative could have included some sheep grazing and arable cultivation as well as rabbit farming.

- 0009 Possible plough marking at ?E end of Trench 8. ?NW-SE markings.
 0186 A layer of pale grey silty sand with heavy dark brownish gleying, 0.34m deep. Overlies the fill of ditches 0156, 0165, 0250 etc.

3.2.6. Undated

These are features found during the evaluation, located in the trenches that were beyond the final excavation areas and which could have been of any date. These were two possible pits, 0008 and 0030 in Trenches 8 and 10 and two ditches 0017 and 0018, both in Trench 4.

3.2.7. Further work and potential for analysis

Further work on the stratigraphic and structural analysis required for this site is outlined below:

- More detailed examination of the features in relation to the finds may allow patterns of finds distribution to be established, which might help refine the phasing.
- More detailed examination of feature alignments and fills may also enable currently unphased or loosely phased features to be allocated to sub-phases and enable more detailed plotting of the occupation/settlement features within each phase and help with analysis of the development of the site and the reasons behind its eventual abandonment.
- Some further examination of the ditch lines may make it possible to establish north-south dimensions for the enclosures and/or to establish whether these are associated with field systems and/or settlement.
- Examination of the finds distribution alongside feature density may help define the likely location of the settlement.
- Further examination of features and finds is needed to examine evidence for industrial activity and trading.
- Further examination of pit group 0913 and research into comparable sites is necessary to help assign a function to these pits and contribute to the overall site interpretation.

3.3 Finds and Environmental Evidence

by Sue Anderson with contributions from Sarah Bates, Jane Cowgill, Julie Curl, Val Fryer, Cathy Tester and Patricia Wiltshire.

3.3.1. Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation and excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3:1.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	230	5384
CBM	3	242
Fired clay*	200	1601
Lava quern	448	1515
Stone	2	121
Worked flint	284	8469
Burnt flint/stone	97	1959
Slag	23	3644
Iron*	33	272
Copper alloy*	2	5
Worked bone*	2	4
Animal bone	2270	15.549
Shell (oyster)	3	12
Shell (snail)	5	4
Charcoal	3	-

Table 1. Finds quantities (* includes small finds).

3.3.2. Pottery

Introduction

A total of 230 sherds of pottery weighing 5384g was collected from the site. The quantification by fabric is summarised in Table 2, and a full quantification by context is included in Appendix 3:2. The overall condition of the pottery is variable. Some of the Roman pottery recovered from features containing Middle Saxon ware is abraded, but most of the Ipswich ware itself is in good condition, with abrasion mainly on sherds recovered from ditch fills. The lack of abrasion of many of the Middle Saxon wares may be an indicator that they had not undergone an extensive cycle of redeposition.

Fabric		No	Wt/g	eve
Roman greyware	RBGW	1	13	
Roman greyware micaceous	RBGM	1	8	
Horningsea greyware	HOG	1	48	
Much Hadham Ware	MHAD	2	16	
Roman whiteware	RBWW	1	38	
<i>Total Roman</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>123</i>	
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	1	3	
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2	14	
<i>Total Early Saxon</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>17</i>	
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	78	1499	1.35
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	143	3745	2.68
<i>Total Middle Saxon</i>		<i>221</i>	<i>5244</i>	<i>4.03</i>
Total		230	5384	

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. SCCAS pottery quantification forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 database.

Roman pottery by Cathy Tester

Six sherds of Roman pottery were collected, an abraded jar rim fragment in micaceous greyware (ditch section 0112), a fragment of greyware base (surface cleaning 0209), a decorated fragment of a Horningsea greyware storage jar (hollow fill 0798), two Much Hadham sherds including an abraded Dr.38 flanged bowl copy (spread 0747, hollow fill 0795), and a whiteware ?flagon base, possibly Nene Valley ware (hollow fill 0796). The redwares and whitewares are late Roman. This small quantity suggests that the site is located some distance from the centre of Roman occupation. The presence of three sherds in the hollow 0793 suggests that some of the pieces were deliberately curated.

Early Saxon pottery

Three sherds of possible Early Saxon pottery, small and abraded and in sandy handmade fabrics, were found in layer 0184 and hollow fill 0796, which also produced sherds of Ipswich Ware.

Middle Saxon pottery

The majority of pottery collected from this site was Ipswich Ware, in both the gritty and sandy fabrics. The sandy wares dominated, and by weight were more than double the quantity of gritty fabrics. The estimated vessel equivalent for this assemblage was 4.03, based on 24 measurable rims, but there were at least six other rims for which measurements could not be recorded. Rim types were recorded following West (1963), and there were eleven type A, one type B, eight type C, two type D, five type E and two type H rims. There were also two rims which were difficult to categorise, one D or H, and the other F or H. These latter were both very well made pots and could perhaps be transitional with Thetford-type ware. Both were from ditch fill 0092. Vessels were generally small jars, based on the rim diameters which varied from 100 to 140mm for 19 vessels, only one being larger, at 170mm. One rim sherd was from a spouted pitcher and one was from a handled vessel, there was a thick handle from another (perhaps also a pitcher), and one rim and one body sherd with a pierced neck were from hanging vessels. Most body sherds showed signs of girth grooving.

Pottery by context

The majority of pottery was collected from ditch fills (136 sherds, 3599g). Thirty-one sherds (528g) were collected from a hollow (0793). Two sherds (35g) were from a gully fill, seven were from pits (139g), 25 were from layers/spreads (594g) and 29 were unstratified finds (489g).

The largest group of pottery from a single feature was 69 sherds collected from sections of ditch 0165. This was one of the larger north-south ditches. Another relatively large group of pottery came from ditches 0111 and 0128 in the south-west corner of the site, which produced 22 sherds. The hollow 0793 also produced a fairly large collection. Four abraded sherds of Middle Saxon pottery were recovered from fill 0794, whilst the Ipswich ware from the upper fills was in better condition. Much of the rest of the assemblage was scattered over the site, with most ditch and feature sections producing no more than one or two sherds. The exception was the short section of ditch 0213, from which six sherds were recovered.

3.3.3. Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

Two fragments of Roman tile were collected, from pit 0060 and ditch fill 0214, the latter a piece of flanged tegula. One piece of modern brown-glazed drainpipe was collected from layer 0783.

Small fragments of fired clay were collected from seven ditch fills, a layer and a pit. All were soft and abraded, tempered with organic material which had left small voids, and undiagnostic. The fragments of loomweights (see below) were in a similar fabric, and it is possible that these smaller fragments were also pieces of loomweight.

3.3.4. Quernstones

by Cathy Tester

Puddingstone quern

A single small fragment of puddingstone quern (68g) which would have been used during the later Iron Age or earliest Roman Period was collected from pit 0609 (fill 0610). A grinding surface is present but otherwise the piece is non-diagnostic.

Lava quern

A total of 448 fragments of lava stone (1515g) was found in seventeen contexts in fourteen features — ten ditches, three pits and a hollow. One context was unstratified. The material was quantified by count and weight and all measurable dimensions and other details were recorded. A list by context is shown in Table 3.

Context	No	Wt/g	Th/mm	Notes	Spot date
0005	1	69	32	Rounded, no sure edges. Max. thickness 32mm. (ditch 0005)	MSax
0052	16	50		Disintegrated fragments of single larger piece. (surface find)	MSax
0082	1	245	42	GS too abraded, NGS is grooved but frag too small for type. (ditch 0080)	MSax
0092	3	55	24	No certain features. Max thickness 24mm (ditch 0089)	MSax
0136	2	2		Crumbs (ditch 0111)	MSax
0142	1	1		Crumbs (ditch 0080)	MSax
0157	10	258	45	Disintegrating fragments of a single piece, surfaces too abraded to record. Max. thickness c. 45mm (ditch 0156)	MSax
0164	2	152	28	Single fragment. Max thickness 28mm. (ditch 0163)	MSax
0214	6	22		Disintegrating crumbs (ditch 0213)	MSax
0216	3	38		Small rounded fragments, nothing recordable (ditch 0006)	MSax
0649	5	65	22	From a single larger fragment. Max. thickness 22mm. (pit 0648)	
0791	2	12		Small and disintegrating, nothing recordable. (ditch 0791)	
0794	168	196		All small and rounded, no sure edges(SE quad, hollow 0793)	MSax
0795	51	66		Very small and rounded fragments. (NW quad., hollow 0793)	MSax
0798	106	148	32	Rounded and disintegrating, max thickness 32mm.(NE quad., hollow 0793)	MSax
0804	33	14		Very small fragments, nothing recordable (ditch 0805)	MSax
0825	28	121	21	All from one larger frag. Max. thickness 21mm (pit 0813)	MSax
0827	2	1		Crumbs. (pit 0826)	MSax

Table 3. Lava querns.

Key: GS = grinding surface, NGS = non-grinding surface, Th = thickness

All of the lava is grey and vesicular and most likely of Rhenish origin. The fragments, which are assumed to come from small hand mills, could represent a maximum of seventeen stones but the

material is in poor condition — consisting of small and rounded fragments with few recordable features. In each context they probably represent the broken down pieces of single larger fragments which themselves represent very small proportions of original stones. Only two pieces had complete surviving thicknesses of 42mm (0082) and 45mm (0157). Maximum thicknesses on six other pieces ranged between 21 and 32mm. Grooved dressing was recorded on the non-grinding surface of one piece only (0082); all other surfaces were too decomposed. In all but two contexts the lava stone was found in association with Middle Saxon pottery and is probably of the same date. However, as none of the fragments had the diagnostic features that would certainly date them to that period, the possibility that they are Roman material which was reused or redeposited on this site cannot be ruled out entirely.

3.3.5. Flint

Worked flint

by Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context. The material was classified by category and type with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, and patinated pieces being noted. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. The recorded information was input into an Access database for the purpose of analysis.

The Assemblage

A total of 284 pieces of struck flint was recovered from the site. The flint ranges from pale to dark grey in colour. Some has distinctive dark veins running through it. Cortex, where present, consists mostly either of a pale orange, coarse quite thick cortex or of an abraded/patinated surface. A small number of pieces have a thin grey cortex. Most of the flint appears to be of good quality and many pieces are quite large in size. The presence of pieces with an already patinated or abraded surface shows that surface collected material was readily available and being utilised. The assemblage is summarised in Table 4 and a full catalogue presented in Appendix 3:1:3.

Type	No.
Blade core	9
Flake core	4
Core fragment	4
Core/tool	1
Tested piece	2
Core fragment	4
Core tablet	2
Crested blade	1
Shatter	12
Flake	106
Blade-like flake	35
Spall	12
Chip	1
Blade	67
Bladelet	2
Side scraper	1
Burin	1
Awl	1
Piercer	5
Spurred piece	1
Retouched blade	1
Retouched flake	3
Utilised blade	5
Utilised flake	4

Table 4. The flint.

Thirteen cores, four core fragments and two tested pieces are present. Most of the cores are quite regular in form and have been used carefully. They include five multi- and four single platform blade cores. Several are moderately large in size and four have already patinated or abraded surfaces showing that the flint was weathered prior to its use. Four flake cores are present, two of them struck from more than one platform. One small single platform core was struck by hard hammer and another consists of a cortical flake with a few flakes struck from its ventral face. Three fragments from the edge of core platforms are also present. One irregular thermal fragment has been used as a core and two thermally fractured pieces may have been tested as cores.

Seven pieces have been classified as core rejuvenation flakes. These include a core tablet 0003 and a possible core tablet 0007, the latter having scars along the platform edge of a large thermal fragment and a number of, probably later, blade removals from its 'ventral' side. There is also a very large crested blade, 0154, (206mm in length), triangular in cross section with flake removal from along the length of the left side of its dorsal ridge (Fig. 23, no.1). There are four other core rejuvenation flakes, all struck from the faces of cores, one of them, 0153, from a bipolar core.

Almost half of the unmodified debitage from the site consists of flakes (Table 5). Although a few hard hammer struck flakes are present the assemblage is notable for the predominance of regular soft hammer struck pieces, including many quite large flakes which must have resulted from the carefully prepared large cores. A relatively high percentages of blades and blade-like flakes are also present. The pieces range from neatly formed thin soft hammer struck blades and bladelets to larger thick pieces from the preparation of blade cores. A fair number of pieces, both blades and flakes, have faceted platforms showing that they were struck from specially prepared cores. A small number of irregular shatter pieces, spalls and a chip are also present.

Type	% (by number)
flake	45
blade-like flake	15
blade	29
bladelet	1
chip	<1
spall	5
shatter	5

Table 5. Flake type as % of unmodified product waste

Several retouched and/or utilised pieces are present. There are seven piercer-type tools. These include a small awl, 0164, with retouch on opposing sides at its distal end and signs of utilisation or wear along its left edge (Fig. 23, no. 3), two blades 0007 (Fig. 23, no. 4) and 0652 with their proximal ends retouched to points, the former is quite small and the latter larger and fairly thick, a blade with retouch across its distal end forming a blunt point 0153 (Fig. 23, no. 5), another small blade with a utilised point at its broken proximal end 0191, a small flake with probable retouch forming a slight 'spur' on its distal edge 0177 and an irregular flake with retouched distal end 0211.

A small side scraper is present 0798. It is neatly retouched along its convex right side. One burin is present, 0007. A flake struck from the distal end of a broken blade forms a chisel-like burin edge and it has scars from retouch or use on the opposite side of the point (Fig. 23, no. 6).

A large cortical fragment, 0154 (Fig. 23, no. 2), has been utilised as a core and as a tool. Blades have been struck from one side and at its proximal end it has been retouched on its other, dorsal,

surface, probably to form a crude scraper-like edge. It is battered at its distal end, possibly from having been struck on an anvil or through having been used as a hammer.

A bifacially retouched sub-circular piece was found 0685. The secondary flaking is irregular but the piece may have been used as a small knife.

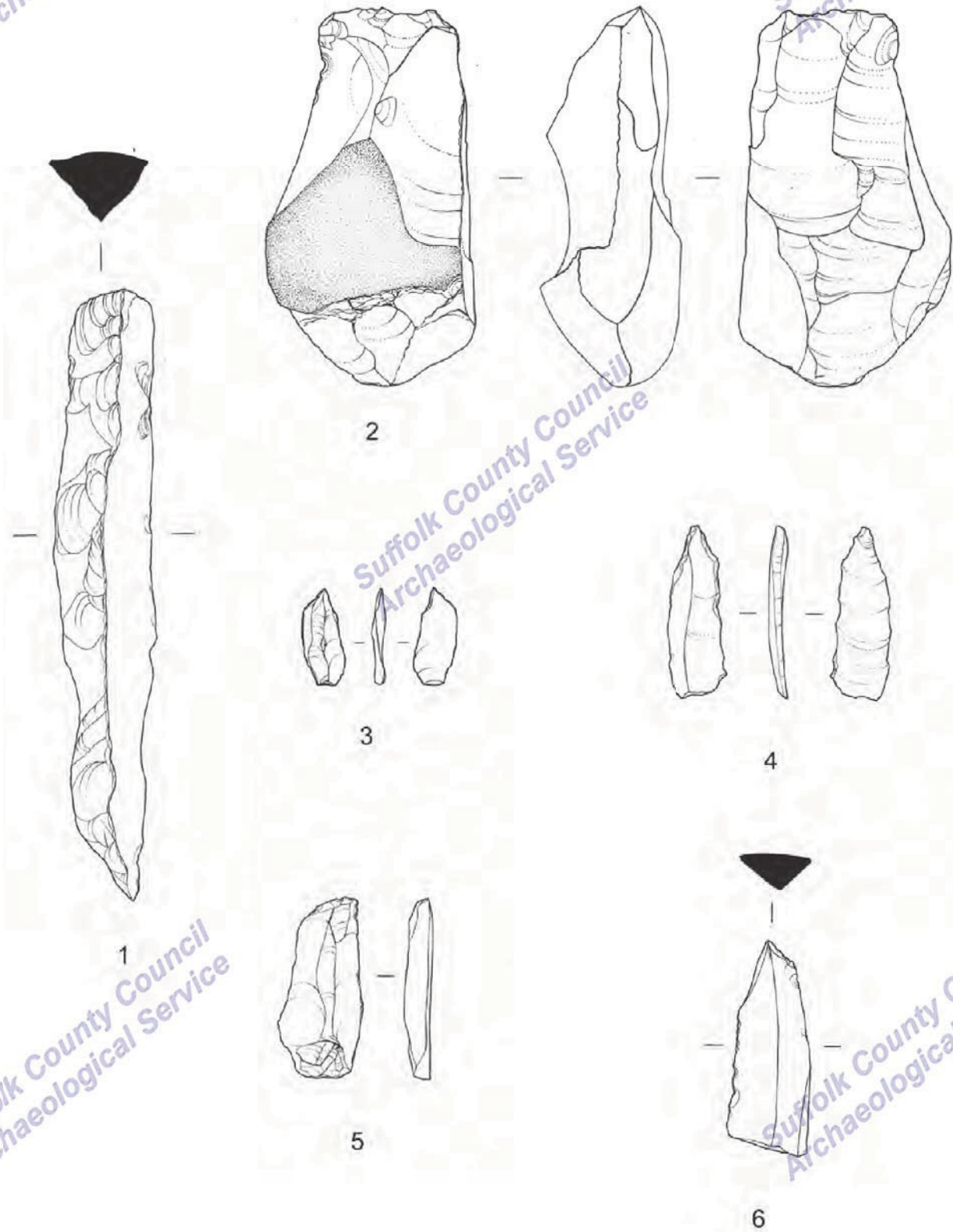


Figure 23. Illustrations of worked flints at 1:2

Also present are a small number of miscellaneous retouched and/or utilised pieces. Some have their edges retouched or utilised (eg flake 0153). In other cases the point of a flake or blade shows slight signs of utilisation (eg. utilised blade points and 0153, 0154). One piece 0007 has retouch along its right edge at its distal end and signs of the utilisation of its distal point – slight gloss is visible there.

Distribution

Most of the flint (95% by number) came from the original area of excavation. Just over half of this flint (53% by number) came from seven deposits which are spot-dated to the prehistoric period. However only three of them are the fills of features. Fourteen flakes, five blades and a spall were found in the pit fill 0180. Eleven flakes are burnt and two are shattered, due to being burnt, into two pieces each. The flint is all of similar appearance and sharp but, due to the susceptible nature of the burnt material, shattering could have occurred either before or following recovery. There are no datable finds from this context. Three blades and a shatter piece were found in ditch fill 0178 and a single blade was found in pit 0063

The rest of the flint from 'prehistoric' contexts was from layers of soil. Forty-five pieces were found in deposit 0002 during the evaluation. They include four cores (including three blade cores) and a core fragment, flakes, blades and blade-like flakes and shatter pieces. The material is varied including both hard and soft hammer struck material. Forty-one flints came from a layer of buried alluvial soil 0007. They include a tested piece, one blade core, two core rejuvenation pieces, flakes, blades and blade-like pieces (some on a distinctive grey veined flint), a piercer, a burin and a retouched flake (see above), and a utilised flake.

Twenty-nine flints came from a sand layer 0181 (Fig. 6). They consist of flakes, blades, blade-like flakes and one shatter piece. No cores or modified pieces were present. One fairly large multi platform flake core was found in sand layer 0196. It was noted that the flint from this context was, in general, more irregular in nature than most of the assemblage. Some broad hard hammer struck pieces were present.

A substantial amount of the flint from the original excavation area (37% by number) was recovered from ditch and pit fills and from layers spot-dated to the Middle Saxon period and so is residual in these contexts. Thirty-one pieces were recovered from layer 0153. They include two cores and two core trimming flakes, one from the face of a bipolar blade core. There are also flakes, blades and blade-like flakes, a piercer (see above) and utilised flakes and blades (1 each). Twenty-two pieces came from 0209 (surface cleaning in one grid square). They include a large multi platform blade and flake core, a core fragment, blades, flakes and blade-like flakes, a retouched blade, and utilised flake and blades (1 each). Six flints came from ditch 0006. They include a large blade core, a core trimming flake, flakes and blades. Small numbers of struck flints (<5 pieces) were found in 17 other contexts. They are mostly unmodified pieces but four pieces were classed as cores and an awl 0164, a spurred piece 0177 and a piercer 0191 are also present (see above).

A total of twenty-eight pieces (10% by number) from the original site came from undated contexts. Twenty-two were from layer 0154. They include one core, a very large crested blade (see above), a core/tool (see above), a utilised blade and unmodified blades and blade-like flakes. Two pieces came from each of contexts 0003, 0147 and 0223. They include a core tablet (see above) and a utilised blade.

An additional fifteen pieces of flint were recovered from an area subsequently excavated to the east of the original site. The contexts from which this flint came included fills of a possible

Roman ditch, an Early Saxon pit, a pit, a ditch and a hollow of Middle Saxon date and some undated ditch and pit fills.

Discussion

The flint assemblage is indicative of Mesolithic (or possibly slightly earlier) activity at the site. There are relatively high proportions of blade cores, blades and blades like pieces and much evidence for the deliberate preparation of cores in the form of a crested blade, core tablets and other core rejuvenation flakes. Core preparation is also indicated by the faceted platforms of a number of blades and flakes and many soft hammer struck blades and flakes are present. The types of tools present are also typical of a Mesolithic industry with piercers, an awl and a burin all formed on blades and a greater number of miscellaneous utilised pieces being blades rather than flakes. It is notable that not a single example of a scraper, almost always the most common tool type in assemblages of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, is present and although a few hard hammer struck pieces are present, including some more irregular blades and broad flakes which may represent later activity, it seems that most of the flint dates to the earlier period.

Also of note is the relatively large size of many of the flints from the site. This is particularly noticeable in some of the cores and core trimming pieces, for example the crested blade and some large blade-like flakes. It is clear that large nodules or fragments were sought, and available, as a raw material although, as noted above, some of the pieces used as cores were already abraded and patinated. The size of some of the blades and blade-like pieces suggest the possibility that some of the material from the site may pre-date the Mesolithic period since 'long-blade' industries with a predominance of large blades have been dated to the final Upper Palaeolithic (Barton 1998). Some of the flint from the present site is comparable with such material although the 'bruising' or use damage on the lateral edges, characteristic of such assemblages, is not seen. However blade industries of a similar date (c. 10,000-8000 BC) without bruised blades are also known (Titchwell, Wymer and Robins 1994). Without distinctive pieces such as bruised blades (for the earlier period) or diagnostic microliths (for the later period) it is difficult to date such an assemblage with certainty. It is worth bearing in mind that the flint, or at least some pieces, may be final Palaeolithic in origin (Boismier pers com). It may not be a coincidence that some of the large blade-like pieces are very heavily patinated and it may be that material from both periods is present.

Burnt flint

Only 97 fragments of burnt flint were collected, most of them from pit fills. In particular, a group of 52 fragments was the only find in pit fill 0144. Most fragments were found with Middle Saxon pottery and are probably residual or accidental, but pit fills 0063 and 0180 contained only worked and burnt flint and could be of prehistoric date, and burnt flints and animal bone were the only finds from ditch 0715.

3.3.6. Slag

by Jane Cowgill

Introduction

The initial report on the slag for ERL 116 was written in April 2002 and this has been added to and amended here.

Recording Methodology

A total of 3644g (26 pieces) of slag and other finds were submitted for recording. The slag was identified solely on morphological grounds by visual examination, sometimes with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. It was

recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets and this information was entered directly into the catalogue (Appendix 3:1:4). A note of probable fuel type has been recorded when fragments were incorporated within the slag or imprint seen. Any soil in the bags that contained the slag was checked with a magnet for the presence of hammerscale, none was however noted.

Discussion

The majority of the slag is probably the by-product of iron smithing, which is the fabrication, repair or recycling of iron objects. Saxon (and Iron Age) slags tend to be more variable than the equivalent Romano-British and medieval forms, however, these examples are similar to Romano-British types encountered. The plano-convex slag accumulations, commonly known as hearth bottoms, are all large for Middle Saxon examples. The nine that have been positively identified and most of those that have been tentatively identified are the classic plano-convex shape. Few are complete and only three fairly small examples (for this assemblage) have recordable dimensions. One piece, whose identification is tentative (context 0164), is a plate-type example with a flat parallel top and base. Unusually, on this piece, it is not possible to distinguish which surfaces are actually the top and the base. There is also a single piece that resembles a tap slag (Context 0633) the by-product of smelting iron - iron production. These slags can, however, be generated in a smithing hearth and although this is rare this is probably where this piece formed. Most of the pieces appear abraded and many are encrusted with corrosion products and soil making detailed surface observations impossible. Much of this slag has probably suffered from weathering on the ground surface or frequent redeposition (especially the piece from Context 0796) to account for their condition.

Type	Craft	Count	Weight
Cinder		1	12g
Fe cinder	Iron smithing	2	41g
Hearth bottom	Iron smithing	9	2672g
Miscellaneous		3	179g
Slag	Iron smithing	9	552g
Slag (tap?)	Iron working	1	64g
Slag		1	124g

Table 6. Summary of the slag and other finds from the site.

The slag fragments from contexts 0633 and 0634 (fill of pit 0633) are probably the by-products of a single smith or smithy because they appear relatively similar in size and appearance, however, no hammerscale was found in the soil in the bags containing the slag. These were probably redeposited in this pit and it need not be particularly close to the actual smithy (if there was a permanent structure that functioned as such). The other hearth bottoms are distinctly different and are likely to be the by-products of different smiths.

A peculiar characteristic of many of these probable hearth bottoms is that they are magnetic and in some areas quite strongly so. The main component of iron slags is usually fayalite (iron silicate, $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$) which is not magnetic. The fact that they respond strongly to a magnet, suggests that either large pieces of metallic iron or magnetic iron oxides (the latter probably in the form of magnetite Fe_3O_4) are incorporated in the slag (Dr J.G. McDonnell pers. comm.). The piece from context 0164 is actively corroding and many others are cracking which suggests metallic iron inclusions (the least stable of the two options). The presence of corroding iron within the piece from 0164, splitting it apart, would also account for the fresh breaks apparent around the sides. It is not unexpected, or indeed uncommon, for pieces of the iron being smithed to fall into the hearth, but normally these will rapidly combine with silicates from the hearth wall and fuel to form the non-magnetic fayalite. Very occasionally a piece of iron is found in the top of a hearth bottom, presumably having become attached at the very end of the smithing episode. Magnetic slags have been recorded recently from a number of Iron Age and Saxon sites, most notably the Iron Age site at West Moor Park, near Doncaster (Cowgill 2001) where both

magnetic smelting and smithing slags were identified in some quantity. Pieces of smelting slag that were analysed by Evelyne Godfrey and Dr J. G. McDonnell, Department of Archaeological Sciences, Bradford University, were found to contain magnetite but none of the smithing slags were studied (Godfrey and McDonnell 2002). A Middle Saxon assemblage from Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire (Cowgill 2002), also included a number of magnetic hearth bottoms and it seems that this may be a feature of Iron Age and Saxon iron-smithing assemblages.

The origin of the piece from context 0123 is unclear. Most of the piece is composed of a brittle, frothy, light to mid grey mass of fused sand that has clearly been heated to a high temperature, although there are denser areas more reminiscent of iron slags. The probable base (although it could be the back if the piece was formed in a hearth) is highly magnetic. This may be because a lump of iron pan, or iron rich sands, are incorporated and have become oxidised. Iron certainly seems to be leaching from the piece because there is a thin layer of iron pan covering the outer surfaces and it also lines the large void within. The piece probably formed during a high temperature process, but one that was unlikely to be connected with metal working.

Summary

Although only a small assemblage, the range in form of the hearth bottoms suggest that the slags may have been produced by itinerant smiths visiting the settlement, although the presence of the group from pit 0633 could have come from an established smithy (identified Saxon smithies are very rare). The fact that magnetic hearth bottoms have once again been recorded from a site of this date, adds to the growing set of evidence that suggests that this may be a feature of Saxon slags.

3.3.7. Small finds and metalwork

Twenty-eight small finds and seven other objects were collected. The full catalogue can be found at Appendix 3:1:4.

Structural metalwork

Seven iron nails, two possible studs and two staple or chain-link fragments were collected.

1.	Fe.	nail		unstratified 0049
2.	Fe.	nail	2 nails stuck together??	gully fill 0116
3.	Fe.	nail		pit fill 0122
4.	Fe.	nail	bent, head missing	SF 1007 ditch fill 0157
5.	Fe.	nail?	modern?	SF 1033 hollow fill 0795?
6.	Fe.	nail?	modern?	SF 1034 ditch fill 0804?
7.	Fe.	nail?	L-shaped head	hollow fill 0794
8.	Fe.	staple?	or poss chain link, broken	SF 1002 ditch 0080
9.	Fe.	staple	U-shaped	SF 1100
10.	Fe.	stud?	large flat head, short shaft, could be nail.	ditch fill 0136
11.	Fe.	stud?	Circular stud head, 24mm diameter	SF 1041 hollow fill 0798

Miscellaneous fittings

An iron ring of uncertain date was found, and a sheet copper alloy object may be a piece of binding strip or a handle.

12.	Fe.	ring	24mm diam	SF 1039 ditch fill 0809
13.	Ae.	handle?	curving sheet object with large oval hole at wide end, tapering, shallow notches along edge, 79mm long, 9mm wide	SF 1035 ditch fill 0800

*Miscellaneous tools***Knives**

Six knives were collected from ditch fills all in association with Middle Saxon pottery. All six correspond to Evison's type 5 (Evison 1987), which is found in graveyard contexts into the 8th century, and presumably continues into the Middle Saxon period.

14.	Fe.	knife	127mm long, 16mm wide.	SF 1001	ditch fill 0084
15.	Fe.	knife	118+mm long, 15mm wide.	SF 1003	ditch fill 0166
16.	Fe.	knife	112mm long, 16mm wide	SF 1004	ditch fill 0172
17.	Fe	knife	105mm long, 12mm wide	SF 1502	ditch fill 0684
18.	Fe	knife	93mm long, 11mm wide	SF 1036	ditch fill 0800
19.	Fe	knife	104mm long, 13mm wide	SF 1040	ditch fill 0809

Whetstone

A possible hone or whetstone fragment was found.

20.	Stone	hone	fine grey ?sandstone, oval section		hollow fill 0798
-----	-------	------	------------------------------------	--	------------------

Dress accessories

A sheet hooked tag of Middle to Late Saxon type was collected from fill, 0796 of hollow 0793.

21.	Ae.	hooked tag	heart-shaped, two holes at top, incised diagonal lines either side of shaft, 20mm long, 12+mm wide	SF 1032	hollow fill 0796
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Comb

Four fragments of a single-sided comb of uncertain type were collected from a ditch fill. At least three similar examples were found at the Middle Saxon site of Stauch Meadow, Brandon.

22.	Bone	comb	Fragment of connecting plate with incised hatching decoration, two tooth segments and a fragment of tooth.	SF 1008	ditch fill 0164
-----	------	------	--	---------	-----------------

Textile working equipment

Six objects associated with Middle Saxon weaving were found in four contexts:

23.	Bone	pinbeater	Fragment, approximately one third.	SF 1005	ditch fill 0177
24.	Fired clay	loomweight	Small fragment.	SF 1006	pit fill 0171
25.	Fired clay	loomweight	106mm diam, hole 24mm diam	SF 1038	hollow fill 0798
26.	Fired clay	loomweight	7 fragments, oxidised externally	SF 1505	top of ditch 0584
27.	Fired clay	loomweight	2 fragments, oxidised externally, hole c.30mm diam.	SF 1506	top of ditch 0584
28.	Fired clay	loomweight	reduced, smooth surfaces	SF 1507	top of ditch 0584

Other possible fragments of loomweights may be present amongst the bulk find fired clay. All pieces were in fine grass-tempered fabrics with a smoother and finer external surface which appeared to have been applied separately.

Unidentified

29.	Fe.	small sheet fragment, slightly curved		SF 1036	ditch fill 0800
30.	Fe.	possible slag - sent to JC		SF 1037	hollow fill 0795
32.	Fe.	possible nail?		SF 1500	ditch fill 0684
33.	Fe.	curving bar with tapering points at both ends, total length 73mm		SF 1503	ditch fill 0684
34.	Fe.	hollow sheet object with central ?boss, could be shield boss fragment		SF 1504	ditch fill 0684
35.	Fe.	possible slag - sent to JC		SF 1501	ditch fill 0684

36. Fe. sheet fragments
 37. Fe. thin wire fragment, modern?

ditch 0756
 hollow fill 0795

3.3.8. Biological evidence

Animal bone

by Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 15.549kg of faunal remains, consisting of 2270 fragments of bone, were recovered from this excavation. This is a small assemblage and overall the bone was in poor condition with few measurable and countable elements. The majority of the bone found belonged to two of the main domestic food species; sheep/goat and cattle. Remains of pig, equid, deer, rabbit, goose and heron were also recovered.

Methodology

All of the bone was examined to record identifiable species and quantities of each species present. Bones were also checked for butchering, pathologies or other modifications such as scavenger gnawing. Measurements were taken during analysis and recorded on the record sheet but there were so few measurable bones that it is not worthwhile presenting them in table form.

All information was recorded on the faunal remains record sheets. Each context was recorded individually and the total weight and quantity for each context along with quantities for each species and the number of measurable and 'countable' elements for each species. The 'countable' elements are recorded following guidelines devised by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory/English Heritage (Davis 1992), which counts and measures only certain zones of each bone so that fragmented elements are not counted twice. A summary of all of the information is listed in context order as a table with this report (see catalogue).

Provenance and preservation

Most of the bone was retrieved from ditch fills, although some was recovered from pit and gully fills. Much of the bone found can be dated to the Middle Saxon period.

The condition of the bone in this assemblage is generally poor and fragmentary. Some bone was very porous and surfaces were eroded. Some bone, notably that in context 0005 also showed insect damage. One bone from context 0171 exhibited canid gnawing which, if the pit was left open for a time, could suggest scavenger activity. Further canid gnawing was noted in the ditch fill 0810.

Results

The vast majority of this assemblage belonged to the two main domestic food species, cattle and sheep/goat. All parts of the body of both species were retrieved and many showed butchering marks in the form of chopping or knife cuts or splitting. Juveniles of sheep were noted from more than one context. Some pathologies were noted with the sheep, these were infections in the mandibles, one showed severe infection and re-absorption of the bone (Fig. 24); such infections are common in elderly sheep.

Horncores fragments were recovered from both cattle and sheep on a small area at the South end of the site, area 1, in pit 0121 and nearby ditch fill 0123. Further fragments of sheep horn were found in pit fills 0122 and 0220. Two goat horncore fragments were recovered from pit fill 0598, these had been clearly chopped to remove them from the skull for hornworking.



Figure 24. Infected sheep mandible, context 0814, Middle Saxon pit fill

Two finds of Red Deer were found on Area 2. A chopped and cut tibia was retrieved from context 0164 and a fragment of antler from context 0207.

Pig elements were found throughout, consisting of molar or tusk fragments and odd pieces of butchered bone. Ages ranged from elderly, with the presence of a worn third molar in 0634, to young adult, with a skull bearing several cut marks. The more mature ages of the pigs in this assemblage could suggest that they are wild boar, which may have been hunted locally.

Sparse remains of equid were found. A single mature adult equid molar was retrieved from context 0215. An equid metacarpal was recovered from the Middle Saxon ditch fill 0809 that showed age or stress growth which may suggest an aged animal or one used for traction.

Rabbit bone, a juvenile tibia, was recovered from context 0177. A further unstratified rabbit bone was also found (context 0049), belonging to a small juvenile.



Figure 25. Pathological canid mandible, context 0825, Middle Saxon pit fill

Canid bones were retrieved from two contexts, both of Middle Saxon date. Pit fill 0825 produced a large canid mandible, from either a large hunting-type hound or wolf, which bore an unusual pathology in the area at the rear of the mandible (Fig. 25). Molars 1 and 2 are missing and the bone has been extensively re-absorbed. The teeth present are healthy, so it is possible that an infection entered the jaw via a splinter of bone that was being gnawed.

There was relatively little bird bone in this assemblage, possibly due to poor soil conditions that were detrimental to the survival of such delicate bones. A single fragment of goose ulna was found in ditch fill 0164. Galliforme remains were recovered from two contexts; pit fill 0825 produced bantam-sized leg and wing bones and hollow fill 0795 yielded a femur and an ulna. The femur from 0795 exhibited an infection in the distal end that had produced extra growth and sinuses to allow infected material to drain away. One wild specimen was found; an incomplete heron humerus was recovered from hollow fill 0798.

Conclusions

The remains of the main domestic species all indicate primary and secondary butchering waste. Butchered elements from both species suggest waste from food consumption too, with good quality cuts of meat being eaten. One cattle metapodial showed longitudinal splitting, probably for marrow removal, which is typical of Saxon butchery. The presence of juvenile sheep/goat does suggest local or on-site breeding during the Middle Saxon period and the aged sheep suggest that some at least were kept for wool and milk production. The close proximity of the horncores recovered could indicate hornworking activity and waste disposal in the central part of Area 1. The presence of goat horncores but no obvious goat limb bones could suggest trade; goat horns may have been traded while still attached to the goat skin. The finds of deer were also found relatively close together on Area 2, which could suggest the utilisation and disposal of an animal in a small area. The deer tibia had been cut and chopped which suggests skinning and general food butchering. The antler fragment is quite worn but does appear to be cut and so may be indicative of antler working.

The sparse remains of equid suggest that these were not kept in great number nor were particularly important at this site during the Middle Saxon period.

The presence of the heron wing-bone in a hollow fill is interesting, it does suggest that the bird had been eaten. The galliforme bones were probably from domestically kept birds, one of which was bantam-sized, goose was also probably kept on site. Both the galliformes and goose would have been kept for a supply of eggs and eventually meat; the goose would have also had a use for feathers.

The remains of rabbit bone are most likely to be intrusive due to their burrowing nature. However, if context 0177 can be shown to be uncontaminated by rabbit burrows it may be worth further study of the rabbit find as there is now suggestions from finds across the country that rabbits may have been introduced by the Romans (Simon Parfitt, Natural History Museum, pers comm; Curl, J. Lynford Quarry, Norfolk. NAU report).

Shell

Fragments of three *Cepea nemoralis* snail shells were found in ditch fills 0164 and 0224 and two complete examples were hollow fill 0798. One oyster shell was found in pit fill 0171 and there were two from ditch fill 0690.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer

Introduction

Nine samples for the extraction and assessment of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area of ERL 116 and these are reported on here, including three from the evaluation excavations (samples 0002, 0003 and 0009).

Method statement

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of a single mineral replaced seed within sample 0092, all plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and fungal sclerotia were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants, and tree/shrub macrofossils were recorded at low to moderate densities from all but two samples (0148 and 0809). Preservation was poor to moderate, with a high density of both grains and seeds being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at high temperatures.

Although most cereal grains could not be closely identified due to their poor condition, oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were present in four samples, generally as single specimens. Weed seeds were rare, but were noted within four of the assemblages. All were of common cereal crop contaminants including brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Given the proximity of the site to the fen edge, wetland plant macrofossils were surprisingly scarce, comprising a saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlet and a flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) seed. Tree/shrub macrofossils were also rare, occurring in only four samples. Those noted included hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments, possible hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) fruit stones and a single elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) 'pip'.

Charcoal fragments were common or abundant throughout, and formed the major component of samples 0009, 0148 and 0809. Charred root/stem fragments were also common, with heather (Ericaceae) florets and pieces of stem being noted within samples 0092, 0171 and 0794. Other plant macrofossils were rare.

Other materials

The fragments of black porous and tarry material recorded within five assemblages are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Bone fragments, some of which were burnt, were present/common within samples 0003, 0092, 0171, 0794 and 0809. Other materials occurred less frequently but did include pieces of burnt or fired clay, ferrous globules and fish bones.

OP. No.	0002	0003	0009	0092	0148	0171	0180	0794	0809
Feature No.				0089	0138	0170			
Feature type	Layer	Ditch	Plough	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Feature	Ditch
Date				MS		MS	?Prehis.	MS	MS
Cereals									
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)				xcf					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)								x	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)				xcf				xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)				x		xcf		x	
Cereal indet. (grains)		xx		x		xx		xx	
Herbs									
<i>Bromus</i> sp.				xcf					
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love			x						
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.							x		
Large Poaceae indet.				x					
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.							x		
Polygonaceae indet.				xm					
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						xcf			
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.							x		
Wetland plants									
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl								x	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.						x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x					xcf		x	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.							xcf		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.								x	
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x		xxx	x	xxx	x	x		xxx
Charred root/stem		xx	x	x		xx	xx	xx	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)						xx		xx	
(floret)				x					
Indet.fruit stone/nutshell frags.							x		
Indet.seeds				x			x	x	
Other materials									
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxx		xx		x		xx	
Black tarry material	xx	x		x					
Bone		xxb		xx xb		x xb		xx xb	x xb
Burnt/fired clay		x				xx	x	x	
Burnt stone					x				
Ferrous globules				x	x				
Fish bone						xb		x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone						x		x	
Vitrified material							x		
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	20	10	20	20	20	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.4
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%

Key to Table: x = 1–10 specimens; xx = 10–100 specimens; xxx = 100+ specimens; b = burnt; Plough = plough furrow; MS = Middle Saxon; Prehis. = prehistoric.

Table 7 Plant macrofossils

Summary of evidence

With the exception of sample 0809, the assemblages are all very small (<0.1 litres in volume), and most are probably derived from either scattered refuse or accidental accumulations of material within the features. However, the following points may be of note:

- The composition of the assemblages, including cereals, other possible dietary refuse (bone fragments and fish bones) and fuel residues, possibly indicates a domestic origin for some or all of the material, although there is insufficient to be certain of this interpretation.
- Cereals appear to have been utilised on or near the site. The lack of chaff may indicate that production/processing did not occur locally, although it should be noted that this paucity of material could also be an accident of survival, with the more delicate chaff items being destroyed during combustion.

- Some plant materials may have been imported from the nearby fen, possibly for use as thatch.
- Whilst wood/charcoal appear to have been the principal fuels used by the occupants/users of the site, heather, which was probably gathered from nearby breck/heath areas, was almost certainly gathered as a supplementary fuel. From Roman times through to the medieval and post-medieval periods heather was favoured as a fuel in ovens, kilns and hearths, as it attained a high temperature very quickly and maintained a good heat during combustion.

Recommendations for further work

As none of the assemblages contain sufficient material (i.e. 100+ specimens) for quantification, no further analysis is recommended. However, a full written summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of site data.

Palynology

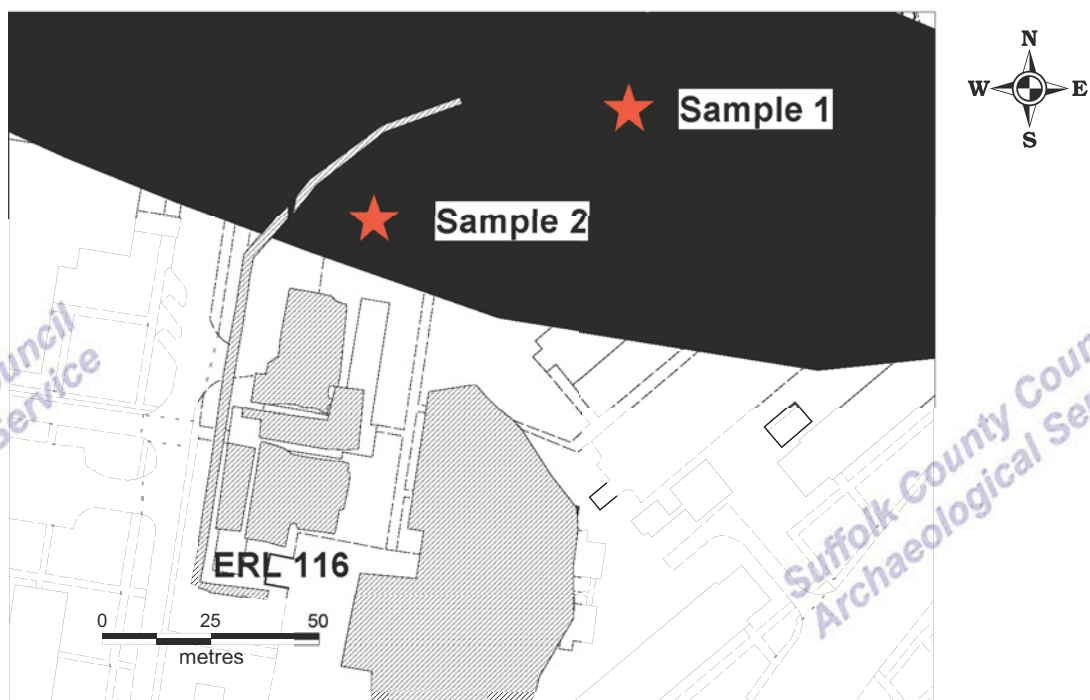
by Patricia Wiltshire and John D. Daniell

Evaluation Trench 2 assessment, Pollen Sample 1

Introduction

Palynological assessment of deep, polleniferous peat deposits in Peacekeeper Park previously yielded valuable information on landscape history at Lakenheath, extending from the Bronze Age to post-Mediaeval times (Wiltshire 1999). Therefore, when recent development at Boston Drive revealed a sequence of sands and intercalated humic sediments, it was decided to assess their potential for further palynological analysis.

Peacekeeper Park (Caudle Head) and Boston Drive are situated fairly close to one another within the perimeter of the modern Lakenheath Military Base. Lakenheath lies in the Breckland, an area with a history of exploitation reaching as far back as the Mesolithic period. The exposure of potentially polleniferous sediments at Boston Drive thus provided an exciting opportunity for extending knowledge of the impact of past people in the area, both spatially and temporally.



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Figure 26. Location of pollen samples

Methods

Field Sampling: Trench 2 was cut by mechanical digger and a 50 cm monolith of the exposed sediments was taken from the cleaned profile. The top of the column was placed at 55 cm below the archaeologist’s datum and sub-samples were taken at intervals from 55-97 cm. This report outlines the findings of palynological examination of these samples

Laboratory Sampling: Fifteen samples of about 1.5 ml were taken from the monolith, the samples being evenly spaced except where points of particular interest occurred. These sampling points and the general stratigraphy of the monolith are shown in Figure 27.

Removal of sediment: Standard methods were used for concentration of palynomorphs from the sediments (Dimbleby 1985). All samples were treated with hydrofluoric acid and were acetolysed. The residues were stained with 0.5% aqueous safranin and mounted in glycerol jelly.

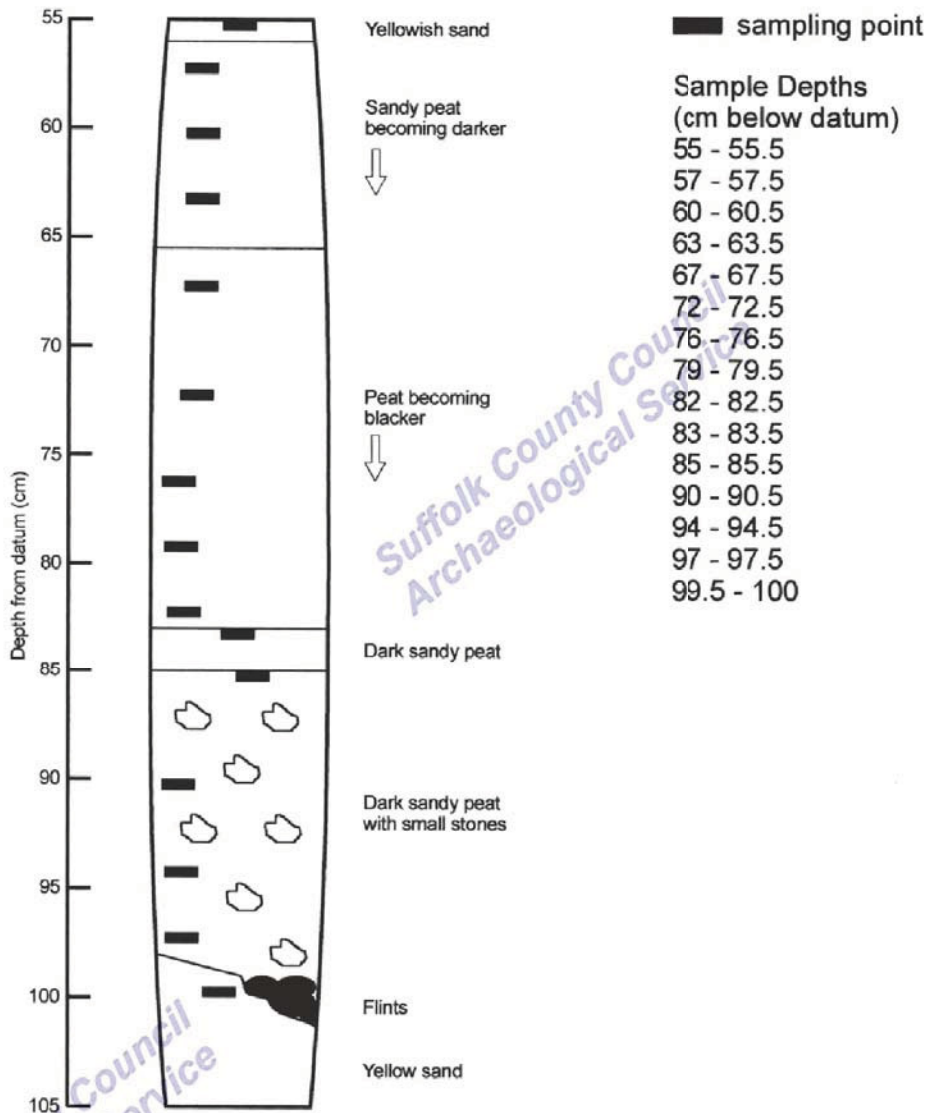


Figure 27. Sampling points and the general stratigraphy of the monolith.

Counting: Each slide was scanned using an Olympus EHC-TR microscope at a magnification of x400 (and if necessary x1000). Palynomorphs were counted until a minimum of 100 land plant pollen grains (excluding Cyperaceae) had been achieved. This total, while not adequate for full analysis, was deemed sufficient for assessment purposes. Charcoal presence was assessed by counting the number of charcoal fragments in one traverse of the slide. This provides a crude comparison of relative concentration throughout the profile.

NB Radiocarbon dates for Sample 1 were obtained after the production of this report. The data has been inserted into the results, but no further comment made.

Nomenclature: Palynological nomenclature follows that of Moore *et al.* (1991) and botanical nomenclature that of Stace (1991). Cereal-type pollen refers to all Poaceae grains >40 µm with annulus diameters >8 µm (Anderson 1979; Edwards 1989).

Expression of data: Palynomorphs were expressed as percentages of total pollen and fern spores with aquatics being excluded from the sum. Aquatics were expressed as percentage of total land pollen and spores, plus aquatics. The pollen diagram was zoned subjectively and divided into three zones (BDL1, BDL2, and BDL3) for convenience of description.

Results and Discussion

A description of sediment stratigraphy is given in Figure 27. Figure 28 is the main pollen diagram while Figure 29 is a summary of the main categories of pollen and spore taxa. Palynomorphs were moderately abundant and well-preserved throughout the sequence, and further analysis would be feasible.

Figures 28 and 29 show that people were active in the area throughout the period represented by these sediments. However, the relatively low numbers of microscopic charcoal particles (never exceeding 60 per traverse) suggest that the centre of activity was some distance away from the pollen site. Algal spores were relatively abundant throughout the sequence and the presence of aquatic and emergent plants in most samples indicates that the site was wet throughout its history. This is not surprising since the deposits have been recognised as having formed in a palaeochannel of a water course (Murphy, pers. comm.). The smoothness of the pollen curves, and the presence of aquatics requiring stagnant water (*Lemna* [duckweed], *Potamogeton* [pondweed], *Sparganium*-type [e.g. bur-reed], and *Typha* [greater reedmace]), suggest that water was not actively flowing during the period of sediment accumulation. The channel had probably become a cut-off, or stagnant backwater during sedimentation.

Zone BDL1 82.5-100 cm: As stated above, Figures 27 and 28 indicate that the main course of the channel contained standing water with floating aquatic plants. Its margins supported tall herb communities, probably mostly of Poaceae (grasses), Cyperaceae (sedges), and emergents such as bur-reed and reedmace. The very high values for grasses and the high frequency of Lactuceae (dandelion-like plants), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), and other herbs suggests that the ground adjacent to the channel was probably dominated by herb-rich grassland, possibly pasture. However, the abundance and richness of herb taxa suggests relatively low stocking densities of animals since even a few cattle can result in the complete removal of flower heads over wide areas (for example, 15 bullocks in a 16 acre field grazing for 3 months - personal observation).

The very low levels of *Calluna* (heather) and other Ericaceae (other heathers), and the presence of just a single spore of *Pteridium* (bracken), suggests that heathland had either not developed in the region, or was being suppressed by some agency such as grazing. It is feasible that the main grazing areas were located some distance away from the immediate environs of the channel. Heather is intolerant of heavy grazing and it is possible that stocking densities were high enough to maintain acid grassland, with small stands of heather. Heathland vegetation would certainly be suppressed by heavy grazing and trampling.

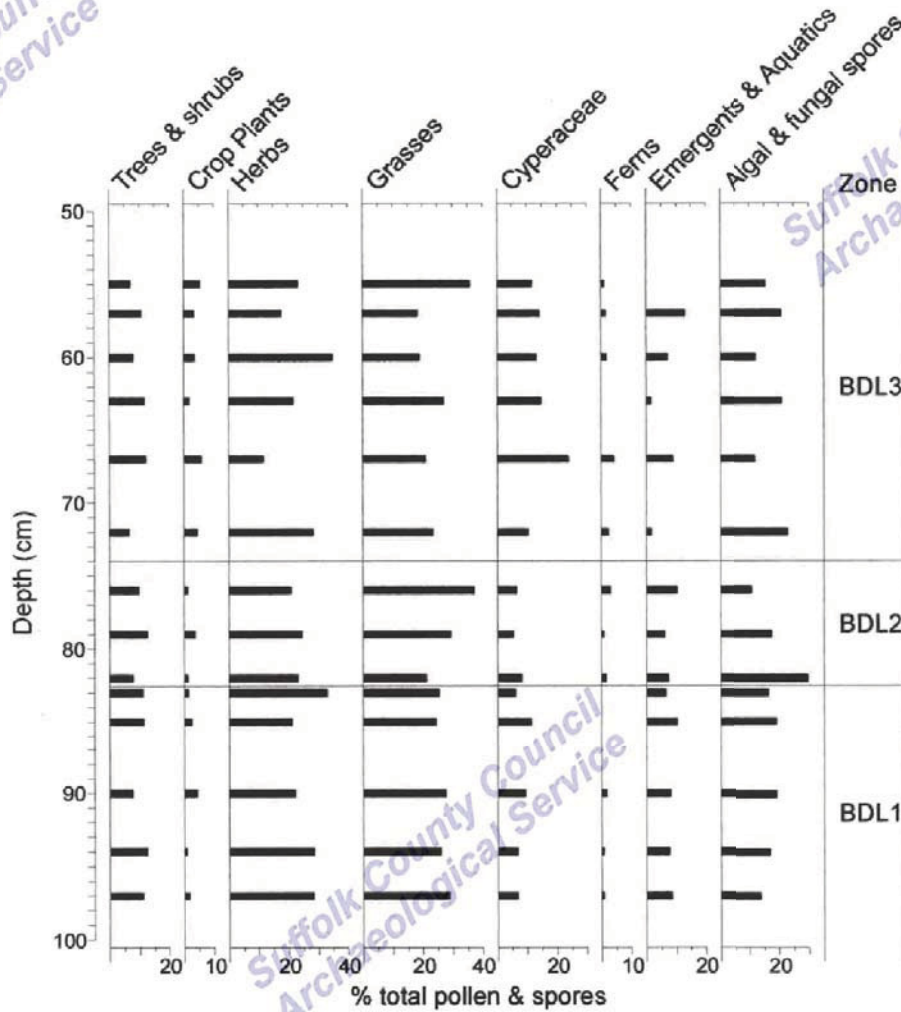


Figure 29. Pollen diagram section.

Trees and shrubs were poorly represented in this zone and the most abundant taxa appear to have been *Quercus* (oak) and *Corylus*-type (c.f. hazel). *Pinus* (pine) was present in the landscape as well as *Alnus* (alder), *Betula* (birch), *Fraxinus* (ash), *Salix* (willow), *Tilia* (lime), and *Ulmus* (elm). The very low representation of these trees and shrubs suggests that they were either present in very low numbers or (excepting pine) managed extensively by coppicing and pollarding so that flowering was suppressed. Many of these woody taxa might even have been growing in local hedges which are traditionally maintained by regular cropping so that flowering is suppressed. The taxon Rosaceae (rose family) has been classed as a herb in Figure 28. However, it is exceedingly difficult to differentiate many of the members of this family, and it is possible that the taxon identified here could have been one of the rosaceous shrubs, such as *Crataegus* (hawthorn). This plant is common in hedgerows today and it is able to flower quickly after cutting. The values recorded in Figure 28 are certainly fairly high, and it is possible that hawthorn was growing in hedges close to the channel.

Cereals were being grown in the vicinity of the channel and it is interesting that *Cannabis*-type (e.g. hemp and hop) was found. It is possible that it was *Humulus* (hop) being recorded since it is frequent in East Anglian fen vegetation. However, it is usually associated with fen woodland rather than tall herb communities, and it is tempting to suggest that hemp was being grown on the damp soils adjacent to the channel. *Linum* (flax) was also found but it was not identified to species and it is feasible that the pollen was derived from *Linum catharticum* (fairy flax) rather

than *Linum usitatissimum* (flax/linseed). Further analysis should clarify this situation. It is clear, however, that arable agriculture was being carried out in the vicinity of the channel.

A radiocarbon date of AD210-AD470 at 95.4% probability (Wk10088 – see Appendix 5) was obtained from a sample taken at 91cm

Zone BDL2 74-82.5 cm: The differences between this zone and the previous one are subtle and, in view of the low palynomorph counts in this assessment, care must be taken in interpretation. The drop in charcoal might indicate tentatively that the centre of activity had moved away even further from the locality. But, cereals were still being grown locally so the site was not abandoned. The rise in grass and drop in sedge pollen, and the increased frequency of some herbs such *Succisa* (devil's bit scabious), *Sinapis*-type (e.g. charlock), and Pteridophytes indet. (ferns) might tentatively be interpreted as a lessening of grazing. The changes in the local landscape were not great but some shift of land practice is indicated.

Zone BDL3 50-74 cm: This zone is characterised by a large increase in microscopic charcoal and algal spores, and increases in sedge and Lactuceae pollen. Grasses appear to decline but this may be an artefact of pollen expression. However, the frequency of some other herbs such also declined although some, which may be cornfield weeds, such as *Anthemis*-type (e.g. the mayweeds) increased.

There is little doubt that cereal-type pollen increased considerably and this suggests a more intensive period of arable agriculture close to the site. The representation of woody plants continued to be low and hazel seemed to be less well represented than before. The most important tree in the region appears to have been oak.

A radiocarbon date of AD1110-AD130 at 88.4% probability (Wk10087 – see Appendix 5) was obtained from a sample taken at 58cm

Conclusion

This assessment has shown that during the period of sediment accumulation, this area of the Breckland was very open, with trees and shrubs either being present as individuals and some distance away, or being managed so extensively that they failed to flower. The channel contained standing water and floating aquatics, with tall herbs along the edges. However, there seems to have been pasture just beyond the channel influence, and crop fields were not too far away. The changes represented throughout the sediment sequence are subtle but it would seem that although crops were being grown throughout the period, cereal production immediately around the pollen site was more important later in the site's history.

It must be stressed most strongly, that the apparent waxing and waning of land use intensity shown in pollen diagrams could be misleading. Modern pollen rain studies are showing very forcibly that only a very local picture is gained from any single sequence of sediments; and, for example, what might seem to be an abandonment or cessation of activity could, in fact, simply represent the shift of endeavour to the next field. Where the environment is very open, regional events can be represented very widely in the pollen rain. But these events will always be masked by very local situations and the true regional picture can only be gained by the analysis of several sequences of sediments in a proscribed area.

An assessment for palynological potential of palaeochannel sediments, ERL 116, Sample 2

Introduction

Two overlapping monoliths of sediment, Sample 2, were collected from a sectioned palaeochannel at ERL 116 (Figure 30). The deposits were discovered fairly close to the site of Sample 1 (Fig. 26) from the evaluation where palynological assessment had already been made (see above). Two calibrated radiocarbon date estimates were obtained from the Sample 1 sequence and it might be possible, therefore, to cross-correlate the pollen profiles of the Sample 1 sequence with that of Sample 2.

A radiocarbon date obtained from Sample 1 at 91 cm gave an estimate (95.4% probability) at between AD 210 and AD 470 (Wk10088), while the one from 58 cm was estimated (88.4% probability) at between AD 1110 and AD1300 (Wk10087). Thus, that sequence covers the whole of the Saxon period and spans from Romano-British to Normal times.

It is interesting that there were few changes in the landscape throughout the period represented by the Sample 1 sequence. The area within the catchment of the pollen site was very open and dominated by herb-rich grassland throughout most of its history, although there appeared to be a moderate change in land use in zone BDL2 (see assessment report for Sample 1 above). The area immediately around the site appears to have been less pressurised during that time although cereals were still being grown in the catchment. A period of more intense land use followed. Cereals were better represented and the grassland became less weedy. This could have been due to an intensification of arable farming but it might also mean that grazing pressures were greater in the local pasture so that herbs were not able to flower.

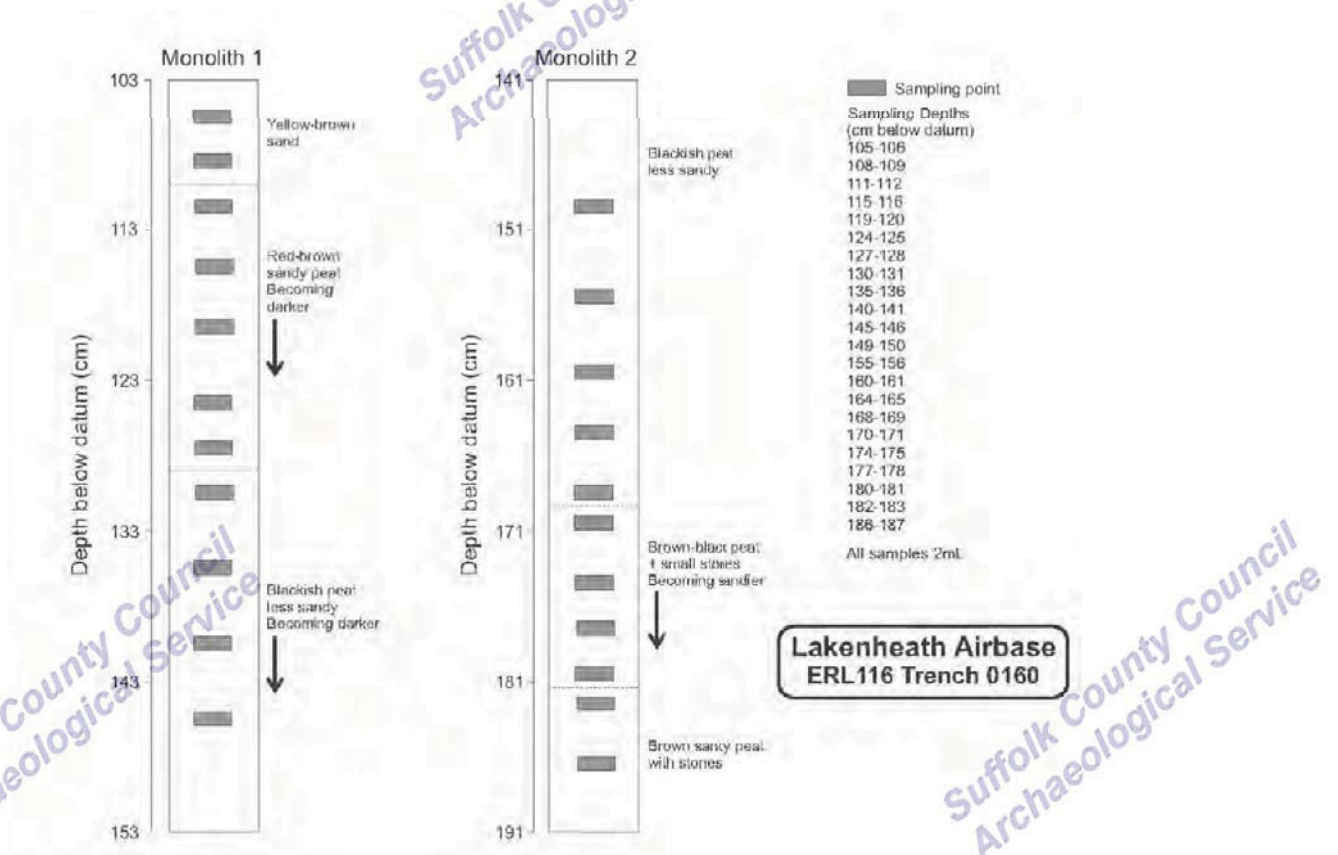


Figure 30. Monoliths from Trench 0160, Sample 2.

Methods

The methods used in this assessment were the same as those for the Sample 1 site. However, loss-on-ignition estimates were also made on each sample and the results are plotted on Figure 31. The pollen diagrams were divided in 5 pollen assemblage zones through subjective assessment. These are designated ERL116/1-5 respectively.

Results

The results are shown in Figures 31 and 32 (summary and main pollen diagrams respectively) and a description and interpretation of pollen diagrams is contained below.

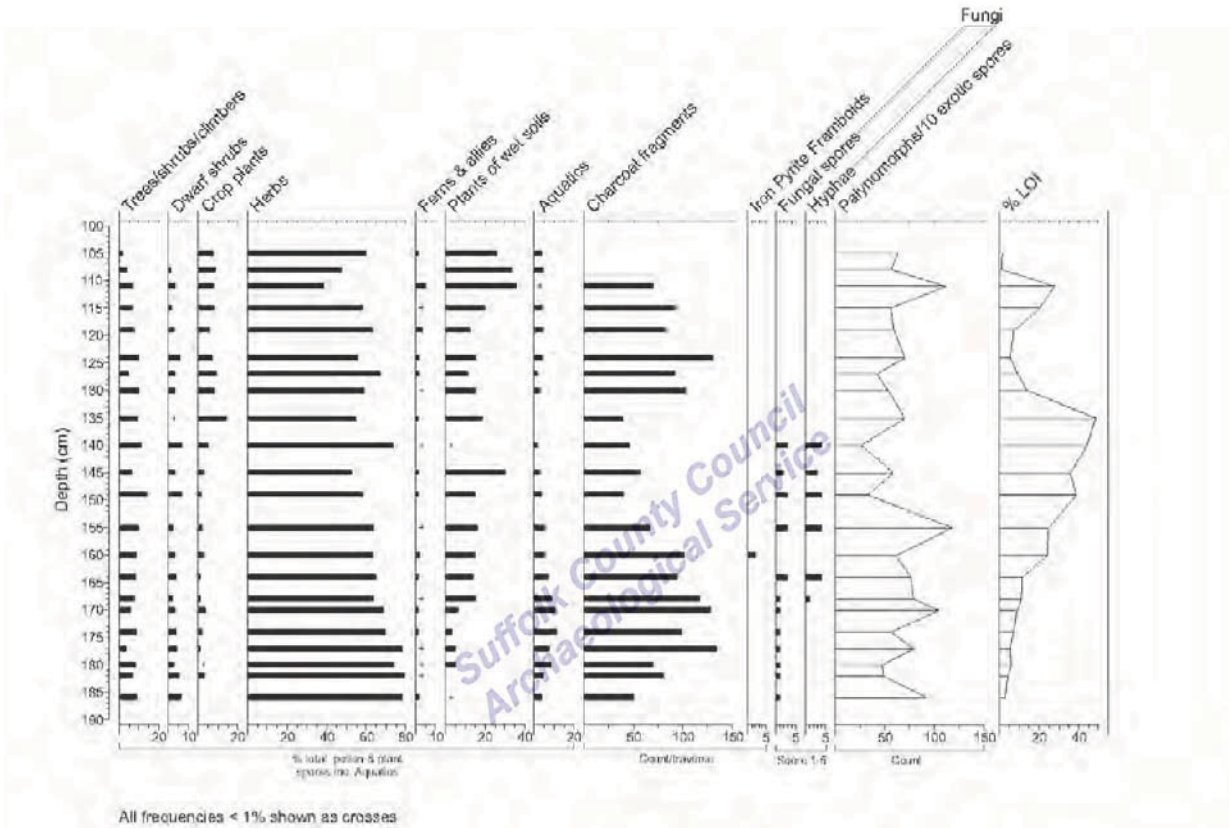


Figure 31 Pollen summary diagram

ERL116/1: The sediments started to accumulate in standing water. The feature supported a tall wet herb community with *Sparganium* type (e.g. bur-reed), *Filipendula* (meadowsweet), *Lychnis flos-cuculi* (cuckoo flower), *Mentha* type (water mint), and Cyperaceae (sedges), while the surface was colonised by *Lemna* (duckweed). The wider catchment was very open and dominated by herb-rich grassland. There must have been areas of bare and compacted soils to support the many ruderals and “back yard” weeds. Many of these could have been infesting cereal fields since cereals were certainly being grown and/or processed near the feature. *Cannabis* type (hemp) was also found. Tree and shrub pollen were poorly represented but a wide range of woody plants was growing in the catchment. *Alnus* (alder), *Corylus* (hazel), *Pinus* (pine), *Quercus* (oak), Rosaceae (e.g. hawthorn or bramble), *Salix* (willow), and *Ulmus* (elm) were all recorded. The most abundant woody plants appear to have been hazel, oak, and hawthorn or bramble. It is possible that most of these were growing as individuals or stands of trees some distance away although they might also have been growing in a hedge close to the feature. Certainly, Rosaceae and willow have very poor pollen production and dispersal because they are insect pollinated. The presence of their pollen in an assemblage usually indicates that the plants are growing very close to the pollen site. All these woody taxa could have been growing in a hedge and their poor pollen production could be a reflection of intensive management of the woody resource.

The consistent presence of *Calluna* (common heather) and the sparse finds of *Pteridium* (bracken) might indicate that, away from the wetness of the feature, there were areas of dry, acidic soil. These plants were probably invading the acid grassland rather than forming part of a heathland community.

ERL116/2: The main difference between this zone and ERL116/1 is that the sediment became more organic, presumably as a result of the plants growing in and adjacent to the margins of the feature. Sedges became more abundant while duckweed and bur-reed declined. This could indicate that the sediment was drying out, at least periodically. There was very little change in the woody taxa although *Hedera* (ivy) and *Betula* (birch) were also recorded. It is interesting that herbs such as *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Galium* type (bedstraw), *Sanguisorba minor* (burnet), *Rumex* (docks) and others declined while Lactuceae (dandelion-like plants), *Senecio/Bellis* type (ragwort/daisy), increased. This might indicate greater grazing pressure with the less palatable taxa being favoured over other herbs. Even grasses declined towards the end of the zone and this might be an indication of more intensive grazing of grass flowering heads.

ERL116/3: The sediment accumulated its maximum levels of organic material in this zone. The vegetation was very similar to that of ERL116/2 but the trends seen in the previous zone were intensified. Sedges and dandelion-like plants increased more while aquatics, grasses, plantain and some other herbs declined to low level. Rosaceae (*Prunus* type) was found in the woody taxa and, again, this insect pollinated taxon was probably growing very close to the feature, possibly as a component of the hedge. Cereals and hemp were still being grown near the site but the pollen spectra suggest that pastoral farming might have been having considerable impact on the site. The drop in microscopic charcoal levels throughout this zone might indicate that the centres of activity were a little further away than in earlier times.

ERL116/4: The main changes in this zone involve a decline in sedges, meadowsweet, and dandelion-like plants and a recovery of grasses and higher frequency of other herbs. There was a marked increase in cereal pollen but *hemp* was not recorded. The amount of organic material in the sediment also declined considerably throughout the zone and this might reflect instability and inwash of local soils as a result in greater arable pressure. It could also represent windblown sand although, again, this might be a result of intensive land use.

ERL116/5: Trees, shrubs, and even heather declined in this zone along with dandelion-like plants. However, there was a marked increase in sedges and grassland herbs. Organic content of the sediment also declined after an increase at the beginning of the zone. Virtually no charcoal was found in the upper levels. Cereal type pollen values approximated to those of the previous zone. It is difficult to interpret these changes but it seems that greater pressure was being put on the local woody resources and that both arable and pastoral activities were important. The fall in the pollen of woody taxa could represent more frequent cutting of local trees and shrubs, or of a hedge that might have been growing near to the feature.

Discussion

It must be stressed that the pollen diagrams produced for this assessment are based on very low pollen counts so that interpretation must be made with every caution. However, it would seem that, as in the case of the Sample 1 site, a long period of landscape history is recorded in the sediment sequence. As would be expected, the broad characteristics of the two sites are very similar indeed and any differences might be attributed to variation in plant communities at a local level. For example, the site of Sample 2 seems to have been nearer to stands of heather throughout its history and it also recorded a much more species rich component of trees and shrubs. It is reasonable to assume that there was a species-rich hedge (or scrub) close to the pollen site.

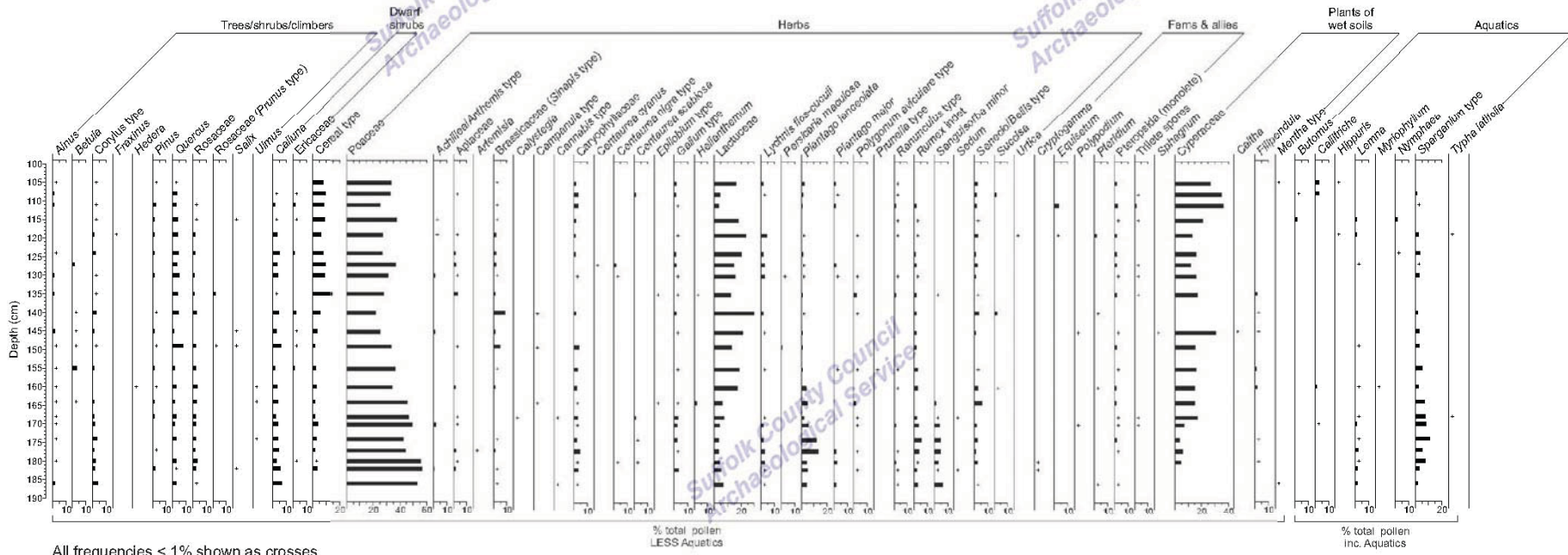


Figure 32. Pollen diagram

In both cases, the sediments accumulated in a wet channel or hollow, and the landscape was dominated by herb-rich grassland (probably pasture). Variation in land use is recorded at both sites with the relative importance of arable and pastoral activity being reflected in relatively subtle changes in the pollen spectra. However, given the similarity in overall profile between the two upper zones of Sample 2, and zone BDL3 (the upper zone) of Sample 1, it is feasible that these represent the same period.

A crude estimate of the date for this more marked change in land use might be obtained from the two radiocarbon dates obtained for the Sample 1 site. For convenience, if a constant sediment accumulation is assumed, and the average of the radiocarbon estimates at each level is taken, then 1.0 cm of sediment might reflect about 28 years of accumulation at Sample 1. This means that the point at which cereal production seems to have increased at both sites might fall somewhere near AD 750.

What is of great interest here is that both sites record a long period of relatively unchanging landscape. Woodland must have been largely cleared (or coppiced so heavily that plants failed to flower) in Romano-British times. It seems that the area was probably kept open by pastoral husbandry but that possibly there was intensification of arable farming, and greater impact on woody resources, in the Middle Saxon period.

It is of interest that heathland plants were not significant components of the communities at either site and it is probable that heathland was being kept in check by relatively high grazing pressures. Heather certainly tolerates only moderate grazing before it succumbs.

Conclusion

It cannot be stressed too strongly that the results and interpretation presented here for the two ERL 116 sites are based on sparse data and must, therefore, be viewed with extreme caution. There is little doubt about the general characteristics of the landscape from Romano-British through to Norman times, but much more work and more refined dating is essential for the subtleties in vegetation change to be verified.

Charcoal

Fragments of charcoal were collected from 0059, 0171, 0202 and 0632.

3.3.9. Discussion of the finds evidence

The earliest material to be found on this site is the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic worked flint. No flints which could be assigned to later phases of prehistory were present in the assemblage. Most of this material was redeposited in later features, but some concentrations of flints in contexts which contained no later finds, such as pit 0180, could be of prehistoric date.

Roman pottery and tile are scarce and may have reached the site during manuring activity. This area is thought to have been fields serving the settlement located around Caudle Head in the Roman period (A. Tester, pers. comm.). However, Roman tile was commonly reclaimed for use in the Saxon period, and the two fragments could have reached the site during this phase of activity.

The Middle Saxon period saw the most intensive land use on this site. The quantity of pottery recovered, together with other objects of this date, suggests that there was at least one domestic dwelling close by. Its disposal in the ditches may be a result of backfilling with middening material, or simply disposal of rubbish directly into these features. Some evidence for industrial

activity at the site is provided by the smithing slag, and the disposal of cattle horncores and a fragment of cut antler could suggest horn and antler working. Loomweight fragments and a pinbeater were evidence for weaving, and the aged sheep bones evidence for wool production on or near the site.

The evidence from the pollen and macrofossil sampling indicates an open landscape with evidence for both cereal production and grazing in the immediate vicinity.

3.4. Discussion of the evidence from ERL 116

This site has produced evidence for Mesolithic or even earlier occupation in the form of deposits of flint debitage, both residual in later features and probably *in situ* in soil layers at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. Whilst some probably prehistoric features have been found these cannot be closely dated and do not form a significant part of the sites results.

The main evidence is for extensive occupation of the Middle Saxon period, the earliest of which consists of a group of tightly located large pits under a single broad, shallow hollow which look to have been either within an enclosure or bounded to the north by an east-west aligned ditch. These had clean fills with few finds and therefore do not appear to be directly related to settlement occupation, however an interpretation of their function is still to be found. Following this phase of activity the site seems to have been divided up into a series of rectilinear enclosures c. 45m wide on a roughly east-west alignment. These enclosures are not rigidly shaped and there is no particular intensity of activity observable within them which may suggest that it is more likely that these form field systems for arable agriculture and livestock rather than that the settlement was contained within them. However the nature of the finds, in particular the quantity of Ipswich Ware pottery and the evidence from the animal bone showing food waste, butchery, milk and wool production and possibly horncore working along with the evidence of the slag for a possibly smithy suggests that if not within the settlement these must be fields on the very edge of it. The finds, bone and pottery in particular, are in good condition and not particularly abraded, suggesting that these have not spent time within a worked agricultural horizon. There may be some evidence that the site was accessed from the west, based on the possible presence of a trackway in the western side of the site and this may suggest that the settlement lay in that direction. This is supported by the presence of Caudle Head mere c.450m to the north-west of the site, the only source of water, and which has been a universal focus of settlement in this area. Early Saxon site ERL 101 also lies 165m to the west, and this contained some evidence of Middle Saxon activity, so it is possible that the Middle Saxon settlement lay somewhere between ERL 101 and ERL 116. Although there has been truncation of the site undoubtedly leading to a loss of many of the smaller features this does not account for the complete absence of building evidence. The evidence from a similar period site at Brandon (BRD 018) shows that the buildings would probably have been constructed using substantial postholes which would have survived the level truncation seen here.

The environmental evidence shows an open landscape largely unchanging between the Roman and medieval periods but with a greater emphasis on cereal production after the middle of the 8th century and possibly less intensively managed, both arable and pasture, during the Saxon period. The largely unabraded nature of the Middle Saxon pottery may suggest a bias towards pasture rather than arable cultivation in this immediate area.

4. ERL 139, new Family Support Building

4.1. Methodology

The area for the new Family Support Complex was stripped after the demolition of the existing building. A preliminary brief evaluation of the ground surface by two small trial trenches, in conjunction with monitoring of groundworks during demolition established that almost all of the previously developed area was completely destroyed and that the only area with the potential for surviving archaeology was the 30m x 35m of grass in the south-east corner of the plot, of which an area c.20m x 25m was threatened by new construction works. This area was stripped by a wheeled excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless bucket to the top of the archaeological levels, c.0.5m. Features were visible at this level at the south and north ends of the site and a layer of grey-brown soil could be seen in the centre. The exposed surface was cleaned by hand and the grey soil layer removed by hand using sections to record the profile. Features were hand excavated to the minimum level of the specification, at least 10% of ditch fills, 100% of possible structural features and 50% of the fills of other features. A site plan was drawn at 1:50 and recorded using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). Sections were drawn at 1:20 and black and white print, colour slide and digital photographs taken. All pre-modern finds were kept and a metal detector search was made of the stripped area. Context numbers were issued in a single sequence from 0001-0108 and the site recorded under the new SMR number ERL 139.

The site archive is kept in the archaeological stores of Suffolk County Council at Bury St Edmunds and the digital archive on the SCC computer network. A copy of the report has been lodged with the OASIS on-line database.

4.2. Results

4.2.1. Introduction

The excavation identified nine ditches, six pits and nine postholes and a natural sand filled hollow (Fig. 33). The majority of datable finds were Middle Saxon with occasional sherds of medieval pottery and some earlier, residual finds. The site suffered from both a high degree of modern disturbance and frequent animal disturbance which impeded interpretation of relationships between features. Features could only be allocated to two phases of occupation, Middle Saxon, Phase 2 and Medieval, Phase 3 (a single feature only). Some features were undated but given the predominance of Middle Saxon occupation it is likely that these are also Middle Saxon. A natural sand-filled hollow has been attributed to Phase 1 as it and some of the fills pre-date the features, although occupation material dating from the prehistoric to Medieval periods was found within some of these sand layers. The ditches appear to represent the south-east corners of various enclosures and whilst no buildings have been positively identified the presence of a group of postholes in the corner of one of these enclosures may indicate the presence of a structure. The full context list can be found at Appendix 2:2.

4.2.2. Summary of phasing

Phase 1, Pre Saxon. Natural hollow, some of the sand layers appeared to be earlier than the features, 0046, 0091 but others contained later finds.

Phase 2, Middle Saxon. The phasing was based on a combination of spot-dating, alignment, stratigraphy and spatial relationships. This phase was subdivided to take account of stratigraphic relationships between the ditches. All but one of the phaseable features was included here. Phase 2 features are:

Ditches 0003, 0004, 0006, 0016, 0049, 0054, 0081. Pit 0039 and postholes 0057, 0059, 0061, 0063, 0065 and 0067. Soil layers 0029 and 0069 have also been included here.

Phase 3, medieval. A single feature, pit 0038 has been phased as medieval and the presence of medieval pottery on some of the sand layers in the natural hollow has led to three of those 0051, 0052 and 0069 also being phased as medieval.

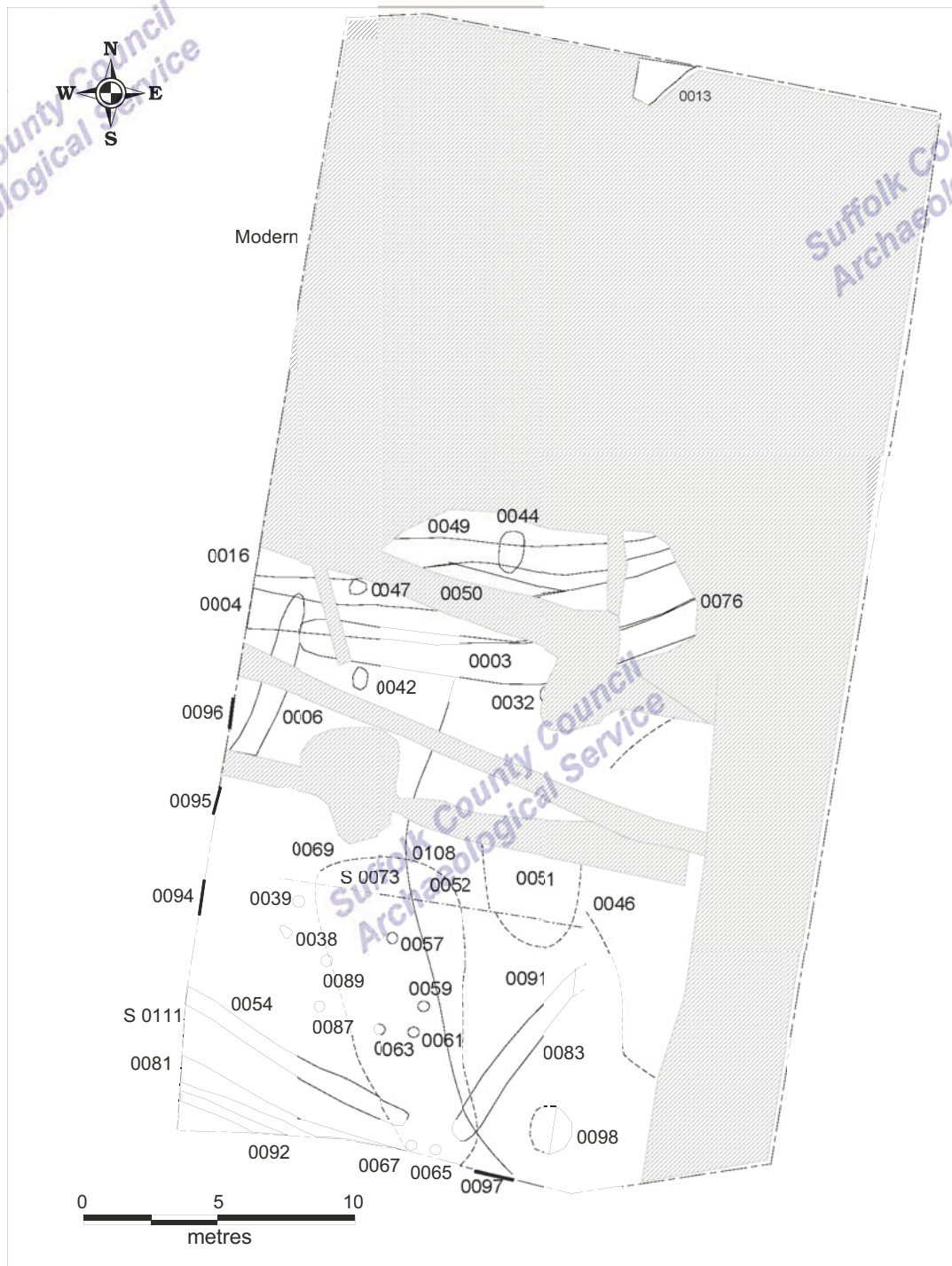


Figure 33. ERL 139 Site plan

4.2.3. Phase 1 – pre-Saxon

This phase includes the natural hollow, 0108, and the basal sand layers within it, 0046 and 0091 (Fig. 34). It is pre-Saxon and evidence from the adjacent ERL 116 site suggests that this probably reflects soil accumulation dating from as far back as the late Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods; the presence of early prehistoric worked flints in these layers and later features support this. However the recovery of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman brooch and Roman stud within layer 0046 may show that the lower layers were still accumulating or exposed during the Roman period.

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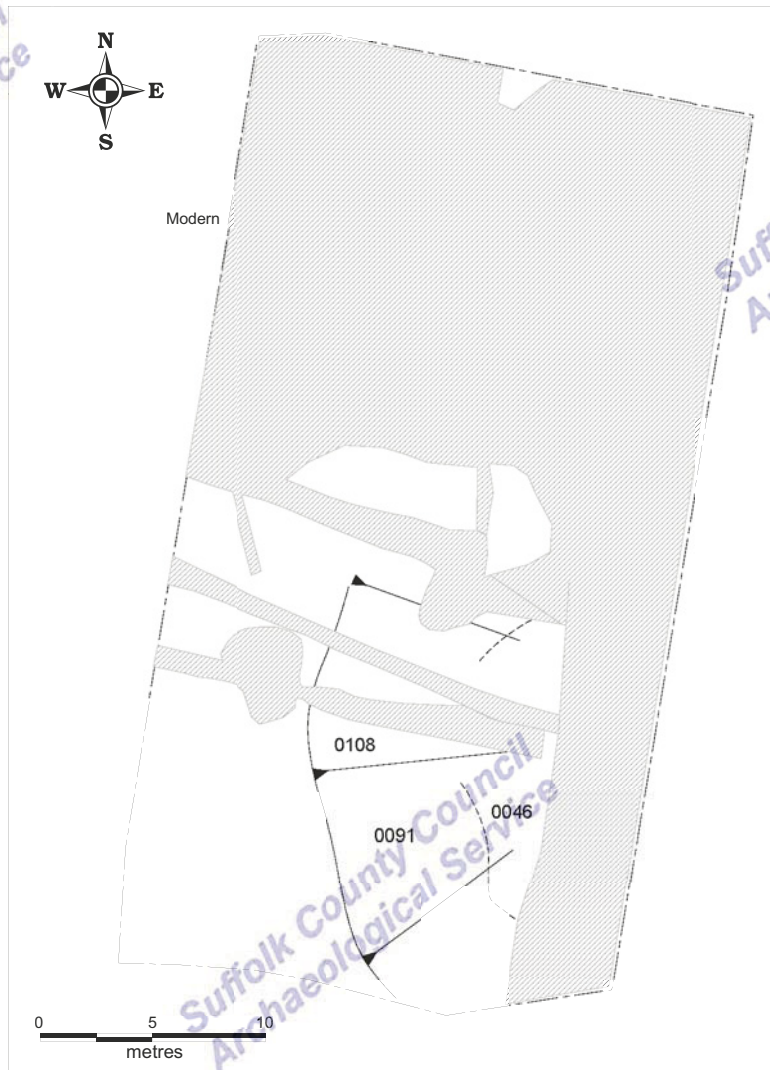


Figure 34. Phase 1 plan.

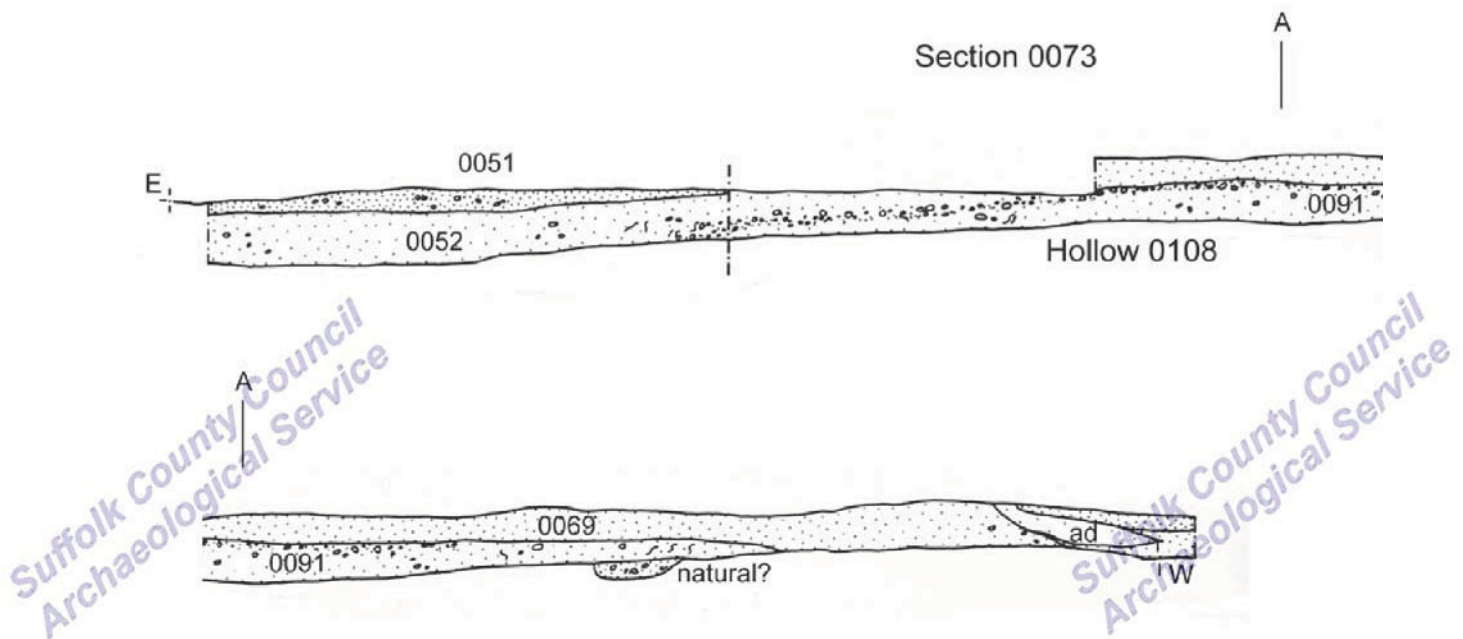


Figure 35. Section through hollow 0108 and overlying layers

Description of principal features

- 0108 A natural hollow over the east side of site (Fig. 35).
- 0046 A layer of soft patchy brown mottled sand at the base of hollow 0108, which overlay natural and was probably earlier than most features although the features could not be defined until it was removed. A Colchester derivative brooch dating from the LIA to c.80AD and a Roman stud were recovered from here.
- 0091 A brown sand layer cut by ditch 0083, lying at the base of hollow 0108 and possibly same as 0046. Two worked flints were found (Fig. 35).

4.2.4. Phase 2 – Middle Saxon

This includes most of the dated features and represents the main occupation of the site. As with the adjacent ERL 116 site the occupation is predominantly of Middle Saxon date. Features identified as belonging to this period are ditches, forming part of a field system, postholes and small pits. Sub-phases have been attributed to some of the ditches within this group to accommodate stratigraphic relationships, with 2a as the earliest and 2c the latest (Fig. 36). In addition there are a few features which are probably Middle Saxon, but which are unphased, these have been included here as sub-phase 2U.

Description of principal features

No sub-phases (Fig. 36)

- 0013 A NE-SW aligned ditch of which only the east side was visible. It had a sloped east side and flat base, c.1.1m wide x 0.2m deep and is filled with mid-dark grey-brown friable sand from which one sherd of Middle Saxon pottery and animal bone was recovered (Fig. 37).
- 0029 A layer of brown sand filling a natural hollow cut by ditch 0003 and over feature 0032. A single sherd of Middle Saxon pottery, some animal bone and one worked flint was recovered from the fill (no section).
- 0039 An oval pit, 0.7m long x 0.3m wide x 0.18m deep with sloped sides and a flat base and filled with mid-dark brown grey friable-loose sand. Finds were recovered from a dark soil over 0039 during machining (0031) and these were probably also from this feature (Fig. 37). Middle Saxon pottery, animal bone and slag fragments were recovered from the fills.
- 0054 A small shallow ditch, NW-SE aligned and filled with mid orange brown sand (Fig. 37) from which two sherds of Middle Saxon pottery, two fragments of animal bone, one fragment of slag and one burnt flint were recovered. This butt towards the south-east.
- 0057 A circular posthole 0.6m in diameter and 0.16m deep (Fig. 37) filled with smooth silty mottled grey brown sand very few stones lying under layer 0069.
- 0059 A circular triangular profiled posthole, 0.6m in diameter x 0.2m deep (Fig. 37) and filled with grey sand which was coarse in patches and had some root disturbance lying under layer 0069.
- 0061 A small circular posthole, 0.34m in diameter x 0.14m deep (Fig. 37) and filled with grey sand with some root disturbance lying under layer 0069.
- 0063 An oval posthole 0.5m long x 0.33m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig. 37) and filled with grey brown sand with small pieces of chalk in the top and occasional fine roots lying under layer 0069.
- 0065 A circular posthole with sloped sides and a flat base (Fig. 37), 0.4m in diameter x 0.18m deep and filled with mid dark grey sand occasional stones and fine roots lying under layer 0069.
- 0067 A circular posthole 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep (Fig. 37), filled with mid dark grey sand, occasional stones and fine roots lying under layer 0069.
- 0083 A butt ending SW-NE aligned ditch at right angles to 0054, filled with pale brown sand which occasionally shows lots of root and animal disturbance (Fig. 37). The ditch was very shallow and ran into a hollow at which point it was difficult to trace but was hinted at by an ill defined band of pale sand.

Phase 2a (Fig. 36)

- 0004 A NNW-SSE aligned ditch with sloped sides and a flat base, 1.2m wide x 0.3m deep and filled with mid-dark grey sand and disturbed orange brown sand (Fig. 37). This was cut by ditch 0003. The only finds were animal bone.

Phase 2b (Fig. 36)

- 0003 A NNW-SSE aligned ditch between 1.1-1.6m wide x 0.28-0.57m deep and filled with dark grey and mid brown sand, some with banded iron pan, over a paler orange sand (Fig. 37). This cut ditch 0004 but no relationship with pit 0032 was visible. Animal bone and one worked flint were recovered from the fill.

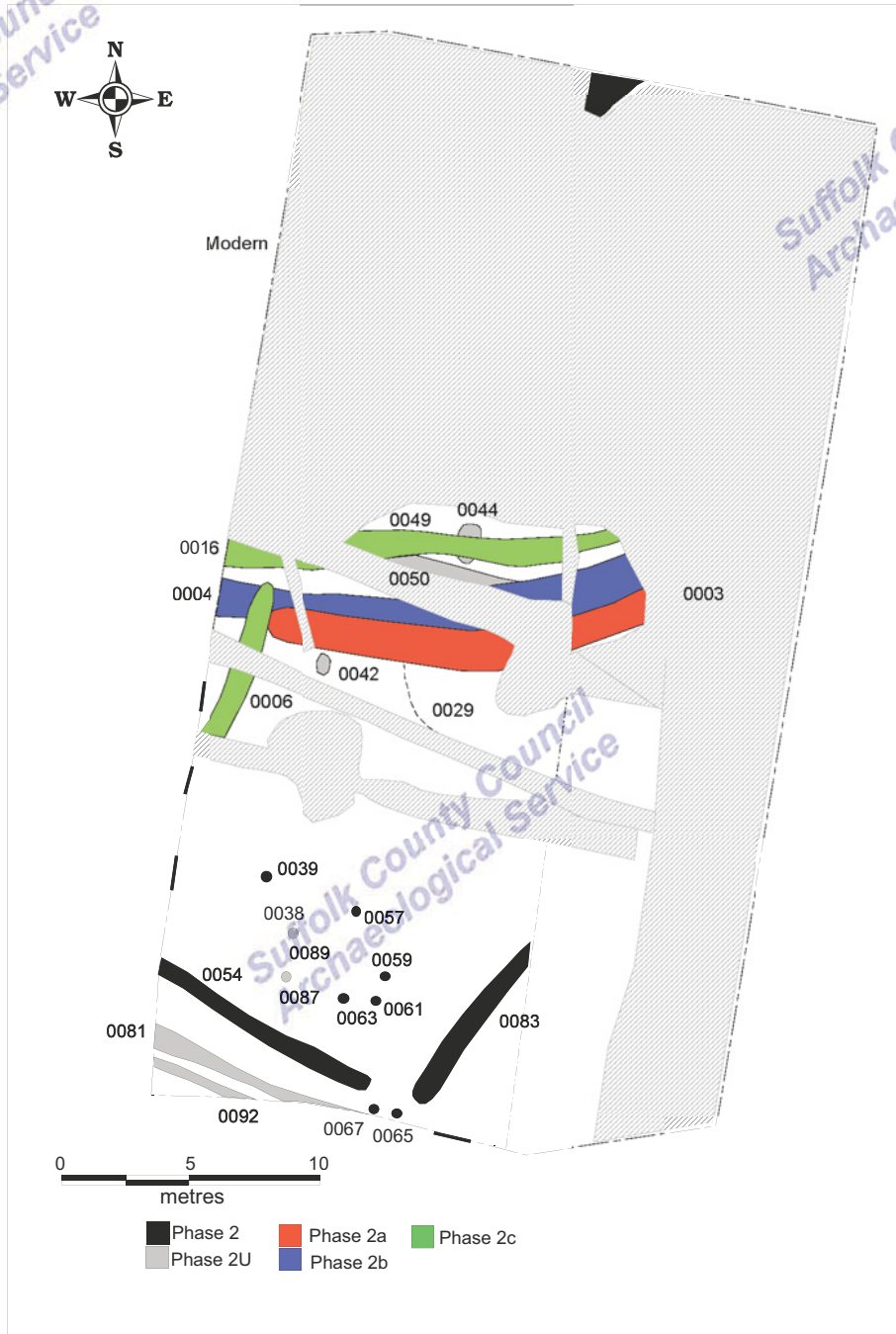
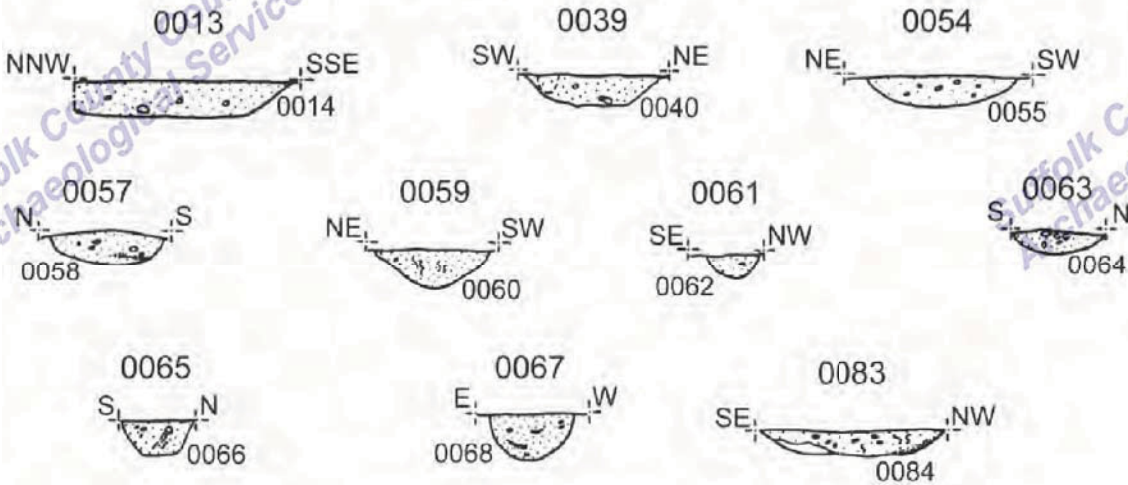


Figure 36. Phase 2 plan

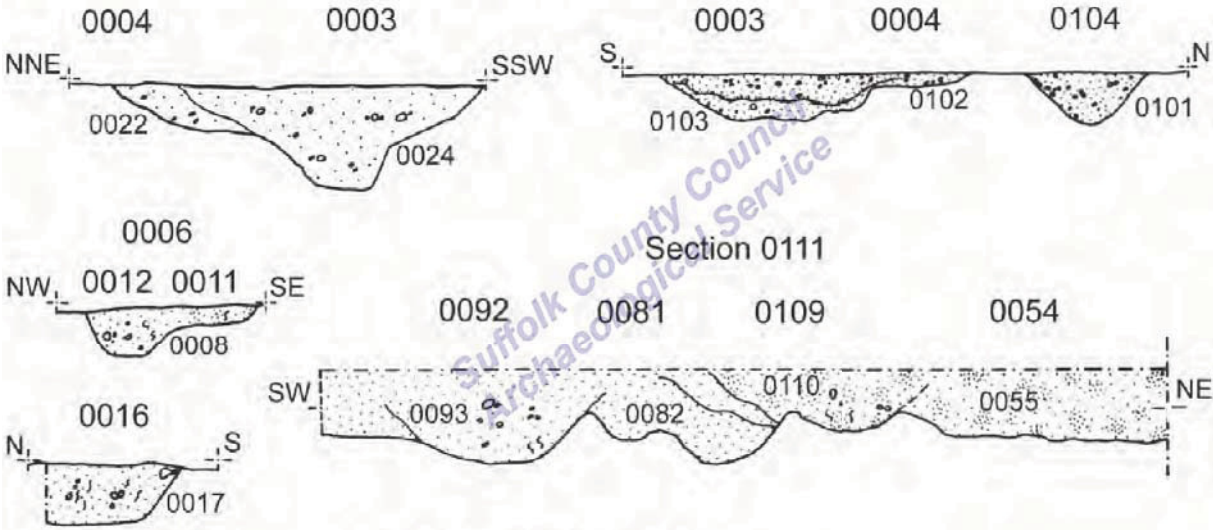
Phase 2c (Fig. 36)

- 0006 A NNE-SSW aligned ditch, 0.9m wide x 0.26m deep, with a shallow profile with a slightly deeper rounded slot on the W side. It was made up of 2 cuts 0011, 0.4m wide x 0.13m deep and filled with dark grey mottled sand and 0012, 0.55m wide x 0.17m deep and filled with mid brown sand (Fig. 37). 0006 appears to cut the E-W ditches
- 0016 An E-W aligned ditch N of 0003 which was badly disturbed both by animals and a modern trench. The fill was grey brown soft sand with occasional flints at the base and occasional small stones throughout (Fig. 37). One sherd of Middle Saxon pottery, one worked flint, animal bone and slag were recovered from the fill.
- 0049 E-W ditch possibly the same as 0016, cut by a modern feature and mixed with 0016 at W end (Fig. 37). Filled with brown sand with a high frequency of medium angular flints at the lower level and some animal bone. The fill was indistinguishable from 0050.
- 0109 Feature seen in section 0111 (Fig 37) between 0081 and 0054, possibly a later pit/ditch but not identified in plan.

Phase 2 sections - no sub-phases



Sub-phases 2a, 2b and 2c sections



Sub-phase 2U sections

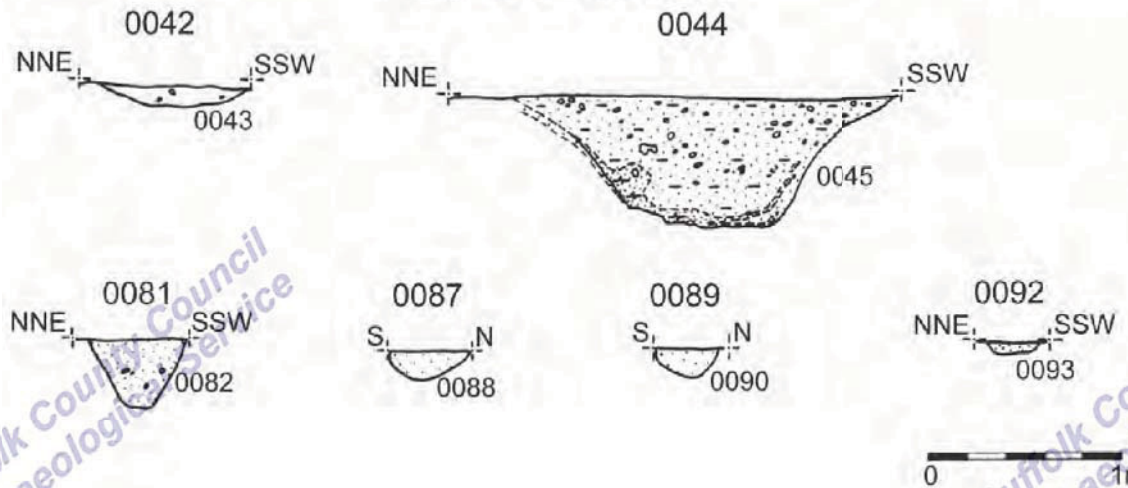


Figure 37. Phase 2 sections

Sub-phase 2U (Fig. 36)

These features have been identified as likely to be Middle Saxon although there is no dating for them, either from similarity of fills or spatial relationships.

- 0042 An oval pit, 0.7m long x 0.3m wide x 0.12m deep, with sloped side and a concave base and filled with mid brown grey loose- friable sand (Fig. 37). This contained no finds but the fill and location suggest that it may be Middle Saxon.
- 0044 An irregular oval pit 2.2m long x 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 37). The fill was mid dark grey-brown silty sand with a lower fill of dark grey-brown soft silt and peat. Two large lumps of chalky conglomerate with inclusions of grit and stones were seen at the base of the pit which were identified as natural.
- 0050 A steep sided ditch of which only the N side survived. This may have been 0016 but it is thought that 0049 was 0016 and that this was an E-W aligned ditch which crossed 0016 (no section). The west end was lost in modern disturbance. The fill was brown sand with a high frequency of medium angular flints at the lower level and some animal bone and indistinguishable from 0049.
- 0081 An ESE-WNW aligned ditch, 0.6m wide x c.0.36m deep with sloping sides (Fig. 37) and a flat base and filled with loose mid brown grey loose sand.
- 0087 An oval posthole, with steep sides and a curving base, 0.45m long x 0.27m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 37) and filled with pale brown sand.
- 0089 An oval posthole, 0.36m long x 0.26m wide and 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a curving base (Fig. 37) and filled with pale brown sand.
- 0092 An ESE-WNW aligned ditch, 0.3m wide x 0.08m deep of which only the base survived (Fig. 37). The fill was loose mid pale grey friable sand.

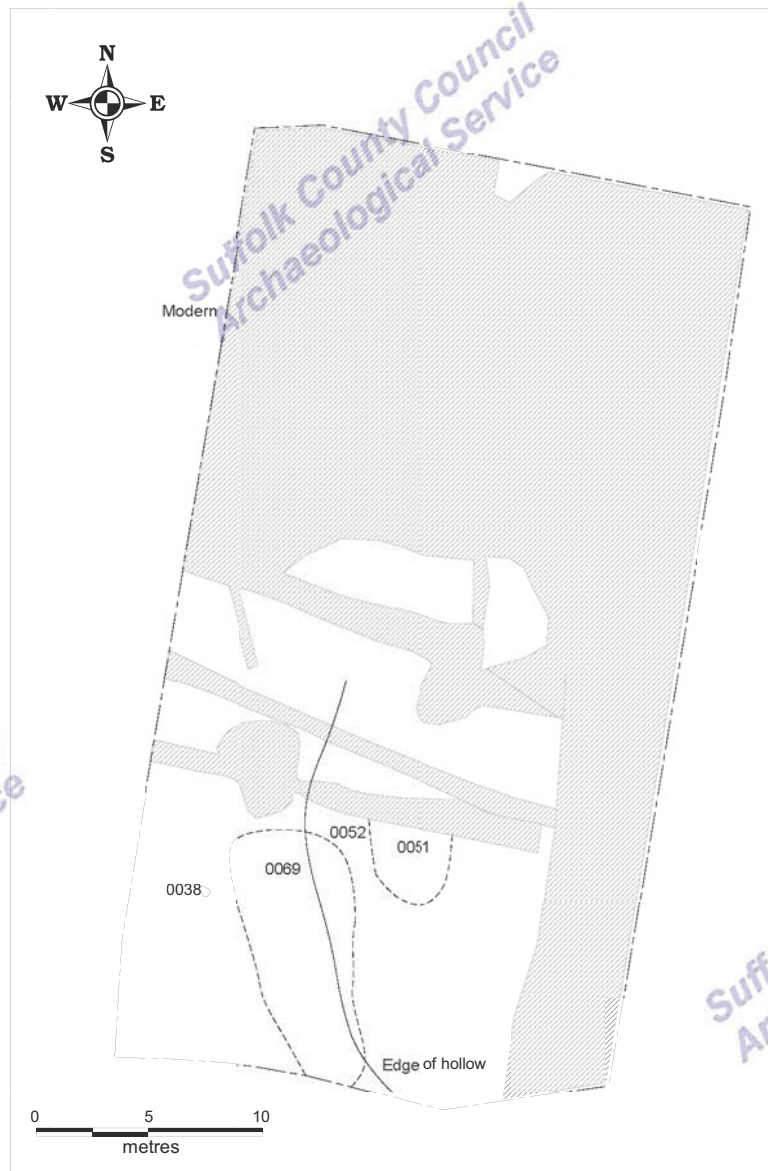


Figure 38. Phase 3 plan

4.2.5. Phase 3 - Medieval

This includes medieval dated features – one pit and three soil layers (Fig. 38)

Description of principal features

- 0038 A roughly circular pit, 0.5m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with sloped sides and a concave base (Fig. 39) and filled with mid-dark grey loose- friable sand, from which one medieval and one Middle Saxon pottery sherds, and two iron fragments were recovered.
- 0051 A spread of dark mottled grey brown sand in the top of the large natural hollow 0108 (Fig. 35). There were finds of one sherd of medieval pottery and some animal bone fragments from this but no features under it. It may have overlain 0046 and represented the upper fill over the deepest soil accumulations in the hollow. This lay under surface finds 0009.
- 0052 A layer of brown sand with some gravel, similar in appearance to 0046 (Fig. 35), which lay within hollow 0108, under 0051 and 0069 and from which three sherds of medieval pottery, animal bone and a possible iron knife were recovered.
- 0069 A layer of brown sand, up to 0.24m deep, which overlay postholes, 0057-0067 (Figs. 35 and 39). The soil was mottled and patchy in colour but fairly even and smooth in consistency with some gravel at the base. A single sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered. It appeared to overlie layer 0052, but was apparently partly beyond the west edge of the hollow. It was cut by 0038.

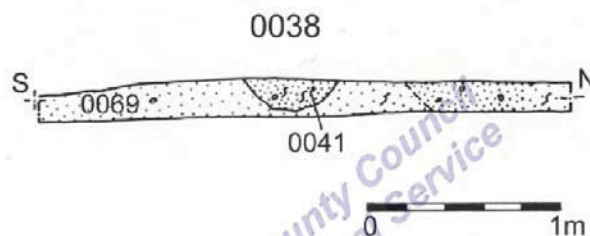


Figure 39. Pit 0038 section

4.2.6. Unphased

This contains three features which do not have the characteristics to suggest that they may be Saxon, and these may be either prehistoric or natural. Their appearance suggests that they are unlikely to be later (Fig. 40).

Description of principal features

- 0032 A probable small pit, but no dimensions were available as most of the edge was affected by modern disturbance. It was filled with pale brown sand, with few charcoal flecks, which became darker towards the base. Three burnt flints were recovered from the fill.
- 0047 A small circular steep sided pit, 0.45m in diameter and 0.26m deep, filled with coarse dark brown black sand which was leached out at edges and same type of fill as 0033. Both 0047 + 0032 are typical of features found regularly across the base. The fill was a very dark fine loose sand with no organic or artificial inclusions. There were no finds.
- 0098 A possible prehistoric treehole filled with pale silvery grey sand and mid brown orange sand.

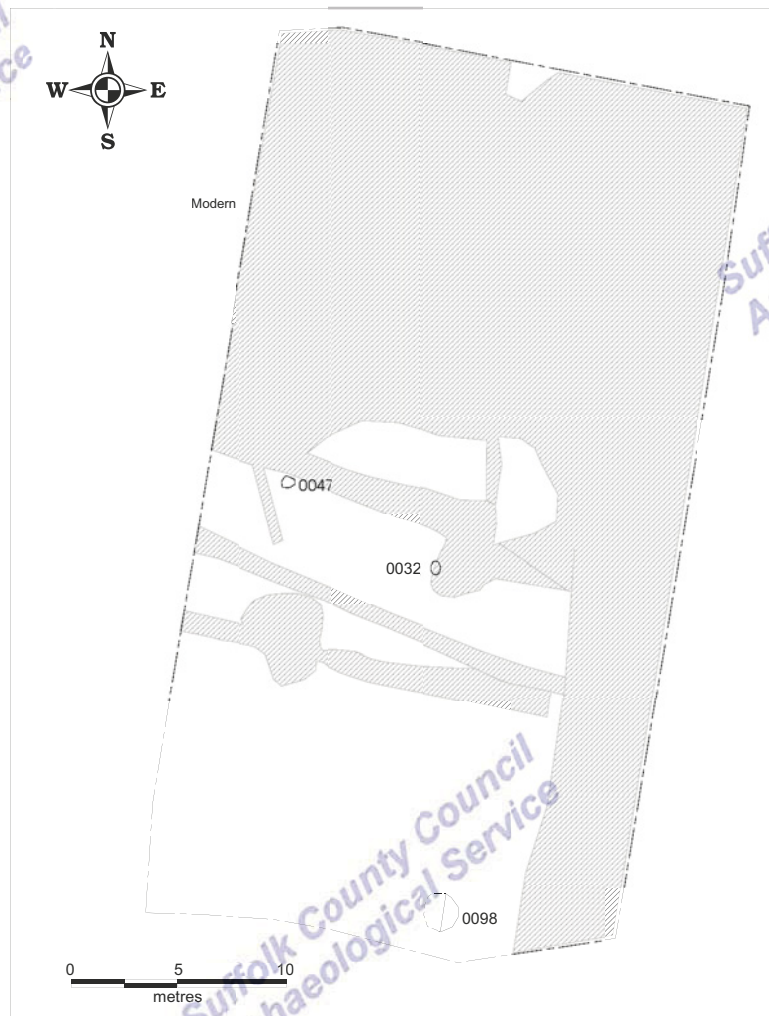


Figure 40. Unphased features

4.3. Finds and environmental evidence

by Richenda Goffin, with contributions by Julie Curl, Cathy Tester, Colin Pendleton

4.3.1. Introduction

Table 8 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3:2:1.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	27	301
Lava quern	10	28
Worked flint	7	47
Burnt flint	4	107
Slag	21	548
Copper alloy	4	-
Iron	3	-
Mortar/plaster	1	8
Animal bone	178	1332

Table 8. Finds quantities.

4.3.2. Pottery

A total of 27 sherds of pottery was collected from 14 contexts, weighing 301g. The quantities by fabric are summarised in Table 9, with a full catalogue presented as Appendix 3:2:2.

Fabric	Code	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt	Date
Handmade sand tempered	HMS	1	3.7	8	2.65	?IA
Handmade sand/organic tempered	HMSO	2	7.4	1	0.33	Esax, IA, EM
Sandy grey wares	GX	4	14.8	22	7.3	Roman or med
Ipswich ware (gritty)	GIPS	9	33.3	177	58.8	MSax
Ipswich ware (sandy)	SIPS	5	18.5	61	20.2	M Sax
Medieval coarseware	MCW	6	22.2	32	10.6	L12th-14th C
Total		27	100.0	301	100.0	

Table 9. Pottery quantities

Prehistoric pottery

A single fragment of hand-made pottery was recovered from pit fill 0040, with a fragment of Ipswich ware. The sherd has a coarse sandy fabric containing moderate flint inclusions up to 2mm in length, and is most likely Iron Age in date.

Roman pottery by Cathy Tester

Four sherds of miscellaneous sandy Roman greywares wares were unstratified or collected as surface finds. All are non-diagnostic body sherds and cannot be closely dated.

Middle Saxon pottery

The largest quantity of the pottery dates to the Middle Saxon period (14 sherds, 238g, making up 79% by weight of the total assemblage). Both Gritty and Sandy Ipswich ware variants are present, including the rims of two jars, catalogued as West Group 1A and IC (West 1963). The ceramics were recovered from pits, ditches and individual layers, but were also found amongst the unstratified and surface collected finds. Much of the pottery was abraded, indicative of considerable movement of material.

Medieval pottery

A small quantity of medieval pottery was identified (6 fragments, 32g, 10.6% by weight). Only body sherds were represented. The largest amount, recovered from layer 0052, consists of three different medieval coarseware sherds, one of which is very heavily stained. Another stained or burnt sherd of a similar fabric was found in pit fill 0041 and was associated with a very abraded fragment of Ipswich ware. A further sherd of medieval coarseware was found in layer 0051.

4.3.3. Lava quern

by Cathy Tester

Fragments of lavastone were recovered from two contexts (10 fragments @ 28g). This vesicular rock was quarried from the Mayen –Niedermendig area of Germany, and was traded in large quantities throughout north-western Europe. Quern and millstones made from this material are found in the Roman and Middle and Late Saxon periods, but they can also be medieval or later in date.

Nine small and featureless pieces were collected from the surface of the site. A much larger and better-preserved fragment was identified from ditch fill 0010, which also contained a small and very abraded fragment of mortar, with some animal bone. It is 17mm in thickness and has both upper and lower dressed surfaces, the lower of which shows evidence of wear. The fragment originates from the centre of the grinding stone, as half of the central perforation survives, measuring 22mm in diameter. The inner surface of the hopper has been worn very smooth. The stone is likely to be part of a small hand-turned quern.

4.3.4. Flint (identified by Colin Pendleton)

Eight pieces of worked flint were collected from the excavation. Two are unstratified or were recovered from surface collection, and the remainder were deposited into the fills of ditches and individual layers, most of which contained later material. The flint is broadly of the same date range, covering the Mesolithic/Neolithic period, or perhaps both.

A small snapped and unpatinated blade with a broad retouched notch from 0001 dates to the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age. Another blade from surface retrieval 0030 has a small area of re-touch on one edge. The other edge and the striking platform are made from the cortex. It is likely to date to the Neolithic period.

Two additional flints were found in layer 0029. One of these is a small snapped blade with light patination, dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic period. The second flint is a patinated hinge-fractured flake which is of the same date.

An unpatinated, secondary flake was found in ditch fill 0034. It is probably Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. A squat thick flake, which is also unpatinated, recovered from ditch fill 0010 dates to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Two further fragments of worked flint were collected from layer 0091, which contained no other artefacts. A long flake/short blade with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face, which has simple retouch and use wear on the edges is probably Mesolithic or Neolithic in date. A long flake with probable use/wear damage to the edges dates to the same period.

Burnt flint

Three fragments of burnt flint were recovered from 0033, a pit fill which contained no other finds. In addition a large burnt flint was found in ditch fill 0055, with a fragment of Middle Saxon pottery, and small quantities of animal bone and slag.

4.3.5. Slag

A total of 21 slag fragments were recovered from the site, weighing 548g. Most of this material was found in the ditch fills 0017 and 0055, with 14 fragments collected from pit fill 0040, and a further three which are likely to have come from pit fill 0038. Many of the fragments are vesicular in appearance. The dating of the slag is uncertain but it may be Middle Saxon.

4.3.6. Mortar

A single, very abraded fragment of possible mortar was present in ditch fill 0010 (1 fragment weighing 8g). It is made from a buff light fabric and may be medieval in date.

4.3.7. Small finds

A total of seven small finds were identified from the excavation. These artefacts have been catalogued in Appendix 3:3:3.

Discussion summary

Two copper alloy finds were recovered from 0046, a soft sandy layer which overlay natural. The remains of the catchplate of a Colchester derivative brooch was identified (1002), which dates from the Late Iron Age to c 80AD. The catchplate is perforated with two holes, one much larger than the other, but the bow itself has not survived. A complete stud 1003 was also found in this deposit. It has a plain, slightly convex head and a circular tapering shaft, but cannot be dated

typologically.

A small fragment of copper alloy 1001 was recovered from the only fill of ditch 0013, which also contained a sherd of Middle Saxon pottery. It is a thin strip with a very worn, pitted surface, which has been scored longitudinally down one side. The object cannot be fully identified, although it is possible that it also dates to the Middle Saxon period.

The remains of an iron artefact was found in sandy deposit 0052, with fragments of medieval coarseware. It is rectangular with a central perforation at one end, and is a hinge fitting from a box or chest (Ian Riddler, pers. comm). Similar fittings were also used on coffins. Two additional unidentifiable iron fragments were recovered from pit fill 0041, which also contained pottery of Middle Saxon and medieval date. Other iron fragments from ditch fill 0034 are from the remains of nails.

A single unstratified copper alloy fragment 1004 is likely to be modern.

Few of the small finds could be dated, apart from the relatively early Roman brooch in deposit 0046. It is possible that the stud recovered from the same feature is also Roman.

4.3.8. Biological evidence

Animal bone by Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 1.332kg of faunal remains, consisting of one hundred and seventy-eight pieces, was recovered from the site. Small quantities of domestic mammals, butchered bird and deer were identified.

Methodology

All of the bone was scanned for basic information primarily to determine species, ages and elements present following recording guidelines supplied by English Heritage (Davis 1992). Bones were also examined for butchering or other modifications, gnawing and pathologies. Ages of animals were estimated from the wear on the teeth and from fusion of the bones. Bones were quantified; total counts were noted for each context and the total for each species in the individual contexts was also recorded, along with the total weight for each context. No measurements were recorded for this assemblage as there are too few bones for any meaningful analysis. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a summary of the information is included as Appendix 3:2:4.

Results

The assemblage is in relatively poor condition with many fragmented bones, partly due to butchering, but also to wear and probably poor soil conditions. Faunal remains were mostly recovered from ditch fills, with some bone retrieved from layers and one pit fill.

Cattle were the most frequently identified species in this assemblage; sheep/goat remains were produced in slightly lower numbers than cattle. Both cattle and sheep/goat had been butchered, which included a skinning cut on a cattle metapodial in 0008. Chopping and splitting of cattle metapodials was found in 0019 and 0084; chopping and splitting longbones for marrow extraction is a typical of Saxon butchering with numerous examples of split bones being found at West Stow (Crabtree, 1989). The dominance of cattle and sheep/goat in the assemblage was also noted in a previous assemblage from a nearby site (ERL116) (Curl, 2003).

One pathological specimen was noted with the cattle; a proximal metacarpal in ditch fill 0008 showed extra growth around the end of the bone that is common on older animals or those that have been used for traction and pulling heavy loads.

Remains of Red Deer were found in two fills. Ditch fill 0026 produced a chopped adult deer radius and a very worn deciduous pre-molar was retrieved from ditch fill 0080. Remains of Red Deer were recovered from ERL 116 (Curl, 2003) and these animals would have been readily available in local woods to supplement the diet.

A single mandible from an elderly large and robust canid was yielded from ditch fill 0017. It is possible from the size of the jaw that it may be wolf; but equally possible that it is from a domestic dog. There is a possible cut mark on the side of the jaw, which could indicate skinning; removal of the pelt of dogs (and particularly wolves) was common practice until the post-medieval period.

One bird bone was found in this assemblage. A single radius from a large species of goose was found in pit fill 0040; clear knife cuts at the proximal end of the bone attest to this bird being used for feathers and food. It is probable that this goose could have been domestic stock.

Overall conclusions

This assemblage produced similar results to the faunal assemblage from ERL116 (Curl, 2003), although in much smaller quantities. Most of the group represents food and by-product waste from domesticated animals and birds. Some hunting of local wildlife is shown by the presence of butchered deer.

4.3.9. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The small quantity of artefacts and faunal remains recovered from the excavation is wide-ranging in date. A number of worked flints dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, or possibly both, were redeposited into ditch fills and layers, as well as being present as unstratified finds. A single sherd of pottery of possible Iron Age date was found in the fill of one of the pits. Small amounts of Roman finds were also identified, the most closely datable being part of a Colchester derivative-type brooch. The largest amount of pottery recovered dates to the Middle Saxon period, but medieval wares were also identified in small quantities.

The presence of Roman artefacts in particular, reflects the usual pattern of archaeological activity which was concentrated around the area of Caudle Head. Some evidence of Middle Saxon date has also been previously identified on the Base within a limited area (such as ERL 107 and ERL116), but, like this site, it consists mainly of artefacts deposited into pits and ditches, with no indications of actual buildings. The presence of medieval coarseware provides a small supplement to the sparse artefacts of this date which have so far been recovered from the Base. However, the sherds are not particularly diagnostic, as they are only body sherds deposited into pits, layers and surface deposits, and some of these are abraded and stained.

4.4. Discussion of the evidence from ERL 139

The predominant period of occupation on this site was Middle Saxon, with some evidence for earlier and later activity. The Middle Saxon occupation consisted mainly of ditches forming probable enclosures, which when combined with the evidence of ERL 116, are likely to represent field systems, but in sufficient numbers to suggest an intensity of activity that would be expected to accompany settlement of a number of years. The nature of the ditches seemed different between the north and the south ends of the site. At the north end all but one of the ditches was east-west aligned and all curved slightly to the north at the east end indicating the possibility that they might form the south-east corner of a large enclosure. The ditches were fairly substantial and multi-cut with a sequence of ditch digging apparent in sub-phases 2a-2c. The earliest of these ditches is 0004 which runs out of the west end of the site. Ditch 0003 cut

0004 but terminated before the west edge of the site, at the edge of the only north-south ditch 0006. However 0006 could be seen to just cut the 0003 butt end indicating that this was a later feature. Ditch 0016 was the northernmost of the three east-west ditches and 0006 terminated c.0.7m from 0016 possibly indicating that these were contemporary. This sequence of ditches almost certainly represents the maintenance of a long-standing boundary, with 0006 possibly acting as a partition. 0006 had two cuts within it and it may be that an earlier phase of this was contemporary with 0003, however the length of ditch run available to excavate was so small that it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions about the form or function of the enclosure. The ditches on the south side of the site follow a northwest-southeast alignment, with one ditch, 0083, northeast-southwest. Most notable are 0054 and 0083 which seem to form the southeast corner of an enclosure. Two postholes, 0065 and 0067 sit in the gap between the butt end of these ditches and may well serve a structural function at this corner, perhaps a gate or hurdle. Two further ditches, 0081 and 0092, lie south of and parallel to 0054, however these run across the southwest corner of the site. These are smaller, straighter and more regular in appearance than the ditches to the north and the profiles shallower and more dished.

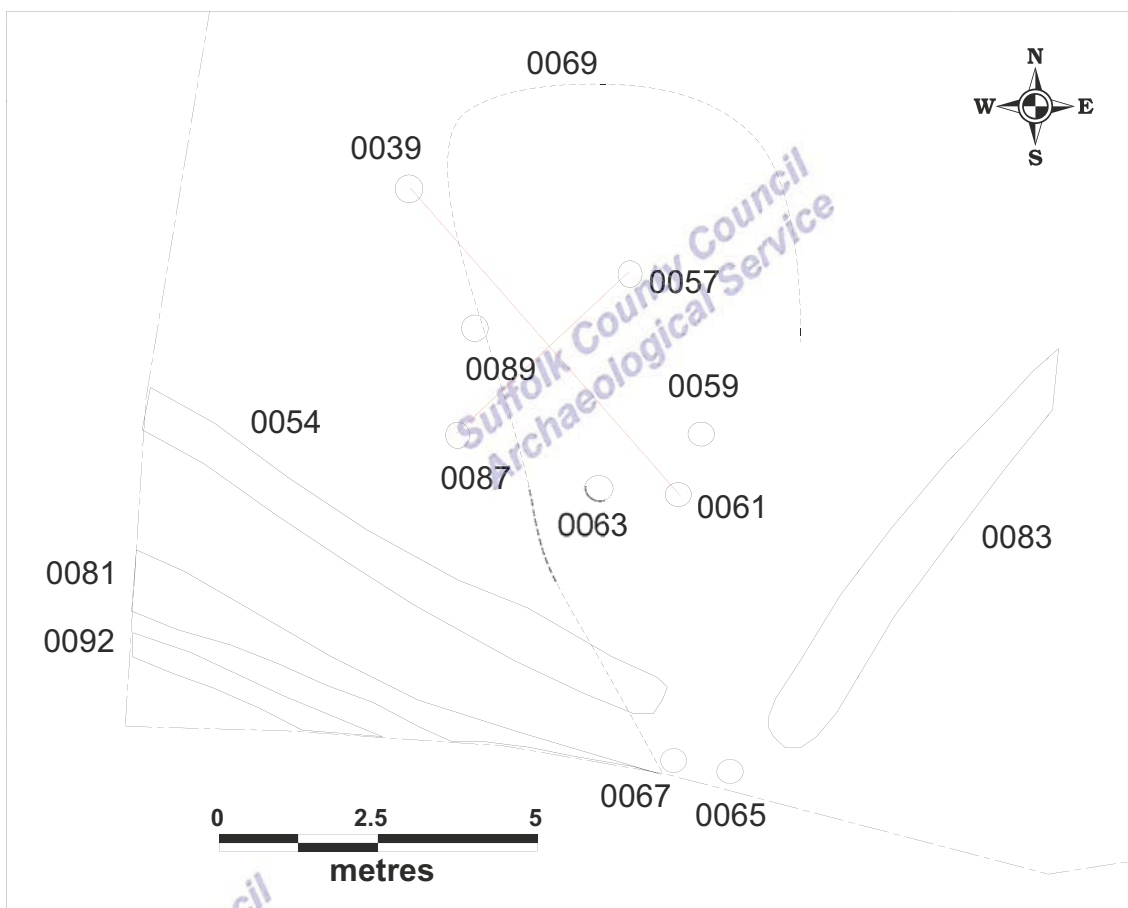


Figure 41. Plan of south-west corner of site

The results of this excavation are consistent with those of adjacent site ERL116 showing Middle Saxon activity, primarily in the form of field systems, but with sufficient finds to suggest settlement occupation in the vicinity. The recovery of slag from one feature is particularly interesting as this is consistent with results from ERL 116 and suggests industrial activity on the site. Whilst no buildings or structures were positively identified the small group of postholes lying within the corner of the southern enclosure ditches may indicate a structure of some kind. It is possible to see four of these postholes 0039, 0057, 0061 and 0087 as forming northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest aligned axes of a possible structure (Fig. 41) with dimensions of 6.45m x 3.67m. However the line of the long axis does not equally bisect the short axis and this therefore causes some problems for positive interpretation as a roofed structure. The

remaining postholes are focussed at the southeast end of the group with no postholes seen at the north-west end. This may be a small structure built for livestock use, perhaps a 'cattle crush', corral or funnel near the gate; at the corner of the enclosure.

There is some evidence for medieval occupation in the form of a single pit containing medieval finds. In addition the latest soil layers, 0051, 0052 and 0069 post-date the Middle Saxon period and these have been phased as medieval but as 0069 is cut by 0038 and 0069 overlies 0052 this may suggest that layers 0052 and 0069 could be late Middle Saxon or Late Saxon rather than medieval.

4.5. Further work required

The further work required on this site is outlined below:

- Further examination of the ditch locations and alignments will assist in defining the enclosures
- Additional study of the postholes will help confirm whether these do represent a structure and if so, some research into comparable sites will help establish an interpretation.
- Examination of the finds distribution will help refine the phasing, identify a focus for activity and may help with interpretation of the function of the possible structure, enclosures and pits.
- The enclosures need examining alongside those of ERL 116 to establish the wider pattern of occupation.
- A more detailed look at the artefactual evidence alongside that of ERL 116, ERL 101 and ERL 107 is required to establish common factors between the sites and to enhance the archive.
- All sites with Middle Saxon features need examining and discussing together as part of one settlement site and comparing with local and regional examples of Middle Saxon settlement.

5. Discussion

These two sites form the most comprehensive evidence so far for Middle Saxon settlement at RAF Lakenheath. Middle Saxon occupation (defined by the presence of distinctively Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware pottery) has only been identified in two other sites, ERL 107, 350m to the west and ERL 101, a predominantly Early Saxon settlement site 165m to the west. Single sherds of Ipswich Ware pottery have been found in four other locations, all mainly Roman sites, lying to the north of Caudle Head Mere (more than 400m from these sites). This puts the Middle Saxon occupation, identified to date (2006), in a tight east-west band c.200m wide and c.500m long, situated c.250m south of Caudle Head. Of the other occupation identified, that at ERL 107 consists of a series of recut ditches on an east-west alignment, with fewer additional ditches on a north-south alignment, some of which contain Middle Saxon pottery. The presence of stratigraphic relationships between these features implies prolonged activity and the series of recuts, a long-standing boundary. In site ERL 101 only four ditches were phased as Middle Saxon but 23 sherds of Ipswich Ware were recovered, which compares to 14 from ERL 139. The Early Saxon pottery assemblage at ERL 101 (Tester 2006) has been dated as 7th century, suggesting that the Early Saxon occupation here is at the latter end of the period and may either immediately pre-date or be contemporary with the earlier phases of occupation at ERL 116 and ERL 139. The presence of only three sherds of Early Saxon pottery from ERL 116 provides good negative evidence against early Saxon occupation here.

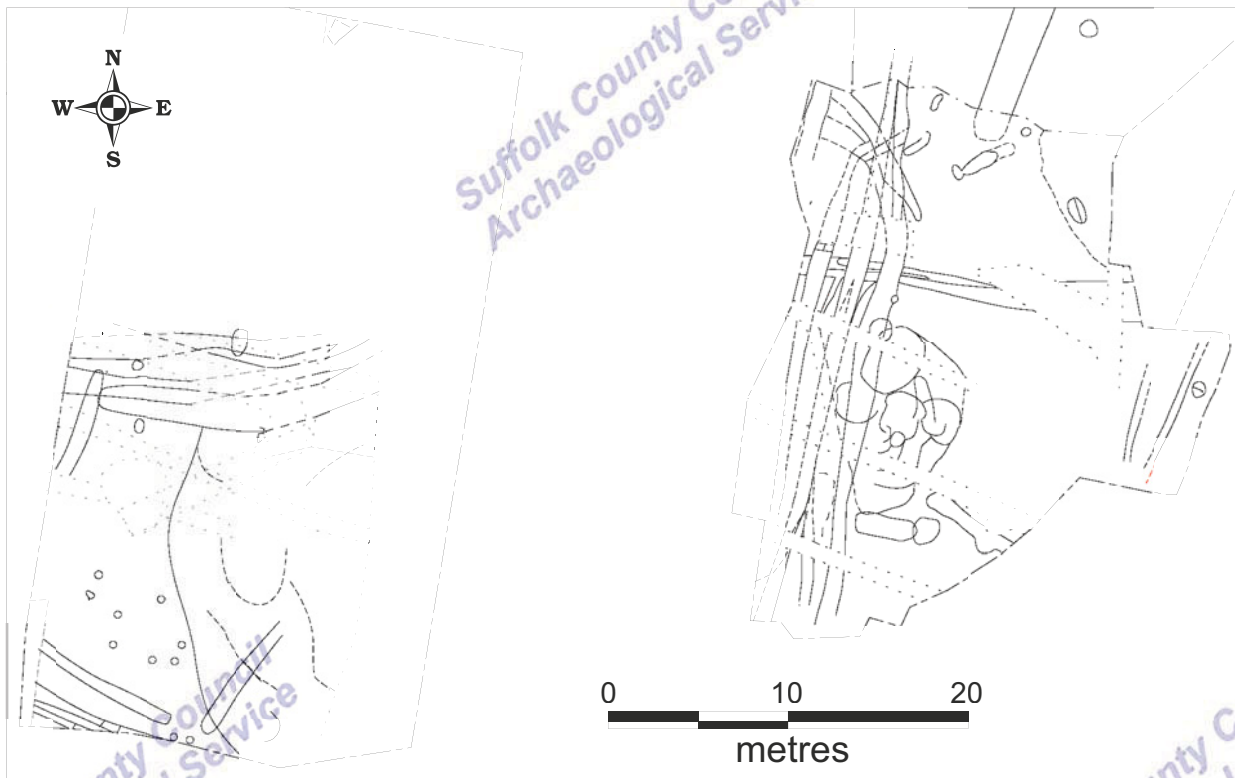


Figure 42. Site ERL 139 with the southern end of ERL 116

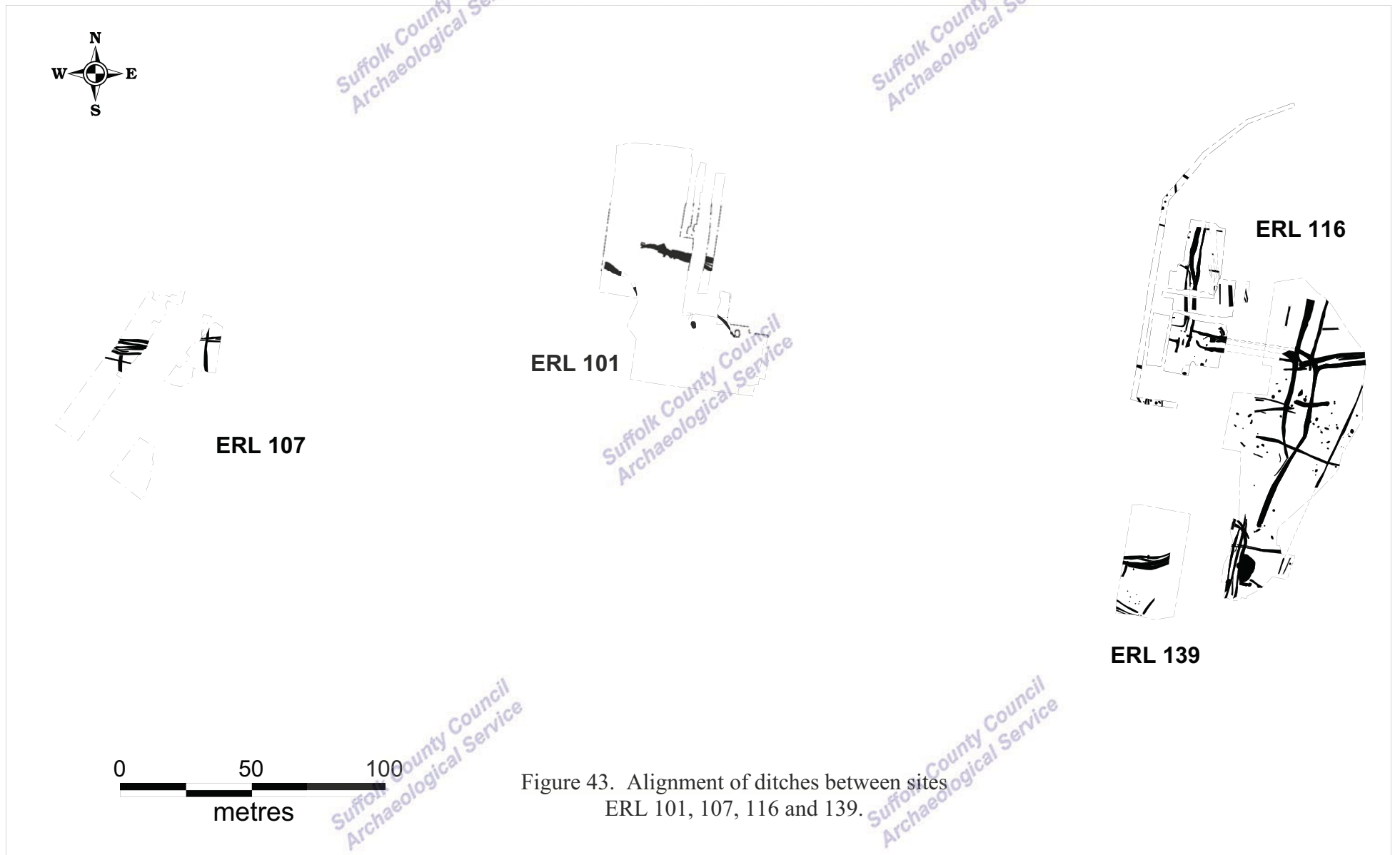


Figure 43. Alignment of ditches between sites ERL 101, 107, 116 and 139.

The sites lie between 350m and 480m of the three Saxon cemetery groups excavated between 1997 (1959 for the initial excavation of 30 inhumations) and 2002. Some 446 burials have been discovered and preliminary assessment of the grave assemblages suggests that some of these burials may have taken place in the mid to late 7th century. So far there is no evidence for later 8th century Middle Saxon burials.

Sites ERL 116 and 139 indicate the presence of Middle Saxon occupation and the intensity of activity and number and nature of the finds suggest settlement occupation either on these sites or in the near vicinity. However the features and site plans identified here are large, slightly irregular ditches and enclosures which seem to be more consistent with agricultural field systems, possibly both for arable and livestock farming, rather than settlement enclosures which might be expected to be more regular and contain groups of buildings, rubbish pits, possibly burials, and other features more normally associated with settlement. However both these sites have suffered truncation and damage as a result of a combination of ploughing, animal disturbance and extensive modern disturbance so it is uncertain what proportion of the less substantial features has been lost, and whether this may account for some of the loss of evidence directly indicative of settlement. However examination of the evidence from these sites and in combination with that from ERL 101 may suggest that the main focus for settlement lay somewhere between these two sites.

The evidence from these two sites seems to suggest both a shift in location eastwards from the Early Saxon occupation to the Middle Saxon and then abandonment of the Middle Saxon occupation by c.850AD. No evidence has so far been recovered from any part of RAF Lakenheath for Late Saxon occupation or medieval settlement. It is known however, that by c.1250AD some parts of the base were 'developed' as rabbit warrens. The finds and environmental evidence shows a diversity of activity including both arable and livestock farming, domestic activities such as weaving and the potential for other more industrial activities such as horncore working and iron smithing. The environmental evidence shows increased cereal production after the mid 8th century, which indicates either a change in emphasis of land-use or possibly evidence that the settlement focus was shifting.

This work, in conjunction with evidence from ERL 101 and ERL 107 has highlighted some key areas of interest should further excavation opportunities arise.

6. Assessment of potential for analysis

6.1 Research Aims for the Middle Saxon period

A number of research aims for the Middle Saxon period have been identified (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) and further analysis of the results of this site in conjunction with other RAF Lakenheath archaeological work would have the potential to contribute to many of these. In particular:

- Characterisation of settlement forms and functions.
- Reasons behind the apparent change in settlement locations from the Early Saxon to Late Saxon periods.
- Examination of the agricultural economy including the extent of specialisation and surplus production in agricultural production.
- Examination of land-use changes between the 5th and 8th centuries AD.
- Examination of industrial production and trading.
- The impact of Danish (Viking) settlement on the indigenous populations.
- The impact of Christianity.

6.2. Further work and the potential for analysis

These sites are very important to the overall potential for analysis for the RAF Lakenheath sites as they provide the best evidence for continuity of occupation into the Middle Saxon period, and also appear to demonstrate the abandonment of occupation after this period. The further work required to address the research aims and the potential to contribute to study in these areas is outlined below.

6.2.1. Characterisation of settlement forms and functions

- Further examination of the spatial relationship of these two sites, in conjunction with ERL 101 and ERL 107, in particular, may help to characterise the form and function of the settlement. The potential of these sites to contribute to this is tempered by the absence of identified buildings at the moment, but there is certainly potential to examine land-use immediately beyond the settlement area which will contribute to the research into settlement forms and functions.

6.2.2. Reasons behind the apparent change in settlement locations from the Early Saxon to Late Saxon periods

- Examination of these sites has good potential to contribute to this research topic as Early Saxon settlement has already been identified over a large part of RAF Lakenheath, but so far no Middle Saxon settlement has been identified within the same areas. In addition there is no evidence for Late Saxon occupation, demonstrating that the regional patterns of population shift are occurring here and these sites offer the opportunity to examine this phenomenon.
- Two pollen cores have been carried out on these sites. One has two radiocarbon dates and shows evidence for decreasing intensity of settlement during the Middle Saxon period and environmental and land-use changes associated with this. Further analysis and radiocarbon dates for these columns will provide more detailed information about these changes.

6.2.3. Examination of the agricultural economy including the extent of specialisation and surplus production in agricultural production

- These sites have produced evidence for agricultural field systems and further examination of the stratigraphic and structural data will enable research into the nature of the agricultural systems in use here during the Middle Saxon period.
- Finds from these sites have produced animal bone with evidence of butchering, food waste and livestock management, further examination of these in conjunction with similar period evidence from other sites will contribute to research into the nature of livestock management, the variety within the agricultural production and provide data for examination of the possibilities of surplus production.
- The pollen assessment shows evidence for changes in cereal production during the early medieval period. Further analysis of this in conjunction with the evidence from the macrofossils assessment will provide the data on the agrarian economy to compare with the evidence about the livestock.

6.2.4. Examination of land-use changes between the 5th and 8th centuries AD

- The further analysis of the pollen samples will provide evidence of the natural and cultivated environment which will help examination of land-use changes from the Early to Middle Saxon period.
- Comparison of the layout of the field systems in the Middle Saxon period as seen on these and adjacent sites will contribute to an examination of land-use changes from the Late Iron Age to medieval periods.

6.2.5. Examination of industrial production and trading

- Analysis of the slag from both sites will contribute to an examination of industrial activity taking place at Lakenheath in the Middle Saxon period.
- The presence of horn cores and other pieces within the animal bone assemblage is also indicative of industrial activity and further examination should define this better.
- Further examination of the small finds will provide evidence for the degree of trading and importing being carried out by the population on the site.

6.2.6. The impact of Danish (Viking) settlement on the indigenous populations

- The Danes were camped at Thetford 9 miles west of RAF Lakenheath in 867AD, analysis of the finds from RAF Lakenheath may contribute to an examination of the impact of this on the local people.

6.2.7. The impact of Christianity

- This site lies adjacent to a large Early Saxon cemetery. Examination of the results of that site in conjunction with the evidence from these sites will provide evidence as to the impact of Christianity on rural Saxon populations.

6.3. Publication proposals

It is intended that the further work and analysis of these sites will form part of a synthetic publication bringing together all of the work carried out at RAF Lakenheath between 1987 and 2005. It is proposed that the work should be published in a four volumes within the East Anglian Archaeology monograph series of which this would contribute to Volume III; the Late Iron Age, Roman and Saxon occupation. Proposals and costs for this have been submitted to MOD (Caruth 2005b).

Jo Caruth
December 2006

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**CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT COMPLEX, BOSTON DRIVE,
RAF LAKENHEATH (F/2000/080)**

**BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK ON ROAD REALIGNMENT
AND CAR PARK AREAS**

1. Introduction

The full area of this development was evaluated (SCCAS Report No 2001/56). This showed scattered prehistoric activity and a series of ditches of mainly Anglo-Saxon date. A peat-filled channel runs east-west across the northern half of the development area. Archaeological evaluation has now been carried out in the area affected by the footprint of the new building.

2. Road Re-Alignment and New Roundabout

Much of the road re-alignment crosses the channel and will not impact on archaeological deposits. The new roundabout lies to the north of the channel where evaluation suggests mainly prehistoric activity at depths of around 800mm below existing surface. The changes in surface level and depth of formation for the roundabout suggest that there will probably not be a significant impact on archaeological deposits but none of the evaluation trenches were within the new roundabout.

- In this area archaeological monitoring and recording of the contractor's soil strip to formation level is required.

3. Main Car Park

The northern half of the car park is to be lowered by at least 500mm compared to current ground levels. In addition the construction layers comprise some 305mm. As the archaeological deposits are 600-700mm below ground level they will be destroyed by construction. South of the access road it is less likely that formation will impact on archaeological deposits. The car park area is closer to the Anglo-Saxon features so these may be present as well as probably prehistoric ones.

- The northern part of the car park (see plan attached) should initially be soil stripped to the level of archaeological deposits (under archaeological supervision). Provision (time) should be allowed for archaeological recording by excavation at this stage; feature density is likely to be thin.
- The southern area should be archaeologically monitored when stripped to formation level by the contractor.

Judith Plouviez

29 January 2002

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

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**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM**

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

**FAMILY SUPPORT COMPLEX & CAR PARK
RAF LAKENHEATH**

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 1.2, 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4.

1. Background

- 1.1 Consent has been granted for development (F/2003/01417/GOV). The planning authority have applied a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition to the consent. The works (Defence Estates Ref MSET 04-3002) involve demolition of Building 965 and construction of a 1,363m² building; demolition of building 959 and construction of a car park.
- 1.2 Ground works connected with demolition and clearance extend beyond the areas of development consent in both cases. The demolition process, where it involves clearance of footings, is presumed to be potentially destructive of any archaeological deposit which may exist and is included in the archaeological brief. Previous experience on this RAF station has shown that the development of areas of car park and landscaping have, because of the weak structure of the sub-soil and the construction processes involved, significant impact on any archaeological deposit which may exist. Unless it can be shown that there is an adequate buffer of undisturbed soil between archaeological levels and sub-base formation it is assumed that all such areas will require archaeological excavation in advance of development.
- 1.3 The specific development areas have not been the subject of trenched evaluation or formal desk-top study, however, there have been systematic archaeological excavation or monitoring exercises on adjacent sites which are adequate to inform a decision that the site has high archaeological potential. Investigations on car park areas for the Consolidated Support project were immediately adjacent to Building 965 and showed Saxon and prehistoric archaeological deposits (ERL 116). Excavation at the Dental Hospital and Officers Club car park c. 100m north-west showed Saxon settlement and prehistoric occupation (ERL 061 & 101). The general picture emerging is one of fairly consistent Saxon and prehistoric occupation from Caudle Head to Lord's Walk.
- 1.4 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.

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- 1.5 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.6 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.7 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Project**

- 2.1 Initial archaeological excavation will be carried out on the open ground in the open angle to the west of Building 965, the exact area of excavation to be determined by the area of development disturbance (to include: construction, infrastructure and landscaping). For estimation purposes assume the entire block limited by the roadways and the walls of Building 965.
- 2.2 Following completion of phase one excavation (2.1) Building 965 will be demolished. Removal of the floor slab and footings are to be conducted in such a manner that any archaeological deposit surviving beneath them will not be further damaged by the demolition process (e.g. breaker pins will not penetrate beyond the concrete; concrete slab will be lifted cleanly). During the final phase of demolition and site preparation archaeological recording will take place on the location of building 965 as necessary, with adequate access and time allowance. This archaeological recording is to cover the entire area of Building 965 not just the area to be redeveloped (see para. 1.2).
- 2.3 Building 959 to be demolished with archaeological control and recording as paragraph 2.2. The archaeological recording to cover the entire area of Building 959, not just the area to be redeveloped.
- 2.4 Following demolition the area of new car parking (including infrastructure and landscaping) is to be archaeologically excavated before any construction work (see para. 1.2).
- 2.5 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping.
- 2.6 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric and early Saxon occupation; the potential for Saxon settlement including enclosures, occupation deposits and buildings in thought to be high.
- 2.7 Archaeological excavation and the monitoring and recording during demolition will be fully integrated and conducted to the same standards, i.e. excavation standards outlined in Section 3.

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- 2.8 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. An important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3*, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'. Occasional Pap. 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology will form part of the Project Design and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded:

- 3.1 Areas of work are set out in outline in paragraphs 2.1 to 2.4. Detailed areas will be defined by the contractors construction method and programme and cannot be established until the design process is complete. The SCCAS Conservation Team is to approve archaeological working areas established by the client, the main contractor and the archaeological contractor.
- 3.2 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.3 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. paths, yards, hearths & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

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3.4 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.
- b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

- 3.5 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 3.6 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.7 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.8 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.9 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.10 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.11 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

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- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an 'at-cost' charge will be made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 4.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. **Archive Requirements**

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to /cont

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5.2 cont/ allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.

5.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).

5.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the “Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels” of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

5.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 5.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).

5.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

5.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

5.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

5.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual ‘Archaeology in Suffolk’ section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

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6. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.
- 6.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS

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Reference: /RAFLaken-FamilSupportComplex11

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

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Appendix 2.1

ERL116 CSC., List of Contexts

context feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0001	0001					Unstratified finds												US	
0002	0002				Layer	Layer of flints aligned ?NE-SW. Located in the ?E end of trench 6.. Cut by soakaway.	1	1		0003 0035								1	Prehistoric
0003	0003				Linear feature	Linear feature located at the ?E end of trench 6. Aligned ?NE-SW. Shallow 'U' shaped, possible ditch. Layer of charcoal and burnt clay, over a layer of white sand. Under blown sand.	1	1	0002									2U	MSax
0004	0004			I	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch running across the N end of trench 7. Possibly corners at north end. Wide, shallow ditch. Fill of sand with occasional charcoal. No doubt the same as one of the ditches in section 0159	1	1										2U	Msax
0005	0005	0080		H	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch located in trench 7. Wide, shallow ditch with a fill of sand with burnt clay, charcoal and occasional flints.	1	1										2d	
0006	0006	0905		H	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch located within trench 7. 'U' shaped ditch with a light brown fill and occasional stones. Also contains areas of burnt clay and charcoal.	1	1										2c	
0007	0152	0904		G	Layer	Layer located at the west end of trench 7. Layer of ?buried alluvial soil containing mixed sand and gravel. Contains cores and struck flints.												1	
0008	0008				Pit	Small pit located in trench 8 (close to modern water pipe). Shallow pit containing a layer of mid brown sand over a charcoal fill.	1	1										U	Undated
0009	0009				?Plough	Possible plough marking at ?E end of trench 8. ?NW-SE markings.	1	1										3	Post-Saxon
0010	0010			H	Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch running between ditches 0005 and 0006.	1	1		0011								2a	Msax
0011	0011	0901		H	Ditch	N-S aligned ditch running parallel, and inbetween, 0005 and 0006. Narrow and shallow ditch. Cuts 0010.	1	1	0010									2b	
0012	0012				Section	Section taken through trench 1, N-S aligned. Highlights a possible water channel running E-W across the trench. Fill of dark peaty silt, with vertical iron panning, under wind blown sand.		1											
0013	0013				Section	Section taken across the south end of trench 1. Shows wind blown sand, with iron pan, over grey silt and wet peat.		1											
0014	0014				Section	Section in trench 2 showing a base of peat covered by grey silt and wind blown sand.		1											
0015	0015				Section	Section at south end of trench 3. Section shows a layer of burnt flint and charcoal under layers of glazed sand and wind blown sand. To the west is an area of gravel dropping away.		1											
0016	0016				Section	Section at north end of trench 3. Shows a base layer of grey sand and charcoal, under layers of glazed and brown sand.		1											
0017	0017				?Ditch	Possible ditch running E-W along trench 4 and curving south towards west. Fill of dark grey sand. Truncated by trench, therefore width unknown.	1	1										U	Undated
0018	0018				?Ditch	Possible ditch running N-S to west end of trench 4, curves slightly. Fill of dark grey sand to a depth of around 20cm. Truncated by modern cable trench, therefore width unknown.	1	1										U	Undated
0019	0019				Section	Section taken at east end of trench 5. Shows a wide area of wet peat at base, over sand and gravel, and under grey silt layer and a wide layer of wind blown sand with iron panning.		1											
0020	0020				Section	Section at west end of trench 5. Shows a continuation of the layers seen in section 0019 with wet peat at base over gravel and sand.		1											

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0021	0021					Section	Section across trench 6. Shows a yellow sand natural. Also highlights a graded series of grey sand layers, getting darker towards base and increasing gravel content.	1	1												
0022	0022					Section	Section through trench 15. Shows a wide layer of peat, over a sand and gravel base. Below a thin layer of grey silt and layer of wind blown sand.		1												
0023	0023					?Ditch	Curved ditch crossing the south corner of trench 9. Fill of dark grey sand. Steep sided and flat bottomed. Slopes under a mid orange sand. Finds of burnt flint etc. Possibly prehistoric?	1	1										1		Prehistoric
0024	0024	0832				Ditch	Shallow 'U' shaped ditch running NE-SW across the northern end of trench 9. Fill of mid brown/grey sand. Runs parallel with ditch 0025. Same as 0832.	1	1										2a		Msax
0025	0025	0832				Ditch	Shallow 'V' shaped ditch running NE-SW across the northern end of trench 9. Fill of mid grey/brown sand. Runs parallel with ditch 0024. Same as 0832	1	1										2a		Msax
0026	0024 0025	0832				Section	Section through ditches 0024 and 0025 in trench 9.	1	1												
0027	0027	0027				Ditch	Wide ditch running E-W along trench 10. Fill of mixed grey brown sand. Damaged by modern disturbance in section. Cuts ditch 0028.	1	1	0028									2e		Msax
0028	0028	0231				Ditch	Ditch running NE-SW across trench 10. Shallow with gentle sloping sides. Fill of mixed pale grey/brown sand. Cut by 0027. Same as 0231	1	1		0027								2U		Msax
0029	0027 0028	0231				Section	Section taken across ditches 0027 and 0028. Shows 0027 cutting 0028.	1	1												
0030	0030					Pit	Possible pit towards east end of trench 10. Fill of brown silt sand.	1	1										U		Undated
0031	0031					Section	Section taken in trench 10. Shows fine layers of reddish sand over an orange, gravelly sand.		1												
0032	0032					Section	Section taken through trench 12. Shows a layer of mottled orange/brown sand over yellow natural, and below a mid brown sand layer.		1												
0033	0033					Section	Section showing feature 0004 and 0005	1	1												
0034	0002/3 /35					Section	Section through trench 6 highlighting features 0002, 0003 and 0035.	1	1												
0035	0035					Ditch	Ditch running parallel with 0003 in trench 6. Shallow, 'U' shaped with a fill of white sand.	1	1	0002									2U		Msax
0036	0036					Section	Section across trench 13. Large layer of modern over a layer of buried soil.		1												
0037	0037					Section	Section through trench 13. Large layer of modern over a layer of buried soil. Bottomed with a layer of dark sand.		1												
0049	0001	0001				Finds	Unstratified finds from excavation.											MSax	US		MSax
0050	0110?				H	Finds	Possible piece of Ipswich ware pottery found during machining.	1										MSax	2a		MSax
0051	0111	0903			M	Finds	Two sherds of pottery found during machining. Probably from ditch 0111.	1										MSax	2c		MSax
0052	0117				H	Finds	Quern stone fragments found during machining. Probably from 0117.	1											2?		
0053	0053				I	Feature	Feature in NW corner of site. Heavily cut by modern trenches and under site edge. 25cm deep. Ill defined	2	1					Y					2U		Undated
0054	0053				I	Feature fill	Mixed mid grey brown soft sand.	2	1										2U		Undated

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0055	0055	0900		N	Linear feature	Possible ditch running E-W. Starts near SE corner of site. 1.6m wide, 55cm deep, steep sided U shaped base. Narrows towards west and turns NW. See sections 0075, 0057 and 0086	2	1						Y					2b	
0056	0055	0900	0057	N	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown sand fill of 0055 in section 0057.	2	1											2b	
0057	0055	0900	0057	N	Ditch section	1.5m wide section through ditch 0055.	2	1											2b	
0058	0058			N	Pit	Possible very shallow, oval pit cut on E edge of site. Shallow sided with flat base, 2.2m long, 1.8m wide, 0.15m deep. Animal and modern disturbance. Cuts into top of ditch 0065, 0078 and possibly 0097.	2		0065 0078 0097?										2e	Msax
0059	0058			N	Pit fill	Very dark grey/black sand fill. Small flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.	2									Y			2e	Msax
0060	0060			N	Pit	Oval pit, N-S aligned, 1.4m long, 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep. Animal burrow on N side	2	1	0065					Y		Y		MSax	2e	MSax
0061	0060			N	Pit fill	Dark brown sand and charcoal.	2	1											2e	MSax
0062						NOT USED.														
0063	0063			N	Pit	Oval pit, 50%+ destroyed by modern trench. Aligned NE-SW 1.9m long, 0.2m deep.	2	1								Y		preh?	2U	Msax
0064	0063			N	Pit fill	Dark brown sand and charcoal	2	1											2U	Msax
0065	0065	0902		N	Ditch	Overall number for ditch running E-W in approx middle of site. Steep sided U shaped profile. Visible in sections 0077 and 0094. Same as 0715?	2	1	0078 0110	0060 0058									2d	
0066	0065	0902	0067	N	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown sand.	2	1											2d	
0067	0065	0902		N	Section	West facing ditch section of 0065	2	1											2d	
0068	0055	0900		M N	Pit	Circular pit or butt end of 0055 ditch? cut by modern trench and animal disturbance. May actually just be modern disturbance. 50cm wide, 15cm deep.	2	1											2b	
0069	0068	0900		N	Pit fill	Mid grey/brown sand with charcoal flecks.	2	1											2b	
0070	0070		0075	N	Pit	Possible small pit on southern edge of ditch 0055. See section 0075.	2	1											2U	
0071	0070		0075	N	Pit fill	Grey/brown sand.	2	1											2U	
0072	0072		0075	N	Pit	Possible pit adjacent to N edge of ditch 0055. Cut by massive fibre optic pipe trench on SE side. See section 0075.	2	1											2U	
0073	0072		0075	N	Pit fill	Grey/brown sand.	2	1											2U	
0074	0055	0900	0075	N	Ditch fill	Fill of 0055 in section 0075.	2	1											2b	
0075	0075	0900	0075	N	Section	Section through 0070, 0055 and 0072.	2	1											2b	
0076	0065	0902	0077	N	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand with small flints. Badly disturbed by animal and modern disturbance.	2									Y			2d	
0077	0058 0078	0902	0077	N	Section	Section through 0058, 0065 and 0078. 0058 is the upper feature in this section, the entire northern half of which was removed to expose 0065/0078. All three features are drawn on the same plan even though 0065 and 0078 were only excavated after the removal of 0058. The excavated area was very badly disturbed which meant there were no clear sections to draw.	2												2d	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0078	0078	0902		N	Ditch	Possible ditch cut visible in section 0077 and 0094. Appears to be cut by both 0058 and 0065 though relationship unclear to 0065 in section 0094. Northern edge not visible as cut by 0065. In section the ditch is a shallow U shape with a fairly flat base. No finds, runs E-W, 0.20m deep. Rel. with 0097 unclear.	2	1		0058 0065									2c	
0079	0078	0902		N	Ditch fill	Fill of 0078, mid brown sand, occasional small flints, and burning in the top 5cm. Badly disturbed.	2												2c	
0080	0080	0080		H	Ditch	N-S ditch, meets 0065. Shallow gentle slope with flat base. See sections 0081, 0083, 0120, 0108? and 0141. 0.9m wide, 0.2m deep	1	1										Modern?	2d	
0081	0080	0080	0081	H	Ditch section	N-S ditch section	1	1											2d	
0082	0080	0080	0081	H	Ditch fill	Mixed dark grey/brown sand	1	1								Y		MSax	2d	MSax
0083	0065, 0080	0902 0080	0083	H	Ditch section	Section of ditches 0065 and 0080 where they intersect. No relationships visible due to animal disturbance. 0065 narrows to 0.5m wide here and 0.2m deep (the same depth as 0080)	1	1						Y					2d	
0084	0065	0902	0083	N	Ditch fill	Mixed grey brown sand, charcoal flecks.	1	1								Y		MSax	2d	MSax
0085	0080	0080	0083	H	Ditch fill	Mixed grey brown sand, charcoal flecks.	1	1								Y		MSax	2d	MSax
0086	0055	0900		N	Ditch section	Box section through ditch 0055. West of section 0075. Proves ditch is turning to the NW	2	1						Y					2b	
0087	0055	0900	0086	N	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown sands.	1	1						Y					2b	
0088	0088	0901		H M	Ditch	N-S ditch, parallel and adjacent to 0089. Very shallow, heavy animal disturbance, U shaped, 0.6m wide, 0.15m deep, fill is 0091. Same as 0150, 0163 and 0010	1	1											2b	
0089	0089	0905		H	Ditch	N-S ditch, parallel and adjacent to 0088. Narrows and gets shallower to S in section 0090. Some animal disturbance, 1.0-1.3m wide, 0.30-0.50m deep. Fills 0092 and 0093.	2	1											2c	
0090	0088 0089	0905 0901	0090	H	Ditch section	W-E section across double ditches 0088 and 0089	1	1											2c	
0091	0088	0901	0090	H	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown sand, some charcoal.	1	1											2b	
0092	0089	0905	0090	H	Ditch fill	Upper fill of 0089. Dark grey/brown sand and charcoal	1	1				0093			y	Y		MSax	2c	MSax
0093	0089	0905	0090	H	Ditch fill	Lower fill of 0089. Mixed mid brown/grey sands	1	1					0092						2c	
0094	0065 0078 0097 0102	0902	0094	N	Section	Section through ditches 0065, 0078, 0097 and 0102. Badly disturbed badly animals and fibre optic cables, making the relationships between ditches very unclear	2	1						Y					2d	
0095	0065	0902	0094	N	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand with occasional small flints, 0.35m deep. Modern cable disturbance.	2	1						Y		Y			2d	
0096	0078	0902	0094	N	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand with occasional small flints, 0.4m deep. Modern cable disturbance. Difficult to distinguish from 0095	2	1						Y					2c	
0097	0097	0902		N	Ditch	Possible linear E-W ditch visible in section 0094. U shaped section, fairly steep sides and curved base, 1m wide, 0.4m deep. Extent and relationship to N with 0078 is unclear due to disturbance. Cut by 0058 and doesn't appear beyond it.	2	1		0058 0078				Y					2c	
0098	0097	0902	0094	N	Ditch fill	Mixed light to dark brown sand with occasional flints. Heavy animal disturbance.	2	1						Y					2c	
0099	0100 0102	0100 0102	0099	I	Section	E-W section through ditches 0100 and 0102. Eastern end of section badly disturbed by animals and modern cables.	2	1						Y					2	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0100	0100	0100		N	Ditch	Linear ditch running NW-SE. U shaped in section, flat base and shallow sloping sides, 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep. Runs into modern and 0053. Possibly relates to group 0906	2	1						Y					2	
0101	0100	0100	0099	N	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand with occasional small flints.	2	1						Y		Y		MSax	2	MSax
0102	0102	0102		N	Ditch	Linear ditch running NW-SE, parallel to 0100. V shaped section with fairly steep sides, 0.5m wide, 0.15m deep. Also visible in section 0094 but relationship to 0065 unclear due to similarity of fills. Possibly relates to group 0906.	2	1						Y					2	
0103	0102	0102	0099	N	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand with occasional small flints.	2	1						Y					2	
0104	0104			N	Pit	Large rectangular pit, steep sided. 1.10m long, 0.90m wide and 0.4m deep. Cut by modern disturbance and partially under site edge.	4	1											2U	
0105	0104			N	Pit fill	Compact mid-dark grey/brown sand.	4	1						Y					2U	
0106	0106			N	Feature	Shallow rectangular feature, 1.3m long, 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep.	4	1						Y					2U	
0107	0106			N	Feature fill	Compact dark brown sand.	4	1											2U	
0108	0080	0080	0108	M	Ditch section	Section of 0080 (if this ditch does continue S). Cut through 0110 and very hard to define so overdug as a box section. Ditch shown clearly in section, heavy animal disturbance	1	1	0110										2d	
0109	0080	0080	0108	M	Ditch fill	Mixed mid-dark grey/brown sands, traces of charcoal.	1	1											2d	
0110	0110			H M	Layer	Mid brown sand layer over west half of site. Up to 25-30cm deep. Sections 0140 and 0146.	1	1			0080 0065 0088 0	0147						MSax	2a	MSax
0111	0111	0903		M	Ditch	N-S running ditch, 0.96m wide, 0.38m deep. Turns W then appears to stop near W edge of site. 0128 See sections 0112 and 0135.	1	1			0110 0128			Y					2c	
0112	0111	0903	0112	M	Ditch section	Section of 0111	1	1						Y				MSax	2c	MSax
0113	0111	0903	0112	M	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown sand	1	1				0114							2c	
0114	0111	0903	0112	M	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown sand	1	1					0113					MSax	2c	MSax
0115	0115	0905		H	Gully	Linear E-W running gully. Steep sided V shape 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep.	1	1	0110					Y		Y			2c	
0116	0115	0905		H	Gully fill	Very dark brown/black sand fill with occasional small flints	1	1								Y		MSax	2c	MSax
0117	0117			H	Posthole	Small rounded posthole. Steep sided, U shaped base, 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep	1	1						Y					2?	
0118	0117			H	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown sand	1	1											2?	
0119	0110			M	Finds	Pottery from cleaning layer 0110, located on plan. Doesn't appear in finds list - numbered as 0110 in the end?	1	1											2a	
0120	0080 0121	0080	0120	M	Section	Relationship of ditch 0080 and pit 0121 unclear due to animal disturbance.	1	1						Y					2d	
0121	0121		0120	M	Pit	Oval pit adjacent to 0080. Heavy animal disturbance. 1m wide, 0.15-0.2m deep.	1	1	0110										2b+	
0122	0121		0120	M	Pit fill	Dark grey/brown sand and traces of charcoal.	1	1								Y			2b+	
0123	0080	0080	0120	M	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown sand and charcoal.	1	1								Y		MSax	2d	MSax

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0124	0088 0089	0901 0905	0124	H	Section	Section across double ditches.		1	1											
0125	0089	0905	0124	H	Ditch fill	Dark brown/black silty sand with charcoal flecks.similar to 0092	1	1			0126					Y			2c	
0126	0089	0905	0124	H	Ditch fill	Light orange/brown silty sand with small stones. Similar to 0093	1	1				0125	Y						2c	
0127	0088	0901	0124	H	Ditch fill	Light grey brown silty sand and s,all stones. Similar to 0091.	1	1					Y			Y			2b	
0128	0128	0903		M	Ditch	E-W ditch, joins at 90 degrees to 0111. Shallow with gently sloping sides. Relationship of 0128 and 0111 unclear although both appear to terminate in 0135	1	1	0110					Y		Y			2c	
0129	0128	0903	0129	M	Ditch section	Section of 0128, some animal disturbance, 0.8m wide and 0.05-0.10m deep.	1	1											2c	
0130	0128	0903	0129	M	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand, some traces of charcoal.	1	1								Y		MSax	2c	MSax
0131	0131			H	Feature	Shallow bowled feature.	3	1				0132	N						2U	
0132	0131			H	Feature fill	Dark black silty sand.	3	1			0131								2U	
0133	0133			M	Feature	Irregular subcircular feature badly disturbed by animals.	3	1					Y						2U	
0134	0133			M	Feature fill	Very dark grey sand.	3	1								Y			2U	
0135	0111 0128	0903	0135	M	Section	E-W section across ditches to see relationship between 0111 and 0128. However relationship is unclear though both ditches appear to terminate.	1	1						Y		Y			2c	
0136	0111	0903	0135	M	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand with occasional small flints. 0.7m wide, 0.2m deep.	1	1				0137	Y			Y		MSax	2c	MSax
0137	0128	0903	0135	M	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand with occasional small flints. 0.8m wide, 0.13m deep.	1	1			0136		Y						2c	
0138	0138			M	Pit	Oval pit, edges unclear due to disturbance. Photographed prior to excavation. Heavy charcoal deposit at west end (0148). 1.75m long, 1.06m wide and 0.22m deep.	4	1					Y			Y			2U	
0139	0138			M	Pit fill	Mid grey brown sand, heavy animal disturbance	4	1											2U	
0140	0110		0140	M	Section	E-W section across layer 0110.	3	1					Y							
0141	0080	0080	0141	M	Section	Section across ditch 0080.	1	1					Y						2d	
0142	0080	0080	0141	M	Ditch fill	Mixed mid orange brown sand.	1	1					Y			Y		MSax	2d	MSax
0143	0143			M	Pit	Small oval pit packed with flint and burnt flint. 0.55m long, 0.46m wide, 0.22m deep.	4	1					Y						1U	
0144	0143			M	Pit fill	Dark grey brown sand and numerous small flints and burnt flint	4	1											1U	
0145						NOT USED.														
0146	0110		0146	H	Baulk section	Trench and section dug through 0110 against W site edge.	3	1												
0147	0147		0146	H	Layer	Mid orange/brown sand layer. Visible in test pit 0149. 0.2m deep.		1				0140				Y			1?	
0148	0138			M	Pit fill	Charcoal deposit at W end of pit 0138. 1 sample bag taken.	4	1							Y				2U	
0149	0147		0149	H	Test pit	Dug at junction of sections 0146 and 0140 through layer 0147.	3	1												
0150	0088	0901	0150	M	Section	Section through what may be the continuation of 0088. However disturbance in section 0140 prevents proving this.0.70m wide and 0.25m deep.	1	1											2b	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0151	0088	0901	0150	M	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown sand.		1											2b	
0152	0152	0904		G	Layer	Pale brown/pink sand (0007 in evaluation) with Mesolithic flint scatter.		6								Y			1	
0153	0152	0904		G	Layer	Area of 0152 defined by various service pipes, more assorted flakes.										Y		MSax	1	MSax
0154	0152	0904		G	Layer	Area of 0152 defined by various service pipes, more assorted flakes. North of 0153.										Y			1	
0155	0156	0080	0155	G	Section	Section through ditch 0156		5	2					Y					2d	
0156	0156	0080		F G	Ditch	Linear feature aligned N-S. u shaped section, heavily disturbed by animals and tree roots. See sections 0155, 0185.	7/5	2	0181					Y					2d	
0157	0156	0080	0155	G	Ditch fill	Mixed mid brown silty sand, dark brownish black silty sand and mid grey silty sands	7/5	2								Y		MSax	2d	MSax
0158	0158		0159	G	Layer	Dark greyish brown sand layer with extensive animal disturbance. Visible in 3m X 4.5m box dug in SE corner of site. Over ditch fills 0250, 0253, 0255 and 0257	5	2			0250 0253 0255 0					Y		MSax	2f	MSax
0159	0158		0159	G	Section	Section through layer 0158 along S facing side of box. Shows possibly 4 ditches		5	2											
0160	0160				Test pit	Machine dug test hole, 7m south of building 975. Monolith samples taken.								Y						
0161	0160		0161		Section	Section of machine dug test pit, 6m metres N of building 971.								Y						
0162						NOT USED														
0163	0163	0901		F	Ditch	Curving ditch at W end of section 0167. Aligned NW-SE and curves W. U shaped section, curving base, 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep. Same as 0011.		6	2					Y					2b	
0164	0163	0901	0167	F	Ditch fill	Mixed very dark brown/black sand with some flints. Badly disturbed by animal activity.		6	2			0178		Y		Y		MSax	2b	MSax
0165	0165	0165		F G	Ditch	N-S ditch, shallow, U shaped, 1.6m wide, 0.5m deep. East of 0168 and West of 0156. See also sections 0176 and 0185.	7/6/5	2		0168, 0181, 0179				Y					2d	
0166	0165	0165	0167	F	Ditch fill	Mixed very dark brown/black sand with some flints. Some animal disturbance.	5/6	2						Y			1003	MSax	2d	MSax
0167	0156 0163 0165 0168 0170	0901 0163	0167	F	Section	E-W section through ditches 0156, 0163, 0165, 0168 and pit 0170	5/6	2						Y						
0168	0168	0905		F	Ditch	N-S running ditch. U shaped with shallow sloping sides becoming steeper in the centre, 1.6m wide, 0.6m deep. East of 0163 in section 0170		6	2		0165			Y					2c	
0169	0168	0905	0167	F	Ditch fill	Very dark brown sand with very occasional flints, heavy animal disturbance. Same as 0006.		6	2			0179		Y				MSax	2c	MSax
0170	0170			F	Pit	Steep sided U shaped pit with flat base. Plan difficult to see due to disturbance but 1m wide and 0.4m deep.	5/6	2		0163 0168? 0164				Y		Y			2d+	
0171	0170		0167	F	Pit fill	Very dark brown/black sand with some flints.		2						Y	y	Y		MSax	2d+	MSax
0172	0165	0165	0176	G	Ditch fill	Dark sand and burnt clay and charcoal.		7	2								1004	MSax	2d	MSax
0173	0174		0173	F	Section	Section of 0174		7	2											

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0174	0174			F		Pit/Posthole	Oval pit/posthole, shallow sloping sides, bowl shaped base aligned NW-SE. hard to define due to animal disturbance.		2										2U	
0175	0174		0173	F		Pit/Posthole	Compact, mixed mid orange/brown and black silty sand with charcoal flakes. Darkens towards base.	7	2										2U	
0176	0165/0156	01650901	0176	G		Ditch section	E-W trench section across site showing ditches 0165 and 0156. Rest of trench dug down to mottled pale yellow natural sand. Heavy animal disturbance throughout.	7	2					Y					2d	
0177	0156	0080	0167	G		Ditch fill	fill of ditch 0156 in section 0167. Mixed fill of blown sand, animal disturbance and some charcoal.		2					Y		Y		MSax	2d	MSax
0178	0163	0901	0167	F		Ditch fill	Very pale yellow/brown sand with occasional flints.		2			0164		Y		Y		preh?	2b	
0179	0168	0905	0167	F		Ditch fill	Very pale yellow/brown sand with occasional flints.		2			0169		Y					2c	
0180	0180		0167	F		Pit	Black pit. Contained only flint.	6					0165, 0181	Y	y			preh?	1?	
0181	0181	0904	0167	F		Layer	Pale sand layer between ditches 0165 and 0156 in section 0167. Very pale yellow/brown sand with flints		2		0165, 0156	0180		Y		Y		preh?	1	
0182	0156	0080	0176	G		Ditch fill	Dark brown sand, charcoal flecks changing at base to a mottled mid grey sand with iron pan and charcoal stains.	7	2										2d	
0183	0183		0183	G		Section	E-W section at end of building 971.	7	2											
0184	0184		0183	G		Layer	Layer within section 0183. 2 pieces pot found		2			0249	0200			Y		MSax	2e	MSax
0185	015601650258	09010165	0185	G		Section	Section through ditches. Suggests that 0258 is later than 0156 and 0165.		2					Y						
0186			0185	G		Layer	Uppermost layer in section. Light grey silty sand with heavy dark brownish gleying. Animal disturbance, 0.34m deep.		2			01870192		Y					3	MSax+
0187	0258	0906	0185	G		Ditch fill	Light grey silty sand with orange gleying, 0.14m deep.		2			0188	0186	Y					2e	
0188	0258	0906	0185	G		Ditch fill	Dark blue/black silty sand with charcoal flecks, 0.12m deep.		2			0189	0187	Y					2e	
0189	0258	0906	0185	G		Ditch fill	Mid grey silty sand, 0.08m deep		2			0190	0188	Y					2e	
0190	0258	0906	0185	G		Ditch fill	Dark blue/black silty sand with mid grey silty sand and charcoal flecks, 0.22m deep.		2			0191	0189	Y					2e	
0191	0258	0906	0185	G		Ditch fill	Mid blue/grey silty sand, 0.12m deep.		2			0192	0190	Y		Y		MSax	2e	MSax
0192	0258	0906	0185	G		Ditch fill	Light grey silty sand with orange gleying, 0.64m deep.		2			0156016801650258	018601900191	Y		Y			2e	
0193	0193		0193	F		Section	N-S trench section, fills 0194-0199.	6	2											
0194	0193		0193	F		Layer	Mid brown sand, 0.2m deep.		2		0163	0195							2?	
0195	0193		0193	F		Layer	Mid grey sand, 0.2m deep.		2		0163	0196	019401780196						2a	
0196	0193	0904	0193	F		Layer	Mid yellow/orange sand, 0.1-0.4m deep. Same as 0007/0152?		2		0163	0197/0198	0195			Y		preh?	1	
0197	0193		0193	F		Layer	Mid orange gravel, 0.1m deep.		2			0198	0196						N	
0198	0193		0193	F		Layer	Mid yellow/grey gravel, 0.05-0.10m deep		2			0199	0197						N	
0199	0193		0193	F		Layer	Fine mid yellow sand/gravel, 0.3m deep. A natural gully/watercourse?		2			0198							N	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0200	0183		0183	G	Layer		Brown sand over 0184. Possible cuts in base - see section 0183. Phased as late P2 but could be 3 - depends whether the cuts are the ditches seen to the south or not.		2			0184								2f	
0201	0201	0904		H	Spread		Dark blue/black silty sand with charcoal flecks, 0.1m deep. Relationship with 0152 not stated, but lies over natural. ? Perhaps within 0152?	6												1?	
0202	0165	0165	0251	F G	Ditch fill		Brown soil.	7										MSax	2d	MSax	
0203	0165	0165		F G	Finds		Surface finds in vicinity of 0165, near fill 0202.									Y		MSax	2d	MSax	
0204	0204			F	Pit		Small shallow pit.	7	2											2U	
0205	0204			F	Pit fill		Grey brown soil, some animal disturbance.	7	2									MSax	2U	MSax	
0206	0165	0165		F G	Layer		Finds found during cleaning between sections 0167 and 0176 over and around ditch 0165.									Y		MSax	2d	MSax	
0207	0165	0165		F G	Ditch fill		Fill of ditch between sections 0167 and 0176.	7										MSax	2d	MSax	
0208	0208			F	Finds		Finds from cleaning between sections 0155 and 0167.									Y		MSax	2	MSax	
0209	0001	0001		F	Finds		Finds from surface cleaning of grid square J5.									Y		MSax	US	MSax	
0210	0001	0001		F	Finds		Finds from surface cleaning of grid square J6.									Y		MSax	US	MSax	
0211	0001	0001		G	Finds		Finds from surface cleaning of grid square K6.									Y		MSax	US	MSax	
0212	0213	0906	0212	G	Ditch section		Section of 0213. Difficult to determine line of ditches in section due to disturbance.	7	2					Y						2	
0213	0213	0906		G	Ditch		Cut of linear ditch running N-S.	7	2				0214	Y						2	
0214	0213	0906	0212	G	Ditch fill		Very light grey/yellow sand.	7	2			0213		Y				MSax	2	MSax	
0215	0160				Finds		Horse tooth recovered in grey sand and gravel beneath sampled peat in test hole 0160.														
0216	0006	0905		H	Ditch fill		Finds recovered from surface of feature with shovel.									Y		MSax	2c	MSax	
0220	0220			S	Pit		Shallow pit, brown fill and animal bone, adjoins 0221. In service trench.													2U	
0221	0221			S	Pit		Small pit, 0.15m deep, in service trench.													2U	
0222	0222	0222		S	Ditch		N-S ditch in service trench.											MSax	2	MSax	
0223	0225	0225 0903?		S	Ditch fill		Mid/light grey sand with occasional flints.													2c	
0224	0226	0226		H	Ditch fill		Very dark brown/black sand turning to mid/light brown sand lower down.							Y				MSax	2	MSax	
0225	0225	0225 0903?		S	Ditch		N-S linear ditch. Wide shallow U shape, gently sloping sides with curved base. Photographed with ditch 0229 under that number.													2c	
0226	0226	0226		H	Ditch		NW-SE linear ditch. Fairly deep U shaped section with curving base, some animal disturbance.							Y						2	
0227	0227	0227		H	Ditch		N-S shallow U shaped ditch, some animal disturbance.													2	
0228	0227	0227		H	Ditch fill		Mid/light brown sand with occasional stones.													2	
0229	0229	0229		S	Ditch		N-S linear ditch to west of and parallel to 0225. Deep, V shaped with curved base.													2e	
0230	0229	0229		S	Ditch fill		Mixed light brown and light grey sand with occasional flints.													2e	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0231	0231	0231		I	Ditch		Linear ditch running N-S. Sections 0232 and 0234 across it. Shallow U shaped with curved base.													2U	
0232	0231	0231	0232	I	Ditch section		N section through 0231													2U	
0233	0231	0231	0232	I	Ditch fill		Mid/dark brown sand with frequent flints. Bad animal disturbance.							Y						2U	
0234	0231	0231		I	Ditch section		S section through 0231													2U	
0235	0231	0231	0234	I	Ditch fill		Mid/dark brown sand with frequent flints.													2U	
0236	0236	0231		F?	Ditch		E-W linear ditch in machine dug trench. Steep sided section with flat base. Light grey sand fill. Heavy animal disturbance.													2U	
0237	0237	0237		S	Ditch		Shallow N-S ditch in machine dug trench, parallel to 0222. Dark brown silty sand fill, bad root disturbance.													2U	
0238	0238			S	Pit		Circular pit next to 0222. Shallow U shaped section with gently sloping sides. Dark brown/black silt fill. Bad root disturbance.													2U	
0239	0239			R	Ditch		NW-SE linear, shallow, V shaped ditch. Dark brown silty sand fill and root disturbance. W of 0238 in machine dug trench.													2U	
0240	0240			L	Ditch		E-W linear ditch in machine dug trench. Fairly deep U shaped section. Mid/light grey sand fill.													2U	
0241	0241			S	Pit		Circular pit in machine dug trench. Steep sided, flat base, 0.85m long and 0.7m wide. Mid/light grey sand fill with some burnt flint.													2U	
0242	0242			D	Pit		Circular pit in machine dug trench. Steep sided, flat base. Light grey/mid brown sand fill.													2U	
0243	0243			D	Pit		Very shallow circular pit in machine dug trench. Mid/light grey sand fill													2U	
0244	0244			D	Ditch		NW-SE linear ditch in machine dug trench. Fairly wide V shaped section. Mid/light grey sand with some brown sand mottling and a charcoal lens near base.							Y						2U	
0245	0245			D	Pit		Very shallow circular pit in machine dug trench. Shallow U shape section. Mid/light grey sand fill.													2U	
0246	0246			D	Pit		Circular pit in edge of machine dug trench. Deep, vertical sided with flat base. Mid/light grey sand with mid brown sand mottling fill, badly disturbed by modern features.													2U	
0247	0247	0247		D	Ditch		E-W ditch, V shaped.													2U	
0248	0247	0247		d	Ditch fill		Mid grey sand.													2U	
0249	0249	0249		G	Ditch		Easternmost ditch in section 0159.	5	2											2	
0250	0249	0249	0159	G	Ditch fill		Pale grey sand with orange sand streaks.	5	2											2	
0251	0165	0165	0251	F G	Section		Section of 0165.	7												2d	
0252	0252	0906 0252		G	Ditch		Ditch in section 0159.	5	2											2U	
0253	0252	0906 0252	0159	G	Ditch fill		Pale grey sand.	5	2											2U	
0254	0254	0906		G	Ditch		Ditch in section 0159.	5	2											2	
0255	0254	0906	0159	G	Ditch fill		Pale grey sand with roots.	5	2											2	
0256	0256	0906		G	Ditch		Westernmost ditch in section 0159.	5	2											2	
0257	0256	0906	0159	G	Ditch fill		Pale grey sand.	5	2											2	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period		
0258	0258	0906	0185	G	Ditch		adjacent to 0156 at north end of site													2e		
0500	0500			T	Pit		Cut of oval pit, moderately steep sides. 1.22m long, 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. 50% excavated.							Y							2U	
0501	0500			T	Pit fill		Main fill of 0500. Dark brown sand with some charcoal present at very top but machined away.							Y							2U	
0502	0500			T	Pit fill		Fill on west side of 0500. Pale grey sand.							Y							2U	
0503	0503			T U	Pit		Large oval pit. Steep sided U shaped section. Visible length of 1.8m, unclear if it continued or was machined away. 0.85m long and 0.43m deep.							Y							2U	
0504	0503			T U	Pit fill		Mid-dark grey sand fill on NW side of pit.							Y							2U	
0505	0503			T U	Pit fill		Mid brown sand fill in NE side of pit.							Y							2U	
0506	0506			U	Pit		Long narrow oval pit measuring 1.,7m long, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. 50% excavated.							Y							2U	
0507	0506			U	Pit fill		Pale grey sand.							Y							2U	
0508	0508			T	Posthole		Rounded, small, shallow posthole.							Y							2U	
0509	0508			T	Posthole fill		Mid-dark brown sand.							Y							2U	
0510	0510			T	Pit		Deep, rounded pit/posthole measuring 0.65m by 0.40m and 0.55m deep. Adjacent to and touching 0512. No relationship visible.							Y							2U	
0511	0510			T	Pit fill		Mid-dark brown sand.							Y							2U	
0512	0512			T	Pit		Rounded pit measuring 0.55m by 0.60m and 0.15m deep. Adjacent to and touching 0510. No relationship visible.							Y							2U	
0513	0512			T	Pit fill		Mid-dark brown sand.							Y							2U	
0514	0514	0514		X	Ditch		Narrow ditch running NW-SE. Appears to butt-end at NW end. 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep but some depth lost to machining. Widens at SE end.														2U	
0515	0514	0908	0515	X	Ditch section		Section through 0514							Y							2U	
0516	0514	0908	0515	X	Ditch fill		Mid-dark brown sand.							Y		Y					2U	
0517	0514	0908	0517	X	Ditch section		Section through 0514 butt end.							Y							2U	
0518	0514	0908	0517	X	Ditch fill		Mid-dark brown sand.							Y							2U	
0519	0519			U	Pit		Southern one of a pair of pits, the other being 0521. Roughly circular, irregular sides and base. Measures 0.50 by 0.50m and 0.30m deep. 50% excavated.														2U	
0520	0519			U	Pit fill		Pale grey/brown sand.														2U	
0521	0521			U	Pit		Circular pit north of 0519. Slumping on sides. May be a natural feature. 0.60m by 0.60m and 0.40m deep.														2U?	
0522	0521			U	Pit fill		Mid-dark brown sand.														2U?	
0523	0523	0523		U	Ditch		Narrow linear ditch running W-E alongside 0531. Both ditches machined away to west of section 0530. Shallow (0.10m), but gets deeper at W end.			0589											2e	
0524	0523	0523	0524	U	Ditch section		Section through 0523														2e	
0525	0523	0523	0524	U	Ditch fill		Mid-dark brown sand.														2e	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0526	0526				O	Posthole	Oval posthole, 0.30m by 0.40m and 0.20m deep. Adjacent to 0528.				0528			Y						2U
0527	0526				O	Posthole fill	Mid brown/red sand fill with large amount of flints.							Y						2U
0528	0528				O	Posthole	Deep posthole, 0.50m by 0.35m and 0.30m deep. Adjacent to 0526.			0526				Y						2U
0529	0528				O	Posthole fill	Dark brown silty sand.							Y						2U
0530	0523	0523	0530		U	Ditch section	Section of 0523 at west end and of ditch 0531.													2e
0531	0531	0531			U	Ditch	Ditch running alongside 0523. Butt ends just east of section 0530. To west of section 0530 both ditches are machined away.													2e
0532	0523	0523	0530		U	Ditch fill	Dark brown sand.													2e
0533	0531	0531	0530		U	Ditch fill	Dark brown sand.													2e
0534	0534				U	Pit	Circular pit heavily cut by animal disturbance. Irregular sides and base. Measures 1.00m by 0.80m and 0.40m deep.													2U
0535	0534				U	Pit fill	Mid/dark brown sand.													2U
0536	0536	0536			U	Ditch	E-W ditch with disturbance on south side of section. Continues east as 0666?			0589										2e
0537	0536	0536			U	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand.													2e
0538	0538				Y	Pit	Circular pit measuring 1.30m diameter and 0.37m deep. Steep sides, flat base. Cut by modern pipeline.							Y						2U
0539	0538				Y	Pit fill	Dark brown/grey sand. Some charcoal flecks and a burnt layer at vase.							Y						2U
0540	0540	0907			U	Ditch	E-W broad ditch, same as 0569. In section 0564 appears to be a double ditch (0565 and 0567).													2e?
0541	0540	0907			U Y	Ditch fill	Mid/dark grey/brown sand.													2e?
0542	0542				U	Pit	Small oval pit measuring 0.55m by 0.35m and 0.11m deep. Shallow with gently sloping sides, curved base. Badly disturbed by modern pipe trench							Y						2U
0543	0542				U	Pit fill	Dark grey/black sand with some charcoal.							Y						2U
0544	0544				Y	Pit	Rounded, shallow pit. Some depth may have been lost to machining. Measures 0.70m by 0.63m and 0.11m deep. Easternmost and smallest of a group of three (0538, 0544 and 0546).							Y						2U
0545	0544				Y	Pit fill	Dark grey/brown sand and charcoal.													2U
0546	0546				Y	Pit	Large rounded pit, similar to and adjacent to 0538. Damaged by modern trench. Measures 1.1m by 0.95m and 0.22m deep							Y						2U
0547	0546				Y	Pit fill	Upper fill of 0546, mid/dark grey/brown sand.													2U
0548	0546				Y	Pit fill	Lower fill of 0546, dense black charcoal layer.													2U
0549	0549	0908			Y	Ditch	W-E ditch, same as 0551. Deeper and more U shaped to west. 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep.							Y						2U
0550	0549	0908			Y	Ditch fill	Grey/brown compacted silty sand.							Y						2U
0551	0551	0908			Y	Ditch	E-W ditch, same as 0549. Very shallow (0.05m) and 0.45m wide.							Y						2U
0552	0551	0908			Y	Ditch fill	Grey/brown compacted silty sand.							Y						2U

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0553	0553				U	Pit	Circular pit, 0.80m diameter, 0.20m deep. Shallow sides sloping down to a flat base.							Y						2U
0554	0553				U	Pit fill	Mid brown silty fill, darker towards base.													2U
0555	0536	0536	0555		U	Ditch section	Section of 0536. Mid/dark brown sand fill.													2e
0556	0556				U	Gully	Narrow shally gully running E-W. Runs into 0536 but junction is destroyed by modern pipe. Fades away as it heads east. 0.25m wide and 0.05m deep.							N						2U
0557	0556				U	Gully fill	Pale grey sand.													2U
0558	0558				U	Pit	Irregular pit, probably a natural treehole. Measures 0.80 by 0.50m and 0.30m deep													N?
0559	0558				U	Pit fill	Mid/dark grey/brown sand.													N?
0560	0540	0907			U	Ditch section	Section of 0540. Narrows to 0.86m wide, 0.40m deep. Steep sides, U shaped base.							Y						2e?
0561	0540	0907	0560		U	Ditch fill	Soft grey/brown sand.							Y						2e?
0562	0562				Y	Posthole	Circular posthole, 0.50m diameter and 0.10m deep. Gently sloping sides							Y						2U
0563	0562				Y	Posthole fill	Dark grey/black sand, some burning in places.							Y						2U
0564	0565	0907	0564		Y	Ditch section	Section of 0540 showing that here it is a double ditch, 0565 and 0567.							Y						2e?
0565	0565	0907	0564		Y	Ditch	Northern part of double ditch. Shallow, U shaped base. 0.32m deep. Relationship with 0567 unclear.							Y						2e?
0566	0565	0907	0564		Y	Ditch fill	Soft light brown sand							Y						2e?
0567	0567	0907	0564		Y	Ditch	Southern part of double ditch. Shallower (0.30m deep) than 0565 with steeper sides.							Y						2e?
0568	0567	0907	0564		Y	Ditch fill	Soft mid brown sand.							Y						2e?
0569	0569	0907			Z	Ditch	E-W ditch in monitored area, same as 0540. Heavily truncated by machine. Crosses 0589 but no relationships visible.			0571										2e?
0570	0569	0907			Z	Ditch fill	Mid grey sand changing to mid brown as it heads west.													2e?
0571	0571	0571			Z	Ditch	N-S ditch, part in monitored area. V shaped section, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep.				0569									2b
0572	0571	0571			Z	Ditch fill	Mid grey sand.													2b
0573	0573				Z	Feature	Vague linear, oval feature. Irregular sides, mid grey sand fill. 0.70m by 1.30m and 0.20m deep. Probable treehole.													N?
0574	0574				Z	Pit	Circular pit, 0.70m diameter. Cut by pipetrench.													2U
0575	0574				Z	Pit fill	Black charcoally sand fill.													2U
0576	0576				Z	Posthole	Circular posthole, 0.30m diameter. Unexcavated.													2U
0577	0576				Z	Posthole fill	Mid grey sand.													2U
0578	0578				Z	Posthole	Circular posthole, 0.30m diameter. Unexcavated.													2U
0579	0578				Z	Posthole fill	Mid grey sand.													2U
0580	0580				Z	Posthole	Circular posthole, 0.30m diameter. Unexcavated.													2U

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0581	0580			Z		Posthole fill	Mid grey sand.												2U	
0582	0582			Z		Pit	Shallow, oval pit, possible hearth/firepit. 1.20m by 0.70m and 0.25m deep.												2U	
0583	0582			Z		Pit fill	Charcoally black sand with patches of dark red burnt sand around edges.												2U	
0584	0584	0902		V Y		Ditch	NW-SE ditch, runs length of site. Broad V shape, 1.00m wide, increasing to 1.80m south of section 0599. Heavily truncated by a modern trench in the north half of its length. Crosses 0569 and 0657 but no relationships visible. At N end it heads into the complicated ditch junction but appears to turn west becoming 0715. To the south it contains patches of charcoal with burnt clay and finds (see 0600).			0589, 0661	0720								2d	
0585	0584	0902		V Y		Ditch fill	Mid brown sand.												2d	
0586	0586			BB		Pit	Unexcavated oval pit, 1.00m by 0.70m.												2U	
0587	0586			BB		Pit fill	Black charcoally sand fill.												2U	
0588			0588	BB		Section	Baulk section of site edge near pit 0586.													
0589	0589	0909		O U		Ditch	N-S ditch runs length of site. V shape section, 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep. For part of its length it contains a central fill 0684. Crosses 0569 but no relationship visible. Heads north into complicated ditch junction but appears to continue as 0740. Alternatively it may turn to west and become 0728.				0584, 0688, 0713								2c	
0590	0589	0909	0590	Y		Ditch section	Mid brown sand fill.												2c	
0591	0591			Y		Pit	Oval pit, 0.70m by 0.50m and 0.20m deep. Bowl shaped, NW-SE aligned. Cuts junction of 0569 and 0589			0569, 0589									2e	
0592	0591			Y		Pit fill	Charcoal/black sand.												2e	
0593	0593			Y		Feature	Curved linear feature. 4m long, 0.30m wide and 0.30m deep. U shape profile.												2U	
0594	0593			Y		Feature fill	Mid brown/grey sand.												2U	
0595	0595			Y		Gully	Narrow (0.30m), shallow (0.20m) gully running alongside 0584. Fades away to SW and butTs to NE over top of 0589.			0589									2e	
0596	0595			Y		Gully fill	Dark grey/brown sand.												2e	
0597	0597			BB		Pit	Oval pit, aligned N-S, partly cut by modern disturbance. Overlies ditch 0589 and just be a distinct fill of the ditch.					0584							2e	
0598	0597			BB		Pit fill	Black charcoally sand with lumps of burnt clay (loomweights?).												2e	
0599	0584	0902	0599	Y		Ditch section	Mid/dark grey/brown sand with traces of charcoal.												2d	
0600	0584	0902		Y		Finds	Finds from top of ditch 0584, south of section 0597, where ditch contains patches of charcoal and burnt clay (0597 may be one of these deposits).											MSax	2d	MSax
0601	0601			Z		Pit	Indistinct circular pit, sloping sides and concave base. 0.70m by 0.60m and 0.20m deep.												2U	
0602	0601			Z		Pit fill	Dark grey/black sand and some charcoal. Gradually fades to dark brown sand. May be overdug.												2U	
0603	0603			Z		Pit	Oval pit, indistinct edges, animal disturbance. May be natural. 1.10m by 0.50m and 0.30m deep.												2U	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0604	0603			Z		Pit fill	Mid/dark grey/brown sands.													2U	
0605	0605			Z		Pit	Oval pit, unclear edges and animal disturbance. 0.73m by 0.55m and 0.13m deep.														2U
0606	0605			Z		Pit fill	Mid brown sand.														2U
0607	0607			V		Pit	Rounded pit, 0.8 by 0.7m and 0.28m deep.							Y							2U
0608	0607			V		Pit fill	Dark grey/brown sand and occasional charcoal flecks. SF 1100 in top SW corner of pit- Fe nails?								1		1100				2U
0609	0609			V		Pit	Oval pit, steep sides, flat base. 1m by 0.8m and 0.35m deep														2U
0610	0609			V		Pit fill	Mid/dark grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks on surface.								1		Y				2U
0611	0611			V		Posthole	Small, circular, shallow posthole. 0.30m diameter and 0.15m deep. Adjacent to 0613.														2U
0612	0611			V		Posthole fill	Dark brown sand.														2U
0613	0613			V		Pit	Irregular, indistinct circular pit. Animal and modern disturbance to W, S and N. 1.00m by 0.70m and 0.30m deep. Adjacent to 0612.														2U
0614	0613			V		Pit fill	Dark grey/brown sand fill, paler at base and edges - over dug?														2U
0615	0571	0571	0615	Z		Ditch section	Section of 0571. Grey/very pale brown coarse sand. 0.50m deep.														2b
0616	0616			V		Pit	Subrectangular pit. Steep sides, flat base. Surrounded by heavy animal disturbance. 1.00m by 0.50m and 0.25m deep														2U
0617	0616			V		Pit fill	Grey/brown sand with charcoal flecks. Lies above a heavy area of animal disturbance.														2U
0618	0618			V		Posthole	Circular posthole cut into large animal disturbance. North of 0616. 0.40m diameter and 0.25m deep.														2U
0619	0618			V		Posthole fill	Dark grey sand.														2U
0620	0620			Z		Posthole	Small circular posthole. Distinct cut with steep sides. 0.25m diameter and 0.17m deep.														2U
0621	0621			Z		Posthole fill	Mid grey sand.														2U
0622	0622			Z		Posthole	Circular, shallow posthole, distinct cut. 0.25m diameter and 0.08m deep.														2U
0623	0622			Z		Posthole fill	Mid grey sand.														2U
0624	0624			V		Posthole	Small circular posthole, distinct cut. 0.25m diameter and 0.11m deep.														2U
0625	0624			V		Posthole fill	Mid grey/brown sand.														2U
0626	0626			V		Pit	Very shallow circular pit, probably natural. 0.70m diameter and 0.05m deep.														2U
0627	0626			V		Pit fill	Mid grey sand.														2U
0628	0628			V		Pit	Shallow circular pit with a possible posthole on the east side. 0.70m by 1.10m and 0.15m deep.														2U
0629	0628			V		Pit fill	Mid grey sand with charcoal traces at east end.														2U
0630	0630			V		Pit	Long linear pit, 2.30m by 0.70m and 0.18m deep. 100% exc.							Y							2U
0631	0630			V		Pit fill	Grey sand with occasional lumps of yellow clay (rough pit lining?)														2U

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0632	0630			V		Pit fill	Band of charcoal and burnt red sand contained within fill 0631.								y				2U	
0633	0633			V		Pit	Rectangular pit, squared off at each end. Straight sides, flat base. 1.42m by 1.00m and 0.36m deep.							Y					2U	
0634	0633			V		Pit fill	Dark grey/brown sand with patches of mid brown sand and occasional charcoal. Included lumps of metal slag.								1	Y		MSax	2U	MSax
0635	0571	0571	0635	V		Ditch section	Section of 0571. Mid grey/brown sand with some animal disturbance.												2b	
0636	0636			V		Pit	Small circular pit, bowl shaped. 40% destroyed by modern pipe. 0.40m diameter and 0.20m deep.												2U	
0637	0636			V		Pit fill	Dark grey/black sand and charcoal.								1				2U	
0638	0638			V		Pit	Heavily disturbed pit, c1.0m diameter.												2U	
0639	0638			V		Pit fill	Black/grey charcoal/sand in northern end of pit.								y				2U	
0640	0638			V		Pit fill	Very pale yellow/grey sand. Probable animal disturbance.												AD	
0641	0641			W		Pit	Shallow circular pit, probably natural. 0.90m by 0.70m and 0.15m deep.												2U	
0642	0641			W		Pit fill	Dark brown sand.												2U	
0643	0571	0571	0643	V		Ditch section	Section of 0571, slightly thinner and shallower than sections to the south. Ground level is dropping as ditch heads north. Pale grey/brown sand fill.												2b	
0644	0644			V		Pit	Oval, shallow pit. Deeper at south end. 0.60m by 0.20m and 0.10m deep.												2U	
0645	0644			V		Pit fill	Black sand and charcoal.												2U	
0646	0646			U		Pit	Oval pit. Looked distinct on surface but less so after excavation. Probably natural. 0.90m by 0.61m and 0.24m deep.												N?	
0647	0646			U		Pit fill	Mid-dark brown sand and gravel.												N?	
0648	0648			W		Pit	Square shaped, shallow, straight sided pit. 0.82m by 0.68m and 0.13m deep.			0650			0652						2	
0649	0648			W		Pit fill	Mid grey sand with dark brown sand layer at base. Contained metal slag which may have come from disturbed fill of 0650. More like pit 0633 than 0650.												2	
0650	0650			V		Pit	Rounded pit, steep sides with flat base. 0.70m diameter and 0.23m deep.				0648		0652						2	
0651	0650			V		Pit fill	Pale grey sand.									Y			2	
0652	0652			V		Spread	Mid brown/grey gravel spread to north of 0626					0648, 0650							2f	
0653	0653			U		Linear feature	Shallow feature, possibly cut by 0655. May both be a treehole. 1.25m by 0.60m and 0.07m deep												N?	
0654	0653			U		Linear feature fill	Dark brown sand.												N?	
0655	0655			U		Pit	Possible oval pit. Seems to cut 0653 but may both be a treehole. 0.70 by 0.60m, heavily overcut from 0.08m to 0.30m.												N?	
0656	0655			U		Pit fill	Mid brown sand fading to pale brown sand which is probably natural.												N?	
0657	0657	0657		V		Ditch	Slightly curved E-W ditch approx 20m long. Crosses 0584 but no relationship visible due to modern trench.												2U	
0658	0657	0657	0658	V		Ditch fill	Section of 0657, mid grey sand fill, truncated by JCB of 0.20m									Y			2U	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0659	0584	0902	0659	V	Ditch section		Section of 0584. Heavily disturbed by modern trench and animal disturbance. Ditch cut only visible on NE side. 0.95m wide and 0.46m deep.														2d
0660	0584	0902	0659	V	Ditch fill		Light grey/brown quite coarse sand.														2d
0661	0661			V	Pit		Pit on edge of 0584 in section 0659. Circular, 1.0m in diameter and 0.20m deep.				0584										2a
0662	0661		0659	V	Pit fill		Light grey/brown sand.														2a
0663	0584 0657	0902	0663	V	Ditch section		Section of 0584 and 0657 section. No relationship visible due to modern trench so not drawn.														2d
0664	0589	0909	0664	U	Ditch section		Section of 0589. Broad V shaped with deeper narrow channel in centre. Dark grey/brown sand.														2c
0665	0657	0657	0665	U	Ditch section		Butt end section of 0657. Brown/grey sand with some iron pan banding and chalk flecks.												MSax	2U	MSax
0666	0666	0536		U	Ditch		E-W ditch, butt end at E, possibly continuing westwards as 0536. Narrow and shallow - 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep.			0589											2e
0667	0666	0536	0668	U	Ditch fill		Light brown/grey sand, dark brown towards base.														2e
0668	0589 0666	0909	0668	U	Ditch section		Section through 0589 and 0666.														2c
0669	0589	0909	0668	U	Ditch fill		Light grey/brown sand.														2c
0670	0670			V	Pit		Large oval pit, bowl shaped. Adjacent to 0672. 1.60m by 1.25m and 0.30m deep			0672?											2U
0671	0670			V	Pit fill		Mid grey/brown sand with patches of charcoal and burnt pink sand														2U
0672	0672			V	Pit		Small, shallow, oval pit to north of 0670.				0670?										2U
0673	0672			V	Pit fill		Mid grey/brown sand with traces of charcoal.														2U
0674	0674			U	Pit		Rounded deep pit, steep sided. Cut on surface by modern trench. Next to 0665. 1.1m diameter and 0.57m deep.														2U
0675	0674			U	Pit fill		Mid-dark grey sand.														2U
0676	0676	0536		U	Ditch		E-W ditch, butt ends to east, continues westwards as 0523? Part of 0536?			0589											2e
0677	0676	0536	0678	U	Ditch fill		Pale brown sand.														2e
0678	0589 0676	0909	0678	U	Ditch section		Section through junction of 0676 and 00589.														2c
0679	0589	0909	0678	U	Ditch fill		Upper, central fill of 0589 in section 0678 (see 0684). Dark brown sand.					0680									2c
0680	0589	0909	0678	U	Ditch fill		Lower fill of 0589 in section 0678. Pale grey/brown sand.						0679								2c
0681	0589	0909	0683	U	Ditch fill		Upper fill of 0589 in section 0683 (see 0684). Dark brown sand.														2c
0682	0589	0909	0683	U	Ditch fill		Pale brown/grey sand.														2c
0683	0589	0909	0683	U	Ditch section		Section across 0589.														2c
0684	0589	0909		O	Ditch fill		Upper ditch fill of 0589 which runs along centre of it for c.20m. Mid brown silty sand and charcoal. Seen in sections as 0681 and 0679. Section excavated as 0684.				0685							1500-1504			2c
0685	0589	0909		O	Ditch fill		Light brown silty sand.						0684								2c
0686	0686			O	Pit		Indistinct circular pit, 0.90m diameter and 0.25m deep.														2U

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0687	0686				O	Pit fill	Dark grey sand fill.													2U	
0688	0688				U	Pit	Large deep pit. Indistinct shape on surface. Steep sloping sides, concave base, 2.00m diameter and 1.00m deep.														2U
0689	0657	0657	0689		U V	Ditch section	Section across 0657														2U
0690	0657	0657	0689		U V	Ditch fill	Pale brown sand.														2U
0691	0688				U	Pit fill	Top fill of 0688. Mid brown/yellow sand and gravel.					0692									2U
0692	0688				U	Pit fill	Lower fill of 0688. Dark grey/brown sand.						0691								2U
0693	0694 0695 0696 0697	0910	0693		Q	Ditch section	Section across a series of NE-SW ditches (0694-0697).														
0694	0703	0703			Q	Ditch	Cut of southern part of a double ditch (with 0695). Merges with 0695 as it heads SW to form 0703.														2d
0695	0695	0910 0703			Q	Ditch	Cut of northern part of a double ditch (with 0695). Merges with 0695 as it heads SW to form 0703.														2d
0696	0703	0703			Q	Ditch	Ditch adjacent and parallel to 0697. Formed from merger of 0705 and 0707.														2d
0697	0697	0910 0697			P Q	Ditch	Broad NE-SW ditch, adjacent and parallel to 0696, formed from merger of 0709 and 0711.														2c
0698	0703 0705 0707 0709 0711	0910	0698		P	Section	Section across series of NE-SW ditches (0703-0711).														
0699	0694	0703	0693		Q	Ditch fill	Pale grey/brown sand.														2d
0700	0695	0703	0693		Q	Ditch fill	Pale grey/brown sand.														2d
0701	0696	0703	0693		Q	Ditch fill	Pale grey/brown sand.														2d
0702	0697	0910 0697	0693		Q	Ditch fill	Pale grey/brown sand.														2c
0703	0703	0703			P	Ditch	Broad shallow ditch, 0694/0695 merged together.														2d
0704	0703	0703	0698		P	Ditch fill	Pale grey/brown sand.														2d
0705	0705	0910 0696			P	Ditch	Narrow shallow ditch. Merges with 0707 to form 0696. Butt ends to S of section 0698.														2c
0706	0705	0910 0696	0698		P	Ditch fill	Pale grey/brown sand.														2c
0707	0707	0910 0696			P	Ditch	Narrow shallow ditch. Merges with 0705 to form 0696. Butt ends to S of section 0698.														2c
0708	0707	0910 0696	0698		P	Ditch fill	Narrow shallow ditch. Merges with 0707 to form 0696. Butt ends to S of section 0698.														2c
0709	0709	0910 0697			P	Ditch	Narrow, shallow ditch. Merges with 0711 to form 0697.														2c
0710	0709	0910 0697	0698		P	Ditch fill	Pale grey/brown sand.														2c
0711	0711	0910 0697			P	Ditch	Broad deep ditch, merges with 0709 to form 0697.														2c

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0712	0711	0910	0698	P	Ditch fill	Pale grey/brown sand.														2c	
0713	0713	0713		O P	Ditch	Narrow E-W ditch. Double butt ended, cuts 0589.			0589	0722?										2e	
0714	0713	0713		O	Ditch fill	Butt end of ditch, mid brown sand.														2e	
0715	0715	0902		O P	Ditch	Broad curving ditch, probably a continuation of 0584.														2d	
0716	0715	0902		P	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown sand.														2d	
0717	0717	0900		O	Ditch	E-W ditch. 5m visible, at western end it disappears into modern disturbance, to the west it runs into 0589 but no relationship was visible. 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. Possibly the same as 0055. Does not appear beyond 0589.								Y						2b	
0718	0717	0900		O	Ditch fill	Mid grey sand.														2b	
0719	0684	0909		O	Finds	Finds found from excavating a 4m length of 0684, the central fill o 0589.												MSax	2c	MSax	
0720	0720	0720		P	Ditch	Narrow, deep, V shaped ditch aligned N-S. Continues as 0750 past modern disturbance to N.			0697	0584	0715									2e	
0721	0720	0720		P	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown sand.														2e	
0722	0722	0722		P	Ditch	E-W ditch, same as 0730? Runs across 0589 but no relationship visible.														2U	
0723	0722	0722		P	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown sand														2U	
0724	0589	0713	0724	O	Section	Section across ditches 0589 and 0713															
0725	0589	0909	0724	O	Ditch fill	Fill of 0589 in section 0724. Pale grey/brown sand.					0726									2c	
0726	0713	0713	0724	O	Ditch fill	Fill of 0713 in section 0724. Dark brown sand.						0723	0725							2e	
0727	0728	0722	0727	O	Section	Section across 0728 and 0730.														2U	
0728	0728	0909		O	Ditch	Broad shallow ditch running NW from 0589. Could possibly be 0589 corenering westwards but seems more likely to be a separate ditch leaving 0589 to run straight through section 0732 to become 0740.														2c	
0729	0728	0909	0727	O	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand.														2c	
0730	0730	0722		O	Ditch	E-W deep ditch. Only visible after 0.40m of 0728 removed. An extension of 0722? No relationships with 0589 or 0722 visible.														2U	
0731	0730	0722	0727	O	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand.													MSax	2U	MSax
0732	0589	0909	0732	O	Section	Section across 0589, 0730 and 0715. No relationships visible															
0733	0715	0902	0732	P	Ditch fill	Mid brown sand.														2d	
0734		0909	0732	O	Ditch fill	Fill of section 0732, could be from any of ditches 0589, 0728 or 0730 but impossible to tell which. Mid brown sand.														2c	
0735	0703	0703	0735	P	Section	Section across ditch 0703. Light grey/brown sand.														2d	
0736	0697	0910	0736	P	Section	Section across 0697. Light brown sand.														2c	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0737	0722	0722		P	Ditch fill	Light grey/brown sand.								Y					2U		
0738	0584 0697 0703? 0720	0910 0902	0738	P	Section	Section across ditches 0720, 0584, 0697 and possibly 0703. 0720 appears to cut all others but no other relationships visible.															
0739	0697 0720	0910 0697	0739	P	Section	Section across 0697 and 0720. Forms overall cross section with 0738.													2c		
0740	0740	0909		K	Ditch	Probable continuation of 0589													2c		
0741	0741	0741		K	Ditch	NE-SW ditch.													2U		
0742	0741	0741		K	Ditch fill	Light grey/brown sand													2U		
0743	0741	0741		K	Ditch fill	Light grey/brown sand													2U		
0744	0741	0741	0755	K	Ditch fill	Upper fill, mid-light brown/orange sand.						0745							2U		
0745	0741	0741	0755	K	Ditch fill	Lower fill, light grey/brown sand.							0744						2U		
0746	0740	0909	0746	K	Ditch section	Section across 0740.													2c		
0747	0741	0741	0755	K	Spread	Spread of mid brown/orange sand over ditch 0741 at section 0755												MSax	2U	MSax	
0748	0001	0001			Finds	1 piece of pot from north edge of site near ditch 0740.												MSax	US	MSax	
0749	0750 0753	0720	0749	K	Section	Section through ditch 0750, shows hollow 0753 over ditch													2e		
0750	0750	0720		K	Ditch	N-S ditch, U shaped profile, possible continuation of 0720													2e		
0751	0750	0720	0749	K	Ditch fill	Upper fill of 0750. Pale grey sand with ferrous staining. Very similar to fill of 0753.						0752							2e		
0752	0750	0720	0749	K	Ditch fill	Lower fill of 0750. Pale orange sand with ferrous staining, may be natural.							0751						2e		
0753	0753			K	Hollow	Natural hollow near NW corner of site. Pale grey sand with ferrous staining						0750 0751							1?		
0754	0589	0909	0754	O	Ditch section	Section of 0589 ditch.													2c		
0755	0741	0741	0755	K	Ditch section	Section of 0741 ditch							0747						2U		
0756	0756	0756		AA	Ditch	NW-SE ditch						0776						MSax	2d	MSax	
0757	0757	0757		AA	Ditch	N-S ditch													MSax	2e	MSax
0758	0758			BB	Pit	Oval pit, basin profile. Looks prehistoric.													1?		
0759	0758			BB	Pit fill	Dark grey, even flecked fill.													1?		
0760	0757	0757	0762	AA	Ditch fill	Dark upper fill in section 0762.							0761			Y		MSax	2e	MSax	
0761	0776	0911	0762	AA	Ditch fill	Lower fill of ditch in section 0762, gravelly sand.							0760						2c		
0762	0757	0757	0762	AA	Ditch section	Section through 0757													2e		
0763	0756	0756	0763	AA	Ditch section	Section through 0756													2d		
0764	0756	0756	0763	AA	Ditch fill	Fill in section 0763 of 0756													2d		

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0765	0765				BB	Pit	Similar to 0758, prehistoric.													1?
0766	0765				BB	Pit fill	Similar to 0758, prehistoric.													1?
0767	0767				BB	Posthole														2U
0768	0767				BB	Posthole fill	Gravelly brown sand													2U
0769	0757	0757	0769		AA	Ditch section	Section of 0757													2e
0770	0757	0757	0769		AA	Ditch fill	Even mid-dark brown sand with charcoal flecks and occasional fired clay.					0756								2e
0771	0771				BB	Pit	Elongated oval pit													2U
0772	0771				BB	Pit fill	Mid brown, dense sand. Quadranted.													2U
0773	0756 0757 0776		0773		AA	Section	Section through 0756, 0757 etc.													
0774	0757	0757	0773		AA	Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown sand											MSax	2e	MSax
0775	0776	0911	0773		AA	Ditch fill	Stony pale grey sand													2c
0776	0776	0912			AA	Ditch	Fills 0761 and 0775			0756	0757									2e
0777	0756	0756	0773		AA	Ditch fill	Fill of 0756 in section 0773. Brown sand. Relationship with 0776 unclear.													2d
0778	0778	0911			DD	Ditch														2b
0779	0778	0911			DD	Ditch fill	Brown sand													2b
0780	0780	0780			DD	Ditch														2
0781	0780	0780			DD	Ditch fill	Grey/brown sand													2
0782	0782	0912			DD	Ditch	Deep cut into chalk													2e
0783	0783				DD	Layer	Dark grey/brown sand layer with frequent flint					0788						MSax	2f	MSax
0784	0778 0782	0911 0912	0784		DD	Section														
0785	0780 0782 0783	0912	0785		DD	Section														2
0786	0782	0912			DD	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand with frequent flint													2c
0787	0782 0783 0788	0911 0912	0787		DD	Section	Section through layer 0783, ditch 0782													
0788	0788	0788			DD	Ditch	Visible in section 0787 under 0783													2d
0789	0788	0788	0787		DD	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand with frequent flint													2d
0790	0790				DD	Pit	Large circular pit at E end of 0791. Cut into chalk subsoil. Stony pale sand fill					0791								2a
0791	0791				DD	Pit	Short length of ditch/ oval pit running E-W. E end overlies and cuts 0790. W end terminates in rounded butt end. Single infill of mid brown sand.					0790								2d

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period				
0792	0792	0792		EE	Ditch		Narrow ditch, regular profile, running E-W to beyond E edge of site. Terminates with round butt end just N of 0790													2c				
0793	0793	0793		DD EE	Hollow		Large shallow hollow filled with a black charcoally sand. Straight sided, SFB? No hollow over a number of intercutting pits					0813 0820									2f			
0794	0793	0793		EE	Hollow fill		Fill of 0793 SE quadrant. Black charcoal with pottery, burnt flint and bone.					0822 0825			y			MSax		2f	MSax			
0795	0793	0793		DD	Hollow fill		Top fill of NW quadrant of 0793. Black charcoal sand, darker than 0794 and 0796. Finds rich, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay.					0800 0814						MSax		2f	MSax			
0796	0793	0793		DD	Hollow fill		Top fill of SW quadrant of 0793. Black charcoal sand, darker than 0794 and 0796. Finds rich, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay.											MSax		2f	MSax			
0797	0791			DD	Pit fill		Butt end, grey sand.														2d			
0798	0793	0793		EE	Hollow fill		Top fill of NE quadrant of 0793. Black charcoal sand, darker than 0794 and 0796. Finds rich, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay.											MSax		2	MSax			
0799	0799	0911		DD	Ditch		Cut of ditch visible below 0795. Same as 0778. Over the pit cuts but under the hollow and filled with the same material as 0793			0826			0827	0795								2b		
0800	0799	0911		DD	Ditch fill		Mid-dark brown sand, similar to 0795.					0799	0795					MSax		2b	MSax			
0801	0801	0788		DD	Ditch		N-S ditch on W edge of April 2003 site. Shallow.			0832												2d		
0802	0801	0788	0802	DD	Ditch section		Section of 0801															2d?		
0803	0801	0788	0802	DD	Ditch fill		Fill of 0801 in section 0802. Dark stony brown sand																2d	
0804	0805	0805		DD	Ditch fill		Slump into top of ditch 0805. Dark brown black sand.					0811	0794					MSax		2e	MSax			
0805	0805	0805		DD	Ditch					0816 0819 0820		0824	0811									2e		
0806	0793	0793		EE	Layer		Burnt? Clay layer, possibly loom weights, within layer 0798, NE quadrant of 0793. Photographed in situ as impossible to lift intact.																2f	
0807	0807	0807		AA	Ditch		Linear N-S ditch. Steep V shaped sides, U shaped base. Top cut by cable duct trench, W side by modern disturbance. Not visible beyond manhole to S.																2U	
0808	0807	0807	0808	AA	Ditch section		Section through 0807																2U	
0809	0807	0807	0808	AA	Ditch fill		Main upper fill of 0807 in section 0808. Very dark brown sand and black charcoal.					0810			1	Y		MSax		2U	MSax			
0810	0807	0807	0808	AA	Ditch fill		Lower fill of 0807 in section 0808. Pale brown sand.						0809			Y							2U	
0811	0805	0805		DD	Ditch fill		Grey sand					0805	0804					MSax		2e	MSax			
0812	0798	0793		EE	Layer		Pale brown soil, corner of 0798																2f	
0813	0813	0793 0913		DD	Pit		Oval pit identified after the removal of dark soil layer 0795						0795 0814 0825										2a	
0814	0813	0793 0913		DD	Pit fill		Soft, organic, grey, ashy sand with common charcoal. Rich in animal bone. Sealed below 0795					0813						MSax		2a	MSax			
0815	0793 0816	0793 0913	0815	DD	Section		E-W section at S end of 0793. Includes deep chalk pit 0816.																	
0816	0816	0793 0913		DD	Pit		Irregular shaped pit cut into chalk at S end of 0793. See section 0815. Where located base was flat with solid sides				0805												2	
0817	0793	0793 0913	0817	DD	Section		E-W section through 0793																	

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0818	0793	0793	0818		DD	Section	N-S section through 0793													
		0913																		
0819	0819	0793			DD	Pit	One of several pits under 0794.				0805		0794							2a
		0913																		
0820	0820	0793			DD	Pit	Large pit under 0794						0794							2a
		0913																		
0821	0821	0793			EE	Pit	Pit under 0794, see section 0817													2a
		0913																		
0822	0822	0793			DD	Pit	Pit under 0794						0794							2a
		0913																		
0823	0823	0793			DD	Pit	V small pit cut high up into chalk, possible foothold													2a
		0913																		
0824	0820	0793			DD	Pit fill	Layer of brown sand in middle of 0820.				0805	0820				Y				2a
		0913																		
0825	0813	0793	0818		DD	Pit fill	Layer within pit, trial section through. Feature was not bottomed, appears in baulk 0818. Mixed mid brown sand with some chalk, rooty					0813	0814					MSax	2a	MSax
		0913																		
0826	0826	0793			DD	Pit	Large pit, only 2 edges identified.				0799		0827							2a
		0913																		
0827	0826	0793			DD	Pit fill	Homogenous deposit of mid brown sand with stones and occasional chalk.				0799	0826	0800					MSax	2a	MSax
		0913																		
0828	0828	0793			DD	Pit	At N end of 0793, only edge exposed (appears in E-W section)						0829							2a
		0913																		
0829	0828	0793			DD	Pit fill	Mid brown homogenous soil - dark layer towards base in section (not bottomed though). See section 0830					0828								2a
		0913																		
0830			0830		DD	Section	E-W section, S end of site just to N of hollow 0793. Captures sequence of ditches and includes pit 0828.													
0831	0831				AA	Ditch	Ditch on TST plan near 0756. Pex number ? Same as 0778													2b
0832	0832	0832			DD EE	Ditch	E-W ditch cut by 0911, 0788 and 0912. Rel with 0833 unclear, no no. for sep cuts.						0911 0788 0912							2a
0833	0833	0833			DD	Ditch	Short length of N-S ditch. Rel with 0833 unclear, doesn't appear beyond it to the north of beyond the modern to the south.													2U
0834	0834	0834			EE	Ditch	Short length of ditch in monitored area where difficult to see, TST'd only. Not ex.													2c
0835	0835	0835			EE	Ditch	Short length of ditch in monitored area where difficult to see, TST'd only. Not ex. East of 0834													2U
0836	0836				EE	Pit	Pit east of 0835 - has section line on TST plan, may have number already.													2U
0837	0837				D	Ditch	E-W ditch in machine cut trench on west side of site. TST'd only													2U
0838	0838				I	Ditch	N-S ditch on east side of excavated site, TST'd only													2U
0839	0839				J	Ditch	N-S ditch on west side of monitored site, TST'd only													2U
0840	0822	0793	0818			Pit fill	Lower fill of 0822, grey-brown sand with frequent chalk fragments and flecks													2a
		0913																		
0841	0822	0793	0818			Pit fill	Upper fill of 0822, grey brown sand with some chalk flecks, dense patch of chalk between this and 0840													2a
		0913																		
0842	0820	0793	0818			Pit fill	Upper fill of 0820. Mid brown chalky sand. Also over 0819?													2a
		0913																		

context	feat	group	section	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	ssheet no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period	
0843	0816	0793	0818			Pit fill	Main fill of 0816. Mid yellow-brown sand with some chalk. Less chalk towards base.													2a	
0844	0816	0793	0818			Pit fill	Quite dense chalk in the base of the pit with some yellow sand. No finds													2a	
0845	0826	0793	0817			Pit fill	Main fill of 0826. Yellow brown sand with frequent chalk frags													2a	
0846	0820	0793	0817			Pit fill	Lower fill of 0820. Chalky mid brown sand													2a	
0847	0819	0793	0817			Pit fill	Grey brown sand fill of 0819													2a	
0848	0819	0793	0817			Pit fill	Loose crushed chalk fill of 0819, under 0847													2a	
0849	0849		0176				Layer of mottled grey sand with heavy animal disturbance and cut by ditches 0080 and 0165. Prehistoric?													1	
0900		0900				Group no	Ditches- cuts nos 0055, 0068 and possibly also 0717 and 0718													2b	
0901		0901				Group no	Ditches 0088, 0150, 0011 and 0163													2b	
0902		0902				Group no	Ditches 0065, 0078, 0097?													2d	
0903		0903				Group no	0111 and 0128													2c	
0904		0904				Group no	Pink mesolithic layer													1	
0905		0905				Group no	0089, 0168, 0006													2c	
0906		0906				Group no	0258, 0256, 0254, 0213, 0252													2	
0907		0907				Group no	0540, 0569													2c?	
0908		0908				Group no	0514, 0549, 0551													2U	
0909		0909				Group no	0728, 0740, 0589													2c	
0910		0910				Group no	0703, 0697, 0705, 0707, 0694-7													2	
0911		0911				Group no	0831, 0778													2b	
0912		0912				Group no	0782, 0781, 0776													2c	
0913		0913					Pit group under 0793														

Appendix 2.2

ERL 139, Family Support Complex, List of Contexts

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	sheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0001	0001					Unstratified finds from across the site.									0					
0002	0003	0003	0002			Ditch Intervention through ditches [0003] [0004]	1	1	1						-1				2	
	0004	0004				Segment														
0003	0003	0003	0002			Ditch cut Ditch running NNW-SSE . S side slope 45'-50' convex, N side truncated or not visible, with a flat base. Width:1.1m Length:1.4m Depth:0.4m	1	1	1	16 20 24 30 31			0005		-1				2b	
0004	0004	0004	0002			Ditch cut Ditch running NNW-SSE. N side slopes 45' straight regular, with a flat base. Width:1.2m Length:1.4m Depth:0.3m	1	1	1	16 20 24 30			0005		-1				2a	
0005	0003	0003	0002			Ditch fill Fill of ditches [0003] [0004], single homogenous fill, finds from both features under this one ctx. Mid grey brown loose sand, 1% flint 0.01-0.1m dia irregular and rounded. Width:2.3m Length:1.4m Depth:0.4m	1	1	1	16 20 24 30 31			0003 0004		-1	y			2	
0006	0006	0006				Ditch NNE-SSW aligned ditch. Shallow with slightly deeper rounded slot on W side. 2 cuts [0011] [0012] fills (0008) (0009) Width:0.9m Depth:0.26m	1		27						0				2c	
0007	0006	0006	0007			Segment Excavated length of ditch [0006] S of ditch [0003] Fill (0008) Width:0.9m Depth:0.26m	1	2	27						0				2c	
0008	0006	0006	0007			Ditch fill Fill of 0006 in segment 0007. Even mid dark grey brown sand in frequent fine black root inclusions, fine pure sand with occasional stones. Width:0.9m Depth:0.26m	1	2	27						0	y			2c	
0009		0108				Surface Surface finds from SE quarter of site. Variable blotchy grey brown and dark grey sand									0	y		MSax, Rom, Med	3	
0010	0011	0006				Ditch fill Dark grey mottled sand, cuts E-W ditches?	1	2	27						0				2c	
0011	0011	0006	0007			Ditch cut Shallow eastern cut of ditch 0006. No relationship visible between 0011 and 0012, Fill 0008 Width:0.4m Depth:0.13m	1	2	27		0004 0003				0				2c	
0012	0012	0006	0007			Ditch cut W cut of ditch 0006. No relationship with 0011. Slightly deeper than 0011. Fill 0008 Width:0.55m Depth:0.17m	1	2	27						0				2c	
0013	0013	0013				Ditch cut Linear NE-SW Only E side visible and slopes @ 45' straight regular, with flat base. Truncated to N, S and W by modern disturbance. See tst plan for location of surviving fragment amongst mass of modern disturbance at N end of site. Width:1.1m Length:1.2m Depth:0.2m	1	1	2				0014		-1				2	
0014	0013	0013				Ditch fill Only fill of ditch [0013] Mid dark brown grey friable - loose sand. 2 % gravel flint 0.01-0.05m dia Width:1.1m Length:1.2m Depth:0.2m SF 1001	1	1	2				0013		-1	y		MSax	2	
0015	0003	0004	0015			Ditch section WNW ESE section through ditches [0003] [0004] S and N facing sections drawn. Length 2.8m	1	2	30						-1				2a	
0016	0016	0016				Ditch cut E-W ditch N of 0003. Badly disturbed both by animal and modern trench.	1	1	4 20						0				2c	
0017	0016	0016	0018			Ditch fill Grey brown soft sand fill of ditch 0016 in segment 0018. Disturbed by animals and roots. Occasional medium flint at base, occasional small stones throughout.	1	1	4 20						0	y		MSax	2c	
0018	0016	0016	0018			Segment C. 1.6m length of ditch 0016. Only S half as N half cut by modern trench, heavy animal and root disturbance. Bas eof ditch identifiable but hard to find only at E end. Width:0.8m Length:1.55m Depth:0.33m	1	1	4						0				2c	
0019	0004	0004	0015			Ditch fill Fill of ditch 0004 on n side of quaderant section 0015 (against W site edge) Mid dark grey sand and disturbed orange brown sand.		2	30						0	y			2a	

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	sheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0020	0003	0003	0015		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0003 on S side of section 0015 where ditch butt ends. Dark grey sand fading to mid-pale sand towards base.		2	30						0					2b
0021	0021	0004	0025		Ditch cut	Linear E-W. Only N side which slopes @ 40' straight regular, with flat base. Width:0.6m Length:0.6m Depth:0.3m Same as 0004		2	28				0022		-1					2a
0022	0021	0004	0025		Ditch fill	Mid orange brown loose- friable sand. Width:0.6m Length:0.6m Depth:0.3m		2	28						-1					2a
0023	0023	0003	0025		Ditch cut	Linear E-W. Sides stepped top 30', lower 80', with flat base Width:1.6m Length:0.6m Depth:0.57m Same as 0003		2	28	0022			0024		-1					2b
0024	0023	0003	0025		Ditch fill	Mid brown grey loose-friable sand 2% flint. Width:1.6m Length:0.6m Depth:0.57m		2	28			0023			-1					2b
0025	0021	0003	0025		Segment	Ditch segment , through ditches 0021 0023		2	28						0					2
0026	0049	0016	0027		Ditch fill	Brown sand with a high frequency of medium angular flints at lower level, some animal bone. Fill indistinguishable from 0049 0050		1	6						0	y				2
0027	0049	0016	0027		Segment	Length of ditch mostly in cut 0049- same as 0016 and same in cut 0050. S side of 0050 lost to modern		1	5						0					2
0028	0003	0003			Surface finds	Finds from surface cleaning over 0003 0004									0			MSax		2
0029	0029	0108			Layer	Brown sand filling natural hollow cut by ditch 0003 and over feature 0032		1			0003	0032			0			MSax		2
0030		0003			Surface finds	From machining of the NE quarter of the site. Primarily over eastern end of 0049 0016 0004 0003									0			MSax		2
0031	0039?				Finds	Finds from dark soil found during machining. Area of 0038 and 0039 but upon excavation only 0039 had slag in it, so probably from 0039 rather than 0038						0040	0041		0					2
0032	0032				Pit cut	Cut of probable small pit. Most edges disturbed by modern. No visible cut with fill 0034 of ditch 0003	1	2	31						-1					0
0033	0032				Pit fill	Fill of pit 0032 in section 0037. Light brown sand, with few charcoal flecks, becoming darker towards base.		2	31						-1	y				0
0034	0003	0003	0037		Ditch fill	fill of ditch 0003 in section 0037. Light orangey brown sand. No visible cut with pit 0032		2	31						-1	y				2b
0035	0012	0006	0015		Diitch fill	Fill of ditch 0012, just W of butt end of ditch 0004. Mid brown sand, with heavy animal disturbance. Cut of ditch not visible in drawn face of section 0015. Depth: 0.2m		2	30						0					2c
0036	0011	0006			Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0011. Mid brown sand. Just W of butt end of ditch 0004, where it runs next to ditch 0012. Depth: 0.12m									0					2c
0037	0003	0003			Section	Section through pit [0032] (0033) and ditch [0003] (0034). No visible cut between pit 0032 and ditch 0003		2	31						-1	y				2b
0038	0038				Pit cut	Roughly circular in plan. Sides slope 50' concave with concave base. Width:0.5m Length:0.2m Depth:0.14m	2	2	25 32				0041		-1					3
0039	0039				Pit cut	Roughly circular in plan, sides slope 45'-50' regular concave, base flat. Width:0.7m Length:0.3m Depth:0.18m	2	2	33				0040		-1					2
0040	0039				Pit fill	Mid dark brown grey friable loose sand, 1% flint. Width:0.7m Length:0.3m Depth:0.18m	2	2	33			0039			-1	y		Msax (+ ?IA?)		2
0041	0038				Pit fill	Mid dark grey loose- friable sand. Less 1% flint. Width:0.5m Length:0.2m Depth:0.14m	2	2	25 32			0038			-1	y		Med		3
0042	0042				Pit cut	Roughly circular in plan, sides slope 25' straight, with flat base. Width:0.7m Length:0.3m as ex Depth:0.12m	1	2	29				0043		-1					0

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	sheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0043	0042				Pit fill	Mid brown grey loose- friable sand 2% flint. Width:0.7m Length:0.3m as ex Depth:0.12m	1	2	29			0042			-1				0	
0044	0044				Pit cut	Cut of pit to N end of site. Irregular oval in plan. Steep sided with gently concave base. Width:1.5m Length:2.2m Depth:0.7m. Relationship with ditch 0049 not visible.	1	1	19						-1				0	
0045	0044				Pit fill	Silty sand with lower area of fill which resembles soft silt and peat Mid dark greyish brown (main area of fill dark grey brown (lower area of fill predominantly at N end)) Frequent med stones 0.2-0.5m dia. Fairly compact. In the base of the pit lay two large lumps of chalky conglomerate with inclusions of grit and stones which resembles lime mortar, but is possibly a natural formation. Width:c.1.5m Length:2.2m Depth:0.7m		1	19						-1				0	
0046	0046	0108			Layer	Soft patchy brown mottled sand. Overlies natural - probably earlier TST than most features (darker patches visible within it over features) but features cannot be defined until it was removed. This no. for area within 3m wide strip dug where concrete pads are to go.									0		1002 1003		1	
0047	0047				Pit cut	Small circular steep sided pit, cut by modern trench. Width:0.45m Depth:0.26m							0048		0				0	
0048	0047				Pit fill	Coarse dark brown black sand. Leached out at edges and same type of fill as 0033. Either natural or prehistoric - no finds. NB both 0047 + 0032 are typical of features found regularly across base. The fill is a very dark fine loose sand with no organic or artificial inclusions. Possibly real or not.						0047		0					0	
0049	0049	0016			Ditch cut	E-W ditch possibly the same as 0016. Cut by modern feature and mixed with 0016 at W end. Becomes shallower to the E. Profile in section 0027 similar to 0016. See 0050.	1	1	5 6						0				2c	
0050	0050	0050			Ditch cut	Steep sided ditch which only the N side survives. Could be 0016 but thought that 0049 is 0016 and this is an E-W aligned ditch which crosses 0016. W end lost in modern.	1	1	5 6 16						0				2	
0051	0051	0108	0053		Layer	Spread of dark mottled grey brown sand this is concentrated in top of area that corresponds to large? Natural hollow filled with 0046. There are finds from this but no features under it. It may overlie 0046 (I suggest it does) and represents the deepest soil accumulation in the hollow. This lies under surface finds 0009		1	21 22			0046? 0052	0009	0			Med		3	
0052	0052	0108	0053		Layer	Brown sand from intervention 0053. Outside/ under 0051. Probably the same as 0046 to which it is adjacent.		1	21 22				0051	0	y		Med		3	
0053		0108	0053		Section	Section through 0051 and 0052. Bounded on two sides by modern.			22					0					S	
0054	0054	0054			Ditch cut	Cut of small shallow ditch, running NW-SE, 2m from S edge of site.	1	1	7 8 26? 33						-1	y			2	
0055	0054	0054	0056		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sand.		1	7						-1	y		MSax	2	
0056	0054	0054	0056		Section	Section through ditch [0054] Width:0.78m Depth:0.16m	1	1	7						-1				2	
0057	0057				Posthole cut	Circular posthole. Width:0.6m Depth:0.16m	1	1	9				0058		0				2	
0058	0057				Posthole fill	Smooth silty mottled grey brown sand very few stones.	1	1	9			0057			0				2	
0059	0059				Posthole cut	Circular triangular posthole. Width:0.6m Depth:0.2m	1	1	10				0060		0				2	
0060	0059				Posthole fill	Grey sand coarse in place, root disturbance.	1	1	10			0059			0				2	
0061	0061				Posthole cut	Small circular posthole. Width:0.34:m Depth:0.14m	1	1	11						0				2	

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	sheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0062	0061				Posthole fill	Grey sand, some root disturbance.	1	1	11						0					2
0063	0063				Posthole cut	Slightly oval posthole. Width:0.33m Length:0.5m Depth:0.12m	1	1	12						0					2
0064	0063				Posthole fill	Grey brown sand with small pieces of chalk in the top. Occasional fine roots.	1	1	12						0					2
0065	0065				Posthole cut	Circular posthole with a flat base. Width:0.4m Depth:0.18m	1	1	13						0					2
0066	0065				Posthole fill	Mid dark grey sand occasional stones and fine roots.	1	1	13						0					2
0067	0067				Posthole cut	Circular posthole Width:0.4m Depth:0.2m	1	1	15						0					2
0068	0067				Posthole fill	Mid dark grey sand, occasional stones and fine roots	1	1	15						0					2
0069	0069				Layer	Brown sand- overlies postholes although in places darker patches may relate to features underneath. Soil is mottled and patchy in colour but fairly even and smooth in consistency. Gravel at the base some roots, plenty of animal disturbance.	1		22 23			0057 0059 0061 0063 0065 0067		0	y		MSax		3	
0070	0054	0054	0071		Ditch fill	Mid orange brown sand.		1	8						-1	y		?Msax		2
0071	0054	0054	0071		ditch Section	Section through SE butt end of ditch [0054] Depth:0.18m	1	1	8						-1					2
0072		0016 0004			ditch Section	Section drawing of W baulk through ditches 0016 + 0004. This shows heavy animal and root disturbance and it is difficult to define the feature edges 0004 0016 are ok, but a cut at the S edge could be either animal or ?0004 starting up again. These edge difficulties were apparent during excavation where following the ditches was almost impossible.	1	1	20						0					2
0073					Section	E-W baulk through centre of site. Includes Tony's intervention 0053	1	1	22						0					S
0074	0053	0108			Section	NE-SW section through 0053	1	1	21						0					S
0075					Section	N-S central baulk. E face drawn	1	1	23						0					S
0076	0003 0004 0050	0003 0004 0050	0076		Section	N-S multiple ditches NE area of site.	1	1	16						0					2
0077	0003	0003	0077		Ditch Segment	Intervention through ditch 0003 to plot line of edge. No drawing.	1								0					2b
0078	0003 0004	0003 0004	0078		Ditch Segment	Section through ditches [0003] [0004], NS Possibly showing [0003] cutting [0004]. Also lenses of charcoally soil 0079 within fill 0080 within ditch [0003] This dug in area of intended 3m concrete pad to remove all ditch fill in this area.		1	24						-1					2
0079	0003	0003	0078		Ditch fill	Dark grey charcoally silty sand lenses within fill 0080 only within small area, soft.		1	24						-1					2b
0080	0003	0003	0078		Ditch fill	Fill from ditch [0003] mid brown soft silty sand. Given new number as definite finds		1	24						-1	y				2b
0081	0081	0081			Ditch cut	ESE-WNW linear. Sides slope 75' straight and regular with a flat base. Runs parallel to [0092] Width:0.6m Length:1m as ex Depth:0.36m	1	1	26 34				0082		-1					0
0082	0081	0081			Ditch fill	Only fill of [0081] Mid brown grey friable loose sand. 1% gravel	1	1	26 34			0081			0					0

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	sheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0083	0083	0083			Ditch cut	Butt ending SW-NE aligned ditch at right angle to [0054]. Fill pale 1 brown sand (0084) occasionally shows lots of root and animal disturbance. Ditch very shallow and runs into hollow at which point it is difficult to trace but is hinted at by ill defined band of pale sand.	2		36 37						0				2	
0084	0083	0083			Ditch fill	Pale grey brown sand fill of 0083. Reasonably clear and identifiable at butt end, but becoming less so. However fill can probably be seen cutting layer 0091 although it is not identifiable in section, few stones, quite soft.	2		36 37						0				2	
0085	0083	0083	0085		Ditch segment	Butt end of [0083]. Very shallow, but distinct butt end. Filled by (0084)	1	2	36						0				2	
0086	0083	0083	0086		Ditch segment	Section of [0083] N of [0085]. Very shallow, although deeper than 1 [0085], filled by (0084)	2		37						0				2	
0087	0087				Posthole cut	Cut of oval posthole, with steep sides and a curving base. Width:0.27m W-E Length:0.45m N-S Depth:0.15m	1		14						-1				0	
0088	0087				Posthole fill	Pale brown sand	1		14						-1				0	
0089	0089				Posthole cut	Cut of oval posthole N of [0087], with steep sides and curving base. Width:0.26m E-W Length:0.36m N-S Depth:0.16m	1		17						-1				0	
0090	0089				Posthole fill	Pale brown sand	1		17						-1				0	
0091	0091	0108			Layer	Brown sand cut by [0083], possibly same as 0046									0				1	
0092	0092	0092			Ditch cut	Linear ESE-WNW. Only base remaining, machined away to W runs under baulk to SE runs parallel to [0081] with concave base. Width:0.3m Length:0.6m Depth:0.08m	1	1	18						-1				0	
0093	0092	0092			Ditch fill	Only fill of [0092] Mid pale brown grey loose friable sand.	4	1	18 26						-1				0	
0094					Section	Soil profile, to show no definite sub soil layer.	2		39						-1				S	
0095					Section	Soil profile, to show no definite sub soil layer.	2		40						-1				S	
0096					Section	Soil profile, to show no definite sub soil layer.	2		41						-1				S	
0097					Section	Soil profile, to show no definite sub soil layer.	2		42						-1				S	
0098	0098				Treehole	Cut of possible prehistoric treehole	2		38						-1				0	
0099	0098				Treehole fill	Light silvery grey sand and mid brown orange sand. This looks like it could be natural, silvery grey sand in particular does not have good defined edges.	2		38						-1				0	
0100		0081			Ditch	SW corner ditches 0081 0092									0				0	
0101	0104	0004	0076	0050	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch [0104] in segment 0076. Colour ranges from pale to mid brown, frequent medium sized stones within mid brown zone, but few in paler zone on N side of ditch. Fill gradually lightens towards base. Moderately compacted silty sand. This could either be [0050] or [0004], see plan. So much modern disturbance along lengths of these ditches that a lot is unclear. Width:0.7m Depth:0.27m	1		16						-1				2a	
0102	0004	0004	0076		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch [0004] segment 0076. Mid brown grey firm silty sand, darkening near surface, with occasional medium stones. Possible re-cuts. Chalk lenses occur in base which has a very undulating base. Width:0.55m Depth: 0.25m?	1		16						-1				2a	

context	feat	group	ditch segment	grsq	identifier	description	pl no	sheet no	sect. no	cuts	cutby	over	under	photos	ss	fi	small finds	spotdate	phase	period
0103	0003	0003	0076			Ditch fill Fill of {0003} in segment 0076. Mid brown firm silty sand with dark brown horizontal vein running across section. Thisd darker vein undulates, but follows a similar line to the base profile. Occasional medium stones, frequent small stones. Chalk lenses in base of ditch. Width:1.2m Depth:0.28m	1		16						-1					2b
0104	0104	0004	0076			Ditch cut Cut of ditch in section 0076. Triangular profile. Fill = 0101 could be either 0004 or 0050.									0					2a
0105	0105	0003	0076			Ditch cut Cut of ditch, probably 0004, in segment 0076. Shallow flat base.									0					2
0106	0106	0004	0072			Ditch cut Cut of ditch, in section 0072, part of 0004. N of 0107									0					2a
0107	0107	0004	0072			Ditch cut Cut of ditch, in section 0072, part of 0004 or possibly AD. S of 0106									0					2a
0108	0108	0108				Hollow Natural hollow over east side of site.									0					1
0109	0109					Ditch cut Possible ditch cut visible in section 0111. Seems to cut 0081 and 0054									0					2c
0110	0109					Ditch fill Mottled grey brown sand fill of 0109.	1		26				0109		0					2c
0111	0111					Section at SW corner of site through ditches 0092 0081 0054 and 0109									0					

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0136	7	0.204			2	0.001					15	0.023	1	0.004	10 lava (0.002)	MSax
0139										1	0.038					
0142	2	0.064					1	0.007			9	0.023			1 lava (0.001)	MSax
0144										52	0.624					
0147							2	0.101								
0153	3	0.075					31	1.328								MSax
0154							22	1.029								
0157	1	0.022									22	0.160			SF 1007 (Fe nail), 10 lava (0.258)	MSax
0158	6	0.152														MSax
0164	1	0.029			10	0.125	5	0.027			140	0.708			SF 1008 (bone comb), 2 lava (0.152), 1 slag (0.066), 1 snail (0.001)	MSax
0166											21	0.043			SF 1003 (Fe knife)	MSax
0169	1	0.027								1	0.066	9	0.001			MSax
0171							2	0.004			20	0.106			SF 1006 (loomweight), 1 oyster (0.003), 2 charcoal	MSax
0172	17	0.532			4	0.063	1	0.014			10	0.068			SF 1004 (Fe knife)	MSax
0177							5	0.036			7	0.056			SF 1005 (bone pin beater)	MSax
0178							4	0.106								preh?
0180							20	0.200		8	0.153					preh?
0181							29	0.301								preh?
0184	4	0.125														MSax
0191	1	0.038					2	0.027		2	0.085					MSax
0196							1	0.305								preh?
0202	5	0.102					1	0.001			1	0.022			1 slag (0.005), 1 charcoal	MSax
0203	7	0.111					3	0.007								MSax
0205	1	0.012					1	0.001							1 slag (0.332)	MSax
0206	4	0.091														MSax
0207	36	0.865			6	0.009	4	0.146		1	0.028	50	0.290			MSax
0208	1	0.007			2	0.002	4	0.100				7	0.011			MSax
0209	4	0.066					22	0.982				22	0.232			MSax

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0681											55	0.172				
0685							2	0.040				3	0.159			
0690											46	0.128		2 oyster (0.009)		
0716									1	0.061	7	0.015				
0719	1	0.041							8	0.531	420	0.833				MSax
0731	1	0.002					1	0.007			1	0.004				MSax
0733									1	0.036						
0745							1	0.001	1	0.029						
0747	1	0.002														MSax
0748	1	0.010														MSax
0756	2	0.045									57	0.204	8	0.004		MSax
0757	2	0.023									1	0.006				MSax
0760	2	0.071									5	0.023				MSax
0774	1	0.079									1	0.026				MSax
0781											2	0.086				
0783	1	0.013	1	0.006							51	0.119				MSax
0791											36	0.388		2 lava (0.012)		
0792											12	0.058				
0794	5	0.023			5	0.008			2	0.020	141	0.160	1	0.016	168 lava (0.196)	MSax
0795	14	0.228			2	0.028	1	0.003			227	2.484	1	0.001	51 lava (0.066)	MSax
0796	3	0.081									10	0.047		1 slag (0.080)		MSax
0798	9	0.196			91	0.599	1	0.010			140	0.543	2	0.003	1 stone (0.053) hone?, 106 lava (0.148), 2 snail (0.002)	MSax
0800	5	0.077					1	0.063			6	0.129		20 slag (0.676)		MSax
0804	2	0.031			1	0.001					31	0.218		33 lava (0.014)		MSax
0809	5	0.062			1	0.014					119	0.134		1 slag (0.052)		MSax
0810											4	0.025				
0811	1	0.019									18	0.144				MSax
0812											2	0.088				
0814	1	0.055			2	0.027					20	0.362				MSax

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0824											30	0.158				
0825	1	0.015									45	0.930		28 lava (0.121)		MSax
0827	1	0.017									41	0.462		2 lava (0.001)		MSax
0829											1	0.198				
Total	230	5.384	3	0.242	200	1.601	269	8.469	97	1.959	2480	11.921	16	0.059		

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Appendix 3.1.2: ERI 116 Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate	
0001	SIPS	1	8		u/s from 2003 exc	MSax	
	GIPS	1	12			MSax	
0005	SIPS	1	22	+		MSax	
0006	GIPS	1	10			MSax	
0049	GIPS	1	17			MSax	
	SIPS	2	32			MSax	
0050	GIPS	1	7			MSax	
0051	SIPS	2	26		black int., brown ext., GGR, poss HM version?	MSax	
0060	SIPS	1	28		same as 0051, base frag	MSax	
0082	SIPS	1	14		jar rim, sooted	MSax	
0084	GIPS	1	16		base	MSax	
0085	GIPS	1	31		sooted, GGR	MSax	
0092	GIPS	1	31			MSax	
	SIPS	1	104			GGR, well made	MSax
	GIPS	1	26			GGR, not v. gritty	MSax
0101	SIPS	1	25		base, overfired	MSax	
0110	GIPS	2	59		1 burnished, 1 GGR	MSax	
	SIPS	2	64		GGR	MSax	
	GIPS	1	6			MSax	
0112	RBGM	1	8	+	jar rim	Rom	
	SIPS	1	8		GGR	MSax	
0114	SIPS	1	24		jar rim	MSax	
	SIPS	2	42			MSax	
	GIPS	4	86			MSax	
0116	GIPS	2	35			MSax	
0123	SIPS	1	10		base	MSax	
	GIPS	1	18			MSax	
0130	SIPS	2	66		body v. well fired	MSax	
	SIPS	1	2	+	GGR, 2 vessels	MSax	
	GIPS	5	58			MSax	
0136	GIPS	4	79		black, GGR, 1-2 vessels	MSax	
	GIPS	3	125		rim and body, jar	MSax	
0142	GIPS	2	64		1 GGR	MSax	
0153	GIPS	2	61		GGR	MSax	
	SIPS	1	14			MSax	
0157	SIPS	1	22		oxid, soft micaceous, base	MSax	
0158	GIPS	3	43		handle	MSax	
	GIPS	1	54			MSax	
	SIPS	2	55	+		1 base, 1 body	MSax
0164	GIPS	1	29			MSax	
0169	GIPS	1	27		GGR, hanging vessel pierced at neck	MSax	
0172	GIPS	4	103		2 GGR	MSax	
	SIPS	10	347		2 base, 2 GGR, all different vessels	MSax	
	SIPS	2	76		rim and body jar, GGR	MSax	
	SIPS	1	6			MSax	
0184	ESFS	1	4		or poss Rom?	ESax?	
	ESCQ	1	3	+		ESax?	
	SIPS	2	118	+		MSax	
0191	SIPS	1	38		base	MSax	
0202	SIPS	1	26		1 sooted, GGR	MSax	
	SIPS	4	76			MSax	
0203	SIPS	2	72			MSax	

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate
0203	SIPS	1	9			MSax
	SIPS	1	5			MSax
	SIPS	3	25		1 base	MSax
0205	SIPS	1	12			MSax
0206	SIPS	2	19			MSax
	SIPS	2	72		1 base, 1 GGR	MSax
0207	GIPS	3	70			MSax
	GIPS	1	18		spouted pitcher	MSax
	GIPS	10	67		2 GGR, 2 base, 6 crumbly poorly fired	MSax
	SIPS	1	11			MSax
	SIPS	1	8			MSax
	SIPS	1	41		GGR, sooted	MSax
	SIPS	19	650		5 bases, 7 GGR	MSax
0208	GIPS	1	7			MSax
0209	GIPS	2	47		sooted	MSax
	RBGW	1	13		base	Rom
	SIPS	1	6			MSax
0210	SIPS	3	42			MSax
0211	GIPS	1	26			MSax
0214	SIPS	3	255		small jar, GGR, full profile	MSax
	SIPS	3	159		bases of 2 vessels	MSax
0216	GIPS	3	37		prob 1 vessel, 1 GGR	MSax
0222	SIPS	1	71		GGR	MSax
0224	GIPS	1	25			MSax
	GIPS	2	51		1 base, 1 body	MSax
	SIPS	1	26			MSax
0600	SIPS	2	59		base	MSax
0610	SIPS	1	3			MSax
0634	SIPS	1	9		oxid	MSax
0665	SIPS	4	114		1 base, 1 rim	MSax
0719	GIPS	1	41		rim from handled vessel	MSax
0731	SIPS	1	2		sooted	MSax
0747	MHAD	1	2			L.3rd-4th c.
0748	SIPS	1	10		or poss ESax	MSax
0756	SIPS	1	34			MSax
	GIPS	1	11		GGR, sooted	MSax
0757	SIPS	1	9			MSax
	GIPS	1	14			MSax
0760	SIPS	1	58		GGR	MSax
	GIPS	1	13		GGR	MSax
0774	SIPS	1	79		base	MSax
0783	SIPS	1	13			MSax
0794	SIPS	5	23	+	1 sooted, 4 abraded, could be ESax?	MSax
0795	MHAD	1	14	+	Dr.38 copy, flanged bowl	L.3rd-4th c.
	SIPS	12	201		also hanging vessel rim type B?, and small frag rim type A? sooted	MSax
	GIPS	1	13			MSax
0796	RBWW	1	38		base, poss Nene Valley, could be MSax import??	L.3rd-4th c.
	ESFS	1	10		or SIPS, oxid ext.	ESax?
	SIPS	1	33		sooted	MSax
0798	HOG	1	48	+		Rom
	SIPS	8	148		sooted	MSax
0800	SIPS	5	77		burnt?	MSax
0804	SIPS	2	31			MSax

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate
0809	GIPS	5	62		1 GGR	MSax
0811	SIPS	1	19			MSax
0814	SIPS	1	55		base, sooted int	MSax
0825	SIPS	1	15			MSax
0827	SIPS	1	17		sooted	MSax
Total		230	5384			

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Appendix 3:1:3

ERL 116 Worked flint

Context	Category	Type	No.	Complete	Cortex	Patina	Edge damage	Burnt	Comment	Illust
0002	flak	shatter	1	0	1	0	0	0		
0002	flak	blade-like	6	6	5	0	0	3	all as if from blade cores tho' not true blades, 1 thick triang section	
0002	flak	flake	12	11	5	2	0	1	various - some hh	
0002	core	core fragment	1	1	0	0	0	0	frag from plat edge	
0002	core	single flake	1	1	0	0	0	0	qu sm, hh struck	
0002	flak	shatter	8	0	3	0	0	8	all but 1 v sm. jagged shatter pieces	
0002	core	multi blade	3	3	1	1	0	0	1 has thick orange cortex, 1 has pre-pat'd white surface	
0002	flak	flake	6	0	3	0	0	2	small jagged	
0002	blad	blade	7	7	3	1	0	0	includes some thin sh pieces	
0003	flak	flake	1	0	0	0	0	0	small pointed	
0003	corf	core tablet	1	1	0	1	0	0	flake with vertical edge formed by scars from previous flake removals - from blade core	*
0006	flak	flake	4	2	2	3	0	0	includes 1 large thick flake, 3 pat'd bluish white	
0006	blad	blade	3	2	1	2	0	0	all thin sh	
0006	core	single blade	1	1	1	1	0	0	large	
0006	corf	core fragment	1	0	1	1	0	0	flake from face of/trimming core	
0007	corf	core fragment	1	1	1	1	0	0	fl from face f core	
0007	pecr	piercer	1	1	0	1	0	0	blade with prox end ret to point and utilised	*
0007	blad	blade	1	0	0	1	0	0	v sm medial frag	
0007	flak	blade-like	6	3	3	6	0	0	varying degrees pat'n	
0007	flak	flake	17	15	8	15	0	0	incls veined grey flint, incls 2 broad fls; they and another are unpat'd - ??later mat	
0007	core	single blade	1	1	1	1	0	0	large, has abraded/pat'd cortex, removals from two sides at one end	
0007	blad	blade	9	9	5	9	0	0	3 v large and thicker from trimming large cores, others thin sh, some edge damage, grey veined flint	
0007	core	tested piece	1	0	0	0	0	0	misc therm frag with testing/as small core	
0007	buri	burin	1	0	0	1	0	0	snapped blade with flake from distal end /left side forming chisel point, also ret/or ut on right side of point	*
0007	utfl	utilised flake	1	1	1	1	0	0	?poss slight ut of edges	
0007	retf	retouched flake	1	1	1	1	0	0	bl-like flake with v slight utilisation of distal point - piercer and retouched right prox edge	
0007	corf	core tablet	1	1	1	1	0	0	poss. large tablet - scars from 'plat' edge of thermal piece, flake then struck as core on its vent. face? parallel sides, hh struck	*
0049	flak	flake	1	1	0	0	0	0		
0049	blad	blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	large, prox end missing	
0063	blad	blade	1	0	0	1	0	0		
0110	flak	blade-like	1	1	0	1	0	0		
0114	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	1		
0142	flak	flake	1	0	0	0	0	0	hh, squat, sharp, pre-pat'd surface	
0147	flak	flake	2	2	1	2	0	0		
0153	core	core fragment	1	0	1	0	0	0	irreg prob therm frag utilised as core	
0153	utbl	utilised blade	1	1	0	1	0	0	sh blade with slight utilisation of distal point - piercer	*?
0153	utfl	utilised flake	1	1	1	1	0	0	sm fl - edge utilised	
0153	pecr	piercer	1	1	0	1	0	0	sh blade retouched at distal to a point	*?
0153	core	core fragment	1	1	1	1	0	0	large flake from plat/surface of core	
0153	corf	core fragment	1	1	1	1	0	0	fl from face of bl core -- bipolar	
0153	corf	core fragment	1	1	0	1	0	0	flake form face/platform edge of large core, plat surface pre-pat'd, also has prep. of flake platform	*?
0153	flak	blade-like	2	1	0	2	0	0		
0153	flak	flake	15	7	8	14	0	1	various, incl large sh, some from blade cores, some with thick pale orange cortex	
0153	blad	blade	7	5	1	7	0	0	all regular sh pieces, on has prepared platform, 2 have white pre pat'd surfaces	

Context	Cate gory	Type	No.	Com plete	Cort ex	Patina	Edge damage	Burnt	Comment	Illust
0154	core	core/tool	1	1	1	1	0	0	large thick cortical flake - ?used as core and prob as heavy tool, prob. prep of flake at prox end/plat and slight batter at distal end	**?
0154	corf	crested blade	1	1	1	1	0	0	very large, flake removal from all along one side of dorsal ridge	**?
0154	core	single flake	1	1	1	1	0	0	cortical flake/frag with a few flakes struck from ventral face	
0154	flak	blade-like	4	2	2	0	0	0		
0154	blad	blade	5	2	3	5	0	0	thin sh - all but 1	
0154	utbl	utilised blade	1	1	1	1	0	0	one point at distal end utilised	
0154	flak	spall	9	8	3	7	0	0	incl thick pale or cortex, mostly sh, some prep of plats	
0164	pecr	awl	1	1	0	1	0	0	small, distal point retouched/utilised on opposing faces and utilised left edge	*
0164	flak	shatter	1	0	0	0	0	1	irreg,sm	
0164	utbl	utilised blade	1	1	1	1	0	0	slight ut of left edge	
0164	flak	blade-like	2	2	0	0	0	0	1 sm pointed	
0171	blad	blade	1	1	0	0	0	0	sm, long thin, sh	
0171	flak	flake	1	0	0	0	0	0		
0172	flak	flake	1	1	1	0	0	0	semi - transluc. pale brown grey flint, thick cortex along distal edge	
0177	blad	blade	2	1	1	1	0	0	1 v sm and thin	
0177	flak	blade-like	1	1	0	0	0	0	pre-pat'd surface	
0177	pecr	spurred piece	1	1	0	1	0	0	?poss piercer, small 'spur' on distal edge but may be due to post dep. damage?	
0177	flak	chip	1	0	0	0	0	1	small chunk	
0178	flak	shatter	1	0	1	0	0	0	might be thermal	
0178	blad	blade	3	3	1	0	1	0	1 qu large and thick	
0180	flak	flake	14	8	8	0	0	11	4 pieces re-fit to form 2 flakes - shatter due to burnt - perhaps broke post exc'n?	
0180	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0		
0180	blad	blade	5	4	0	0	0	0		
0181	flak	flake	14	10	8	1	0	1	rel irreg. - 2 or 3 broad, ? poss. later material	
0181	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0		
0181	flak	blade-like	5	4	5	1	0	1		
0181	blad	blade	8	6	4	0	0	0	rel irreg pieces	
0181	flak	shatter	1	0	1	0	0	0		
0191	pecr	piercer	1	1	0	0	0	0	blade-like piece with utilised point at prox. end and ut edges incl poss notch	**?
0191	flak	flake	1	0	1	0	0	0		
0196	core	multi flake	1	1	0	0	0	0	fairly large chunky core - nice smooth grey flint	
0202	blad	bladelet	1	0	0	1	0	0	sh	
0203	blad	blade	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm	
0203	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0		
0203	flak	flake	1	0	0	0	0	0		
0205	blad	bladelet	1	0	0	1	0	0	v tiny frag	
0207	flak	flake	2	1	0	0	0	0	1 braod, both have pre pat'd surfaces	
0207	core	multi flake	1	0	0	0	0	0		
0207	flak	blade-like	1	1	1	0	0	0		
0208	core	single blade	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm	
0208	core	multi blade	1	0	0	0	0	1	struck from either end 'bipolar'	
0208	flak	blade-like	2	2	0	2	0	0	1 very thin and pointed	
0209	blad	blade	8	7	4	5	0	0	thin sh pieces	
0209	flak	blade-like	3	2	2	2	0	0	all from blade cores	
0209	flak	flake	6	6	4	2	0	0	various, most qu large, 4 from initila trimming of cores - more irreg than some	
0209	retb	retouched blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	slight ret dist end - prox end missing	
0209	utbl	utilised blade	1	1	0	1	0	0	/prob. ut of edges	

Context	Cate gory	Type	No.	Com plete	Cort ex	Patina	Edge damage	Burnt	Comment	Illust
0209	core	core fragment	1	0	0	0	0	0	sm chunky frag from plat	
0209	core	multi blade	1	1	1	1	0	0	large lump - has pre=pat'd surface long blades form one side and flakes from one edge	
0209	utfl	utilised flake	1	1	0	1	0	0	parallel sided thin sh flake slight ut distal point	
0210	flak	blade-like	1	0	1	1	0	0		
0211	flak	flake	1	1	1	0	0	0	broad	
0211	core	tested piece	1	0	1	0	0	0	prob therm piece which may have been struck at one end or may be damage	
0211	pecr	piercer	1	1	0	1	0	1	irreg fl - ret on one edge at distal end	
0214	flak	blade-like	1	1	1	0	0	0		
0223	utbl	utilised blade	1	1	1	0	0	0	slight ut rt edge	
0223	blad	blade	1	1	0	0	0	0		
0608	retf	retouched flake	1	0	0	1	0	0	frag with prob ret on one edge, slight patina, edge damaged	
0610	utfl	utilised flake	1	1	0	1	0	0	thick fl with pre-pat'd area/one surface, hh	
0610	blad	blade	1	0	0	1	0	0	dist end of sm bl, slight edge damage	
0634	flak	flake	1	1	1	1	0	0	hh, abraded white cortex	
0652	core	single blade	1	1	1	1	0	0	sm squat with smooth white patina/cortex, short blades	
0652	blad	blade	1	1	1	1	0	0	sm fine sh blade	
0652	pecr	piercer	1	1	1	1	0	0	qu thick, long, blade with ret right edge at distal point	
0675	blad	blade	1	1	0	1	0	0	sm thin blade, distal tip broken	
0685	retf	retouched flake	1	1	1	0	0	0	qu sm sub circ piece irregularly bifacially flaked, poss 'knife'	
0685	flak	flake	1	1	0	0	0	0	fl from bipolar core - prob squat bl core, sharp	
0731	flak	flake	1	1	1	0	1	0	squat, pale brownish grey translucent	
0745	blad	blade	1	1	0	1	0	0	very sm bl - pat'd opaque white	
0795	flak	flake	1	1	1	1	0	0	sm	
0798	scpf	side scraper	1	1	1	0	0	0	sm, neatly ret along convex right side	
0800	flak	flake	1	1	1	1	0	0	qu large sub-rect/ovateflake - prob from trimming of bl core, bluish patina	

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Appendix 3:1:4. The Catalogue of the slag from ERL 116 and related finds.

Cont.	Type	Count	Weight	Craft	Fuel	Condition	Comments
0092	HB	1	240g	Fesmith		Abraded	70 x 85 x 35mm; magnetic; classic shape.
0123	SLAG	1	64g			Abraded	Light-mid grey frothy brittle slag; flat back or base magnetic; most fused sand but iron-pan lined large void and some iron leaching on surface.
0164	SLAG	1	66g	Fesmith		Fresh	HB fragment? Heavy but not dense; magnetic and actively corroding thus fresh breaks.
0202	IRONST	1	6g				Discard.
0205	HB	1	330g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Encrusted	70 x 90 x 50; classic shape but top flowed; lumps of hearth lining inclusions; probable crystalline structure (fast cooled) but not clear due to condition.
0619	IRON	1	156g				Object.
0633	HB	1	354g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Abraded + Encrusted	Fragment of large dense chunky HB.
0633	HB	1	82g	Fesmith			Hearth lining; fragment of medium sized example?
0633	HB	1	188g	Fesmith		Abraded + Encrusted	Dense solid fragment.
0633	SLAG	1	124g	Fewking		Encrusted	Dense; looks like wide tap flow.
0633	SLAG	1	65g	Fesmith			Fragment of very dense large HB? Magnetic; large grains.
0633	SLAG	1	107g	Fesmith		Totally encrusted	HB fragment? Cracking; very magnetic.
0633	SLAG	1	23g	Fesmith		Encrusted	SSL? Cracking; very magnetic.
0634	CINDER	1	12g				Fused sand.
0634	FE CINDER	2	41g	Fesmith			Glassy.
0634	SLAG	1	154g	Fesmith		Abraded + encrusted	Fragment of very dense large HB? Magnetic; large grains.
0634	HB	1	195g	Fesmith			Fragment of very dense large example; cracking; magnetic.
0634	HB	1	411g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Totally encrusted	Fragment of very dense large example; cracking; magnetic.
0634	HB	1	213g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Totally encrusted	80 x 70 x 35mm; layered; very magnetic.
0796	SLAG	1	79g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Very abraded	Now rounded like a pebble; matt dark grey; very magnetic.
0800	HB	1	659g	Fesmith	Charcoal		Cracking - now in lots of pieces; sand on base; not particularly dense (compared to the others).
0809	SLAG	1	50g	Fesmith			SSL or mis-shaped proto HB? Corrosion on surface; very magnetic.
1037		1	17g				Very magnetic; cracking; Iron? Burnt natural?
1501	SLAG	1	8g	Fesmith			Very magnetic; covered in mortar.

CODES USED IN THE CATALOGUE ABOVE.

- FESMITH Evidence for iron smithing, the forging, repair or recycling of iron objects.
- FEWKING Evidence for iron smelting or smithing.
- HB Plano-convex slag accumulation, commonly known as hearth bottom.
- IRONST Ironstone.
- SSL Smithing slag lump.

Appendix 1. The Catalogue of the slag and related finds.

Cont.	Type	Count	Weight	Craft	Fuel	Condition	Comments
1037		1	17g				Very magnetic; cracking; Iron? Burnt natural?
0634	CINDER	1	12g				Fused sand.
0634	FE CINDER	2	41g	Fesmith			Glassy.
0092	HB	1	240g	Fesmith		Abraded	70 x 85 x 35mm; magnetic; classic shape.
0205	HB	1	330g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Encrusted	70 x 90 x 50; classic shape but top flowed; lumps of hearth lining inclusions; probable crystalline structure (fast cooled) but not clear due to condition.
0633	HB	1	354g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Abraded + Encrusted	Fragment of large dense chunky HB.
0633	HB	1	82g	Fesmith			Hearth lining; fragment of medium sized example?
0633	HB	1	188g	Fesmith		Abraded + Encrusted	Dense solid fragment.
0634	HB	1	195g	Fesmith			Fragment of very dense large example; cracking; magnetic.
0634	HB	1	411g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Totally encrusted	Fragment of very dense large example; cracking; magnetic.
0634	HB	1	213g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Totally encrusted	80 x 70 x 35mm; layered; very magnetic.
0800	HB	1	659g	Fesmith	Charcoal		Cracking - now in lots of pieces; sand on base; not particularly dense (compared to the others).
0619	IRON	1	156g				Object.
0202	IRONST	1	6g				Discard.
0123	SLAG	1	64g	Fesmith		Abraded	Light-mid grey frothy brittle slag; flat back or base magnetic; most fused sand but iron-pan lined large void and some iron leaching on surface.
0164	SLAG	1	66g	Fesmith		Fresh	HB fragment? Heavy but not dense; magnetic and actively corroding thus fresh breaks.
0633	SLAG	1	124g	Fewking		Encrusted	Dense; looks like wide tap flow.
0633	SLAG	1	65g	Fesmith			Fragment of very dense large HB? Magnetic; large grains.
0633	SLAG	1	107g	Fesmith		Totally encrusted	HB fragment? Cracking; very magnetic.
0633	SLAG	1	23g	Fesmith		Encrusted	SSL? Cracking; very magnetic.
0634	SLAG	1	154g	Fesmith		Abraded + encrusted	Fragment of very dense large HB? Magnetic; large grains.
0796	SLAG	1	79g	Fesmith	Charcoal	Very abraded	Now rounded like a pebble; matt dark grey; very magnetic.
0809	SLAG	1	50g	Fesmith			SSL or mis-shaped proto HB? Corrosion on surface; very magnetic.
1501	SLAG	1	8g	Fesmith			Very magnetic; covered in mortar.

Appendix 3.1.6: ERL 116 Animal bone catalogue

Summary of all bone recovered from ERL166. Listed in context order.

Some contexts have multiple entries depending on number of species recovered.

Context	Date	Fill Type	Qty	Weight	Condition	Sp.Type	Details
5	M.Sax	Ditch	6	41	eroded	lm	5x large mammal, butchered, insect damage
49	M.Sax	Finds	1	1	good	sm	1x juv rabbit tibia L:77.44mm, Bd:10.2mm, SD:6
59		Pit fill	11	15	poor	m	11xmammal fragments, butchered
76		Ditch	39	98	poor	lm	2x cattle (pelvis, MC) chopped
76		Ditch			poor	lm	37x large mammal fragments
92	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	51x large mammal, small fragments, butchered
92	M.Sax	Ditch	55	140		mm	4x Sheep/goat,chopped tibia and molars
95		Ditch	20	23	poor	lm	20x large mammal, small fragments
101	M.Sax	Ditch	2	28	eroded	lm	1x cattle, chopped scapula
101	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	1x large mammal fragment
114	M.Sax	Ditch				m	5x med-large mammal fragments
114	M.Sax	Ditch	6	6		mm	1x sheep/goat scapula fragment
116	M.Sax	Gully fill	1	23		lm	1x large mammal fragment - ?cattle
122		Pit fill	2	6		mm	2x sheep horncore fragments
123	M.Sax	Ditch	25	103	poor	lm	3x cattle - chopped pelvis, horncore frags
123	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	22x large mammal
136	M.Sax	Ditch	15	23	poor	lm	1x cattle tooth
136	M.Sax	Ditch				m	11x mammal - small fragments
136	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	3x sheep/goat molars, est age: 1-2years
142	M.Sax	Ditch	9	23		lm	5x sheep/goat teeth
142	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	4x large mammal fragments
157	M.Sax	Ditch	22	160		lm	3x cattle, cut(skinned)phalange, AST, tooth
157	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	13x large mammal fragments, butchered
157	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	4x sheep/goat, MT,MC,TIB,UL - all chopped
164	M.Sax	Ditch				bird	1x Goose ulna shaft
164	M.Sax	Ditch				deer	1 x Red Deer tibia - chopped, cut - skinned
164	M.Sax	Ditch	140	708		lm	7x cattle,tooth,MC,HU,PEL,Hyoid,CUB chopped
164	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	126x large mammal, small frags, butchered
164	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	5x sheep/goat, chopped MT, molars, Dp4
166	M.Sax	Ditch	21	43	poor	lm	1x cattle, chopped MT
166	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	20x large mammal, small fragments

Context	Date	Fill Type	Qty	Weight	Condition	Sp.Type	Details
169	M.Sax	Ditch	9	1	poor	m	9x small fragments of mammal bone
171	M.Sax	Pit fill	20	106		lm	1x cattle-large calcaeneus,chopped and gnawed
171	M.Sax	Pit fill				lm	19x large mammal fragments, butchered
172	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	8 x large mammal, butchered
172	M.Sax	Ditch	10	68	poor	mm	1 x sheep/goat, chopped metatarsal
172	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	1 x medium mammal
172	M.Sax	Pit fill				lm	9x large mammal fragments
172	M.Sax	Pit fill	10	68		mm	1x sheep/goat, upper jaw fragment, periodontal d
177	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	5x large mammal frags
177	M.Sax	Ditch	7	56		sm	2x juv rabbit tibia fragments
202	M.Sax	Ditch	1	22	Burnt	lm	1x cattle molar
207	M.Sax	Ditch				deer	1x red Deer antler fragment - ?cut
207	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	3x cattle, mandible frag, teeth
207	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	41x large mammal frags, butchered, 1 x burnt
207	M.Sax	Ditch	50	290		mm	5x sheep/goat, jaw, molar, Dp4
208	M.Sax	Layer	7	11		lm	7x large mammal frags
209	M.Sax	Finds	22	232	poor	lm	1x cattle - chopped tibia
209	M.Sax	Finds				lm	20x large mammal, butchered frags
209	M.Sax	Finds				mm	1x sheep/goat ulna shaft
214	M.Sax	Ditch	1	2		lm	1x large mammal frag
215	M.Sax	Ditch	1	54		equid	1x Horse molar, worn
220		Pit cut/fill	27	48		mm	25x Sheep/goat,small fragments of horncore
220		Pit cut/fill				mm	2x bone - from sheep skull?
222	M.Sax	Ditch	8	194	Porus	lm	2x cattle, chopped ulna
222	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	6x large mammal frags
224	M.Sax	Ditch	49	248		lm	2x cattle, chopped MT, phalange
224	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	34x large mammal frags, cattle+sheep/goat?
224	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	13x sheep/goat, UL,chopped HU,Dp4, molars
516		Ditch	2	4		m	mammal
537		Ditch	4	43		lm	large mammal
563		post hole	5	2	fragmentary	m	mammal
598		Pit fill	36	97	poor	lm	4 x cattle - metapodial fragments and chopped and cut phalanges-skinned
598		Pit fill				m	30 x mammal fragments
598		Pit fill				mm	2 x goat - horncore fragments - chopped hornworking
599		Ditch	4	65	poor	lm	large mammal

Context	Date	Fill Type	Qty	Weight	Condition	Sp.Type	Details
600		Finds	7	34	poor	lm	large mammal
608		Pit fill	17	29		m	mammal
610		Pit fill				lm	10 x large mammal
610		Pit fill	12	58		mm	1 x sheep/goat molar
610		Pit fill				mm	1 x pig third molar
619		post hole	7	60	very poor	m	mammal
632		Pit fill	34	171	burnt and poor	lm	1 x cattle, astragalus
632		Pit fill				lm	4 x large mammal
632		Pit fill				m	5 x medium mammal
632		Pit fill				m	22 x mammal frags
632		Pit fill				mm	1 x sheep/goat, worn M3
632		Pit fill				mm	1 x pig, jaw - M3 erupted but not worn
633		Pit fill	5	24		mm	sheep/goat molars
634	M.Sax	Pit fill	1	14	worn	mm	pig M3, elderly
637		Pit fill	5	12		m	mammal
649		Ditch	16	19		m	mammal
652		spread	2	2		lm	large mammal
658		Ditch	21	122		lm	3 x cattle, molars - inc worn M3
658		Ditch			very poor	lm	18 x large mammal, butchered
665	M.Sax	Ditch	28	76		mm	4 x pig, mandible frags and teeth, inc worn M3
665	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	24 x medium mammal
671		Pit fill	10	29	fragmentary	lm	cattle tooth fragments
681		Ditch	43	172	poor	lm	3 x cattle, unfused calcaeneus, molars
681		Ditch				lm	40 x large mammal, butchered
685		Ditch				bird	1 x large bird shaft
685		Ditch	3	164		lm	1 x cattle metatarsal - cut
685		Ditch				lm	1 x large mammal, butchered
690		Ditch	36	133		lm	1 x cattle metacarpal
690		Ditch			poor	lm	35 x large mammal fragments
716		Ditch	5	17	poor	mm	medium mammal
719	M.Sax	Finds	96	840	very poor	lm	9 x cattle, two chopped humeri, metatarsal, upper jaw, teeth
719	M.Sax	Finds				lm	10 x large mammal
719	M.Sax	Finds				m	70 + mammal bone, very poor condition and very fragmentary
719	M.Sax	Finds				mm	2 x sheep/goat, chopped jaws, both with worn M3, one infected + reabsorbtion
719	M.Sax	Finds				mm	5 x medium mamml

Context	Date	Fill Type	Qty	Weight	Condition	Sp.Type	Details
731	M.Sax	Ditch	1	7	poor	lm	large mammal
756	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	10 x large mammal
756	M.Sax	Ditch	11	208	poor	mm	1 x pig, chopped radius
757	M.Sax	Ditch	1	8		lm	large mammal
760	M.Sax	Ditch	4	26	burnt and poor	lm	large mammal
779		Ditch	1	82		lm	large mammal
781		Ditch	2	89		lm	large mammal
783	M.Sax	Layer	24	122	poor	lm	1 x cattle, astragalus
783	M.Sax	Layer				lm	4 x large mammal
783	M.Sax	Layer				m	10 x mammal
783	M.Sax	Layer				mm	7 x sheep/goat, jaw with M3 in wear, horncore frags, molars
783	M.Sax	Layer				mm	2 x medium mammal, butchered
791		Ditch	16	401	poor	lm	1 x cattle phalange
791		Ditch				lm	12x large mammal
791		Ditch				mm	1 x sheep/goat worn M3 with high calculus
791		Ditch				mm	2 x medium mammal, butchered
792		Ditch	10	61	poor	lm	large mammal
794	M.Sax	SFB fill				lm	8 x large mammal, butchered
794	M.Sax	SFB fill				m	30 x mammal fragments
794	M.Sax	SFB fill	51	165	poor	mm	7 x sheep/goat, humeris, teeth
794	M.Sax	SFB fill				mm	4 x medium mammal
795	M.Sax	SFB fill				bird	2 x galliformes - femur and ulna. Femur has infection-extra growth and sinuses
795	M.Sax	SFB fill				canid	1 x canid; collie-sized humerus, young adult - fusion line visible. ?cut mark
795	M.Sax	SFB fill	201	2484	fragmentary	lm	8 x cattle, chopped ulna, humerus +, upper jaw, cut phalange- skinned
795	M.Sax	SFB fill				lm	64 x large mammal, butchered
795	M.Sax	SFB fill				m	26 x mammal fragments
795	M.Sax	SFB fill				mm	37 x sheep/goat, 4jaws, tibias, scapulas, pelvis', metapodials, infected jaw
795	M.Sax	SFB fill				mm	2 x pig, chopped humerus, tusk
795	M.Sax	SFB fill				mm	61 x medium mammal, butchered
798	M.Sax	SFB fill				bird	1 x Heron humerus
798	M.Sax	SFB fill	106	549	poor	lm	6 x cattle, butchered jaw, mp frags,molars
798	M.Sax	SFB fill				lm	2 x sheep/goat,ul, jaw with M3 in wear
798	M.Sax	SFB fill				lm	40 x large mammal frags
798	M.Sax	SFB fill				mm	34 x medium mammal frags
800	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	4 x large mammal

Context	Date	Fill Type	Qty	Weight	Condition	Sp.Type	Details
800	M.Sax	Ditch	6	134		mm	2 x sheep/goat; chopped humerus
804	M.Sax	Ditch	13	223		lm	3 x cattle, chopped & cut jaw and scap; phalange
804	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	15 x large mammal, butchered
804	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	1 x pig, tusk frag
804	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	9 x medium mammal, butchered
809	M.Sax	Ditch				bird	6 x bird
809	M.Sax	Ditch				equid	1 x equid metacarpal, age/stress growth
809	M.Sax	Ditch	96	742	fragmentary	lm	2 x cattle; upper jaw and molar
809	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	57 x large mammal, butchered
809	M.Sax	Ditch				m	12 mammal fragments
809	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	1 x sheep/goat upper jaw frag
809	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	17 x medium mammal, butchered
810		Ditch	4	58		lm	1 x large mammal, chopped and heavily gnawed
810		Ditch				mm	3 x medium mammal, butchered
811	M.Sax	Ditch	18	150		lm	2 x cattle, chopped tibia, metapodial frag
811	M.Sax	Ditch				lm	13 x large mammal
811	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	1 x sheep/goat, chopped tibia
811	M.Sax	Ditch				mm	2 x medium mammal, butchered
812	M.Sax	Layer	2	94		lm	2 x cattle; chopped metacarpal and metapodial fragment
814	M.Sax	Pit fill	19	372		lm	1 x cattle astragalus - cut - skinning
814	M.Sax	Pit fill				lm	6 x large mammal
814	M.Sax	Pit fill				mm	2 x sheep/goat, chopped jaws, both with worn M3, one infected + reabsorbtion
814	M.Sax	Pit fill				mm	1 x pig; small young adult skull with cut marks
814	M.Sax	Pit fill				mm	9 x medium mammal, butchered
824		Pit fill				lm	18 x large mammal, butchered
824		Pit fill	21	163		mm	2 x pig, molars, inc worn M3
824		Pit fill				mm	1 x medium mammal
825	M.Sax	Pit fill				bird	2 x galliformes; tarsometatarsus, coracoid. Banatam sized.
825	M.Sax	Pit fill				canid	1 x canid. Large mandible (dog/wolf) with pathology; reabsorbed bone
825	M.Sax	Pit fill	45	934		lm	5 x cattle, 3 jaws, cut metacarpal, chopped humerus
825	M.Sax	Pit fill				lm	12 x large mammal, butchered
825	M.Sax	Pit fill				mm	5 x sheep/goat; chopped & cut ul, scap, humerus and jaws (with M3 in wear)
825	M.Sax	Pit fill				mm	2 x pig; chopped & cut ulna, jaw frag
825	M.Sax	Pit fill				mm	18 x medium mammal, butchered
827	M.Sax	Pit fill				equid	2 x equid - well worn molars

Context	Date	Fill Type	Qty	Weight	Condition	Sp.Type	Details
827	M.Sax	Pit fill				lm	25 x large mammal, butchered
827	M.Sax	Pit fill	34	473		mm	5 x sheep/goat, chopped jaw (M3 in wear), metatarsal, molars
827	M.Sax	Pit fill				mm	2 x medium mammal, butchered
829	M.Sax	Pit fill	1	203		lm	1 x cattle, chopped humerus

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Appendix 3.2.1: ERL 139, Finds quantities

OP No	Pot No	Pot Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	Bone No	Bone Wt	Slag No	Slag Wt	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
0001	6	0.043	1	0.002						MSax, ESax, Ro
0005					52	0.234				
0008					3	0.101				
0009	5	0.045							9 Lava Quern (0.020)	MSax, Rom, Med
0010			1	0.012	9	0.060			1 Mortar (0.008); 1 Lava Quern (0.0	
0014	1	0.064			11	0.022				MSax
0017	1	0.008	1	0.016	8	0.048	3	0.084		MSax
0019					3	0.022				
0024					12	0.208				
0026					19	0.034				
0028	1	0.006								MSax
0029	1	0.004	2	0.003	19	0.047				MSax
0030	1	0.012	1	0.006						MSax
0031							3	0.229		
0033									3 Burnt Flint (0.014)	
0034			1	0.008	3	0.173				
0035					1	0.200				
0040	2	0.010			1	0.001	14	0.206		Msax (+ ?IA?)
0041	2	0.021							2 Iron (0.004)	Med
0051	1	0.010			10	0.026				Med
0052	3	0.014			9	0.010				Med
0055	1	0.001			2	0.011	1	0.029	1 Burnt Flint (0.093)	MSax
0069	1	0.057								MSax
0070	1	0.001								?Msax
0080						0.113				
0084					2	0.022				
0091			2	0.016						

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Appendix 3.2.2: ERL 139, Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0001	HMSO	b	2	1	Small and abr	IA or ESax
0001	GX	b	1	4	Small and abr	Rom
0001	GIPS	rb	2	14	Jar - West type 1C, abraded	MSax
0001	SIPS	ba	1	24	Very abraded	MSax
0009	GX	bba	3	18	1 roman, 2 poss Roman or med	Rom
0009	SIPS	b	1	24	Black surf.	MSax
0014	GIPS	b	1	64		MSax
0017	GIPS	b	1	8		MSax
0028	SIPS	r	1	6	West Type 1A	MSax
0029	GIPS	b	1	4		MSax
0030	GIPS	b	1	12		MSax
0040	SIPS	b	1	2	Small frag, could be GIPS	MSax
0040	HMS	b	1	8	Abr brown surf dark core, white bits	IA ?
0041	MCW	b	1	4	Stained medieval coarseware	L12th-14th C
0041	GIPS	b	1	17	GIPS?	MSax?
0051	MCW	b	1	10	Medieval coarseware (fine fabric)	L12th-14th C
0052	MCW	b	1	8	Soot int.	L12th-14th C
0052	MCW	b	2	7	Prob med	L12th-14th C?
0055	SIPS	b	1	5		MSax
0069	GIPS	ba	1	57		MSax
0070	GIPS?	b	1	1	Small abraded fragment,	MSax?
0009	MCW	b	1	3		12th-14th C

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Appendix 3:2:3 ERL 139 small finds

Small find no	Context	Period	Material	Object Name	Finds category	no of frags	Weight	X-ray number	Comments
1001	0014		Copper			1	1	SX:1096	Fragment of copper alloy wire with scored line on one side, very pitted
1002	0046	ROM	Copper	Brooch	DA	1	1	SX:1096	Fragment of catchplate pierced with two holes, of Colchester derivative type, LIA to c80AD
1003	0046	?ROM	Copper	Stud	DA	1	1	SX:1096	Undecorated stud, with sl concave head, shaft rounded in section
1004	0001	PMED	Copper			1	18		?waste fragment of folded copper alloy
1005	0034		Iron	Nail		3	3	SX:1096	3 frags corroded fe, two probably nail fragments
1006	0052		Iron	Knife?		1	18	SX:1096	Spatulate shaped fe, with perforation at blunt end.
1007	0041		Iron			3	4	SX:1096	3 small and amorphous iron frags,

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Appendix 3:2:4 ERL 139 Animal bone catalogue

OP No	Bone No	Bone Wt	Spotdate	Species	Species quantity	Ages	Butchering	Comments
5				Sheep/goat	12	adult		molars, including well worn th
5				Mammal	37			fragmentary
5	52	0.23		Cattle	3	adult	chopped	tibia, humerus fragments
8	3	0.1		Cattle	1	adult	cut	metacarpal, some age/stress pa
8				Mammal	2			
10	9	0.06		Cattle	2	adult		distal phalange, molar
10				Mammal	7			fragmentary
14			MSax	Mammal	10			large mammal frags, ?cattle
14	11	0.02	MSax	Sheep/goat	1		chopped	metatarsal shaft
17				Mammal				fragmentary
17	8	0.05	MSax	Dog/Wolf	1	adult	?cut	mandible, large robust teeth
19	3	0.02		Cattle	3	adult	chopped	metatarsal fragments, chopped
24	12	0.21		Cattle	3	adult	cut/chopped	humerus, femur, rib
24				Sheep/goat	1			tibia shaft
24				Mammal	8			
26	19	0.03		Cattle	3	adult		horncore fragments
26				Sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	humerus
26				Deer	1	adult	chopped	radius
26				Mammal	14			fragmentary
29	19	0.05	MSax	cattle	3	adult	chopped	pelvis fragments, proximal ph

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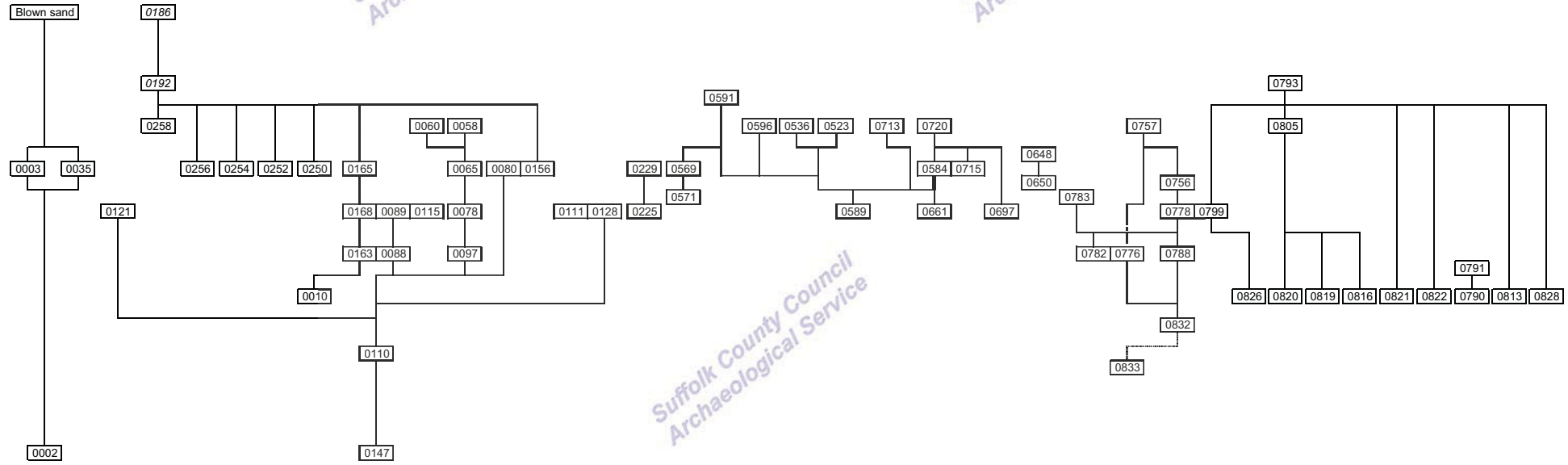
Appendix 4:1 ERL 116 Matrix of main contexts

Modern

Post-Saxon

Middle Saxon

Prehistoric



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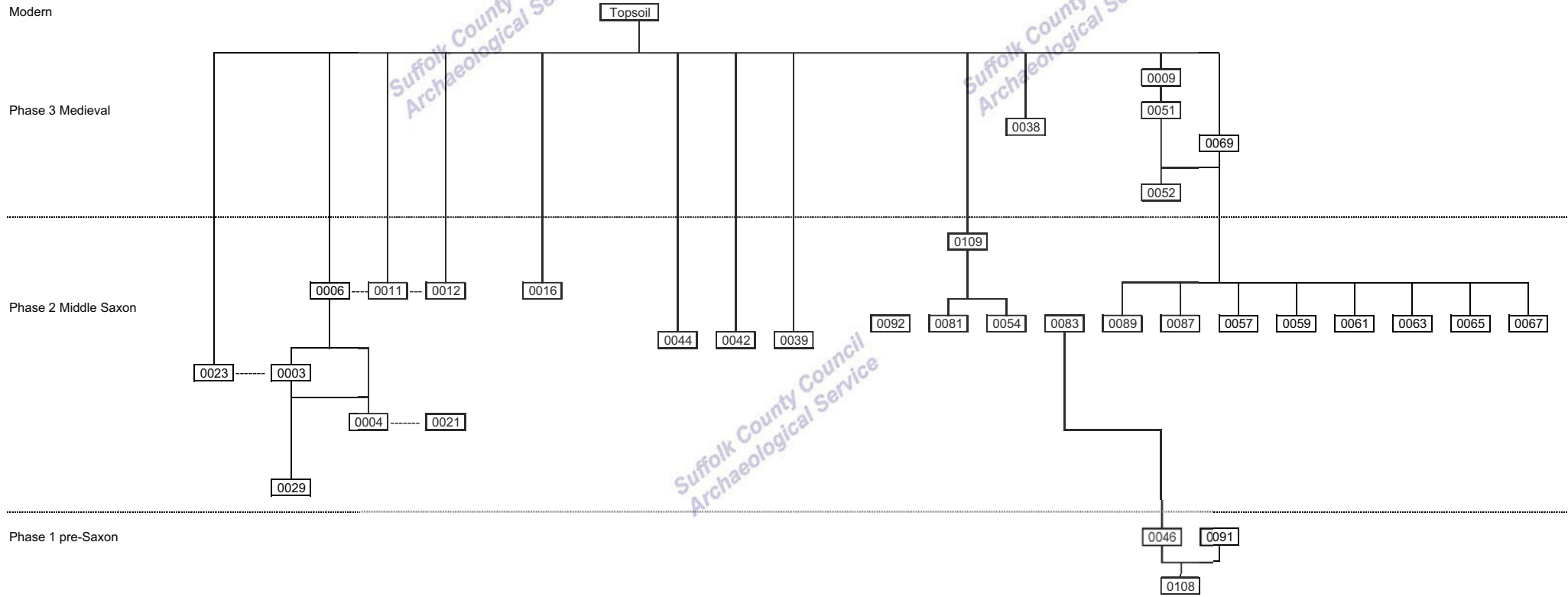
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Appendix 4:2 ERL 139 matrix of main contexts



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Head: Dr Alan Hogg

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for Wk-

10087

(AMS measurement by IGNS [NZA-14451])

Submitter P. Wiltshire
Submitter's Code LAKTR2/58
Site & Location Trench 2, Boston Close
Lakenheath Airbase
Suffolk, United Kingdom
Sample Material Sandy peat
Physical Pretreatment Visible contaminants removed.

Chemical Pretreatment

Acid washed using 10% conc. HCl, rinsed. Washed in hot 1% NaOH, then acid washed in 10% conc. HCl, rinsed and dried. The base insoluble fraction was selected for dating.

$\delta^{14}\text{C}$	-104.1 ± 6.6	‰
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	-30.0 ± 0.2	‰
D^{14}C	-95.1 ± 6.7	‰
% Modern	90.5 ± 0.7	%

Result 803 ± 59 BP

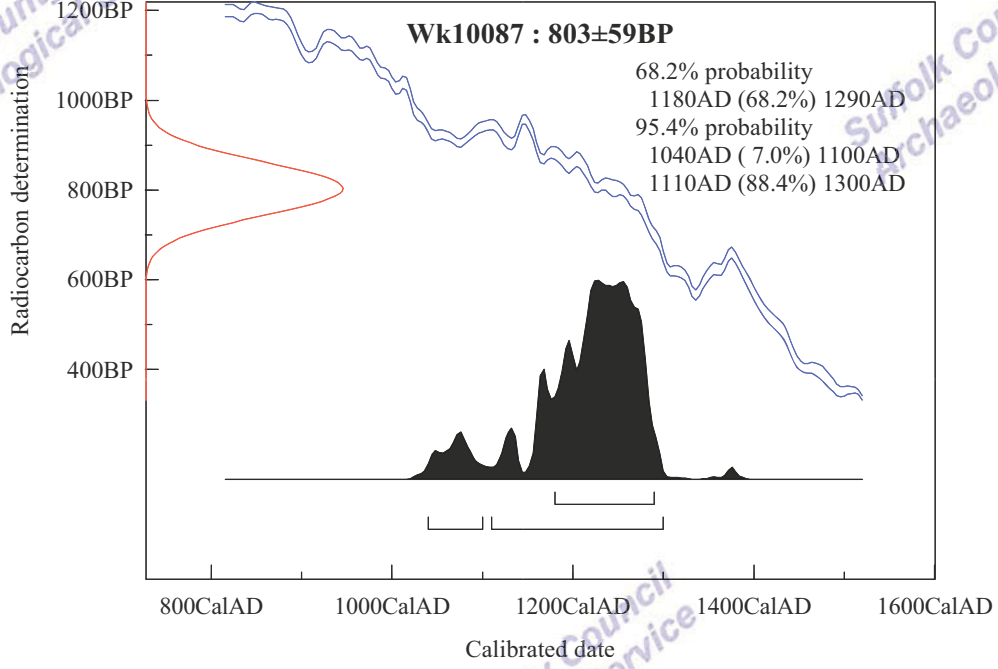
Comments

Alan Hogg

23/1/02

- Result is *Conventional Age or % Modern* as per Stuiver and Polach, 1977, Radiocarbon 19, 355-363. This is based on the Libby half-life of 5568 yr with correction for isotopic fractionation applied. This age is normally quoted in publications and must include the appropriate error term and Wk number.
- Quoted errors are 1 standard deviation due to counting statistics multiplied by an experimentally determined Laboratory Error Multiplier of 1.
- The isotopic fractionation, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, is expressed as ‰ wrt PDB.
- Results are reported as % *Modern* when the conventional age is younger than 200 yr BP.

Atmospheric data from Stuiver et al. (1998); OxCal v3.4 Bronk Ramsey (2000); cub r:4 sd:12 prob usp[chron]



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Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for Wk-

10088

(AMS measurement by IGNS [NZA-14452])

Submitter P. Wiltshire
Submitter's Code LAKTR2/91
Site & Location Trench 2, Boston Close
Lakenheath Airbase
Sample Material Suffolk, United Kingdom
Sandy peat
Physical Pretreatment Visible contaminants removed.

Chemical Pretreatment

Acid washed using 10% conc. HCl, rinsed. Washed in hot 1% NaOH, then acid washed in 10% conc. HCl, rinsed and dried. The base insoluble fraction was selected for dating.

$\delta^{14}\text{C}$	-197.3 ± 5.7	‰
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	-29.4 ± 0.2	‰
D^{14}C	-190.3 ± 5.8	‰
% Modern	81.0 ± 0.6	%

Result 1696 ± 57 BP

Comments

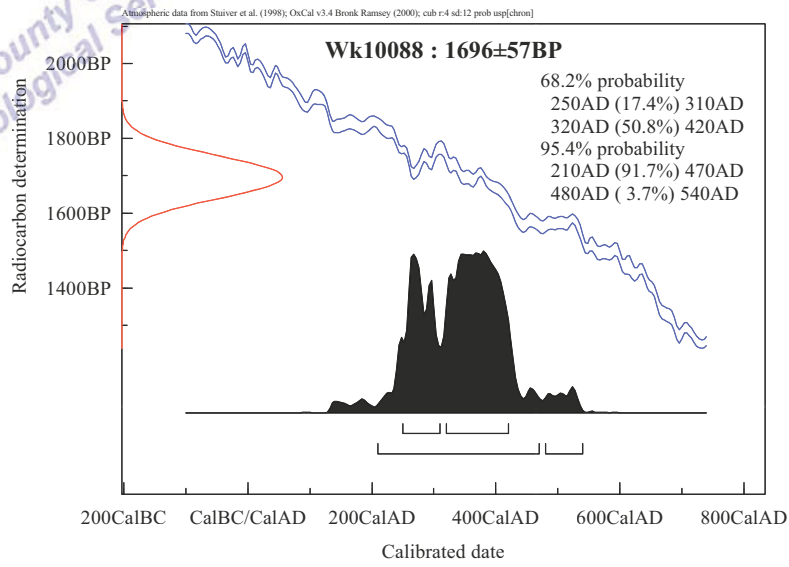
Alan Hogg

23/1/02

- Result is *Conventional Age or % Modern* as per Stuiver and Polach, 1977, Radiocarbon 19, 355-363. This is based on the Libby half-life of 5568 yr with correction for isotopic fractionation applied. This age is normally quoted in publications and must include the appropriate error term and Wk number.
- Quoted errors are 1 standard deviation due to counting statistics multiplied by an experimentally determined Laboratory Error Multiplier of 1.
- The isotopic fractionation, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, is expressed as ‰ wrt PDB.
- Results are reported as % *Modern* when the conventional age is younger than 200 yr BP.

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Appendix 6:1 ERL 116 Photographs

27-Jul-07

FILMCODE	PARISH	DESCRPT	FILMTYPE
ESL 4	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 1	07/01 s
ESL 5	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 1	07/01 s
ESL 6	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 1	07/01 s
ESL 7	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 2	07/01 s
ESL 8	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 3	07/01 s
ESL 9	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 3	07/01 s
ESL 10	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 6	07/01 s
ESL 11	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 7	07/01 s
ESL 12	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 7	07/01 s
ESL 13	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 8	07/01 s
ESL 14	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Evaluation trench 10	07/01 s
EVT 1	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Tomfoolery	12/01 s
EVT 2	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex General view	12/01 s
EVT 3	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0229, ditch section	12/01 s
EVT 4	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0227, ditch section	12/01 s
EVT 5	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0232, ditch section	12/01 s
EVT 6	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0234, ditch section	12/01 s
EVT 7	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0226, ditch section	12/01 s
EVT 8	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0244, ditch section	12/01 s
EVT 9	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0247, ditch section	12/01 s
EVT 10	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Shot of trench looking South	12/01 s
EYG 34	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0229, ditches	12/01 m
EYG 35	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0227, ditch	12/01 m
EYG 36	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0232, ditch section	12/01 m
EYO 1	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0117, posthole half section- facing West	9/01 m
EYO 2	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0120,sect thru ditch0080+pit0121 facingN	9/01 m
EYO 3	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0124, sect through ditches 0088 + 0089	9/01 m
EYO 4	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0129, sect thru ditch 0128. West facing	9/01 m
EYO 5	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0133, feature half section	9/01 m
EYO 6	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0135, section through ditch 0111 + 0128	9/01 m
EYO 7	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0138,feat after surface clean,before exc	9/01 m
EYO 8	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0140, E-W sect thru layer 0110- part 1	9/01 m
EYO 9	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0140, E-W sect thru layer 0110- part 2	9/01 m
EYO 10	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0140, E-W sect thru layer 0110- part 3	9/01 m
EYO 11	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0138, feature half-sectioned, W-E	9/01 m
EYO 12	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Ditch section	9/01 m
EYO 13	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0143, pit half-section	9/01 m
EYO 14	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0146, sect N-S thru 0110- W edge of site	9/01 m
EYO 15	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex Blank	9/01 m
EYO 16	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0161sect in mach. test hole.N of BLG971	9/01 m
EYO 17	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0155, section through ditch 0156	9/01 m
EYO 18	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0159, sect thru layer 0158- wide angle	9/01 m

FILMCODE		PARISH	DESCRPT				FILMTYPE
EYO	19	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159, section West side	9/01 m
EYO	20	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159,sect E side.Joiner for above(EYO19)	9/01 m
EYO	21	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167, section East side	9/01 m
EYO	22	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167,sect W side.Joiner for above(EYO21)	9/01 m
EYO	23	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159, section East side- fully excavated	9/01 m
EYO	24	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159,sect W side.Full exc.Joiner 4 EYO23	9/01 m
EYO	25	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0173, section through feature 0174	9/01 m
EYO	26	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0180, pit under ditch 0165 in sect 0167	9/01 m
EYO	27	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167, section fully excavated- East side	9/01 m
EYO	28	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167,sect full exc.Joins to EYO27,goingW	9/01 m
EYO	29	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167,sect full exc.Joins to EYO28,goingW	9/01 m
EYO	30	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167,sect full exc.Joins to EYO29,goingW	9/01 m
EYO	31	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0156, ditch in section 0167	9/01 m
EYO	32	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159,3x4.5m box with sect 0159 @ N side	9/01 m
EYO	33	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159, as EYO 32	9/01 m
EYO	34	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0176, section	9/01 m
EYO	35	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0176, section joiner to EYO 34 moving W	9/01 m
EYP	7	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	9/01 m
EYP	8	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	9/01 m
EYP	9	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	9/01 m
EYP	10	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0053, section	9/01 m
EYP	11	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0057, ditch section	9/01 m
EYP	12	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0060, pit section	9/01 m
EYP	13	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0063, section	9/01 m
EYP	14	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0067, ditch section	9/01 m
EYP	15	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0068, section	9/01 m
EYP	16	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0075, overall shot of section	9/01 m
EYP	17	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0075, close-up, South end	9/01 m
EYP	18	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0075, close-up, North end	9/01 m
EYP	19	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	No picture/blank	9/01 m
EYP	20	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0083, section of ditches	9/01 m
EYP	21	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0083, section of ditches	9/01 m
EYP	22	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0081, ditch section	9/01 m
EYP	23	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0086, section	9/01 m
EYP	24	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0086, section	9/01 m
EYP	25	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0090, ditch section	9/01 m
EYP	26	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0105, ditch section	9/01 m
EYP	27	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0106, pit section	9/01 m
EYP	28	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0094, section	9/01 m
EYP	29	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0099, section through ditches	9/01 m
EYP	30	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0108, section	9/01 m
EYP	31	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0112, ditch section	9/01 m
EYP	32	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0115, section	9/01 m
EYP	33	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0117, posthole half section	9/01 m
EYQ	1	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0232, ditch section	12/01 m

FILMCODE	PARISH	DESCRPT	FILMTYPE
EYQ 2	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0234, ditch section	12/01 m
EYQ 3	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0226, ditch	12/01 m
EYQ 4	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0244, ditch	12/01 m
EYQ 5	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0247, ditch	12/01 m
EYQ 6	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0242, section	12/01 m
FCW 1	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCW 2	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCW 3	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0086 ditch section	09/01 s
FCW 4	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0090 ditch section	09/01 s
FCW 5	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCW 6	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCW 7	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCW 8	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCW 9	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCW 10	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0105 section	09/01 s
FCW 11	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0106 section	09/01 s
FCW 12	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0094 section	09/01 s
FCW 13	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0099 section	09/01 s
FCW 14	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0108 section	09/01 s
FCW 15	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0112 section	09/01 s
FCW 16	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0115 section	09/01 s
FCW 17	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0117 section through postholes	09/01 s
FCW 18	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0120 section	09/01 s
FCW 19	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0124 section	09/01 s
FCW 20	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0129	09/01 s
FCW 21	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0133	09/01 s
FCW 22	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0135 section	09/01 s
FCW 23	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0138	09/01 s
FCW 24	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0140 section	09/01 s
FCW 25	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot- excavated features	09/01 s
FCW 26	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0138 pit section	09/01 s
FCW 27	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0141 ditch section	09/01 s
FCW 28	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0143 pit	09/01 s
FCW 29	Eriswell	116 SX Ex 0146 section	09/01 s
FCW 30	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCW 31	Eriswell	116 SX Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCZ 1	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0176 section	09/01 s
FCZ 2	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0176 section	09/01 s
FCZ 3	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0176 section	09/01 s
FCZ 4	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0176 section	09/01 s
FCZ 5	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0176 section	09/01 s
FCZ 6	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex General site shot	09/01 s
FCZ 7	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0185 section	09/01 s
FCZ 8	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex 0185 section	09/01 s
FCZ 9	Eriswell	116 Sx Ex General shot of unnumbered section	09/01 s

FILMCODE		PARISH	DESCRPT				FILMTYPE
FCZ	10	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General shot of unnumbered section	09/01 s
FCZ	11	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General shot of unnumbered section	09/01 s
FCZ	12	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General shot of unnumbered section	09/01 s
FCZ	13	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	09/01 s
FCZ	14	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	09/01 s
FCZ	15	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	09/01 s
FCZ	16	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	Section unnumbered	09/01 s
FCZ	17	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	Section unnumbered	09/01 s
FDA	1	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	09/01 s
FDA	2	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	09/01 s
FDA	3	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	09/01 s
FDA	4	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	09/01 s
FDA	5	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	Machine excavated section through peat	09/01 s
FDA	6	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	Machine excavated section through peat	09/01 s
FDA	7	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	Machine excavated section through peat	09/01 s
FDA	8	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	Machine excavated section through peat	09/01 s
FDA	9	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	Machine excavated section through peat	09/01 s
FDA	10	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	Machine excavated section through peat	09/01 s
FDA	11	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	015 section	09/01 s
FDA	12	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159 section	09/01 s
FDA	13	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159 section	09/01 s
FDA	14	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159 section	09/01 s
FDA	15	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167 section	09/01 s
FDA	16	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167 section	09/01 s
FDA	17	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167 section	09/01 s
FDA	18	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159 section	09/01 s
FDA	19	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159 section	09/01 s
FDA	20	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0159 section	09/01 s
FDA	21	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167 section	09/01 s
FDA	22	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0167 section	09/01 s
FDA	23	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0180 section	09/01 s
FDA	24	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	General site shot	09/01 s
FDY	1	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0176 section	09/01 m
FDY	2	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0176 section	09/01 m
FDY	3	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0176 section	09/01 m
FDY	4	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0176 section	09/01 m
FDY	5	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0176 section	09/01 m
FDY	6	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0185 section	09/01 m
FDY	7	Eriswell	116	Sx	Ex	0185 section	09/01 m
FEA	16	Eriswell	116		Ex	Snowing site shot	01/03 s
FEA	17	Eriswell	116		Ex	Snowing site shot	01/03 s
FEA	18	Eriswell	116		Ex	0500 pit section	01/03 s
FEA	19	Eriswell	116		Ex	0503 section	01/03 s
FEA	20	Eriswell	116		Ex	0506 pit section	01/03 s
FEA	21	Eriswell	116		Ex	0508 pit section	01/03 s

FILMCODE		PARISH			DESCRIPT	FILMTYPE
FEA	22	Eriswell	116	Ex	0510/0512 posthole section	01/03 s
FEA	23	Eriswell	116	Ex	0515 ditch section	01/03 s
FEA	24	Eriswell	116	Ex	0517 ditch butt end section	01/03 s
FEA	25	Eriswell	116	Ex	0519/0521 pits section	01/03 s
FEA	26	Eriswell	116	Ex	0526/0528 pits section	01/03 s
FEA	27	Eriswell	116	Ex	0530 section	01/03 s
FEA	28	Eriswell	116	Ex	0534 pit section	01/03 s
FEA	29	Eriswell	116	Ex	0540 ditch section	01/03 s
FEA	30	Eriswell	116	Ex	0537 pit section - 0538 wrong number	01/03 s
FEA	31	Eriswell	116	Ex	0544 pit section	01/03 s
FEA	32	Eriswell	116	Ex	0536 ditch section	01/03 s
FEA	33	Eriswell	116	Ex	0544 pit section	01/03 s
FEA	34	Eriswell	116	Ex	0546 pit section	01/03 s
FEA	35	Eriswell	116	Ex	0549 ditch section	01/03 s
FEA	36	Eriswell	116	Ex	0551 ditch section	01/03 s
FEA	37	Eriswell	116	Ex	0542 section	01/03 s
FEA	38	Eriswell	116	Ex	0553 pit section	01/03 s
FEA	39	Eriswell	116	Ex	0555 ditch section	01/03 s
FEA	40	Eriswell	116	Ex	0558 pit section	01/03 s
FEA	41	Eriswell	116	Ex	0560 ditch section	01/03 s
FEA	42	Eriswell	116	Ex	0562 posthole section	01/03 s
FEA	43	Eriswell	116	Ex	0564 section	01/03 s
FEG	38	Eriswell	116	Ex	0515 section	02/03 m
FEG	39	Eriswell	116	Ex	0517 section	02/03 m
FEG	40	Eriswell	116	Ex	0517 section	02/03 m
FEG	41	Eriswell	116	Ex	0519 and 0521 section	02/03 m
FEG	42	Eriswell	116	Ex	0526 and 0528 section	02/03 m
FEG	43	Eriswell	116	Ex	0530 section	02/03 m
FEG	45	Eriswell	116	Ex	0500	02/03 m
FEG	46	Eriswell	116	Ex	0503	02/03 m
FEG	47	Eriswell	116	Ex	0504	02/03 m
FEG	48	Eriswell	116	Ex	0506	02/03 m
FEG	49	Eriswell	116	Ex	0510/0512 section	02/03 m
FEL	1	Eriswell	116	Ex	0536 ditch	01/03 m
FEL	2	Eriswell	116	Ex	0540 ditch	01/03 m
FEL	3	Eriswell	116	Ex	0537 pit (actually 0538!)	01/03 m
FEL	4	Eriswell	116	Ex	0544 pit section	01/03 m
FEL	5	Eriswell	116	Ex	0546 pit section	01/03 m
FEL	6	Eriswell	116	Ex	0549 ditch	01/03 m
FEL	7	Eriswell	116	Ex	0551 ditch	01/03 m
FEL	8	Eriswell	116	Ex	0542	01/03 m
FEL	9	Eriswell	116	Ex	0543 pit	01/03 m
FEL	10	Eriswell	116	Ex	0555 ditch section	01/03 m
FEL	11	Eriswell	116	Ex	0558 pit	01/03 m
FEL	12	Eriswell	116	Ex	0560 ditch section	01/03 m

FILMCODE		PARISH	DESCRIPT			FILMTYPE
FEL	13	Eriswell	116	Ex	0562 posthole	01/03 m
FEL	14	Eriswell	116	Ex	0564 section	01/03 m
FEL	27	Eriswell	116	Ex	0601 pit	01/03 m
FEL	28	Eriswell	116	Ex	0603 pit	01/03 m
FEL	29	Eriswell	116	Ex	0571 ditch	01/03 m
FEL	30	Eriswell	116	Ex	0605 pit	01/03 m
FEL	31	Eriswell	116	Ex	0607 pit	01/03 m
FEL	32	Eriswell	116	Ex	0609 pit	01/03 m
FEL	33	Eriswell	116	Ex	0611 pit	01/03 m
FEL	34	Eriswell	116	Ex	0613 pit	01/03 m
FEL	35	Eriswell	116	Ex	0618 posthole	01/03 m
FEL	36	Eriswell	116	Ex	0626 pit	01/03 m
FEL	37	Eriswell	116	Ex	0628 pit	01/03 m
FEN	1	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	Working shot	02/03 m
FEN	2	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0743 ditch section	02/03 m
FEN	3	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0744 ditch section	02/03 m
FEN	4	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0749 ditch section	02/03 m
FEO	1	Eriswell	116	Ex	0630 pit	02/03 m
FEO	2	Eriswell	116	Ex	0633 pit section	02/03 m
FEO	3	Eriswell	116	Ex	0635 ditch section	02/03 m
FEO	4	Eriswell	116	Ex	0636 pit	02/03 m
FEO	5	Eriswell	116	Ex	0638 pit	02/03 m
FEO	6	Eriswell	116	Ex	0643 ditch section	02/03 m
FEO	7	Eriswell	116	Ex	0633 pit fully excavated	02/03 m
FEO	8	Eriswell	116	Ex	0633 pit fully excavated	02/03 m
FEO	9	Eriswell	116	Ex	0644 pit	02/03 m
FEO	10	Eriswell	116	Ex	0646 pit section	02/03 m
FEO	11	Eriswell	116	Ex	0648/0650 pits section	02/03 m
FEO	12	Eriswell	116	Ex	0653/0655 pits section	02/03 m
FEO	13	Eriswell	116	Ex	0657 ditch	02/03 m
FEO	14	Eriswell	116	Ex	0659 section	02/03 m
FEO	15	Eriswell	116	Ex	0664 ditch section	02/03 m
FEO	16	Eriswell	116	Ex	0670 pit	02/03 m
FEO	17	Eriswell	116	Ex	0672 pit	02/03 m
FEO	18	Eriswell	116	Ex	0668 section W-E	02/03 m
FEO	19	Eriswell	116	Ex	0668 section S-N	02/03 m
FEO	20	Eriswell	116	Ex	0674 pit section	02/03 m
FEO	21	Eriswell	116	Ex	0678 section S-N	02/03 m
FEO	22	Eriswell	116	Ex	0678 section W-E	02/03 m
FEO	23	Eriswell	116	Ex	0684 ditch section E-W	02/03 m
FEO	24	Eriswell	116	Ex	0683 section	02/03 m
FEO	25	Eriswell	116	Ex	0713 ditch	02/03 m
FEO	26	Eriswell	116	Ex	?	02/03 m
FEO	27	Eriswell	116	Ex	0717 ditch	02/03 m
FEO	28	Eriswell	116	Ex	0720 ditch	02/03 m

FILMCODE	PARISH	DESCRIP	FILMTYPE
FEO 29	Eriswell	116 Ex 0722 ditch section S-N	02/03 m
FEO 30	Eriswell	116 Ex 0724 section E-W	02/03 m
FEO 31	Eriswell	116 Ex 0724 section S-N	02/03 m
FEO 32	Eriswell	116 Ex 0732 ditches section	02/03 m
FEO 33	Eriswell	116 Ex 0734 ditch section	02/03 m
FEO 34	Eriswell	116 Ex 0697 ditch	02/03 m
FEO 35	Eriswell	116 Ex 0738 section	02/03 m
FEO 36	Eriswell	116 Ex 0737 ditch sect	02/03 m
FEO 37	Eriswell	116 Ex ?	02/03 m
FGA 6	Eriswell	116 Ex 0655 pit	02/03 s
FGA 7	Eriswell	116 Ex 0657 ditch	02/03 s
FGA 8	Eriswell	116 Ex 0659 section	02/03 s
FGA 9	Eriswell	116 Ex 0664 ditch section	02/03 s
FGA 10	Eriswell	116 Ex 0664 ditch section	02/03 s
FGA 11	Eriswell	116 Ex 0657/0655	02/03 s
FGA 12	Eriswell	116 Ex 0657/0655	02/03 s
FGA 13	Eriswell	116 Ex general - formation level	02/03 s
FGA 14	Eriswell	116 Ex 0670 pit	02/03 s
FGA 15	Eriswell	116 Ex 0672 pit	02/03 s
FGA 16	Eriswell	116 Ex 0668 S-N section	02/03 s
FGA 17	Eriswell	116 Ex 0668 W-E section	02/03 s
FGA 18	Eriswell	116 Ex 0674 pit	02/03 s
FGA 19	Eriswell	116 Ex 0678 S-N section	02/03 s
FGA 20	Eriswell	116 Ex 0678 W-E section	02/03 s
FGA 21	Eriswell	116 Ex 0589/0684/0685 W-E section	02/03 s
FGA 22	Eriswell	116 Ex 0683 section	02/03 s
FGA 23	Eriswell	116 Ex 0688 pit	02/03 s
FGA 24	Eriswell	116 Ex 0688 pit	02/03 s
FGA 25	Eriswell	116 Ex 0693 ditch section	02/03 s
FGA 26	Eriswell	116 Ex 0693	02/03 s
FGA 27	Eriswell	116 Ex 0698 ditch section	02/03 s
FGA 28	Eriswell	116 Ex 0698 ditch section	02/03 s
FGA 29	Eriswell	116 Ex 0698 ditch section	02/03 s
FGA 30	Eriswell	116 Ex 0713 ditch	02/03 s
FGA 31	Eriswell	116 Ex 0715 ditch	02/03 s
FGA 32	Eriswell	116 Ex 0717 ditch	02/03 s
FGA 33	Eriswell	116 Ex 0720 ditch	02/03 s
FGA 34	Eriswell	116 Ex site shot	02/03 s
FGA 35	Eriswell	116 Ex 0722 ditch	02/03 s
FGA 36	Eriswell	116 Ex 0724 ditch section S-N	02/03 s
FGA 37	Eriswell	116 Ex 0724 ditch section E-W	02/03 s
FGA 38	Eriswell	116 Ex 0732 ditches junction	02/03 s
FGA 39	Eriswell	116 Ex 0734	02/03 s
FGA 40	Eriswell	116 Ex 0736	02/03 s
FGA 41	Eriswell	116 Ex 0738	02/03 s

FILMCODE		PARISH		DESCRIPT	FILMTYPE
FGA	42	Eriswell	116	Ex	02/03 s
FGA	43	Eriswell	116	Ex 0742	02/03 s
FGA	44	Eriswell	116	Ex 0743	02/03 s
FGA	45	Eriswell	116	Ex 0744	02/03 s
FGA	46	Eriswell	116	Ex 0746	02/03 s
FGA	47	Eriswell	116	Ex 0746	02/03 s
FGA	48	Eriswell	116	Ex 0749	02/03 s
FGD	1	Eriswell	116	Ex 0601 pit	03/03 s
FGD	2	Eriswell	116	Ex 0603 pit	03/03 s
FGD	3	Eriswell	116	Ex 0571 ditch	03/03 s
FGD	4	Eriswell	116	Ex 0605 pit	03/03 s
FGD	5	Eriswell	116	Ex 0607 pit	03/03 s
FGD	6	Eriswell	116	Ex 0609 pit	03/03 s
FGD	7	Eriswell	116	Ex 0611 pit	03/03 s
FGD	8	Eriswell	116	Ex 0613 pit	03/03 s
FGD	9	Eriswell	116	Ex 0616 pit	03/03 s
FGD	10	Eriswell	116	Ex 0618 posthole	03/03 s
FGD	11	Eriswell	116	Ex 0626 pit	03/03 s
FGD	12	Eriswell	116	Ex 0628 pit	03/03 s
FGD	13	Eriswell	116	Ex 0630 pit	03/03 s
FGD	14	Eriswell	116	Ex 0633 pit	03/03 s
FGD	15	Eriswell	116	Ex 0635 ditch section	03/03 s
FGD	16	Eriswell	116	Ex 0636 pit	03/03 s
FGD	17	Eriswell	116	Ex 0638 pit	03/03 s
FGD	18	Eriswell	116	Ex 0643 ditch section	03/03 s
FGD	19	Eriswell	116	Ex 0633 pit fully excavated	03/03 s
FGD	20	Eriswell	116	Ex 0633 pit fully excavated	03/03 s
FGD	21	Eriswell	116	Ex 0644 pit	03/03 s
FGD	22	Eriswell	116	Ex 0646 pit	03/03 s
FGD	23	Eriswell	116	Ex 0648/0650 pits	03/03 s
FGK	19	Eriswell	116	Ex Site shot	s
FGK	20	Eriswell	116	Ex Site shot	s
FGK	21	Eriswell	116	Ex Site shot	s
FGK	22	Eriswell	116	Ex Site shot	s
FGK	23	Eriswell	116	Ex 0053	s
FGK	24	Eriswell	116	Ex 0057	s
FGL	1	Eriswell	116	Ex 0060	s
FGL	2	Eriswell	116	Ex 0063	s
FGL	3	Eriswell	116	Ex 0067	s
FGL	4	Eriswell	116	Ex 0068	s
FGL	5	Eriswell	116	Ex ?	s
FGL	6	Eriswell	116	Ex 0075	s
FGL	7	Eriswell	116	Ex 0075	s
FGL	8	Eriswell	116	Ex 0083	s
FGL	9	Eriswell	116	Ex 0083	s

FILMCODE		PARISH	DESCRIPT			FILMTYPE
FGL	10	Eriswell	116	Ex	0081	s
FGL	11	Eriswell	116	Ex	0086	s
FGL	12	Eriswell	116	Ex	0086	s
FGX	9	Eriswell	116	Ex		04/03 s
FGX	10	Eriswell	116	Ex		04/03 s
FGX	11	Eriswell	116	Ex		04/03 s
FGX	12	Eriswell	116	Ex		04/03 s
FGX	13	Eriswell	116	Ex		04/03 s
FGX	14	Eriswell	116	Ex		04/03 s
FGX	15	Eriswell	116	Ex	0806 burnt clay	04/03 s
FGX	16	Eriswell	116	Ex	0806 burnt clay	04/03 s
FGX	17	Eriswell	116	Ex	0808 section	04/03 s
FGY	19	Eriswell	116	Ex	0808 section	04/03 m
FGZ	31	Eriswell	116		0675 section	m
FIS	32	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0160, showing column samples.	2001 s
FIS	33	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0167.	2001 s
FIS	34	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0133, with men at work.	2001 s
FIS	35	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0173.	2001 s
FIS	36	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0156.	2001 s
FIS	37	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0167.	2001 s
FIS	38	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	0167.	2001 s
FIU	1	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	General shot of ditches? with Andrew.	s
FIU	2	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	Working shot.	s
FIU	3	Eriswell	116	Sx Ex	Working shot.	s

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Appendix 6:2 ERL 139 Photographs

27-Jul-07

FILMCODE	PARISH	DESCRPT	FILMTYPE
FLK 23	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0002 segment	11/04 s
FLK 24	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0007 segment (shown with cut number 0006)	11/04 s
FLK 25	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0013 ditch (looking N)	11/04 s
FLK 26	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0015 ditch section	11/04 s
FLK 27	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0015 ditch section	11/04 s
FLK 28	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0018 ditch section	11/04 s
FLK 29	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0025 ditch section	11/04 s
FLK 30	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0027 ditch 0016	11/04 s
FLK 31	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0027 ditch 0016	11/04 s
FLK 32	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0039 pit looking NW	11/04 s
FLK 33	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0038 pit looking W	11/04 s
FLK 34	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0042 pit looking W	11/04 s
FLK 35	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0044 pit looking E	11/04 s
FLK 36	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0056 ditch section	11/04 s
FLK 37	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0071 ditch section butt end	11/04 s
FLS 20	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0002 segment 0003 0004 ditches looking W	11/04 m
FLS 21	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0007 segment (shown with cut numbered 0006)	11/04 m
FLS 22	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0013 ditch looking N	11/04 m
FLS 23	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0015 ditch section	11/04 m
FLS 24	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0015 ditch section	11/04 m
FLS 25	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0018 ditch section	11/04 m
FLS 26	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0025 section, ditches 0021 0023	11/04 m
FLS 27	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0027 section ditch 0016	11/04 m
FLS 28	Eriswell	139 Sx Ex 0039 pit looking NW	11/04 m
FQH 1	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex Photographs are too dark for the record	11/04 m
FQH 2	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex Photographs are too dark for the record	11/04 m
FQH 3	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex Photographs are too dark for the record	11/04 m
FQH 4	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex Photographs are too dark for the record	11/04 m
FQH 5	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0056 segment of ditch 0054 NE-SW section	11/04 m
FQH 6	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0071 segment of ditch 0054 ESE-WNW section	11/04 m
FQH 7	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0057 posthole looking W	11/04 m
FQH 8	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0059 posthole looking W	11/04 m
FQH 9	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0061 posthole looking W	11/04 m
FQH 10	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0063 posthole looking W	11/04 m
FQH 11	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0065 posthole looking W	11/04 m
FQH 12	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0067 posthole looking W	11/04 m
FQH 13	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0076 multi ditches NE of site, S-N section (too dark)	12/04 m
FQH 14	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0077 multi ditches NE of site, S-N section (too dark)	12/04 m
FQH 15	Eriswell	139 Sa Ex 0081 segment of ditch looking ESE	12/04 m

FILMCODE		PARISH					DESCRIPT	FILMDATE	FILMTYPE
FQH	16	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0078 segment of ditches 0003, 0004, N-S section	12/04	m	
FQH	17	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0087 posthole looking W	12/04	m	
FQH	18	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0089 posthole looking W	12/04	m	
FQH	19	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0092 segment of ditch looking SE	12/04	m	
FQV	1	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0057 posthole looking W	12/04	s	
FQV	2	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0059 posthole looking W	12/04	s	
FQV	3	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0061 posthole looking SW	12/04	s	
FQV	4	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0063 posthole looking W	12/04	s	
FQV	5	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0065 posthole looking W	12/04	s	
FQV	6	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0067 posthole looking S	12/04	s	
FQV	7	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0076 section (S-N) looking W- multi ditches	12/04	s	
FQV	8	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0077 ditches 0050 + 0049 SW-NE section looking W	12/04	s	
FQV	9	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0081 ditch looking ESE	12/04	s	
FQV	10	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0078 section of ditches 0003 + 0004 N-S section	12/04	s	
FQV	11	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0087 posthole looking W	12/04	s	
FQV	12	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0089 posthole looking W	12/04	s	
FQV	13	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0092 ditch looking SE	12/04	s	
FQV	14	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0097 E-N section	12/04	s	
FQV	15	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0098 probable treebowl N-S section	12/04	s	
FQV	16	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0074 looking NW	12/04	s	
FQV	17	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0073 looking S	12/04	s	
FQV	18	Eriswell	139	Sa	Ex	0073 looking S	12/04	s	

Appendix 7:1

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

ARCHIVE INDEX		SITE: RAFL Consolidated support		SITE CODE:ERL 116	
<i>Excavation type:</i>	Excavation	Monitoring	T:\arc\archive field projects\erl116		
SITE PAPERWORK	✓	<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Film codes</i>	
Context sheets	✓	Site file archive store	Erl116.mdb		
Finds Catalogues	✓	Site file archive store	Erl116.mdb		
Slides	✓	Slide cabinet archive store	Photo.mdb	ESL, EVT, FCW, FCZ, FDA, FEA, FGA, FGD, FGK, FLX, FIS, FIU,	
B&W negs/contacts	✓	Archive store	Photo.mdb	EYP, EYU, EYQ, FDY, FEG, FEL, FEN, FEO, FGX	
X-Rays	✓	Site file archive store			
Fieldwalking Record					
Levelling Record	✓	Site file archive store			
Contour Survey					
Scientific Sample Record					
Conservation Record					
Correspondence Files					
Other					
PLANS & SECTIONS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>		
Plan Originals pencil	✓	PC7	14		
Plan Inked copies	✓	PC7	2+ photocopies and original		
Photo Reductions					
Other Plans	✓	Site file archive store	10		
Section Originals pencil	✓	PC7	9		
Section Inked copies	✓	PC7	1+ photocopies		
FINDS		<i>Store Location</i>	<i>No. boxes/bags</i>		
Mixed eval	✓	K 130 2	2 bags		
Mixed exc	✓	J _ _	4 boxes		
Metalwork and Small Finds		SS			
Misc Finds					
Soil Samples					
REPORTS/CATALOGUES		<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Notes</i>	
Archive Report	✓	Site file archive store	Erl139ex.doc		
Matrices/ other Phasing Data	✓	Site file archive store	Erl116mx.xls		
Finds Reports/Catalogues	✓	Site file archive store	Erl116finds.doc		
Environmental Reports	✓	Site file archive store	Macrofossils and pollen		
Documentary Report					
Other					
FINDS DRAWINGS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>		
Pottery					
Small Finds					
Other	✓	Site file archive store	6		
MISCELLANEOUS					
Radiocarbon certificates	✓	Site file archive store	2		

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file

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Appendix 7:2

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

ARCHIVE INDEX		SITE: RAFL Family Support Complex		SITE CODE:ERL 139
<i>Excavation type:</i>	Excavation t:\arc\archive field projects\erl139			
SITE PAPERWORK	✓	<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Film codes</i>
Context sheets	✓	Site file archive store	Erl139.mdb	
Finds Catalogues	✓	Site file archive store	Erl139.mdb	
Slides	✓	Slide archive	Photo.mdb	FLK FQV
B&W negs/contacts	✓	Photo archive	Photo.mdb	FLS FQH
X-Rays				
Fieldwalking Record				
Levelling Record	✓	Site file archive store		
Contour Survey				
Scientific Sample Record				
Conservation Record				
Correspondence Files				
Other				
PLANS & SECTIONS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Plan Originals pencil	✓	PC7	1	
Plan Inked copies	✓	Site file archive store	1	
Photo Reductions				
Other Plans	✓	Site file archive store	2	
Section Originals pencil	✓	PC7	2	
Section Inked copies	✓	PC7	1	
FINDS		<i>Store Location</i>	<i>No. boxes/bags</i>	
Mixed	✓	H 83 3	1 box	
Metalwork and Small Finds		SS		
Misc Finds				
Soil Samples				
REPORTS/CATALOGUES		<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Archive Report	✓	Site file archive store	Erl139ex.doc	
Matrices/ other Phasing Data	✓	Site file archive store	Erl139mx.xls	
Finds Reports/Catalogues	✓	Site file archive store	Erl139finds.doc	
Environmental Reports	✓	Site file archive store	Plant macrofossils	
Documentary Report				
Other				
FINDS DRAWINGS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Pottery				
Small Finds				
Other				
MISCELLANEOUS				

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file