

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/178

Land to North of The Street, Erwarton ARW 064

HER information

Planning Application No: DC/08/1249/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: Evaluation: 8-9th June 2009
Excavation: 2nd June - 2nd July 2010

Grid Reference: TM 2196 3473

Funding Body: Icen Homes Ltd.

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Summary

This report presents the evidence from an archaeological evaluation and excavation at land to the North of The Street, Erwarton, Suffolk. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of the archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. It is recommended that further reporting and assessment is undertaken in order to set this assemblage within a wider context, and that the site is considered for publication in a relevant journal, such as the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History or similar. This post-excavation assessment should be made available through the OASIS archaeological database as a 'grey literature' report.











The site is located in an area of glacial till deposited during the Anglian Glaciation, represented here by a deposit of chalky and flint filled boulder clay. The natural geology sloped away to the southeast from a high point of 27.27m above ordnance datum (AOD) in excavation area A to 26.3m AOD in excavation area B.

The earliest activity on the site for which we have evidence was three intercutting ditches and a pit. These are of uncertain date, possibly dating to the Bronze Age, but are more likely to be later Iron Age. A line of post-holes crossed the site on an alignment at odds with every other phase. This was of uncertain date, producing finds of possible prehistoric or Early Anglo-Saxon to late Saxon date. Building activity at the front of the plot was begun probably in the Late Saxon period, represented by structural slots and post-lines. These too were poorly dated by finds, producing possible prehistoric and Early Anglo-Saxon pottery. Two small sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware found within the site are interpreted as residual finds in a later feature. Their presence suggests that there was continual occupation within close proximity to the site, even if definite observable activity was not present within the site itself.












More substantial buildings were constructed along the street front in the early medieval period, including a timber building containing a hearth. The rear of the site was divided by N-S aligned boundary ditches at this time. Later in the medieval period habitation at the street front probably continued, with some additions to the existing buildings. The rear of the site was further divided by the addition of E-W aligned boundary ditches. A well and an associated timber building were set back from the street. In the post-medieval period many of the property boundary ditches stayed in use, however the buildings within the excavation area appear to have gone out of use. A probable cess pit infilled at this time suggests that habitation was ongoing through the post-medieval period even if the buildings were located elsewhere.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

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

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

An archaeological trial trench evaluation and subsequent excavation took place on land to the North of The Street, Erwarton. The site is on the western edge of the village of Erwarton, on the north side of The Street, at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 2196 3473. It encompasses an area of approximately 1,180 square metres, of which 432 square metres was excavated. The site was bounded to the south by The Street and to the north and west by agricultural land. To the east was a residential property and garden (Fig. 1).

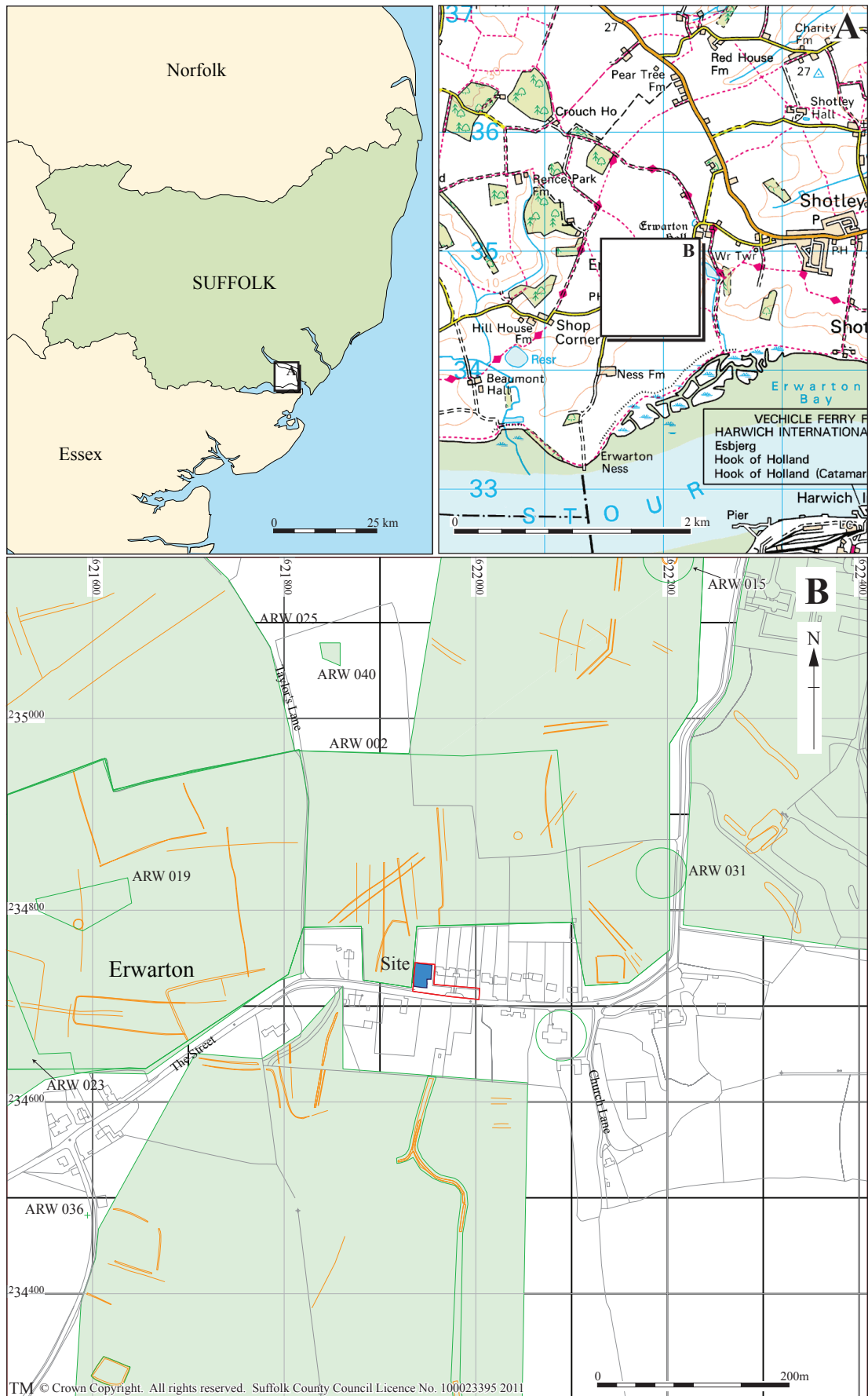


Figure 1. Site location, showing development area (red), excavation area (blue), HER entries (green) and crop marks (orange)

1.2 The scope of the project

This report was commissioned by Icen Homes and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team. It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief & Specification (Appendix 1) by Dr. Jess Tipper. It is consistent with the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage, 1991). The principal aims of the project are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the relevant Brief and Specification and additional research aims defined in this report
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; & Glazebrook, 1997)
- Make recommendations for further analysis and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS, Field Team in response to an archaeological condition relating to planning permission for a residential development. Specifically, the proposed development includes the construction of two houses, associated car parking, and landscaping. Prior to the archaeological fieldwork the site was unused and was occupied by scrub and trees.

Trial trenching was carried out on the 8th and 9th June 2009 in accordance with a Brief & Specification issued by the SCCAS, Conservation Team. A single trench was excavated using a JCB type mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. The trench was 17.5 metres in

length, so covered 28 square metres or 2.3% of the site. The revealed archaeological features included a number of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval features, including boundary ditches, pits and post-holes, a sample of which was excavated by hand. The results of this evaluation were documented in SCCAS Report 2009/173 (Stirk, 2009).

The positive results of the evaluation resulted in a requirement for further mitigation work, for which a Brief & Specification was produced by Dr. Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The excavation was undertaken by SCCAS Field Team between the dates 2nd June and 2nd July 2010.



Plate 1. General working shot, Area A (facing south).

The site was excavated in two phases due to space constraints and the need to retain all spoil on the site, and excavation was undertaken down to the natural subsoil by a 360⁰ mechanical excavator using a 1.5m wide ditching bucket. Part of the excavation area was excavated with a JCB type mechanical excavator and part by a 3 tonne mini- digger, so as to avoid overhead power-lines.

A number of archaeological features (mainly ditches, pits and post-holes) were revealed, that were cutting the natural geological deposits. A minimum of 10% of the length of linear features and at least 50% of discrete features were excavated by hand. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets following guidelines set out by SCC Archaeological Service (SCCAS, 2002). All archaeological deposits were also drawn in plan at 1:20 scale and in section at 1:10 or 1:20 scale. A full photographic record was made, including digital photographs and black & white prints. Many deposits were sampled for environmental analysis. A SCCAS surveyor used a GPS system to accurately locate the area of excavation, and to relate the drawn plans and sections to the National Grid.



Plate 2. General site shot, Area B (facing south).



Figure 2. Plan of all features from evaluation and excavation

2 Topographic, archaeological and historical background

2.1 Topography

The site is located in an area of fine grained windblown glacial Loess deposits overlying mottled pale yellow and orange brown sand and gravel. A mixed deposit of yellow sand and mid brown silty sand overlay the natural, and was probably simply a natural deposit that had been disturbed by root action/bioturbation. The natural geology sloped away to the southeast from a high point of 27.27m above ordnance datum (AOD) in excavation area A to 26.3m AOD in excavation area B. Layers of subsoil and topsoil with a combined thickness of between 0.65m to 0.85m overlay the natural geology. The site is on the edge of a ridge of high ground with a high point to the north of the excavation areas at 28m AOD and a low point on the road to the south at 26.6m AOD, with the hillside sloping further down to the edge of the River Stour approximately 800m away to the south-east.

2.2 Archaeology and history

Erwarton parish is situated on the Shotley Peninsula between the rivers Stour and Orwell, in the south-east corner of Suffolk. The site of the proposed development is in the centre of Erwarton village beside the central street (Fig. 1).

Erwarton, meaning Roforward's enclosure or homestead, is listed in the Domesday book as divided between Thuri, a thane of the Kings of Finn's land, and the free men Ailbern and Osbern. By 1086 these lands had all passed into the hands of Richard the son of Count Gilbert. The parish in the 13th century is linked to Pettistree and Wherstead owned by Bartholomew Devillers. By the 14th/15th century the manor is in the hands of Sir Oliver Calthorpe. In the 16th century it is once again linked to other parishes, this time Wenham Magna and Wherstead, both under the ownership of Sir Phillip Parker. Sir Phillip Parker rebuilt the mid 16th century Erwarton Hall at some point in the 17th century, and became resident there. By 1775 the parish was

in the hands of the Berners family, and remained so throughout the 19th century. The parish church of Saint Mary has 13th and 14th century monuments, a 14th century chancel that was heavily modified in the 18th and 19th centuries and a 15th century main structure (Goult, 1990). Also within the village, just to the southeast of the site is a row of three almshouses dated 1740 and Grade II listed, that have a plaque stating 'The Gift of Sir Philip Parker Long Bart, to the poor of Erwarton, 1740'. Historic maps from the 1880's to the 1920's show only agricultural fields or orchards along the north side of The Street, suggesting that the village may have shrunk and or shifted focus by this time.

The site lies in an area of high archaeological importance as indicated by the Historic Environment Record (HER). Specifically, the site is adjacent to a complex of cropmarks identified by aerial photography (HER No. ARW 002), which may indicate late prehistoric and Roman settlement remains. The site is also within a likely earlier prehistoric ceremonial landscape as evidenced by a number of ring-ditch crop marks (ARW 001, 003, 015, and 019). The medieval layout of the village is unclear as both the church and the manor house are at one end of the elongated settlement, and in the case of the manor house, Erwarton Hall (ARW 054), at some distance from the modern village centre. The development site is however within 150m of the parish church (ARW 009). Landscape elements of post-medieval date, but with likely medieval antecedents are present to the north and south of the site (ARW 060 and 012). A track-way visible as part of ARW 012 may be particularly significant, as it may lead to the site. The development site may therefore lie within what was the core of the medieval village.

3 Original Research Aims

The original research aims of the project, as defined in the Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (Tipper, 2009), were as follows:

OR1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

OR2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

OR3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

OR4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

The excavation phase of the project was undertaken with the same research aims, and additionally aimed to answer some questions posed by the results of the evaluation. These were:

AR1: To provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent.

AR2: To further identify and characterise the survival of the apparent medieval occupation deposits noted within the evaluation carried out on the site previously.

4 Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

The following is a summary of the results of the evaluation and subsequent excavation phases of fieldwork. The individual contexts have been assigned to groups of related contexts (numbered **G1001** to **G1068**) which are described in detail in Appendix 3. The groups have been determined through a combination of stratigraphic analysis, with a specific emphasis on form and alignment, combined with analysis of the datable finds. All significant groups are shown on Figures 4 to 8. Individual groups of features were then assigned to six broad chronological phases as presented in this report.

4.2 Natural stratum and topography

(See Appendix 3 for detailed group descriptions)

The natural geology (G1001) was a mottled pale yellow and orange brown sand and gravel. This deposit was seen at a level of 27.27m above ordnance datum (AOD) in excavation area A to 26.3m AOD in excavation area B. A mixed deposit of yellow sand and mid brown silty sand overlay the natural, and was probably a root disturbed portion of it.

A 0.20m thick pale to mid brown silty sand deposit (G1002) was recorded in the central northern portion of Area A, overlying the natural geology. This deposit had the pale silty character of a deposit laid down by the action of wind.

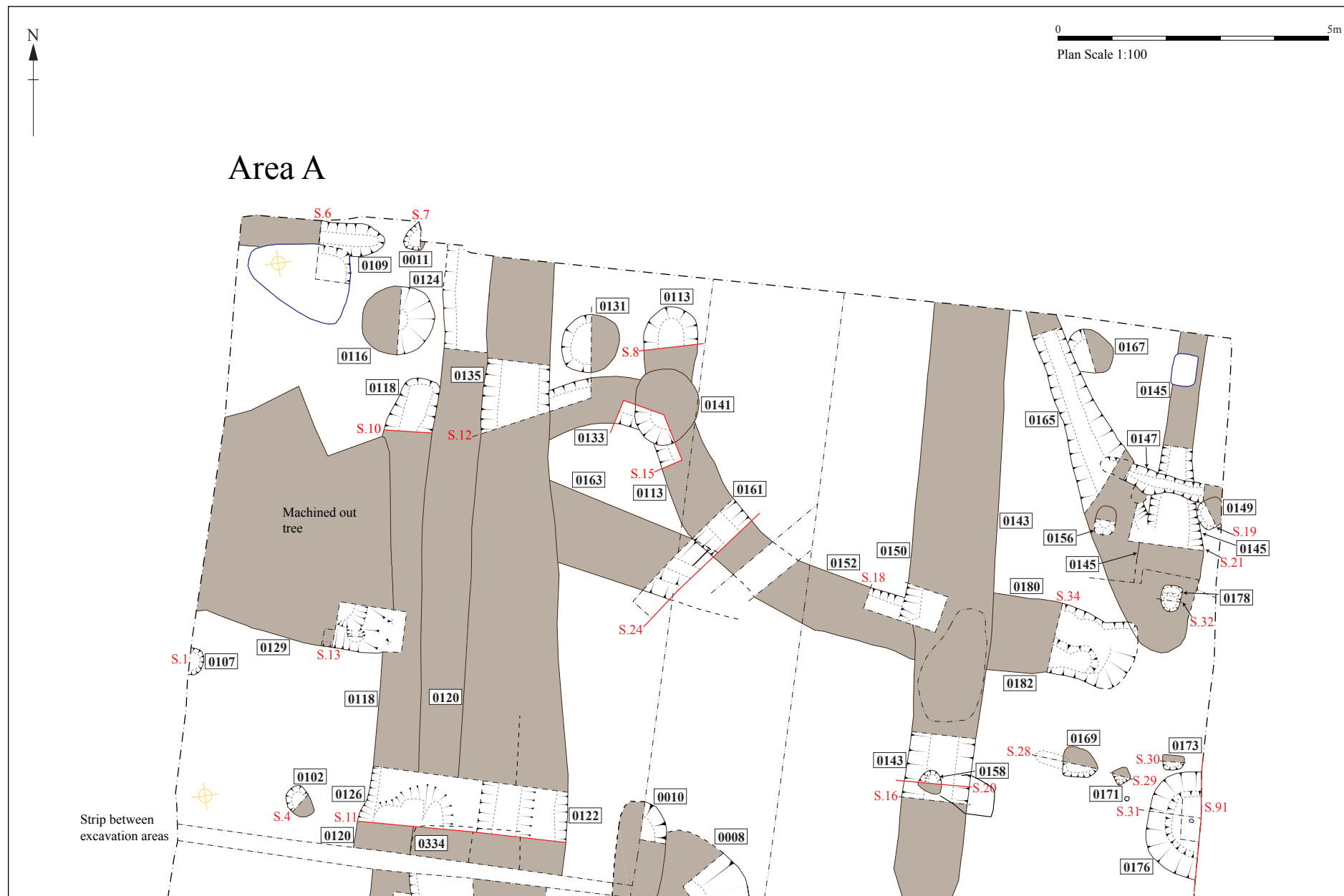


Figure 3. Detailed plan of northern half of the site

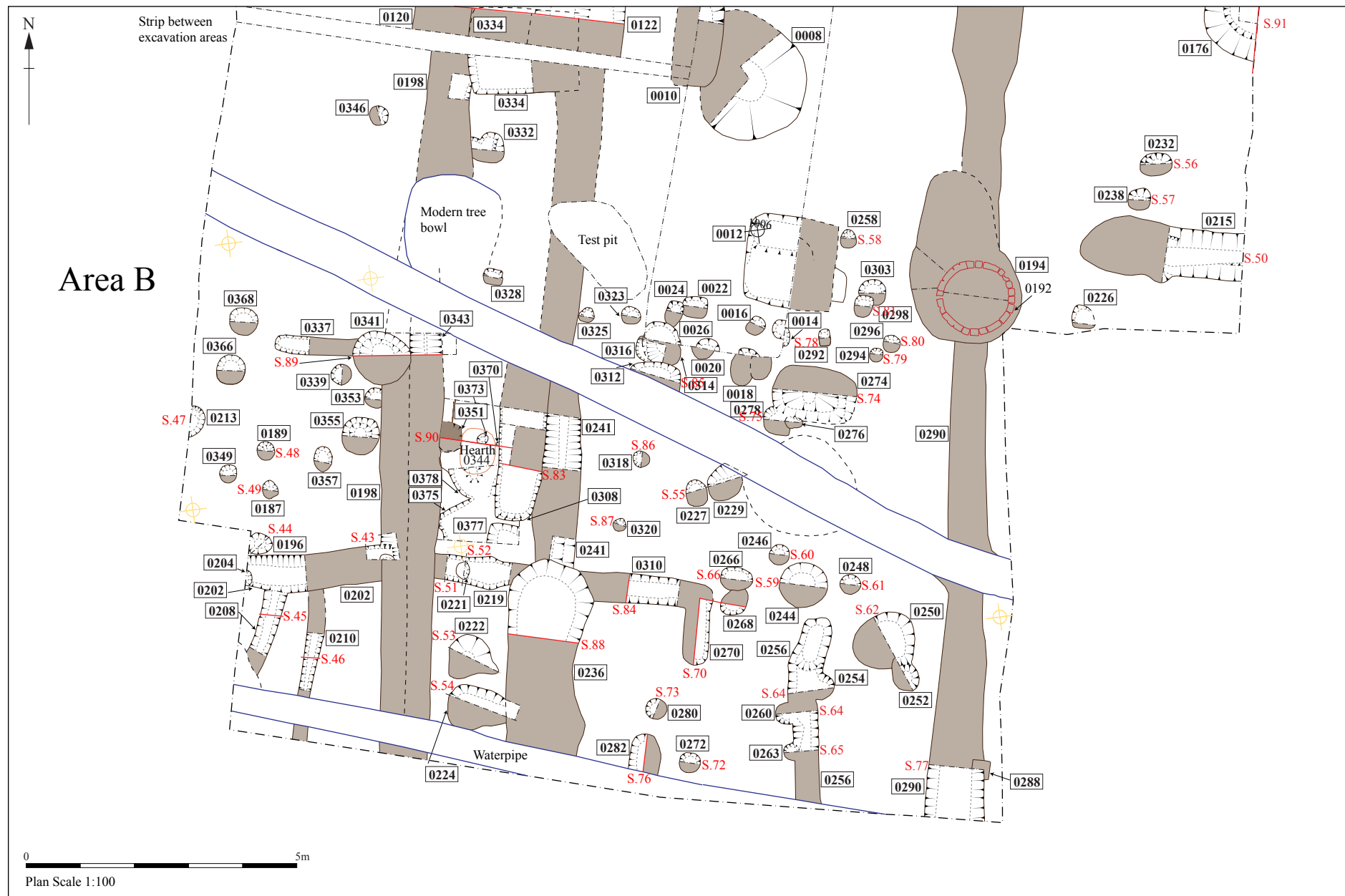


Figure 4. Detailed plan of the southern half of the site

4.3 Phase 1 (Prehistoric)

The earliest phase of activity on the site is represented by three ditches and one pit. All of these were located in excavation Area A. At least two phases of prehistoric activity are represented by ditches (G1003), (G1004), (G1005), and pit (G1006) (Fig. 5). This is reflected in the fact that the features intercut, and the range of Bronze Age and late Iron Age pottery that was recovered from them. A quantity of residual prehistoric pottery and struck flint was also identified from later features across the site.



Plate 3. Ditch terminus 0113, facing south (0.5m scale)



Plate 4. Ditch 0133, pit 0141 and ditch 0115 section, facing north-west (1m and 0.5m scales)



Plate 5. Ditches 0161 and 0163 and layer 0159 facing south-east (2m scale)

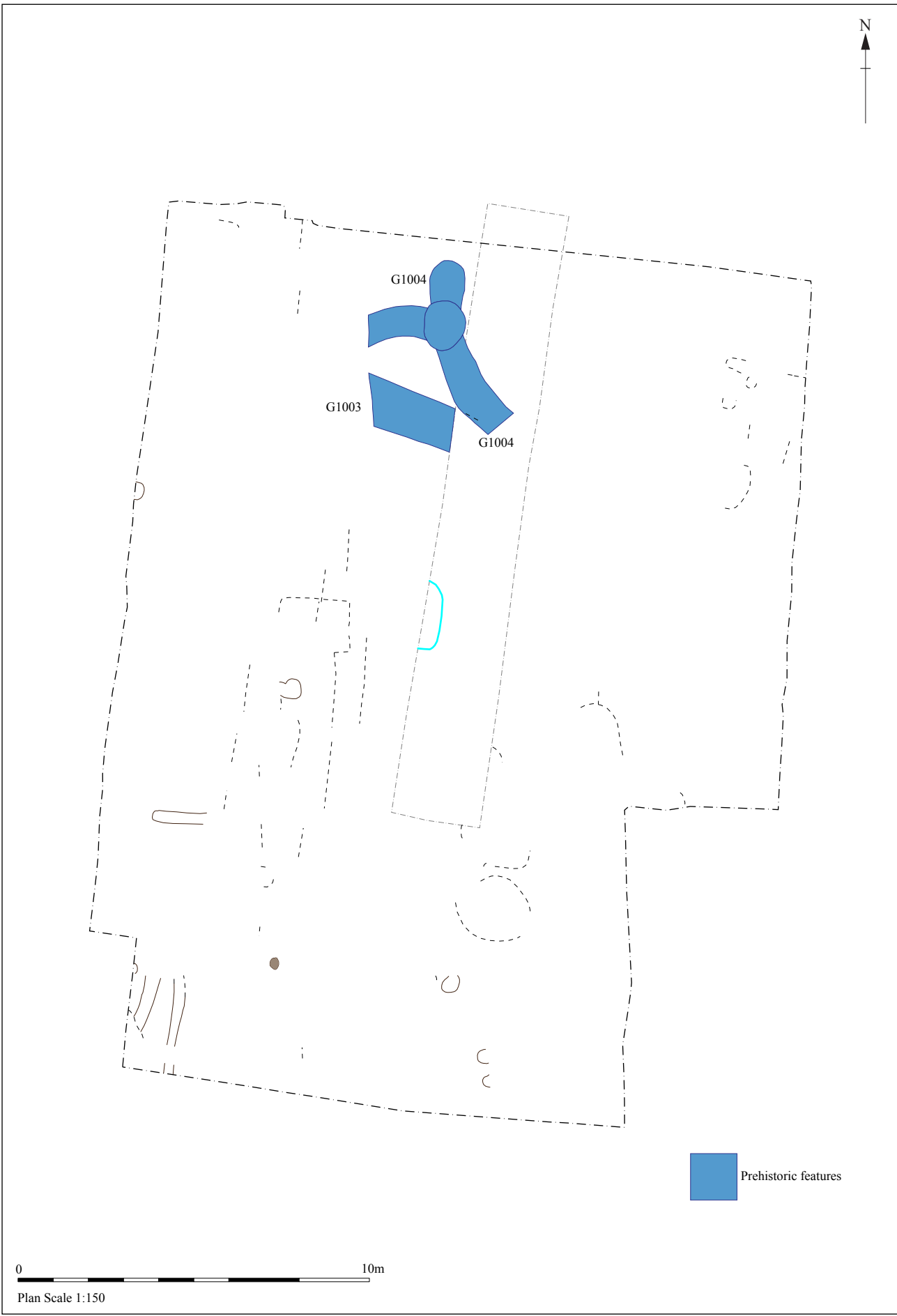


Figure 5. Prehistoric features

4.4 Phase 2 (Early Anglo-Saxon to Late Saxon)

A number of structural slots (G1007) in the SW corner of the site are assigned to this phase of activity, which produced a small number of finds of uncertain date. Other structural evidence in the form of a line of post-holes (G1008) was nearby. This produced a slightly larger assemblage of finds of prehistoric or early Anglo-Saxon date. A line of post-holes (G1009, G1027 and G1048) was recorded running across the site on an alignment at odds with all the later phases of activity. This also produced possible prehistoric or early Anglo-Saxon pottery and Late Saxon pottery.



Plate 6. Gully 0208, part of G1007, facing south (0.5m scale)



Figure 6. Early-Late Anglo-Saxon features

4.5 Phase 3 (early medieval)

The most widespread phase of activity on the site was during the early medieval period in the 11th and 12th century (Fig. 7). The main feature in this phase was a building occupying the southern end of the site (G1012). Two foundation slots representing post and wattle panel walls were located within the excavation area. Post-holes beneath the foundation were attributed to Phase 2, but may alternatively be evidence for the post settings in this phase. The finds however, were different, and it may be evidence for two phases of building on the same footprint. If so, the early phase must be Late Saxon rather than early Anglo-Saxon as suggested by the finds.

A similarly dated structure represented by four large post-pits (G1024) was located just to the north of the main building, and was probably contemporaneous. This structure appears to enclose a hearth structure (G1020). Also probably contemporaneous was a fence-line made up of seven post-holes (G1050) that bounded the northern side of the (G1020) structure.

A ditch, (G1014) and its subsequent re-cut (G1017) may be broadly dated to this phase by the finds recovered from their fills. This is likely to be a property boundary, dividing the space to the rear of the street front structure. The later phase of the ditch (G1017), cuts across the space occupied by the (G1024) building, and is therefore unlikely to be contemporaneous. The ditch's chronological relationship with building G1012 is similarly unclear as this relationship was removed by a later feature.



Plate 7. Gully slot 0310, part of G1012, facing west (0.5m scale)



Figure 7. Early medieval features

4.6 Phase 4 (Late medieval)

Later medieval activity dating from the later 12th century to the 15th century was present across the site. Post-hole buildings of this date appear to have been located at the southern edge of the excavation area as well as further to the north along the eastern site boundary. It is unclear whether the (G1012) Phase 3 building along the southern edge of the site remained in use. This seems likely, and a possible occupation layer (G1015) that was excavated within the building produced finds dating through the late medieval period. Other post-hole buildings were likely added to the main building; these are represented by post groups (G1021) and (G1047).

A late medieval building was also located along the eastern site boundary, set back from the street. This building was partly represented by a structural slot and post-holes (G1043). Associated with this building were a well (G1045/1046) and an E-W aligned boundary ditch (G1066). Various other ditched boundaries were present across the site, and may be part of this phase of activity, such as (G1032) ditch. These were probably accompanied by two large N-S aligned ditches (G1038) and (G1029), however these ditches were assigned to the next phase of activity because of the prevalence of post-medieval finds within their fills. Probably these ditches formed the boundaries between the medieval property strips and were regularly cleaned out, only going out of use and silting up in the post-medieval period. Also part of this phase was a cess-pit (G1034). Both the well and cess-pit were probably infilled in the post-medieval period.



Plate 8. Well 0176 (G1045/1046), facing east (1m and 2m scales)



Figure 8. Late medieval features

4.7 Phase 5 (Post-medieval)

As stated in the previous section, many of the later medieval features seem to have gone out of use in the post-medieval period and contain post-medieval finds. Activity from the 16th century onwards seems to be limited to a single large rubbish pit or ditch (G1033), and a possible post-hole building (G1057) and (G1065). A well (G1040) is probably the last non-modern feature on the site.



Plate 9. Well G1040, facing south (2 x 2m scales)



Figure 9. Post-medieval features

4.8 Phase 6 (Modern)

A scatter of rubbish pits, post-holes and service trenches were all modern. Also of this date were a number of geotechnical test pits dug prior to the archaeological work, and a large pit from the removal of a tree. These features were not excavated unless it was felt to be justified in order to understand the surrounding archaeological features.



Figure 10. Modern features

4.9 Phase 6 (Unphased)

A dispersed selection of small to medium sized post-holes and pits (G1037, G1052, G1056, G1064 and G1067) were all unphased features. A lack of dating evidence and no clear spatial connection to similar features of a single phase has prevented them from being assigned to a particular phase. It may be possible that further analysis of the dating evidence for similar features nearby might clarify the dating of these features.



Figure 11. Unphased features

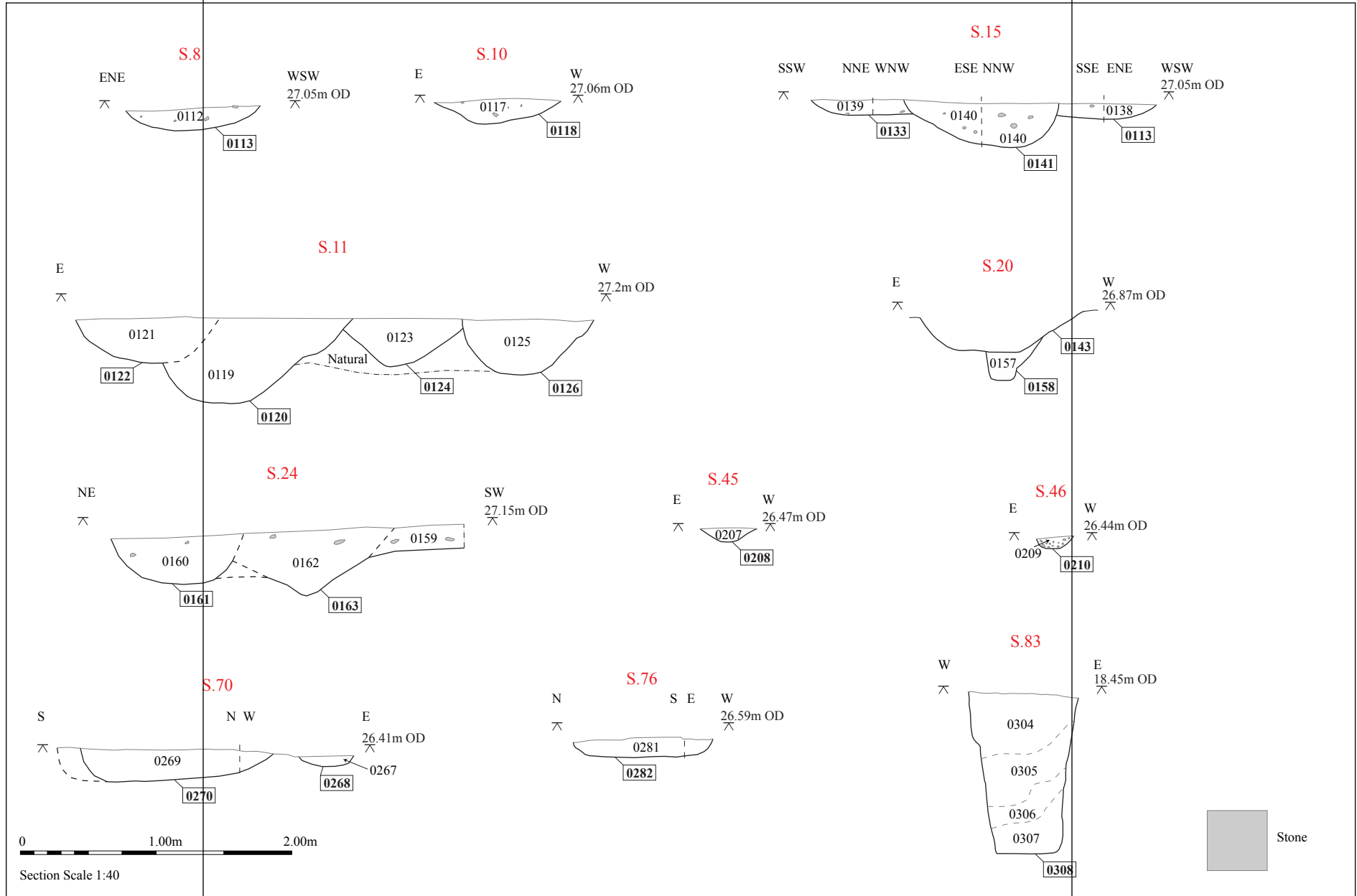


Figure 12. Selected sections 8-83

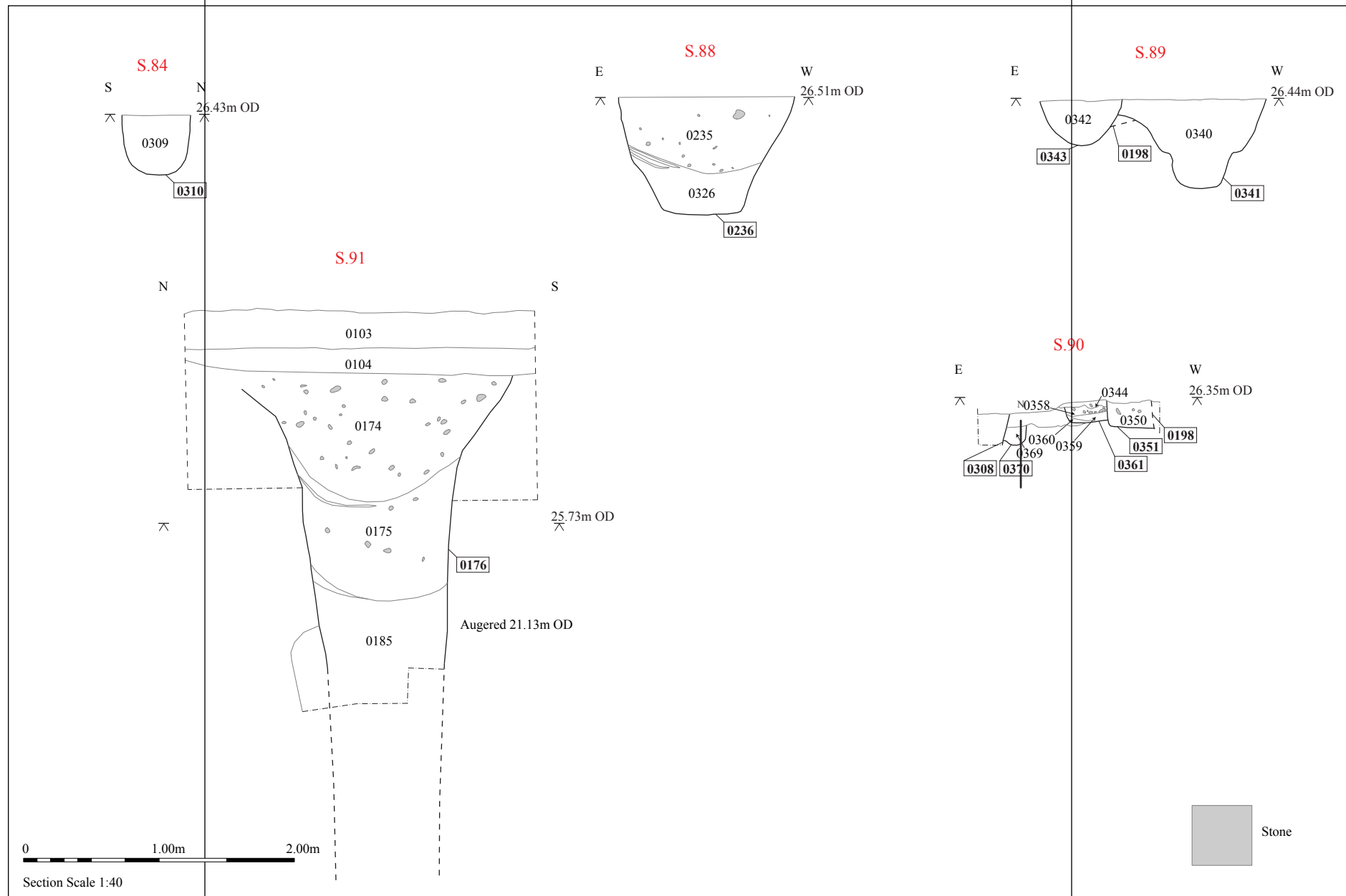


Figure 13. Selected sections 84-91

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed:

Task 01: Completion and checking of primary (paper) archive

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Microsoft Access database of finds archive

Task 03: Catalogue and archiving of photographic images

Task 04: Contexts allocated to Groups

Task 05: Group description/discussion text

Task 06: GPS survey data converted to MapInfo tables

Task 07: Plans digitised and integrated with GPS survey data

Task 08: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 09: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

Type	Number	Format
Context register sheets	7	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	274	A4 paper
Trench record sheets	(2)	A4 paper
Environmental sample register sheets	2 (1)	A4 paper
Environmental sample recording sheets	(2)	A4 paper
Small find register sheets	1	A4 paper
Drawing register sheets	4	A4 paper
Drawing sheets	29 (2)	297mm x 420mm film
Photograph register sheets	7 (2)	A4 paper
Digital images	450(28)	3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg
Black & White print images.	87	Negatives
Evaluation Report (2009/173)	1	A4 ring-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive (Evaluation archive in brackets)

5.3 Quantification and assessment: finds and environmental archive S Benfield (with other contributions where stated)

5.3.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of the particular find types (other than small finds) recovered during the excavation. A full quantification of these by context is included as Appendix 4. The small finds are listed separately in Appendix 10.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	411	4932
CBM	315	35619
Fired clay	240	1790
Worked flint	15	72
Burnt flint / stone	169	2644
Quern stone (lava)	3	1665
Faunal remains	264	2433
Glass	3	15
Stone	47	10734
Mortar	20	154
Shell	256	7363
Charcoal	10	12
Coal	10	180
Slag	6	19
Fe (nails)	21	155
Other metal (not SF)	5	118

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities.

5.3.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 411 sherds of pottery weighing 4932g was collected from seventy-three contexts in the excavation. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	0.002	22	189		15
Unidentified Flint Tempered	UNFT	0.02	20	99		18
BA Grog Tempered	BAGT	0.33	8	46		2
<i>Total prehistoric</i>			50	334		35
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	2	12	0.07	2
RB Coarse Grog	RBCG	1.30	1	16		1
<i>Total Roman</i>			3	28	0.07	3
Early Saxon fine sand and mica	ESSM	2.08	1	8		1
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	2	35		2
<i>Total Early/middle Saxon</i>			3	43	0	3
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	19	168	0.28	17
Late Saxon shelly wares	LSSH	2.74	1	5		1
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			20	173	0.28	18
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	73	576	0.34	68
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	4	61		2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	27	169	0.28	25
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	1	10		1
<i>Total early medieval</i>			105	816	0.62	96
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	74	1080	0.75	67
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	7	79		3
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	6	45	0.13	6
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	3.44	1	1		1
Mill Green coarseware	MGCW	3.46	2	9		2
Colchester-type ware	COLC	4.21	11	122		110
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	1	17	0.08	1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	2	5		2
Essex sandy orange wares	ESOW	4.24	6	34		6
Surrey White Ware	SWW	4.55	1	31		1
French Wares	FREN	7.30	3	7		2
Saintonge	SAIN	7.31	7	91	0.05	7
<i>Total medieval</i>			121	1521	1.01	109
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	10	101		9
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	5.60	49	516	0.38	29
Late Colchester-type ware	COLL	5.61	2	46		2
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	7.11	1	3		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	4	94	0.10	4
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	7.21	1	8		1
Late Saintonge Ware	SAIL	7.311	3	93	0.13	1
<i>Total late medieval</i>			70	861	0.61	47
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	6.10	1	49		1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	3	121		3
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	16	686	0.53	16
Border Wares	BORD	6.22	1	14	0.06	1
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	3	7		1
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	6.40	3	131	0.20	2
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	3	43	0.25	3
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	1	3		1
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			32	1059	1.04	29
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	19		1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	1	9		1
<i>Total modern</i>			2	28		2
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	6	74		5
Total			411	4932	3.63	346

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly

distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford Ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Pre-medieval

Fifty sherds were identified as probably prehistoric, at least some of which are probably Bronze Age. The majority are body sherds and many were redeposited in later fills, but a few contexts contained only prehistoric material.

Roman sherds comprise a body fragment of a coarse grogged storage vessel and two greyware sherds, including an everted jar rim.

One fine sandy burnished body sherd may be of Early Anglo-Saxon date, although there is a possibility that this too is prehistoric. Two sherds of sandy Ipswich Ware were identified, both base fragments.

A small group of Late Saxon pottery was collected, the majority of which is Thetford-type ware. The group includes three rims from one small (AA) and two large (AC) jars with rim types 5 and 6, as well as three sherds from the flaring bowl of a lamp of indeterminate type. One small body sherd is girth-grooved. There is also one body sherd of a shelly ware (the shell had been leached out) which is most likely to be Late Saxon. However there is a possibility that some of the body sherds in this group could be Roman.

Early to high medieval

A large proportion of this assemblage comprises pottery of later 11th to 13th-century date. About a third of the local wares contains moderate to common shell inclusions (EMWSS, EMWSG). Fine to coarse sandy fabrics with few other inclusions form the larger part of the assemblage in the earliest period (EMW, EMWG); these fabrics are more akin to the Essex early medieval wares than those from northern East Anglia. Pottery of high medieval date is slightly more frequent than early medieval, although the two groups overlap during the 12th-13th centuries. The majority of coarsewares are probably locally produced (MCW, MCWG, MIPS), but a few sherds of Essex origin are also present (HCW, MGCW, ESOW, COLC).

Of the early medieval wares, eleven rims are present representing nine jars and two bowls. Those in the sandy wares generally have everted or beaded rims, whilst the shelly wares tend to have more developed rims typical of the second half of the early medieval ware use period. Identifiable vessels amongst the wheelmade wares comprise five jars, three jugs, a cistern and a bowl. Jar and jug rims are all upright types, some with slight thickening or beading, apart from one with an everted rim which is inturned in the top half. These forms span the second half of the medieval period in Suffolk, and the presence of a cistern indicates the use of medieval coarsewares well into the 14th century at this site.

Glazed wares include a few of the Colchester-type ware body sherds, a Mill Green Ware jug rim, two small body sherds of Hedingham Ware, and a Surrey whiteware handle from a small jug.

Non-local wares of this period comprise French whitewares. Some of these are probably from the Saintonge region, whilst others may be northern products. Most are glazed with copper green glaze or have spots of green glaze externally. Only one rim is present - a fragment from a jug with a pégau-type spout.

Late medieval

The majority of late medieval wares are more typical of Essex types than the LMT of northern Suffolk, although a few body and base sherds of the latter are present. Forms in late Essex wares include two cisterns, a bowl, two jugs and two pipkins.

Imported wares of this period are represented by a single body sherd of Dutch-type redware, a small fragment of a Siegburg stoneware vessel, body and base sherds and a rim/handle from Raeren stoneware mugs, and fragments of a Saintonge-type chafing dish with applied face mask decoration.

Post-medieval

The small group of post-medieval wares include a wide range of fabrics, but it is dominated by local redwares (PMRW, IGBW, GRE, PMSW). These include a dripping dish in unglazed redware (PMRW) which is comparable with examples from Colchester; a slipware pipkin (PMSW) with external dark brown glaze and internal green glaze over a white slip; fragments of ?tankards in brown-glazed redwares (IGBW); and fragments of jar, bowl, mug and jug in glazed red earthenwares (GRE).

Post-medieval whitewares are represented by a rim sherd from a yellow Border Ware dish and three sherds of probable TGE from which the glaze has been lost.

Post-medieval imports comprise German stonewares, including a jug rim of Frechen stoneware, a body fragment from a Cologne-type mug with an orange wash, and a body sherd of Westerwald stoneware with a blue floral motif.

Modern

A body sherd of an English stoneware storage vessel and a fragment of a ?plate in refined whiteware (possibly 'ironstone') were recovered as unstratified finds.

Unidentified

One small sherd from 0108 in a soft reduced fabric with an oxidised core may be prehistoric or Roman. A fragment of a flaring base (or possibly a rim) in a fine greyware fabric was found in 0164 and could be Late Saxon, medieval or later. Context 0235 contained three body sherds from two coarse whiteware vessels of uncertain origin – one contains large rounded pieces of quartz (poss Normandy gritty ware?) and the other has moderate coarse red grog inclusions and a medium sandy matrix. A fine whiteware sherd from 0185 is wheelmade but it is unclear whether it is part of a handle or rim – there is a simple rouletted decoration at the edge, which is similar to examples seen on Border Ware candlesticks, but no exact parallels have been identified.

Pottery by context

No summary information or plans of the site were available at the time of writing. A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Appendix 4 and a spotdating table as Appendix 5. Table 4 provides a quantification by feature type.

Feature type	No	Wt (g)	MNV
Ditch/linear	163	1708	120
Pit	106	1234	94
Well	37	330	35
Post-hole	23	159	21
Building slot	3	17	3
Deposit	5	42	5
Subsoil	1	2	1
Tree throw	9	108	8
Unstratified	64	1332	59

Table 4. Pottery distribution by feature type

The majority of the stratified assemblage was recovered from ditch fills and pits, with small quantities being derived from wells, post-holes, slots and layers. Apart from unstratified material, the largest single group of pottery was recovered from well/pit feature 0176 (95 sherds) with fifty-eight sherds from ditch 0236. All other features produced between 1–11 sherds, the majority less than five. It should be noted that a number of features containing medieval pottery also contained late medieval brick, suggesting that at least some of the early and high medieval pottery was redeposited.

Assessment of potential

This assemblage is one of several recently excavated rural medieval groups from Suffolk. Most of these had ended in the 13th century, but this assemblage appears to show continuation into the late and post-medieval periods. Although a relatively small assemblage, it has the potential to further our knowledge of medieval and later pottery of this period in the region.

The large single group of pottery recovered from well/pit 0176 requires more detailed description, although unfortunately the majority of sherds are body fragments and not diagnostic for form. A number of 'exotic' pottery types were present in the fill, however,

If it is possible to produce a narrow phasing structure for the site, or if a Harris matrix is available, it will be of value to study the distribution of the main early medieval wares and their association with earlier and later fabrics in relation to their stratigraphic positions. This may enable a tightening of date ranges for the forms and/or fabrics which will be of value for the study of future Suffolk assemblages. A wider comparison of these wares with Essex sandy and shelly wares may also aid in this.

Comparison of the assemblage with groups recently excavated at Cedar's Field, Stowmarket (Anderson forthcoming) and with unpublished groups from Ipswich town centre and surrounding rural sites will help to place the group in context.

Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site.

In summary, the potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants.

5.3.3 Ceramic building materials and fired clay

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Three-hundred and fifteen fragments (35619g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from fifty-one contexts during the excavation, and there were thirty-one fragments (636g) of fired clay in eight contexts. The CBM is listed by context in Appendix 6. The CBM spot dates are also listed together with the pottery spot dates in Appendix 7.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form and recorded in an Access database. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Roman forms were identified with the aid of Brodrigg (1987). The presence of burning, combing, finger marks and other surface treatments was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured and for flanged *tegulae*, the form of flange was noted and its width and external height were measured. Post-Roman forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements; other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

The retention policy for this assemblage was to keep samples of all fabrics, representative complete or near-complete pieces of most forms, unusual objects, pieces showing animal or human footprints, and material identified as Roman or possibly Roman. Fragments where the identification was uncertain were also kept. All excavated material is recorded in the database, but approximately 75% of the original assemblage has been discarded; 'kept' samples are indicated in the appropriate column.

CBM

Table 5 shows the quantification by type and form. A full catalogue by context is included as Appendix 6.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	2	207
	Roman tile?	RBT?	12	468
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	105	6005
	Plain roof tile?	RT?	3	39
	Ridge tile	RID	3	492
	Ridge tile?	RID?	2	85
	Pantile	PAN	1	18
	Hip tile	HIP	1	47
Walling	Late brick	LB	151	25443
	Late brick?	LB?	11	352
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	2	693
	Flemish floor tile	FFT	3	195
	Quarry floor tile	QFT	3	1485
	Floor tile	FT	1	27
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	15	63

Table 5. CBM by type and form.

The assemblage is dominated by plain roof tiles and late bricks, but a few fragments of Roman tile, other roofing material and floor tiles/bricks are also present.

Two fragments of tile are certainly of Roman date, one of which was identified by the presence of curving finger marks on the surface. The other pieces identified as possibly Roman were generally not measurable or had no surviving surfaces, their fabrics and density being the best clue to their form. It is possible that some are fragments of floor tile or other post-medieval forms, but none could be confused with the roof tile or brick fragments in this assemblage.

Roof tiles are in various coarse, medium and fine fabrics. Fifteen fragments were identified as probably or possibly medieval, based on coarseness of fabric, level of oxidisation, and presence of glaze. The remainder are probably either late medieval or post-medieval. Nine fragments have the remains of a peg hole. Five fragments of ridge tiles from two contexts are probably also late or post-medieval.

Only one fragment could be positively identified as pantile, and there is a corner piece from the top end of a hip tile. Both of these are 17th-century or later in date.

The 'late' bricks in this group are in a relatively narrow range of fabrics which, although containing slightly different inclusions in some fragments, are very likely mostly the product of one kiln. Firing is variable, with some pieces overfired and partially vitrified and some fragments relatively soft. Sizes are also relatively uniform, with most bricks being around 110mm wide and less than 60mm thick. The bricks have been classified as 'late' as they are not in the typical estuarine fabrics of the early bricks, being orange to red sandy types. However, they are handmade and not evenly fired, suggesting that they may have been baked in a clamp or in an early form of more formal brick kiln. They are comparable with bricks excavated at a brick kiln site assumed to have been used for the production of bricks for Gedding Hall in the early 16th century (Anderson and Tester 2003), and their size is within the range for later 15th and early 16th century bricks from elsewhere in the region, such as Bacton Abbey and St Osyth's Church (Lloyd 1983, 89-95, table of brick measurements). A few bricks in coarser fabrics may date to the 17th/18th centuries. Whilst some fragments retain traces of mortar on their surfaces and/or broken edges, some pieces show no signs of use and may have been broken wasters – this does not necessarily indicate a kiln in the vicinity as they may have been transported to the site before they were discarded.

Fragments of pavious and floor tiles are not frequent, but include some white-firing examples which are probably of 18th/19th-century date, as well as one fragment with green glaze which is probably a Flemish-type tile.

Unidentified fragments are generally tiny and abraded, or have no surfaces and no distinctive fabric. Some may be better classed as fired clay.

Provenance

The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed contexts. Pottery and other dating evidence may prove useful in suggesting dates for particular CBM fabrics and forms, although as noted in the pottery report much of this material was found with residual sherds. No phasing was available at the time of assessment.

The largest groups of CBM were recovered from well/pit 0176 (76 fragments), ditch 0143 (52 fragments) and ditch 0236 (37 fragments). Those from 0143 are relatively large chunks of brick with measurable dimensions, whilst the fragments from the other two features are smaller and more abraded.

Fired clay

Steve Benfield with Sue Anderson

The fired clay was recovered from bulk environmental samples (S6, S12 & S14-16) and from processing the ceramic building material (CBM). About 170 pieces (weighing 648g) came from the samples (many of the pieces are small fragments so that the number of pieces has been approximated) and forty-six pieces (weighing 550g) from among the CBM. A short report on the fired clay retrieved from the CBM was prepared by Sue Anderson and has been integrated into this report. All the fired clay is listed by context in Table 6.

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Abr	Surface	Impressions	Notes
0100	fs	D?	1	8			?wattle	
0106	fso	BRIQ	1	33	+	2 sides roughly smoothed		slab
								14mm thick
0136	fsg		1	2	+			
0136	fso	BRIQ	1	4	+			
0175	fs		1	27		1 flat, roughly smoothed		slab
								frag.
0235	fso	D?	1	65		roughly smoothed	wattles at right-angles	
0235	fso		1	33		roughly smoothed		
0235	fso		1	35				black
0235	fso		9	38	+			some
								reduced
0235	fso		17	27		1 flat piece, roughly smoothed,		faint
	wattle imp		1	90		max surviving length & frags		
0235	fs		35	468				
0235	fso	D?	1	247	+		wattles	large
								lump with a few wattle impressions
0309	cs		2	16		roughly smoothed		
								render?
0309	fso	D?	4	69		roughly smoothed	woven wattles?	
0326	fso		1	4	+		wattle??	
0350	fso		4	30	+	roughly smoothed?		
0309	fs		6	85			woven wattle imp.	(bag
								missing from box)
0344	fs		100	468				mostly
								frags. some friable
0359	fs		29	35				frags
0359	fso		1	8				small
								piece
0364	fs		23	88				small
								piece & feags

Table 6. Fired clay by context

The fired clay recovered from the bulk samples consists of small quantities from five contexts. These are the pit 0176 (0175) ditch 0236 (0235) and the hearth features 0344 (0364) and 0361 (0344, 0359). Most of the fired clay is very broken-up, consisting of fragments and crumbs with just a few small pieces and one larger flat piece from 0235. The largest quantity is associated with the hearth 0344 with about a hundred small pieces and fragments weighing 468g (0344) and thirty fragments weighing 43g (0359). A much smaller quantity came from the hearth 0344; that is twenty fragments weighing 36g. Two fabric groups could be recognised a fine silty, slightly sandy fabric and similar fine fabric with burnt out organic inclusions. Most fired clay fragments recovered from among the CBM are in fine fabrics with burnt-out organic inclusions (not unlike the fine sandy fabric of the 'late bricks'). The pieces come from contexts 0100, 0136, 0235, 0309, 0326, 0350 & 0364.

The fired clay associated with the hearth 0361 includes a number of small pieces which indicate they are from flat clay slabs or tiles. The flat pieces (0344) are about 15 mm thick, although one piece is 20 mm thick. The fabric is silty with fine sand and has fired a dull red, although some pieces have a cream coloured surface. A number of pieces appear to have one flat (upper?) surface and a more pitted underside (lower surface?). However, this may be illusory due to the small sizes of many of the pieces and may reflect different finishes on different areas of the slab(s). Also, none appear more significantly heated on one face as opposed to the other. One piece has a finished edge. There is no indication of perforations in any of these pieces.

Among the fragments from the hearth 0344 (0364) is a small piece which is probably from a similar flat clay slab or tile. This from the edge of a slab and has a maximum thickness of about 15mm. The fabric is also similar to the pieces from 0361 although, unlike these, one surface is dark and hard indicating greater exposure to heat on one face.

There is a single piece of fired clay from the pit 0176 (0175). This is in a relatively hard fired fabric with fine sand and some burnt-out organic material. It preserves part of a flat surface and a possible edge at right-angles to this

face, again suggesting a clay slab or brick shaped object. The maximum surviving thickness is 23mm. There are traces of blackening from heat along the surviving edge.

The fabric of two pieces of fired clay from the ditch 0236 (0235) contain numerous voids from chopped organic material temper which has burnt out. Both are brown to dark grey in colour and are relatively hard, although they can be chipped with a fingernail. The larger piece is from the edge of a slab, about 15mm thick, with a slightly undulating or uneven smoothed outer surface. This fabric has some similarity with prehistoric/Roman briquetage, however, the context is post-medieval in date and they are probably best regarded as heavily tempered fired clay probably associated with an oven or hearth.

Several fragments have woven wattle impressions and are probably chunks of burnt structural daub (0100, 0235, 0309 & 0326). Some showed signs of rough smoothing to make a moderately flat surface. Two possible fragments of briquetage were also present (0106, 0136).

5.3.4 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Methodology

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

The assemblage

Fifteen flints were recovered from the site. They include eight flakes, an irregular blade-like flake, a small bladelet with a slightly abraded platform and a spall. The flakes are all small and quite irregular pieces, some of them

incomplete, and all are slightly edge damaged. Two have cortical platforms. The worked flint is listed by type for each context in Table 7 and a full catalogue is provided in Appendix 8.

Context	Type	Quantity
0100	flake	3
0100	retouched flake	1
0100	scraper	1
0105	utilised flake	1
0117	spall	1
0127	bladelet	1
0128	retouched flake	1
0137	flake	1
0164	flake	2
0214	flake	1
0293	flake	1
0306	blade-like flake	1

Table 7: Flint by context and type

A small quite thin and slightly irregular ovate-shaped scraper is present 0100. It is retouched around both of its steep sides and its distal end. A flake has irregular retouch of its edge 0100 and another very small flake fragment has a hinged distal termination, slight retouch of part of its surviving left edge and very shallow flake scars on its dorsal surface 0128. It may be from a flaked tool. A small, very thick, flake with a cortical platform has slight utilisation of an edge – probably as a scraper 0105.

The flint was found in very small numbers (one or two pieces) from the fills of ditches, post-holes, a cesspit and the fill of a tree throw. It is probably residual in most of these features. One piece was from the subsoil and five (including the small scraper) were from topsoil (0100).

Discussion and statement of potential

The small assemblage represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. The bladelet appears to have been struck from a prepared core and may be of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. The rest of the flints consist mainly of small irregular flakes which are likely to date to a later period (Later Neolithic or later). There is no other evidence for the preparation of cores and three pieces have cortical platforms showing that they were struck from unprepared cores – characteristic of the later prehistoric period. The

small scraper is probably most likely to be of later Neolithic early Bronze Age date.

The flint has no potential for further work and none requires illustration.

5.3.5 Heat affected flint and other heated stones

In total 169 pieces of heated stone, weighing 2644g, were recovered by the excavation (Appendix 4). This consists of burnt flint and a smaller quantity of pieces of other stone type - all of which appear to be of sandstone/quartzite. There are 163 pieces of burnt flint which together weigh 2337g and six pieces of sandstone/quartzite weighing 307g. The heated stones were recovered from thirty contexts, although most contexts produced only five or less pieces so that there appears to be a general scatter of this material between a significant number of features on the site. The largest quantities were associated with contexts in the ditches: 0113 (0112), 0133 (0139), 0135 (0134), 0163 (0162) and 0215 (0214); although no more than eighteen pieces were recovered from any one context.

Where there is associated dating evidence, almost all of the heated stone was recovered from contexts with finds of late medieval or post-medieval date and it is presumed that prehistoric activity is attested on the site and some of the heated (burnt) stone recovered may well be of prehistoric date.

5.3.6 Querns

Three pieces from lava quernstones were recovered. The quern from one context (0289) is freshly broken into two and has been counted as representing one piece. The other pieces are from contexts 0100 and 0365. In total the lava quern recovered weighs 1665g.

The broken piece from 0289 (SF 1010) is between 25-35mm thick, and is probably part of an upper stone. It preserves part of the edge of the quernstone and the curve of the edge indicates a diameter for the finished quern of about 450mm. The grinding surface is worn smooth and there are no grooving marks surviving on it. It can be noted that this piece has part of what

appears to be a natural, uneven, but relatively smooth walled broad fissure about 30mm in from the edge.

The quernstone piece from context 0365 (SF1101) is certainly part of the edge of an upper stone. Part of a small hole through the stone survives (about 20mm in diameter), the centre of which is located 60mm in from the edge. This would have held a handle, made from an organic material such as wood, which would have allowed the stone to be turned or oscillated by hand. The maximum surviving thickness (close to the edge) is about 20mm, but much of the top (non-grinding surface) is flaked away. The grinding surface itself is worn smooth. The curve of the surviving edge indicates a diameter which matches that of the piece from context 0289 when one is placed over the other (that is about 450mm).

The final piece (0100) is a large flake from a grinding surface. Again the surface is worn smooth, but there is a faint indication of some grooving.

The importation into Britain of lava quernstones from continental quarries, which began in the Roman period, apparently ceased during the early Anglo-Saxon period (Buckley & Major 1981). It was established again by the middle-late Saxon period and continued throughout the Middle Ages into the post-medieval period.

5.3.7 Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 2.433kg of faunal remains was recovered. Eleven species were identified, which included a range of mammal, bird, fish and crustacean.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was briefly examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other

modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as ‘countable’ (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 2.433 kg of faunal remains, consisting of 264 pieces, was recovered from the evaluation and excavation at Erwarton. In terms of weight, 90.8% of these remains were hand-collected; 9.2% of the assemblage was produced from sieved samples. Quantification by retrieval methods can be seen in Table 8, with a full quantification in Appendix 9.

Method of retrieval	Quantity (No of pieces)	Weight
Hand Collection	123	2.209kg
Sieved samples	141	0.224kg
Totals	264	2.433kg

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by retrieval method

The remains were recovered from a variety of fills, including a well and post-hole; the larger quantities of faunal remains were recovered from ditch and pit fills. Bone was associated with ceramics that included prehistoric remains through to those of a 16th to 18th century date; the bulk of the faunal remains were found alongside pottery of medieval and post-medieval date.

The assemblage is generally in good condition, although a good deal of the bone is fragmented to some degree from butchering. Little gnawing was seen in this assemblage, which may suggest most bone waste was buried quickly and not available for scavengers.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least eleven species were seen during the assessment with a range of groups that included mammals, bird, fish and crustacean. The greatest variety of faunal remains were produced from ditch and pit fills, with smaller quantities

retrieved from other features. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species and feature type is presented in Table 9.

Species	Feature type						Total
	Deposit	Ditch	Finds	Pit	Post hole	Well	
<i>Bird</i>		2		1			3
<i>Bird - Duck</i>				1			1
<i>Cattle</i>		12	3	5	1		21
<i>Crustacean</i>				1			1
<i>Dog/wolf</i>		5					5
<i>Equid</i>		1	1				2
<i>Fish (min.3 species)</i>		64		7			71
<i>Mammal</i>		65	8	40		23	136
<i>Pig/boar</i>		6	1	2		1	10
<i>Sheep/goat</i>	1	4		4		4	13
<i>Vole</i>				1			1
Grand Total	<i>1</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>264</i>

Table 9. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species and feature type.

Domestic mammal remains are the most common species, which is seen in most assemblages, with the butchered remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig the most frequent. Small amounts of dog/wolf and equid were also recorded.

Four avian bones were seen, including one identified as duck. One small mammal, a vole, was yielded from a sieved sample. Samples also produced numerous well preserved fish bones, with at least three species seen, but needing further identification; the remains include Eel and Ray. A crustacean claw was also seen in the sample material.

Much of the larger bone had clearly been butchered, with evidence for skinning and food waste. The butchering of the domestic mammals included an equid bone which had been cut, which is more unusual. No evidence of bone, antler or hornworking was seen in the evaluation material.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

A though a relatively small assemblage, it demonstrates the potential for an assemblage that includes a wide range of foods.

The remains from this site are potentially important as they may lie within the core of the medieval village. The close proximity of this site to a range of habitats, including the River Stour and Harwich Harbour, would increase the probability of a richer and more varied diet, with the samples from the evaluation work already showing a range that includes well preserved fish and crustacean. When further excavation is carried out, samples of at least 25-50 litres in volume should be taken from sealed and datable features, particularly pit fills or where there are larger deposits of bone for sieving through a 1mm mesh for better retrieval of fish as well as for smaller birds and mammals.

The faunal remains from the evaluation need further identification and analysis using comparative reference material. Identifications, appropriate measurements, updating the catalogue, research and the written report on this particular assemblage should take 1 day; additional excavation material would need to be assessed prior to analysis.

5.3.8 Miscellaneous

Glass

There are individual small pieces of glass from contexts 0174, 0235 and 0333. All appear to be of post-medieval or modern date and come from contexts which contained finds dated as post-medieval period (0174 & 0235) or modern (0333).

The piece from 0174 is small, thin (1mm thick) and flat. It appears to have been burnt. The glass is discoloured and the laminating surface is blackened. The glass also shows striations or laminations through its width probably caused by heat.

The glass from 0235 can be identified as the base from closed vessel, such as a bottle or flask. The glass is a translucent deep blue colour, although the surface of the glass is degrading and flaking.

The remaining piece of glass (0333) is clear, but there are numerous small imperfections, within the glass, possibly mostly the result of trapped gasses.

Stone

A small quantity of septaria stone was recovered stratified on the site. The individual quantities for each context are listed for each context in Appendix 4. Septaria is a limestone which occurs within the London clay and is most easily accessed along the Kent, Essex and Suffolk coasts. Apart from flint, it is the only significant locally available source of building stone close to the East Anglian coast. It was used most extensively in the Roman period; for example in the town wall at Colchester, Essex, but was also used in the medieval period, as seen in the construction of Orford Castle, Suffolk. The nature of the stone does not allow it to be finely worked.

In total forty-six pieces of septaria, together weighing just over 10.5kg (10,527g), were retrieved from the site. As a useful stone type which may have been accessible close by, that some at least might have been used in some construction on the site seems likely. However, there is little direct evidence for this from the stone pieces themselves as none has any mortar surviving on surfaces. If used as a building material it may have been limited to packing or consolidation. It can be noted that a single small piece (38g) came from the fill of the posthole 0213 (0211) and another piece (428g) came from the fill of the building slot 0310 (0309).

The largest quantities of septaria were recovered from the ditch 0143 (0142) (19 pieces and fragments weighing 3779g) and the layer 0217 (14 pieces weighing 1113 g). Small quantities or single pieces were present in ditch contexts (0119, 0120, 0134, 0251) and from pits (0168, 0174, 0289).

There is also a single piece of soft, poorly cemented limestone weighing 207g. This was recovered from the fill of a tree-throw hole 0129 (0128). A small area on one side has small parallel ridges or grooves which may be natural phenomena, possibly a fossil.

Mortar

Small quantities of white lime mortar and plaster were recovered from two contexts, the pit 0176 (0174) and the ditch 0290 (0289). That from 0176 consists of a single piece of plaster and five small lumps of mortar (total weight 80g). The plaster piece, which is 10 mm thick, is well finished with a brushed, white surface. There are seven pieces (74g) from the ditch 0290. These are mostly thin, being up to about 6mm thick, with a roughly finished surface and are probably part of a mortar render. The fabric contains small pieces of crushed, red brick.

In addition two small pieces of very soft, pale grey, sandy render (or possibly sandy daub) were also recovered from the pit 0176 (0174). As they survive, they are up to about 20mm thick and both have a ?surface which has fine, uneven grooves in it.

Marine shells

In total sixty-three pieces and fragments of oyster shell, together weighing 320g, were recovered from four contexts which contained finds dated to the late medieval (0175) and post-medieval (0174, 0191 & 0235) periods. In terms of the number of identifiable individual shells there are thirteen shells from 0235, ten from 0175, six from 0174 and one from 0191; making a total of 30 oyster shells from the site. Presumably these were consumed as food on the site.

There are also approximately 224 periwinkle shells (*Littorina littorea*) with a combined weight of 704g. These were recovered from three contexts which contained finds dated to the medieval and late medieval/post medieval period. All of these shells are a dark cream colour which is probably a reflection of burial in soil and age. There are small quantities from 0175 and 0185, but

most came from a single context associated with late medieval/post-medieval finds in the ditch 0215 (0214). This context contained about 200 periwinkle shells (680g). Periwinkles, like oysters, can be a direct food source, but are also commonly used as fishing bait.

In addition the internal spiral section of a whelk shell (2g), another common edible species, was recovered from the context 0175.

Land snail shells

A small fragment (1g) of the spiral face of what appears to be a land snail shell came from the context 0214

Charcoal

Small pieces of wood charcoal were recovered by hand excavation from six contexts containing finds dated as late medieval or post-medieval (0174, 0175, 0235, 0273 & 0306) and from one bulk sample from the hearth 0361 (0359, S15). Only small quantities were recovered from these contexts, (between one and five pieces) with most individual pieces weighing less than 1g. In total approximately ten pieces or fragments were recovered together weighing 12g. The individual quantities for each context are listed in Appendix 4.

Coal

There are pieces or fragments of coal from four contexts (0119, 0142, 0162, 0174 & 0251). Apart from 0162 (which contained prehistoric and medieval? pottery) the latest dated finds associated with these features are post-medieval. In total there are ten pieces of coal which together weigh 180g. The largest quantity from any one context by weight is from 0142 where one large piece weighs 112g. Context 0119 produced five small pieces weighing 53g. The remaining three contexts produced only single pieces. Most of the coal has a black, lustrous appearance, although the large piece from context 1042 is dull and laminating and might be classified as shale rather than coal.

Slag

A very small quantity of light slag was recovered from two contexts. This consists of two pieces weighing 14g (0118) and four pieces weighing 5g (0251). The context 0251 also contained a sherd of medieval pottery.

Iron nails

Twenty-five iron nails weighing 236g were recovered from six stratified contexts (0119, 0164, 0168, 0177, 0184 & 0214) or were unstratified from topsoil (0100). The majority of the stratified contexts can be dated as late medieval or post-medieval and it is likely that most of the nails can be dated to this general period. The largest single quantity was recovered from a pit context (0184) which also contained a single sherd of medieval (13th century) pottery. The unstratified nails (0100) include a probable cut/pressed nail and a round wire, both of modern date.

Other metal

A small number of copper alloy and iron objects or pieces were recovered from the topsoil (0100). These can be dated as post-medieval/modern and are probably all of modern date. The copper alloy, or probably bronze, object is a plate, which appears to be part of a mechanical device. The iron consists of a small rectangular slider, a piece of sheet or plate and an unidentified object which may be part of a simple gate catch. A length of copper wire, which has the remains of a corroded iron sheath around it, and is of modern date was also recovered (0333).

5.3.9 The Small finds

Stephen Benfield with Andrew Brown

Introduction

A total of twenty-eight objects were given individual small find (SF) numbers (Table 10). These are described and listed by context in Appendix 10. Two of the iron small finds (SF1008 & SF1009) have been kindly examined by Andrew Brown (SCCAS) and his comments have been incorporated into the text.

SF no	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object type	X-Ray no
1001	0174	MED/P-MED	POTTERY	bung-hole pot sherd	
1002	0175		IRON	horse shoe piece	CX 1504
1003	0175	MED/P-MED	COPPER ALLOY	coin or token	
1004	0175		IRON	unident. obj.	CX 1504
1005	0218		IRON	spindle	CX 1504
1006	0239	MED	COPPER ALLOY	lace end	
1007	0235	MED	POTTERY	chafing dish pot sherd	
1008	0235		IRON	knife blade	CX 1505
1009	0235	MED/P-MED	IRON	key	CX 1504
1010	0289		STONE	quern	
1011	0365		STONE	quern	
1012	0100	PRE	FLINT	scraper	
1013	0235		IRON	horse shoe	CX 1504
1014	0142		IRON	vessel	CX 1504
1015	0148		IRON	dec rivit/nail	CX 1504
1016	0235		IRON	clasp or binding	CX 1504
1017	0364	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	lace end	
1018	0235	MED	COPPER ALLOY	lace end	
1019	0235	MED/P-MED	COPPER ALLOY	pin	
1020	0235	MED/P-MED	COPPER ALLOY	pin	
1021	0235	MED/P-MED	COPPER ALLOY	pin	
1022	0164		COPPER ALLOY	pin	
1023	0164		STONE	mortar	
1024	0333		COPPER ALLOY?		
1025	0119		IRON		CX 1504
1026	0185		IRON	loop	CX 1504
1027	0146		IRON	obj	CX 1504
1028	0364		IRON	obj	CX 1504
1029	0235		IRON	obj. (thin rod)	CX 1504
1030	0100	PMED/MOD	COPPER ALLOY	button	

Table 10. List of small finds by context

Many of the objects which have been small found are iron objects, which because of their nature or degree of corrosion are difficult to identify and to date closely. The metal small finds which can be closely dated are a number of copper alloy lace ends and a few copper alloy pins. These are of late medieval-early post-medieval date.

Of three lace ends recovered, two (SF 1006, SF1018) have single small rivet holes at one end, the other (SF 1018) appears to be a simple folded sheet. All can be dated to the late medieval or early-post medieval period. The two riveted lace ends appear to correspond to Crummy Type 1 (Crummy 1988) which are dated to the late 14th-16th century (c 1375-1550/75); the other

appears to be of her Type 2 which is dated to the late 16th-early 18th century or later (c 1550/75-1700+).

Three of the four copper alloy pins have wound wire heads, with the wire forming the head wound around the top of the shaft (SF1019, SF1020 & SF1021). This type of pin can be broadly dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval period c late 13th/14th-16th/early 17th century (Biddle & Barclay 1990, 561).

A small copper alloy probable coin or token (SF1003) which is too worn or corroded to easily identified was recovered from the pit 0176 (0175) which contained pottery and CBM dated to the late medieval period.

Of note is part of a stone mortar (SF1023). This comes from the ditch 0165 (fill 0164). Only part of the wall and one lug survives and the surfaces of the stone from which it is made are degraded and flaking. The type of stone used has not been identified.

Among the iron work recovered are a complete iron knife blade, with tang (SF1008) and a complete iron key (SF1009), both of which come from context 0235 in the ditch 0236. The latest pottery from this context is dated as 17th-18th century and a post medieval date would appear appropriate for both of these objects. There is also what appears to be a part of an iron horse shoe (SF1002) from context 0175.

5.3.10 The charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

The excavations recorded a number of pits, ditches, wells and other discrete features, most which were of probable medieval or post-medieval (eleventh to seventeenth century) date, although some earlier prehistoric contexts may also have been present. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and fourteen were

submitted for assessment. A full quantification of the identified charred plant macrofossils and other organic remains are included in Appendix 11.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 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 in Appendix 11. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout, forming a major component within many of the assemblages studied.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present or common within all but one of the assemblages studied. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena sp.*), barley (*Hordeum sp.*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains were recorded, with barley and wheat occurring most frequently. The wheat grains were all of a rounded hexaploid form, and although chaff was rare, bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted within two of the later medieval/post-medieval ditch assemblages (Samples 4 (ditch [0165]) and 12 (ditch [0236])). Possible asymmetrical lateral grains of six-row barley (*H. vulgare*) were noted, but as none were sufficiently well preserved for positive identification, they were not included within the table. The oat grains were mostly very small, possibly indicating that they were either immature at the time of combustion or were tertiary grains. A single possible large pulse (Fabaceae) of pea/bean type was noted within the assemblage from Sample 6 (late medieval well fill).

Weed seeds were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. All were of common segetal taxa including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus sp.*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosallapathifolia*), grasses (*Poaceae*),

wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and dock (*Rumex sp.*). A single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was recorded from Sample 8 (post-hole [0213]). Charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which were quite large (>10mm) were present throughout along with pieces of charred root or stem. Other plant macrofossils occurred infrequently, but did include bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule fragments and indeterminate buds, culm nodes, inflorescence fragments and a thorn of rose (*Rosa sp.*) type.

Whilst most of the fragments of black porous and tarry material were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, other pieces were very hard and brittle and were possible bi-products of the combustion of coal, fragments of which were also present throughout. Other remains were relatively scarce, but did include fragments of bone and fish bone (some of which were burnt) and vitreous globules, with the latter again being indicative of the high temperature combustion of organic materials.

Discussion

With very rare exceptions, the assemblages are relatively uniform in composition, despite the fact that they come from features with provisional dates ranging from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Although this could be coincidental, it is, perhaps, far more likely to be a result of the subsequent disturbance and intermixing of the deposits during the intensive re-use of the land, particularly during the medieval period. Some very subtle differences do survive, for example the assemblages of earlier medieval (pre-thirteenth century) date contain little other than cereals and seeds, possibly suggesting that they are principally derived from agricultural refuse (i.e. processing and storage waste), whilst the later medieval (post-thirteenth century) samples also include small amounts of domestic detritus in the form of bone and fish bone fragments. In the main however, it appears most likely that the assemblages all contain some degree of both residual and intrusive materials. This potentially complex taphonomy makes any accurate interpretation of the assemblages, or the features from which the samples

were taken, very difficult. However, the following broad statements can be made:

The assemblages are largely dominated by cereal grains and weed seeds, with the latter including a number of specimens of a similar size to the grains (for example the brome, cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), legumes and wild radish). Chaff elements are relatively scarce. This general composition may well indicate that some or all of the assemblages include small deposits of grain at an advanced stage of processing, that is after most of the chaff and small seeds were removed by winnowing but before the larger contaminants were separated by hand just prior to storage or consumption.

Wheat and barley appear to be the primary cereals, with the oats and rye almost certainly occurring as contaminants or relicts of earlier cropping regimes.

Seeds of stinking mayweed are present within all but six of the assemblages, almost certainly indicating that heavy clay soils were being cultivated for the production of at least some of the cereals. In addition, the presence of small legumes within all but one the assemblages suggests that impoverished soils were being improved by the rotational cultivation of nitrogen fixing crops like clover and vetch, a practise for which there is a growing corpus of data from sites of medieval date.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the uniformity of composition of the assemblages may indicate that some or all contain residual or intrusive materials, probably as a result of the intermixing of deposits. Despite this problem, late stage cereal processing/storage waste appears to be present within most of the assemblages studied, with barley and wheat being the predominant crops recorded.

Although cereals and seeds are recorded throughout, in most instances the density of material is probably not sufficient for quantification (i.e. fewer than

100 specimens recorded per assemblage). In addition, as the precise origin of some material is uncertain, analysis would provide little additional data to that included within this assessment. Therefore, no further work is recommended. However, a summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

5.3.11 Discussion and significance of the finds

Pottery and flints indicate some activity on the site in the prehistoric period, although this activity is not closely dated. One of the worked flints could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, possibly indicating sporadic occupation from an early date. However, the majority of the small assemblage of prehistoric pottery and worked flint are of types which suggest a later prehistoric date, possibly in the Bronze Age, and they probably represent a phase of occupation at that time. If the burnt stone also dates to this period it would tend to support more focused activity or occupation on the site itself, rather than short visits or material spread from a nearby settlement area.

Small quantities of Roman pottery and tile, Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small group of pottery of Mid-Late Saxon date indicate activity or occupation on close to the site. However the main period of activity, represented by the quantity of finds recovered, spans the early medieval to post-medieval period. The medieval pottery recovered could be interpreted to represent continuous, or near continuous settlement on the site from the early medieval period c 11th-13th century into the post-medieval period. The earliest closely dated ceramic building materials recovered are post-medieval bricks, comparable with examples dated elsewhere to the 15th-16th century, whilst some others probably date to the 17th-18th century. There are also a few pieces from floor tiles are dated to the 18th-19th century. Other building materials include fragments from roof tiles, mostly peg tiles, and one piece from a pan tile which may indicate the presence of an outbuilding or lean-to as pan tiles are most commonly used on those types of structure. It is presumed that these relate to former buildings on, or close to the site, probably spanning the period of the 15th/16th-18th/19th century; although it may be possible that a late post-medieval building may have incorporated early bricks within its construction.

At present, in the absence of definitive reports on pottery, CBM and the small finds the status of the site is a little obscure. Although an agricultural base is likely for the settlement it is noted that the remains of cereal crops on the site appear to indicate an advanced state of processing. This could indicate that initial processing had taken place elsewhere and that only part processed crops were being brought to the site for consumption or store. At least some of these crops were probably being grown on heavy clay soils indicated by seeds of stinking mayweed and remains of small legumes indicate some measures were probably also being taken to improve impoverished soils under cultivation.

The costal location of the site is reflected in a number of the finds. As well as oyster shells, presumably representing food waste, there are a large number of shells of periwinkles which can be consumed as food but may also represent fishing bait. It is noted that pottery from the site includes Colchester type wares and that much of the late medieval pottery is more typical of Essex than north Suffolk. One possibility is that this southern orientation might reflect coastal traffic around the Colne, Stour and Orwell estuaries.

6 Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

OR1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in-situ.

Realisation: Archaeological deposits and features are present across the site. After consultation with SCCAS, Conservation Team, none of the deposits/features were deemed of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

OR2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

Realisation: The fieldwork has revealed a number of phases of activity on the site ranging from the prehistoric to the early modern period. The prehistoric activity is of uncertain date or function, however it is likely to be a continuation of the wider activity visible on aerial photographs to the north. The rest of the activity is related to the settlement of Erwarton and dates possibly from the Late Saxon period to the present day. The features were notable in that they did not appear to have been truncated by ploughing, and were as well preserved as features dug into sand can be. Structural features such as post-holes and slots varied from 0.09 to 0.68m deep, pits from 0.1m to 1.18m deep, and ditches from 0.08m to 0.48m in depth. The base of neither well was reached at depths of 3.7 and 5.68m respectively.

OR3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

Realisation: All archaeological features were recognized at the level at which they cut the geological natural. Possible wind blown sand deposits were noted both stratigraphically below and above archaeological features.

OR4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

Realisation: Plant macrofossil assemblages were small and poorly preserved, indicating that the site has little or no potential for useful environmental analysis beyond that reported in this document.

6.2 Realisation of the Additional Research Aims

AR1: To provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent.

Realisation: This post-excavation assessment, the consolidated site archive and any further reporting deemed appropriate will fulfil this additional research

aim. The site archive will be stored in accordance with SCCAS general practice, and made available for future research or general interest inquiries.

AR2: To further identify and characterise the survival of the apparent medieval occupation deposits noted within the evaluation carried out on the site previously.

Realisation: While additional elements of apparent Late Saxon through to modern date were found by the fieldwork undertaken, further work may be able to identify parallels to the Saxon and medieval remains, and potentially discern specific land-use or structure functions after searching through the wider archaeological record for similar remains found elsewhere.

6.3 General discussion of potential

In more general terms, this site provides the first chance to examine the development of the village of Erwarton, in particular its apparent elongated strip-shape along a ridge overlooking Erwarton Bay and the confluence of the River Stour with the River Orwell prior to Harwich Harbour. The variety of both artefacts and incised features suggests that preservation elsewhere on similar sites along the Shotley peninsula may be equally good, with a broad range of periods of activity represented. In addition, comparisons might be sought amongst sites near to Harwich and Felixstowe, due to their likely similar site topography and taphonomies.

6.4 Further work required to realise potential

- *In the light of these comments it is proposed that there is the potential to advance the structural interpretation; particularly to clarify the layout and phasing of the medieval buildings. This would take the form of further stratigraphic analysis as well as documentary search for parallels in the UK.*

Additionally, there is the potential to answer some of the research questions by further analysis of elements of the finds archive. This would include further

work on the prehistoric pottery to determine whether early Anglo-Saxon pottery has been misidentified and is therefore present but under-recorded in the assemblage.

Pottery

The assemblage has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required. The pottery needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication report produced.

Spatial and temporal analysis	1 day
Comparison with other local groups	0.5 day
Completion of report	1 day
Total	2.5 days
@ £350 per day =	£875 + VAT

In addition, up to five vessels may be worthy of illustration (see database).

Please note:

- an updated context database with phasing and a site plan will be required to complete the report.
- This estimate was prepared on 18 October 2010, and is valid if work is carried out before 31 Dec 2010 (if later, please add 3%).

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Further work will be required to complete the CBM and fired clay analysis once final phasing information is available. This report provides an outline of the types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been described in detail or placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the region.

1. Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from the region will be possible.
2. Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures will be important in studying the taphonomy of the site, and in providing information relevant to the study of social status and land use.
3. A report suitable for archive and/or publication will be prepared.

The assemblage has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required. The CBM needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication report produced.

Production of a report 1 day @ £350 per day = **£350 + VAT**

Please note:

- An updated database with phasing, grouping (if applicable) and a site plan will be required to complete the report.
- This estimate was prepared on 30.4.10, and is valid if work is carried out before 31.3.11 (if later, please add 3%).

Small finds

A provisional catalogue of small finds has been compiled and a number of provisional identifications of objects made. The iron objects have x-rayed.

The finds will need to be seen and reported on by a specialist and it is estimated that one day should be sufficient for this work. This may result in a requirement for illustration of some objects and provisionally a half day should be allowed for this.

Report

The finds from the evaluation (Stirk 2009) have not been incorporated in this report and allowance should be made for this to happen to produce the final report. It is estimated that one day of work should be allowed to complete this. Also, it appears likely that the final reports on some of the finds (pottery, CBM, small finds) may clarify certain aspects of the site so that a more detailed discussion of the finds in context could be made. It is estimated that one day should be allowed for this work.

Task/material	Specialist/company	Time	Day/hour rate	cost
Pottery				
Detailed description and production of new report	S Anderson	2.5 days	£350	£875
CBM				
Detailed description and production of new report	S Anderson	1 day	£350	£350
Small finds				
Examination and production of specialist report	N Crummy	1 day	£250	£250
Artefact Illustration				
Pottery, up to five pots	Sue Holden	1 day	£320	£320
Small finds(?)	Sue Holden	0.5 day(?)	£320	£160
Report				
To add in finds from the evaluation and to review the site finds in light of final finds reports	S Benfield	4 days	£204	£816
Finds management, liaising with specialists	S Benfield	1.5 days	£204	£306
Other				
Graphics for report illustrations	SCCAS Graphics Dept	3 days	£235	£705
Historical Document Search	A Breen	5 days	£190	£950
Creation of publication report for appropriate Journal (PSIAH?)	SCCAS Field Team (S Cass)	10 days	£210	£2,100
Total				£6,832

Table 11. Summary of costing for analysis and publication of finds

7 Significance of the data

The work at The Street, Erwarton is the first substantial project to be undertaken in the village. As such it presents the first view of the core of the medieval village. The archaeological results therefore have considerable *local significance*.

In relation to regional research agendas (as defined in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000 and refined in Medleycott and Brown 2008) the site appears to be a suitable candidate to add to the dataset concerning dispersed medieval rural settlement patterns, particularly as it also shares a Late Saxon origin for the apparent continuous occupation of the area (in common with sites across Cambridgeshire), potentially allowing some view of the earliest phases of the development of the village of Erwarton. The various alignments of structures,

ditches and post-lines could be referenced to surrounding field systems, and this has the potential to be used as a reference should a digital terrain model be created covering this region of Suffolk. The archaeological results therefore have some potential for *regional significance*.

8 Recommendation for Analysis and Publication

8.1 Recommendations for further analysis

- Incorporate the finds from the evaluation and excavation.
- Look at CBM which doesn't match the pottery for dates. The CBM may be earlier than currently assumed.
- Context numbers need to be put in the CBM finds report.
- Is the prehistoric pottery that is with roman Greyware an Iron Age type or is it Bronze Age like other features and the Roman pot is intrusive?

8.2 Recommendations for publication and dissemination

This post-excavation assessment will be disseminated initially as a 'grey literature' report *via* OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations). Additionally, it is felt that aspects of the site are significant enough to warrant an article be submitted for publication. This would allow the dissemination of the findings to the wider archaeological community in order to advance our understanding of the medieval settlement. The article will also provide a venue for dissemination of the results of the further analysis that has been recommended. A suitable periodical for the article is suggested to be the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

An historical document search would also be necessary to locate any early tithe/parish maps and Church records or manorial rolls that may precede more centralized records (such as Ordnance Survey maps and the Enclosure Act) of the site.

9 Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Arwarton\ARW 063 Excavation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HAA-HAZ\HAN-HAS

Finds and environmental archive: **J / 116 / 4/5/6.**

10 Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Excavation**LAND TO NORTH OF THE STREET, ERWARTON, SUFFOLK**

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 A planning application is to be made for residential development on Land to the North of The Street, Erwarton, Suffolk (TM 219 347). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

- 1.2 The area of the proposed houses is located on the north side of, and above, the estuary of the River Stour (see accompanying plan). It is situated on glaciofluvial drift (deep loam) at c. 26.00m AOD.
- 1.3 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to an important cropmark complex recorded by aerial photography (HER no. ARW 002). These are indicative of probable late prehistoric and Roman settlement remains. There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development.

An archaeological evaluation has been undertaken in June 2009 by SCCAS Contracting Team (HER no. ARW 064; SCCAS Report 2009/173). Settlement-type archaeological features dating to the Roman and medieval periods were recorded across the application area, and within the evaluation trench.

- 1.4 Any works causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.7 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development:

An area measuring 25.00 x 20.00m in size to target the archaeological remains defined in the evaluation trench below the area of the new housing.

- 2.2 All other groundworks must be subject to continuous archaeological monitoring and recording. Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 2.3 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 permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.
- 2.4 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 and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.5 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 SCCAS/CT (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.6 The 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 WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten 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 is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.5 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 (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). 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. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.6 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.7 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 3.8 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.9 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.11 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.12 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 four weeks of excavation.
- 3.13 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 WSI.
- 3.14 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.16 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

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 SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 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 evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example, in the form of an open day and/or local public lecture and/or presentation to local schools.

- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) 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 written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. 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 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 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 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 Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment 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.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 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).

- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive repository before the fieldwork commences. 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, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive repository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. 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 WSI.
- 5.13 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.14 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 SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.15 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.16 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.17 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment 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 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.7 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 nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 22 March 2010

Reference: / TheStreet_Erwarton2010

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.

Appendix 2. Context database

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0101	0102	Posthole	Fill	Slightly more mottled light orangey-brown to edges possibly denotes packing around darker post-pipe.
0102	0102	Posthole	Cut	Possible posthole.
0103		Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil and turf at western edge of site. The topsoil is the recently ploughed field topsoil.
0104		Subsoil	Layer	Same as 0030 in evaluation. Subsoil - possibly ploughed, with wind-blown sand component. Seen across site.
0105		Subsoil	Layer	Possible plough soil or buried topsoil seen across site. Little evidence for plough marks in underlying natural.
0106	0107	Posthole	Fill	Heavily root disturbed. Sealed by 0105.
0107	0107	Posthole	Cut	Posthole in southern site edge, so only half visible.
0108	0109	Ditch	Fill	Fill of possible ditch or structural slot - no visible post-pipes for timbers though. Lots of root and possible animal disturbance.
0109	0109	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch or possible structural slot. End of cut seems to have possible post-position.
0110	0111	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey/brown friable sandy silt
0111	0111	Posthole	Cut	Posthole, 0.4x0.52x 0.34m deep with moderate-steep sides to a concave base.
0112	0113	Ditch	Fill	Some yellow sand lenses towards base and some root disturbance.
0113	0113	Ditch	Cut	See 0138.
0114		Natural	Layer	Number for natural over whole site. Higher in the SE corner of the 1st half of excavation. Found at c.0.3m below ground surface.
0115	0116	Pit	Fill	Mottled mid grey brown and light brown sandy silt
0116	0116	Pit	Cut	Cut of possible tree/shrub pit. Allotment pit? Unknown date.
0117	0118	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles
0118	0118	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal. Probably a medieval property boundary for tenement strip.
0119	0120	Ditch	Fill	Root disturbed.
0120	0120	Ditch	Cut	Cuts 0124 to west, cut by 0122 to the east (possible re-cut).
0121	0122	Ditch	Fill	Root disturbed.
0122	0122	Ditch	Cut	Possible re-cut of ditch 0120, which it cuts.
0123	0124	Ditch	Fill	Possible linear - more likely to be mixed subsoil cut by later ditches. In section 11 this may be the edge of a modern pit 0334.
0124	0124	Ditch	Cut	Cut of possible ditch - possibly part of modern feature.
0125	0126	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0126. Same as 0117 to the north.
0126	0126	Ditch	Cut	Ditch that crosses entire site - medieval boundary between two properties.
0127		Finds		finds number. Assigned to finds from ditches 0124 and 0126. Pot sherds, CBM and heated flint.

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0128	0129	Tree throw	Fill	Fill of tree throw and some backfill from machining of tree. Very mixed by roots.
0129	0129	Tree throw	Cut	Cut of tree throw pit and machining out of tree.
0130	0131	Pit	Fill	Mid brown (slightly greyish) friable silty sand with occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and calcined flint
0131	0131	Pit	Cut	Probably a pit, but uncertain.
0132	0133	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown friable silty sand with very occasional small charcoal flecks and occasional mixed flint pebbles
0133	0133	Ditch	Cut	Cut of curvilinear feature - possibly a ditch. Probably cut by ditch 0135 - relationship clear in plan but indistinct in section. Root disturbed.
0134	0135	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown friable silty sand, occasional-moderate mixed flint pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecks
0135	0135	Ditch	Cut	Linear property boundary ditch? Same as 0120? Cuts possible ditch 0133 - relationship clear on surface but indistinct in section, due to root disturbance.
0136		Finds		Unstratified finds from interface between possible ditch 0133 and ditch 0135. Pottery sherds.
0137	0124	Ditch	Fill	Fill of possible shallow ditch or widespread disturbed natural.
0138	0113	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown friable silty sand with some yellow sand lenses and occasional small rounded flint pebbles
0139	0133	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown friable silty sand with some yellow sand lenses, occasional small rounded flint pebbles and charcoal flecks
0140	0141	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey friable silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecks and calcined flints
0141	0141	Pit	Cut	Pit cutting junction of ditches 0113 and 0133.
0142	0143	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown friable silty sand with moderate small rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
0143	0143	Ditch	Cut	North-south running ditch with steep concave eastern edge and a more gradual concave western edge to a concave base.
0144	0145	Ditch	Fill	Mixed mid grey brown sandy silt and orange brown sand with occasional small pebbles, flints and charcoal flecks
0145	0145	Ditch	Cut	Post-med boundary ditch - N-S aligned with shallow convex (E) and concave (W) sides to a flattish base.
0146	0147	Linear	Fill	Fill of gully
0147	0147	Linear	Cut	Cut of gully. Roughly E-W aligned. Possible boundary in medieval property strip.
0148	0149	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole. No clear post-pipe.
0149	0149	Posthole	Cut	Post-medieval posthole, sub-square shape (0.53m by 0.53m), vertical sides, 0.22m deep.
0150	0143	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional CBM and potteyr frags
0151	0152	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand
0152	0152	Ditch	Cut	Ditch cut. Cut by 0143 to east. Possibly same as 0113 and 0161, but not sure.
0153		layer	Layer	Mixed natural.

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0154		Unstratified		Unstratified finds from interface of ditch 0143 and linear 0152.
0155	0156	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles
0156	0156	Posthole	Cut	Possible posthole (0.57 x 0.38 x 0.12m deep)
0157	0158	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole in base of ditch 0143 - relationship uncertain.
0158	0158	Posthole	Cut	Cut of posthole in base of ditch 0143 - relationship uncertain.
0159		Deposit	Layer	Deposit left high in roughly the centre of the site, aligned roughly NE-SW. Subsoil - windblown loess deposit?
0160	0161	Ditch	Fill	Ditch seen in evaluation.
0161	0161	Ditch	Cut	Part of curvilinear ditch 0113. Seen in evaluation. Probably cuts ditch 0163.
0162	0163	Ditch	Fill	Shallow possible ditch fill seen in evaluation trench.
0163	0163	Ditch	Cut	Early ditch cut. Not visible on surface. Probably cuts layer 0159 and ditch 0161.
0164	0165	Ditch	Fill	Mottled mid-dark brown/grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks
0165	0165	Ditch	Cut	Ditch, NW-SE orientated with shallow/moderate concave sides to a concave base.
0166	0167	Pit	Fill	Fill of shallow pit or mixed layer of root disturbed natural.
0167	0167	Pit	Cut	Possible cut of pit, but shallow and unclear sides, except in plan.
0168	0169	Pit	Fill	Oval in plan, steep straight sides and a concave base -cut of pit or big posthole
0169	0169	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit or big post-hole. Animal disturbance on western edge.
0170	0171	Posthole	Fill	Dark brownish grey friable silty sand with moderate small pea-grit at base and around edges
0171	0171	Posthole	Cut	Roughly square posthole, with straight gently sloping sides to a flattish base.
0172	0173	Posthole	Fill	Dark brownish grey friable silty sand with occasional mixed stones and pea grit.
0173	0173	Posthole	Cut	Roughly square posthole, with straight gently sloping sides to a flattish base.
0174	0176	Pit	Fill	Upper pit fill. Possibly a re-cut. Fill follows shallow upper lip of pit. Sealed by pale brown subsoil layer. Has a slight humic texture and root disturbed.
0175	0176	Pit	Fill	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles, occasional CBM and pottery fragments
0176	0176	Pit	Cut	Cut of well. Not completely excavated, but lower fills seem to be medieval date, whilst upper ones are post-medieval. Bottom 3.2m of well were augered. 0184 = unstratified metal detector finds from spoil of pit. Sealed by pale brown subsoil layer.
0177	0178	Posthole	Fill	Mid brownish grey friable silty sand with occasional mixed stones Mid brownish grey friable silty sand
0178	0178	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Seems to pre-date ditches, but not clear. 3 packing stones on northern edge.
0179	0180	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt mottled with orangey brown - fill of E-W aligned ditch

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0180	0180	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch, which is probably the same as the one to the west.
0181	0182	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0182. May be same ditch as 0180.
0182	0182	Ditch	Cut	E-W linear. May be part of ditch 0180 or different phase. Relationship with everything else unclear.
0183	0178	Posthole	Fill	Four pieces of septaria on northern edge of posthole 0178. Possible post-packing material.
0184	0176	Finds		Unstratified metal detection finds from spoil of pit 0176. Spoil kept separate from the rest on site so reliably from pit.
0185	0176	Well	Fill	Lowest excavated fill of 0176. Augered to 5.68m total depth.
0186	0187	Posthole	Fill	Only fill of posthole 0187. Only a hint of a possible packing fill to east side, but not clear.
0187	0187	Posthole	Cut	Cut of structural post-hole, probably at rear of building.
0188	0189	Posthole	Fill	Post-pipe fill on post-hole 0189.
0189	0189	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole representing rear of building.
0190	0189	Posthole	Fill	Packing fill of post-hole 0189. Derived from natural.
0191	0194	Well	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small pebbles and small charcoal flecks
0192	0194	well (Bricks)		Dark red bricks. Mostly 1/2 bricks, though some whole. Vertical wall face. Light brown lime mortar. Circular brick well in rear of property strip. Post-medieval date. Associated contexts - 0191, 0193 and 0194.
0193	0194	Well	Fill	Fill of construction cut for well 0192. Lots of roots.
0194	0194	Well	Cut	Construction cut around brick well. Possibly infilled after well built, depending on construction methodology. NW and N side of cut is big enough for a man to work outside the well.
0195	0196	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand, occasional mixed stones
0196	0196	Posthole	Cut	Oval steep-sided posthole with a concave base.
0197	0198	Ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional mixed stones, charcoal flecks and fragments
0198	0198	Ditch	Cut	Cut N-S aligned ditch in Area B, which may be re-cut by 0343 to south.
0199	0202	Linear	Fill	To west against limit of excavation is directly over natural. Towards east 0199 overlies 0200, within cut 0202. At limit of excavation 0199 overlies posthole fill 0203. Clear horizon with cut 0202 and fill 0200, but unclear with 0203/same as 0203.
0200	0202	Linear	Fill	Primary fill of foundation slot, sealing post-holes in base of cut. 0200 is under 0199 to east of slot through 0202.
0201	0202	Linear	Fill	Cut by ditch 0198, over post-hole fill 0205. Horizon with ditch is clear, but unclear with post-hole. Similar to 0199.
0202	0202	Linear	Cut	Possible foundation trench. Post-holes within cut suggest some sort of structure, as does presence of building stone (septaria) in fills.
0203	0204	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey friable sandy silt with moderate small rounded stone inclusions - fill of posthole in base of foundation 0202
0204	0204	Posthole	Cut	Posthole in base of foundation 0202, steep sides to a concave base.

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0205	0206	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey friable sandy silt with occasional mixed stone inclusions
0206	0206	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole in base of foundation - probably contemporary.
0207	0208	Linear	Fill	Mid grey friable silty sand with occasional small rounded stones - fill of possible structural slot 0208
0208	0208	Linear	Cut	Relationship with 0202 in unclear.
0209	0210	Linear	Fill	Mid grey friable silty sand with moderate small/medium rounded stones.
0210	0210	Linear	Cut	Possible structural slot. Similar to 0208 to west.
0211	0213	Posthole	Fill	Post-pipe fill.
0212	0213	Posthole	Fill	Post-packing fill.
0213	0213	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole - larger than others in line so probably corner post of building.
0214	0215	Ditch	Fill	Main fill in ditch 0215. Snail shells represent possible food debris?
0215	0215	Ditch	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch. Probable internal division in tenement strip.
0216	0215	Ditch	Fill	Lower (natural derived) fill of boundary ditch.
0217		Deposit	Layer	Layer sealing ditch 0215 in eastern excavation edge. Not seen further north over well 0176.
0218	0219	Linear	Fill	Mid brownish grey friable silty sand with occasional small rounded stones.
0219	0219	Linear	Cut	Probable continuation of possible foundation trench for rear wall of building. Post-hole 0221 in base - relationship unclear.
0220	0221	Posthole	Fill	Very similar to 0218.
0221	0221	Posthole	Cut	Post-hole in base of foundation slot 0219 - probably contemporary.
0222	0222	Deposit	Layer	Ashy possible occupation layer, or plough disturbed occupation layers in buildings. Root disturbed.
0223	0224	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark brownish grey friable sandy silt with occasional mixed stoens and charcoal fragments
0224	0224	Pit	Cut	Cut of shallow pit. Cut by 0236 to east and modern water main to south.
0225	0226	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt
0226	0226	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible posthole- shallow but good shape in plan.
0227	0227	Posthole	Cut	Possible posthole - very shallow
0228	0227	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole, disturbed by several animal burrows.
0229	0229	Posthole	Cut	Cut of large posthole or pit, cut by drain trench.
0230	0229	Posthole	Fill	Light grey/brown friable fine sand - several animal burrows through this fill
0231	0232	Posthole	Fill	Post-pipe fill of posthole 0232.
0232	0232	Posthole	Cut	Oval-shaped posthole - moderately steep concave sides to a concave base.
0233	0232	Posthole	Fill	Packing fill in posthole 0232.

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0235	0236	Ditch	Fill	Top fill of terminal of possible enclosure ditch. Contained small finds 1007-9.
0236	0236	Ditch	Cut	Terminal end and re-cut of enclosure ditch/property boundary. This feature cuts 0219, 0241 and 0310.
0237	0238	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole with no obvious post-pipe within it.
0238	0238	Posthole	Cut	Oval-shaped posthole with steep concave sides to a concave base.
0240	0241	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0241, cut by re-cut ditch 0236 to south.
0241	0241	Ditch	Cut	N-S boundary ditch.
0242	0244	Pit	Fill	Light grey/brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stone inclusions
0243	0244	Pit	Fill	Light grey brown mottled orangey silty sand
0244	0244	Pit	Cut	Circular pit with steep, almost vertical, concave sides with a sharp BOS to a concave base
0245	0246	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown mottled orangey silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions
0246	0246	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with steep straight sides to a concave base.
0247	0248	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey/brown mottled orangey silty sand with occasional small rounded stones
0248	0248	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole, moderate/steep straight sides to a slightly concave base
0249	0250	Pit	Fill	Light grey/brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stone inclusions
0250	0250	Pit	Cut	Pit cut, cut by 0252
0251	0250	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stone inclusions
0252	0252	Pit	Cut	Possible pit or posthole.
0253	0254	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Relationship with slot 0256 unclear.
0254	0254	Posthole	Cut	Post-hole cut. Shape in plan unclear as obscured by 0256. No clear relationship between 0254 and 0256.
0255	0256	Ditch	Fill	Fill of possible structural slot 0256. Same as 0253, 0261 and 0262.
0256	0256	Ditch	Cut	Cut of possible structural slot. Post holes on the sides of the feature - mostly cut by it. Feature deeper towards terminus.
0257	0258	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole - possible post-pipe in centre.
0258	0258	Posthole	Cut	Oval-shaped posthole with steep/vertical straight sides to a concave base
0259	0260	Posthole	Fill	Light grey/brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stone inclusions
0260	0260	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole that is truncated by and pre-dates slot 0256.
0261	0256	Ditch	Fill	Fill of possible structural slot 0256. Same as 0255 and 0264.
0262	0263	Posthole	Fill	Light grey/brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stone inclusions
0263	0263	Posthole	Cut	circular posthole with vertical straight sides to a concave base

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0264	0256	Ditch	Fill	Light grey/brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stone inclusions
0265	0266	Pit/posthole	Fill	Fill of pit or post-hole.
0266	0266	Pit/posthole	Cut	Post-hole or pit cut. No relationship visible between 0266 and 0268.
0267	0268	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole 0268. No relationship visible between 0266 and 0268.
0268	0268	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. No relationship visible between 0266 and 0268.
0269	0270	Building slot	Fill	Light grey silty sand with occasional small rounded stone inclusions
0270	0270	Building slot	Cut	N-S return of structural slot 0310. 'L' shaped in plan.
0271	0272	Posthole	Fill	Light grey/brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stone inclusions
0272	0271	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with vertical straight sides to a concave base
0273	0274	Pit	Fill	Top fill of pit 0274, in possible re-cut of pit, but unlikely.
0274	0274	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit. Unknown function - fills not like a cess pit and almost no rubbish in fills.
0275	0276	Posthole	Fill	Mottled dark grey/brown sandy silt and light yellowish brown sand, friable with occasional small pebble inclusions.
0276	0276	Posthole	Cut	Oval-shaped posthole, steep concave stepped sides to a concave base
0277	0278	Posthole	Fill	Mottled dark grey/brown sandy silt and light brown/orangey brown sand
0278	0278	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Possibly medieval. Cuts big pit.
0279	0280	Posthole	Fill	Light grey mottled with orange silty sand with occasional very small grit and stones
0280	0280	Posthole	Cut	Oval-shaped Posthole, steep straight sides to a concave base.
0281	0282	Building slot	Fill	Light grey mottled orangey brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles
0282	0282	Building slot	Cut	Possible building slot, ditch terminus or pit. Cut by modern water pipe trench.
0284	0274	Pit	Fill	Mixed dark grey/brown sandy silt and mid-brown gravelly sand, occasional small pebbles and charcoal
0285	0274	Pit	Fill	Mixed mid brown gravelly sand mottled with mid grey brown silty sand
0286	0274	Pit	Fill	Primary fill of pit 0274. Waterlain deposit?
0287	0288	Posthole	Fill	Fill of probably modern post-hole. Texture thought to be similar to topsoil.
0288	0288	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Probably modern.
0289	0290	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch backfilled with a lot of building material, Septaria and CBM, possibly from demolition of building fronts in post-medieval period.
0290	0290	Ditch	Cut	N-S boundary ditch dividing property strips seen across entire site. Cut by modern post-hole 0288.

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0291	0292	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, fired clay and CBM flecks
0292	0292	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole. In line with evaluation trench post-holes?
0293	0294	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Part of line seen in evaluation trench?
0294	0294	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Part of line seen in evaluation trench.
0295	0296	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Part of line seen in evaluation trench.
0296	0296	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Part of line seen in evaluation trench.
0297	0298	Posthole	Fill	Re-deposited natural in post-medieval(?) post-hole.
0298	0298	Posthole	Cut	Sub-rectangular posthole, steep/near-vertical sides to a concave base
0300	0290	Service trench	Fill	Fill of water main service trench. Seen in section 82 where extent of excavation just clipped the edge of the water main trench.
0301	0290		Layer	Possible plough soil or colluvium or both, seen in south end of site sealing archaeology. Possibly same as 0105 seen further north.
0302	0303	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey brown firm sandy silt
0303	0303	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole. Good shape in plan, but shallow.
0304	0308	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of probable cess-pit - light greyish orangey brown fine sand with mid orange coarse sand patches and occasional rounded flints
0305	0308	Pit	Fill	Fill of probable cess-pit - brown/grey loamy fine sand with frequent rounded flints
0306	0308	Pit	Fill	Secondary fill of probable cess-pit. Light yellow sand inclusions in fill consist of tip lines and patches.
0307	0308	Pit	Fill	Primary fill of probable cess-pit - light yellowy grey brown with patches of pale yellow fine and coarse sand with occasional rounded flints
0308	0308	Pit	Cut	Grave-like shape in plan, but too long and no sign of skeleton within fill. Cuts all other adjacent features, except modern drain. Possible cess-pit.
0309	0310	Building slot	Fill	Light grey mottled orangey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions
0310	0310	Building slot	Cut	Cut of structural slot. Part of same building as 0270.
0311	0312	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit. Cut by drain to south.
0312	0312	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit. Cut by drain to south.
0313	0314	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Seen in evaluation trench also and recorded then as 0025. Cut by pit 0312 to south.
0314	0314	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole also seen in evaluation trench and recorded then as 0026.
0315	0316	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Part of line seen in evaluation trench? Cut by both 0312 and 0314.
0316	0316	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Truncated by 0212 and 0214.
0317	0318	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole 0318. Disturbed by animal burrows.
0318	0318	Posthole	Cut	Small oval posthole, vertical straight sides to a concave base

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0319	0320	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole 0320. Disturbed by animal burrows.
0320	0320	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Post position visible in base.
0321		Finds		Finds number assigned to artefacts from possible occupation layer over natural in 205/105.
0322	0323	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks
0323	0323	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Part of line seen in evaluation trench.
0324	0325	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey/brown firm sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks
0325	0325	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole. Part of line seen in evaluation trench.
0326	0236	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown slightly orangey silty sand with occasional small gritty stones
0327	0328	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silt and orange/brown sand.
0328	0328	Posthole	Cut	Sub-rectangular steep to vertical concave sides to a concave base
0329	0330	Posthole	Fill	Fill of possible post-hole, or animal disturbance, or combination of both.
0330	0330	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole, or animal disturbance, or combination of both.
0331	0332	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole or pit? Possible animal burrow.
0332	0332	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole or pit that looked good in plan, but looked animal disturbed once dug.
0333	0334	Pit	Fill	Fill of modern pit. Not fully excavated to base.
0334	0334	Pit	Cut	Cut of modern pit. Not fully excavated to base.
0335	0198	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0198 that runs across site. Located where ditch is cut by pit 0334.
0336	0337	Building slot	Fill	Fill of building slot 0337. Lots of bioturbation.
0337	0337	Building slot	Cut	Cut of structural slot- terminus of feature.
0338	0339	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole 0339. Disturbed by bioturbation.
0339	0339	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with a round concave base and sides
0340	0341	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit or big post-hole. Cut by ditch 0343 same as 0198. Cuts building slot 0337
0341	0341	Pit	Cut	Possible big post-hole or pit. Cuts building slot 0337.
0342	0343	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0343. Cuts pit 0341.
0343	0343	Ditch	Cut	Ditch, steep concave sides to a concave base
0344	0361	Hearth	Fill	Burnt clay hearth over cut 0361.
0345	0346	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt mottled with very pale greyish silt
0346	0346	Posthole	Cut	Circular possible posthole
0348	0349	Posthole	Fill	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt
0349	0349	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole, moderately steep concave side to a shallow uneven base

Context number	Feature/cut number	Type	Category	Interpretation
0350	0351	Pit/posthole	Fill	fill of possible post-hole or pit, which cuts clay hearth.
0351	0351	Pit/posthole	Cut	Cut of possible pit or post-hole. Cuts hearth 0344 and cut by ditch 0198(?)
0352	0353	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Possibly cut by ditch 0198.
0353	0353	Posthole	Cut	Post-hole cut. Possibly cut by ditch 0198.
0354	0355	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole. Animal disturbed.
0355	0355	Posthole	Cut	Cut of post-hole with post position in base.
0356	0357	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sand with small rounded stones
0357	0357	Posthole	Cut	Oval-shaped posthole with steep concave sides to a concave base
0358	0361	Hearth	Fill	Backfill over hearth 0359 disuse phase.
0359	0361	Hearth	Fill	Heat affected base to sunken hearth 0361.
0360	0361	Hearth	Fill	Primary fill of cut for hearth 0361.
0361	0361	Hearth	Cut	Cut of hearth. Possibly the second in a sequence of three hearths.
0362	0241	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks
0363		Deposit	Layer	Deposit under hearth 0344 and cut by hearth 0361. Possibly the same as deposit 0371 in pit 0378.
0364		Deposit		Deposit above hearth 0344. Essentially a finds number for material collected from above hearth 0344.
0365	0366	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey silty sand with frequent small rounded stones
0366	0366	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with moderate/steep stepped sides to a concave base
0367	0368	Posthole	Fill	Light grey with orangey patches silty sand with occasional small rounded stones
0368	0368	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with vertical straight sides to a concave base
0369	0370	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole, light grey brown fine sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional rounded flints
0370	0370	Posthole	Cut	Post-hole under hearth. Cut by 0308.
0371	0378	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0378 under hearth 0344. Uncertain relationship to pit 0375. Hearth 0361 may cut.
0372	0373	Posthole	Fill	Fill of post-hole under hearth. May be cut by pit 0387.
0373	0373	Posthole	Cut	cut of post-hole. Part of superstructure for early hearth.
0374	0375	Pit	Fill	Mid-light grey brown sandy silt with some grey ashy material present
0375	0375	Pit	Cut	Squareish shallow pit - moderately steep straight sides to a flat base, 0.1m deep.
0376	0377	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit or large post-hole.
0377	0377	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit or large post-hole.
0378	0378	Pit	Cut	Pit that entirely contains hearth - truncated on both sides in section drawing 90, but partly seen in section to south (not drawn).

Appendix 3. Group discussions

Group 1001: Natural geology

Contexts: 0114, 0028, 0153.

The natural geology was mottled pale yellow and orange brown sand and gravel. This deposit was seen at a level of 27.25m AOD at the northern limit of excavation, sloping gently down to the south at 25.5m AOD. A mixed deposit of yellow sand and mid brown silty sand, 0153, overlay the natural, and was probably a root disturbed portion of it.

Group 1002: Windblown deposit

Contexts: 0159, 0005, 0137, 0123.

In the Central northern portion Area A a 0.20m thick pale to mid brown silty sand deposit, 0159, overlay the natural geology. This corresponded with deposit 0005 that was recorded during the evaluation phase of work. This deposit had the pale silty character of a deposit laid down by the action of wind. Similar deposits 0123 and 0137 were recorded elsewhere that are probably part of this deposit. Three sherds of early medieval pottery recovered from deposit 0123 are likely to have come from the adjacent ditches 0126 or 0120.

Group 1003: Ditch and its fills

Contexts: 0163, 0162, 0006, 0003

Cutting the windblown deposit in the central part of Area A was a ditch, 0163, that was aligned generally E-W. It had a V-profile, and was 1.2m wide, 0.48m deep and over 0.5m long. The ditch was filled with a mid brown slightly grey silty sand, 0162. During the evaluation a similar possible ditch was recorded as contexts 0003, and 0006, although no cut number was assigned. A single sherd of prehistoric hand-made pottery was recovered from the fill of this ditch during the evaluation, and a further 8 sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery were recovered during the excavation. A single sherd of early medieval pottery attributed to the ditch fill is probably intrusive.

Group 1004: Ditch and its fills

Contexts: 0161, 0160, 0113, 0112, 0138, 0002, 0001

Ditch 0163 had an uncertain relationship with a curvilinear ditch, 0161, to the north. On balance, ditch 0161 probably is later than ditch 0163, but this was not clear during excavation. Ditch 0161 was slightly curving and SE-NW aligned. It terminated to the NW as cut 0113. The ditch was also seen during the evaluation, where it was recorded as 0002. The ditch had concave sides and a concave base that was 0.98m wide and 0.38m deep. It held a mid grey brown silty sand fill, 0112, that was also numbered 0138, 0160, and 0001. An assemblage of heat affected flint and stone and 2 sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery came from the ditch fills. The largest assemblage of finds was recovered from the ditch during the evaluation; heat affected flint, struck flint, 13 prehistoric sherds as well as two Roman Greyware sherds. It is not clear whether the Roman pottery is intrusive in the assemblage; the circumstances of the evaluation make this a possibility. Re-examination of the pottery assemblage would be beneficial in any further work on the archive to confirm the initial dates given.

Group 1005: Ditch and its fill

Contexts: 0133, 0132, 0139

To the NW of the Group 1004 ditch, and very similar in form, was ditch 0133. This was curvilinear and generally E-W aligned, with a concave base and concave sides, and 0.88m wide, over 1.6m long, and 0.08m deep. It held a mid to dark grey brown silty sand fill, 0132 and 0139. An assemblage of heat affected flint and 2 sherds of prehistoric pot, as well as a fragment of probably intrusive post-medieval CBM came from the ditch fill.

Group 1006: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0141 0140

The Group 1004 and 1005 ditches were cut by a pit 0141, measuring 1.44m by 1.16m. It had concave sides and base that was 0.33m deep, and held a dark brown grey silty sand fill 0140. The pit produced an assemblage of heat affected flint and 3 sherds of prehistoric pot.

Group 1007: Structural slots and their fills

Contexts: 0337, 0208, 0210, 0209, 0207, 0336

In the SW corner of site there were three similar possible structural slots. Two of these, 0210 and 0208 were N-S aligned and adjacent to one another. Slot 0210 had concave sides and a concave base, and measured 2.76m by 0.32m wide, and was 0.09m deep. It held a mid grey silty sand fill 0209. Slot 0208 also had concave sides and a concave base, and was 1.6m long by 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. It held a mid grey silty sand fill, 0207, from which a single sherd of possible prehistoric pot was recovered. To the north of these slots and aligned E-W, was slot 0337. This had steep to vertical sides and a flat base, and was 1.57m long by 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep. It held a mottled light grey and orange fill 0336, from which a single sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered.

Group 1008: Post-hole line and fills

Contexts: 0206, 0205, 0204, 0203, 0221, 0220

In the southern part of the site there was a line of three post-holes. These were circular or oval, between 0.34m and 0.38m long, 0.2m and 0.26m wide, and 0.13m to 0.14m deep. The post-holes generally held light grey, mid grey or mid brown grey silty sand or sandy silt fills. A small assemblage of pottery of possible prehistoric or Early Saxon date was recovered from these post-holes.

Group 1009: Four post-holes and fills

Contexts: 0260, 0259, 0263, 0262, 0318, 0317, 0268, 0267

In the SE corner of the site four post-holes were generally aligned SE-NW. These were 0.29m-0.5m in diameter and 0.12m to 0.47m deep. These held generally light grey brown silty sand fills. A single sherd of prehistoric or early Saxon pottery was recovered from one of the fills, 0267. It is possible that these postholes are related to Group 1048 and 1027, forming a post-alignment.

Group 1010: Two post-holes and their fills

Contexts: 0370, 0369, 0373, 0372,

In the centre of Area A two small post-holes were truncated by a later feature. These were oval and between 0.15m to 0.22m wide by 0.14m to 0.17m deep. These held sand fills varying from light grey brown to mid brown grey, from which a single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th to 12th century.

Group 1011: Pit and its fills

Contexts: 0378, 0363, 0371

Two of the Group 1010 post-holes were cut by a pit 0378, which had vertical sides and an uneven base over 1.7m long by 1.12m wide by 0.17m deep. This held a mixed dark grey brown, orange brown, and light yellow brown sandy silt and sand fill, 0363. Three sherds of pottery dating from the 11th to 12th and 12th to 14th century were recovered from the feature.

Group 1012: Two structural slots and fills

Contexts: 0202, 0200, 0199, 0201, 0270, 0269, 0219, 0218, 0310, 0309, 0256, 0255, 0261, 0264

The southern part of Area B was occupied by two probable structural slots. The larger of these was E-W aligned with an N-S aligned return at its eastern end. It was 9.6m long by between 0.5m and 0.68m wide and between 0.17m and 0.44m deep. This held generally grey brown silty sand fills, overlain at its western end by a mid grey sandy silt fill. These fills produced an assemblage of pottery including 6 sherds of probable prehistoric pottery that must be residual amongst other early medieval sherds dating from the 11th to 13th Century. Fired clay with wattle impressions is likely to represent the walling type once held within the structural slot. Also recovered were 3 CBM fragments, one of which may be residual Roman, and two that are possibly late medieval, which are likely to be intrusive. SF 1005, an iron spindle was recovered from a slot fill.

Group 1013: Pit and its fills

Contexts: 0224, 0223

At the southern edge of Area B an oval pit 0224 was excavated, measuring 1.18m by 0.82m and 0.17m deep. It held a mid to dark brown grey sandy silt fill, 0223. An assemblage of finds including 8 sherds of medieval pottery probably dating from the 12th to 14th century was recovered from the fill.

Group 1014: Ditch and its fill

Contexts: 0120, 0119

In Area A there was an N-S aligned ditch, 0120, that held a mid grey brown silty sand fill, 0119. An assemblage of finds, consisting of 6 sherds of pottery, including a residual prehistoric sherd, 3 residual early medieval sherds, and sherds dating from the 12th to 14th century was recovered. Fragments of CBM within the fill are either intrusive or dated earlier than the post-medieval date suggested. An iron object (SF 1025) also came from the ditch fill.

Group 1015: Occupation layer

Contexts: 0222

A remnant of a possible occupation layer within the Group 1012 building was excavated at the southern end of Area B. This was 1.15m long and 0.9m wide and 0.06m deep, and was made up of mid brown silty sand. This deposit produced two sherds of medieval pottery dating from the late 12th to 14th century and a fragment of late medieval CBM.

Group 1016: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0254, 0253

Cutting one of the Group 1012 structural slots was a single post-hole, 0254. This was 0.48m wide and 0.11m deep, and held a light grey brown silty sand fill, 0253.

Group 1017: Ditch and its fills

Contexts: 0122, 0121, 0135, 0134, 0241, 0240, 0362

The Group 1014 ditch was re-cut by a similarly N-S aligned ditch that extended fully across the excavation area. The ditch was between 0.8m and

1.2m wide and 0.32m and 0.4m deep. The fills were mid to dark grey brown silty sand or sandy silt, from which three sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 11th to 12th century as well as a fragment of possible post-medieval CBM. A copper alloy lace end (SF 1006) was also recovered from the ditch fill.

Group 1018: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0377, 0376

Beside the Group 1011 pit was a pit that was 0.6m long by 0.4m wide by 0.3m deep. It held a mixed mid grey brown and orange brown silty sand and sand fill, 0376. Three sherds of medieval pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century were recovered from the fill.

Group 1019: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0375, 0374

The top of the Group 1018 pit was cut by a pit measuring 1.5m by 0.8m and 0.1m deep. It held a mid to light grey brown sandy silt fill with some grey ash component, 0374.

Group 1020: Hearth and its fills

Contexts: 0361, 0360, 0359, 0358, 0344, 0364

The top of the Group 1011 pit fill was cut by a pit with steep concave sides and a concave base, 0361, which was 0.5m long by 0.29m by 0.18m deep. It held a mid grey brown silty sand primary fill, 0360. This was overlain by a heat affected fill of dark red to purple and black silty sand, 0359. Over this was a mid grey brown silty sand fill, 0358, that was capped by a pink deposit of fired clay, 0344. This sequence probably represents two phases of a hearth. An assemblage of heat affected flint and fired clay was recovered from the hearth. A larger assemblage of pottery, CBM, heat affected flint and fired clay was recovered from a cleaning layer over the hearth; the pottery dating from the late 12th to 14th century. A copper alloy lace end (SF 1017), and an unidentified iron object (SF 1028) were also recovered from this cleaning layer.

Group 1021: Post-hole line and fills

Contexts: 0351, 0350, 0213, 0212, 0211, 0355, 0354, 0229, 0230

Post-hole 0351 was dug through the Group 1020 hearth, and seemed to be part of a line of four similar post-holes. These were generally circular or oval, measuring between 0.6m and 0.87m wide and between 0.09m and 0.67m deep. These were filled with generally mixed fills of orangy brown and grey brown silt and sand, from which a small assemblage of CBM, fired clay, and heat affected stone was recovered, as well as a single fragment of medieval pottery possibly dating from the late 11th to 13th century. This group must be late medieval at the earliest.

Group 1022: Post-hole and fill

Contexts: 0316, 0315

In the centre of Area B was a small pit or post-hole, 0316 that was largely truncated by a later feature. It measured 0.4m by over 0.3m and was 0.11m deep. It held a dark grey brown sandy silt fill, 0316. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Group 1023: Post-hole and fill

Contexts: 0314, 0313, 0026, 0025

The group 1022 post-hole was truncated by a larger possible post-hole 0314. The same feature was seen in the evaluation phase, during which it was numbered 0026. The post-hole was roughly circular, measuring 0.75m across and 0.45m deep. It held a single mixed dark grey brown and orangey brown sandy silt and sand fill (0313) that was recorded as 0025 during the evaluation. Three medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the fill, adding to four sherds from the evaluation. The latest of these dates from the 12-13th century.

Group 1024: Four large possible post-pits and their fills

Contexts: 0312, 0311, 0244, 0243, 0242, 0274, 0286, 0285, 0284, 0273, 0341, 0340

Four large post-pits were recorded in the centre of Area B that may be part of the same structure. Three pits were in an E-W line that was 8m long centre to

centre, and exhibited post-positions in the base of the pits. The fourth pit was directly south of the eastern-most post-pit, 3.5m centre to centre.

Two of the pits were roughly circular and two were sub-square or sub-rectangular in shape. They varied in size between 0.9m and 1.02m wide by 0.9 and 1.55m long and between 0.5m and 0.8m deep. The pits held between one and four fills, generally a mix of grey brown and orangy brown silts and sand, with some gravel content. A small assemblage of medieval pottery, CBM and heat affected flint was recovered from the features; the latest pottery dating from the late 12th to 14th century.

Group 1025: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0278, 0277

The edge of the NE Group 1024 post-pit was cut by a smaller post-hole 0278, that was 0.6m long by 0.5m wide and 0.21m deep. It held a mottled dark grey brown, light brown, and orangy brown sandy silt and sand fill, 0277. A single sherd of medieval pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century was recovered from the fill.

Group 1026: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0276, 0275

Cutting the Group 1025 post-hole was a similar post-hole 0276. It was oval, measuring 0.32m by 0.25m by 0.21m deep. It held a mottled dark grey brown and light yellow brown sandy silt and sand fill, 0275.

Group 1027: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0332, 0331

In the northern part of Area B there was a post-hole, 0332, that was 0.74m long by 0.57m wide and 0.21m deep. It held a mottled mid grey brown and orangy brown sandy silt and sand fill, 0331. This posthole may be related to Groups 1009 and 1048.

Group 1028: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0353, 0352

In the western part of Area B there was a post-hole, 0353, that was 0.38m long by 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep. It held a mottled mid brown and orange silty sand and sand fill, 0352.

Group 1029: Ditch and its fills

Contexts: 0198, 0197, 0335, 0126, 0125, 0118, 0117, 0343, 0342

The Group 1027 and 1028 post-holes were truncated by an N-S aligned ditch. This was variously recorded as cut 0198, 0126, 0118, and 0343, which was 22.2m long and between 0.48m and 0.96m wide and between 0.18m and 0.41m deep. The fills were generally composed of mid grey brown silty sand. A range of finds including residual prehistoric pottery, medieval pottery, post-medieval CBM, bone, flint, heat-affected flint, and *Septaria* stone was recovered. The latest of the datable finds dated to the late 13th to the mid 16th century. The ditch may therefore be late medieval or more likely post-medieval in date.

Group 1030: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0334, 0333

The Group 1029 ditch was cut by a pit, 0334, that spanned the boundary between Areas A and B. This pit was rectangular, measuring 2.0m by approximately 1.6m, and over 0.52m deep. The fill of the pit was composed of mixed mid to dark grey brown sandy silt and orangy brown sand, 0333, from which a sherd of residual medieval pottery as well as modern finds such as electrical wire was recovered. A copper alloy object (SF1024) was also recovered.

Group 1031: Modern tree-pit and its fill

Contexts: 0129, 0128

The Group 1029 ditch was also cut by a large feature, 0129 created during the removal of a tree during the excavation. This was irregular in shape and measured 4.6m by 3.6m, by 0.5m deep. It held a mixed dark grey brown sandy silt fill, 0128 that produced an assemblage of pottery, CBM, flint and

heat affected flint. The pottery was a mix of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval wares, all clearly residual.

Group 1032: Ditch and post-hole and their fills

Contexts: 0109, 0108, 0111, 0110

In the NW corner of Area A there was an E-W aligned ditch and a post-hole on the same line. The ditch was over 2.66m long and 0.61m wide by 0.42m deep. It held a dark grey brown sandy silt fill, 0108. An assemblage of pottery, bone and heat affected stone was recovered from the fill, including residual prehistoric and Roman pottery as well as late 12th to 14th century medieval pottery.

The post-hole was oval, and measured 0.52m by 0.4m by 0.34m deep. It held a dark grey brown sandy silt fill, 0110. A single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th to 12th century was recovered from the fill of the post-hole.

Group 1033: Ditch or pit and its fills

Contexts: 0236, 0326, 0235

In the southern part of Area B a large ditch terminal or pit, 0236 truncated the Group 1012 structural slot, the Group 1017 ditch and the Group 1013 pit. The feature was over 3.5m long by 1.56m wide and 0.9m deep. The feature held two fills, a primary, mid brown with orange mottles silty sand fill, and a mid brown grey with orange mottles silty sand secondary fill.

The primary fill produced a small assemblage of probably residual medieval pottery and heat affected flint. The secondary fill produced a large assemblage of pottery, CBM, animal bone, heat affected flint, fired clay, glass, iron nails, and a number of small finds. The small finds were a fragment of a chafing dish depicting a face (SF1007), a complete iron knife blade (SF 1008), an iron key (SF 1009), an iron horseshoe (SF 1013), an iron clasp or binding (SF 1016), an iron rod (SF 1029), a copper alloy lace end (SF 1018), and 3 copper alloy pins (SF 1019, 1020, 1021). These finds probably date from the late 14th century to the 16th century, while the pottery ranges from residual prehistoric and medieval wares to early post-medieval wares. The bulk of the

pottery dates from the 15th -16th century with some later 16-18th century wares also present. A date of deposition in the 16th or possibly 17th century seems likely.

Group 1034: Pit and its fills

Contexts: 0308, 0307, 0306, 0305, 0304

The Group 1017 ditch was cut in Area B by a rectangular pit 0308. This was over 2.92m long and 0.8m wide by 1.18m deep. It held a series of silty sand and sand fills varying from pale yellow to grey brown in colour. These produced a small assemblage of medieval pottery dating from the late 12th to 14th century, late medieval or early post-medieval CBM, animal bone, flint, and iron nails.

Group 1035: Fill of pit

Contexts: 0304

The top fill of the Group 1034 pit was a light grey and orangy brown sand, 0304. This produced a small assemblage of residual medieval pottery and a sherd dating from the 15th to 16th century, as well as late medieval/early post-medieval CBM.

Group 1036: Ditch and its fills

Contexts: 0182, 0181, 0152, 0151, 0180, 0179

An E-W aligned ditch was present in the eastern portion of Area A. This was recorded in two parts, 0180/0182 that was 2.6m long by approximately 1.42m wide and 0.25m deep and 0152, which was an uncertain length, 1.0m wide and 0.14m deep. Coincidentally, this was in line with the much older Group 1003 ditch. It held fills of mid to dark grey brown mottled with orangy brown sandy silt and mid brown silty sand. The fills of this ditch produced an assemblage of pottery, CBM, and animal bone. The pottery ranged from residual medieval wares to a post-medieval ware from the 16th-18th century. When combined with the CBM assemblage which was mainly post-medieval, it suggests that the feature was filled no earlier than the 16th century.

Group 1037: Post-hole and its fills

Contexts: 0158, 0157

In the SE part of Area A was a post-hole that was 0.44m across and 0.32m deep. It held a mid to dark brown silty sand fill, 0157.

Group 1038: Ditch and its fills

Contexts: 0143, 0142, 0150, 0290, 0289

In the eastern side of the site, and cutting the Group 1036, and possibly also the Group 1037 post-hole was an N-S aligned ditch that crossed the site. The ditch was over 24.66m long and between 1.2 and 1.38m wide, and between 0.32m and 0.41m deep. It held a mid to dark grey brown silty sand mottled in places with orange brown sand fills. An assemblage of finds including medieval pottery, CBM, septaria, mortar or plaster, bone, and heat affected flint was recovered from the ditch fills. A fragment of quern (SF 1010), and an iron vessel (SF 1014) was also recovered. The pottery was generally medieval, including wares dating from the 10th to 14th century. A single sherd of pottery of 16th to 18th century date was also recovered, which along with a large quantity of late 15th or 16th century bricks probably suggests deposition in the 16th century or later. Alternatively, the post-medieval pottery may be intrusive, in which case the ditch may have been filled in the late medieval period.

Group 1039: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0288, 0287

The southern extent of the Group 1039 ditch was cut by a square post-hole, 0288, measuring 0.35m by 0.12m deep. It held a dark brown silty sand fill, 0287. The shape and form of this feature suggest that it is modern; however no finds were recovered to confirm this.

Group 1040: Well and its fills

Contexts: 0194, 0193, 0192, 0191

The Group 1039 ditch was also cut by a well in the centre of the site. The construction cut for the well was 3.2m long and 2.0m wide. This was excavated only to a depth of 0.25m. The well was lined with dark red bricks

bonded with a light brown lime mortar. This structure was circular and 1.4m in diameter. The well was backfilled with a dark grey brown sandy silt fill, 0191, that was over 3.7m deep.

No datable finds were recovered from the construction fill of the well, to indicate when it was constructed, although the brick lining is constructed of post-medieval brick type. An assemblage of pottery, CBM, bone and shell was recovered from the upper fill. The pottery is a range of types dating from the 10th to 16th century, in addition to a single sherd dating to the early 17th to 19th century. The well therefore probably went out of use and was backfilled between the 17th and 19th centuries.

Group 1041: Pit and its fill

In the NE corner of the site was a roughly circular pit 0167, measuring 0.93m across and 0.08m deep. It held a light brown and mid grey brown silty sand fill 0166, from which pottery and CBM was recovered. The pottery dated from the 11th-13th century while the CBM was thought to be post-medieval, and may be intrusive.

Group 1042: Ditch and its fill

Contexts: 0165, 0164

In the NE corner of site the Group 1041 pit was cut by a NW-SE aligned ditch, that was over 6.34m long and between 0.56 and 1.12m wide, and 0.22m deep. It held a mottled mid to dark brownish grey sand silt fill, 0164. Residual prehistoric and early medieval pottery as well as a sherd dating to the 15th or 16th century was recovered, along with late medieval CBM, animal bone and flint. A copper alloy pin (SF 1022), and a fragment of a stone mortar (SF 1023) also came from the ditch fill.

Group 1043: Structural slot and associated post-holes and their fills

Contexts: 0147, 0146, 0156, 0155, 0169, 0168, 0171, 0170, 0173, 0172, 0178, 0183, 0177

Along the eastern side of Area A there was a series of post-holes and a probable structural slot that may represent a building. The northern edge of

the possible building was represented by an E-W aligned slot, 0147 that was over 2.3m long by 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. It held a mid to dark grey brown sandy silt fill, 0146. The western side of the potential building was represented by two post-holes, 0156, and 0169, that were oval, and between 0.57 and 0.64m long, 0.38m to 0.56m wide and 0.12m to 0.38m deep. They held similar dark grey brown sand and silt fills, 0155, and 0168. The southern side of the building was represented by two smaller square and rectangular post-holes, 0171, and 0173, in addition to post-hole 0169. These were between 0.3m and 0.4m long by 0.28m wide and between 0.16m and 0.2m deep, and held similar dark brownish grey silty sand fills, 0170, and 0172. A final post-hole was located within the building and may have formed part of an internal partition or roof support. This post-hole, 0178 was 0.49m long by 0.39m wide and 0.3m deep. It held a mid grey brown silty sand post-pipe fill, 0177, and a similar packing fill containing septaria rubble, 0183. An assemblage of finds including medieval pottery late medieval and post-medieval CBM, animal bone and septaria was recovered. The medieval pottery is likely to be residual as the assemblage also contained a number of sherds of 15th-16th century date. An unidentified iron object also came from the slot fill.

Group 1044: Ditch and a posthole and their fills

Contexts: 0145, 0144, 0149, 0148

In the NE corner of Area A a N-S aligned ditch cut through the Group 1043 structural slot. The ditch, 0145 was over 5.93m long and 1.09m wide and 0.17m deep. It held a mixed mid grey-brown and orange-brown sandy silt fill, 0144. The ditch terminated at a point where it met the Group 1036 ditch. Beside it was post-hole 0149, that was sub-square in shape measuring 0.53m across by 0.22m deep. It held a mixed dark brownish grey silty sand and orangy brown sand fill, 0148. These features produced a finds assemblage of pottery and CBM, the majority of which was residual medieval types as well as wares dating to the 16th-18th century. An iron nail (SF 1015) was also recovered. The ditch and post-hole date therefore no earlier than the 16th century.

Group 1045: Well cut

Contexts: 0176

Along the eastern edge of the site there was the cut of a well that had near vertical straight sides. The feature was hand excavated to a depth of 2.45m, and augured to a depth of 5.68m. The well was deeper than the full extent of the auger. The well was 2.15m wide at the top and gradually narrowed to 0.85m at the deepest excavated point. The well was cut into natural sand and clay of variable density, some of which had eroded out during the period in which the well was in use. Some of these variations in the sides however appeared to be deliberate excavations and may be handholds used during the original excavation or subsequent cleaning out of the well. Remnants of a light grey clay lining were also recorded adhering in patches to the sides of the well. No finds were recovered that could date the construction of the well.

Group 1046: Well fills

Contexts: 0185, 0175, 0174

The Group 1045 well was backfilled with a series of mid to dark grey brown silty sand and sandy silt fills. From these fills a large assemblage of pottery, CBM, animal bone, heat affected flint, fired clay, shell, stone, plaster/mortar, slag and glass was recovered. These fills contain a large quantity of residual medieval pottery and even a sherd of roman pottery. The latest finds in the lowest excavated fill dated from the late 13th to mid 16th century, and this may suggest that the well went out of use in the late medieval period. The upper two fills also contained some pottery and tile dating from the 17th-19th century. Assuming that these late finds are not intrusive, this may indicate that in the 17th century or later the well was topped up with fill as the deeper fills compacted. Alternatively, the fills of the well are contemporary and it was filled no earlier than the 17th century. A number of small finds (SF) were recovered from the well fills: SF 1001, a bung-hole pot sherd, SF 1002, an iron shoes shoe fragment, SF 1003, a copper alloy coin or token, and SF 1004, an unidentified iron object, and SF 1026, an iron loop.

Group 1047: Three post-holes and their fills

Contexts: 0196, 0195, 0189, 0190, 0188, 0187, 0186

In the western part of Area B there was a line of three post-holes that was aligned N-S. The southern-most of the post-holes, 0196 measured 0.5m by 0.4m and 0.23m deep. The other two post-holes were smaller, measuring between 0.32m and 0.35m across and 0.14m and 0.17m deep respectively. The fills were generally mid brown or dark brown grey sandy silt often mottled with light grey silt. Post-hole 0189 held two fills representing the post-pipe and packing fills within the feature. A single sherd of pottery dating to the late 12th to 14th century was recovered from one of the post-holes, and some slag fragments came from another.

Group 1048: Two post-holes and their fills

Contexts: 0107, 0106, 0102, 0101

Two post-holes were recorded in the western part of Area A. These were between 0.5m and 0.6m across and 0.18 and 0.2m deep and held similar mid grey brown silty sand fills. These features produced a small assemblage of pottery, fired clay, heat affected flint, and bone. The pottery from one post-hole dated to the 10th-11th century, while from the other it was possibly prehistoric. This group is possibly also related to G1009 and G0127, potentially forming a post-alignment.

Group 1049: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0022, 0021

In the evaluation trench there was a lone post-hole, 0022, measuring 0.45m by across and 0.22m deep. It held a dark brown grey sandy silt mottled with light yellow sand fill, 0021. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Group 1050: Post-hole line and its fills

Contexts: 0325, 0324, 0323, 0322, 0024, 0023, 0016, 0015, 0296, 0295, 0292, 0291, 0014, 0013

In the centre of Area B there was a line of 7 post-holes that was E-W aligned. This post-hole line was partly excavated in the evaluation phase. These were generally oval, circular or sub-rectangular in shape, varying between 0.2m -

0.33m wide by 0.28m – 0.5m long and between 0.09m – 0.27m deep. They held generally dark grey brown or brown grey sandy silt fills. The post-hole line produced a small assemblage of finds consisting of 2 sherds of 11-12th century pottery, 2 fragments of daub, and a heat affected flint. The group is therefore tentatively dated to the 11th or 12th century.

Group 1051: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0018, 0017

To the south of the Group 1050 post-line was a single post-hole 0018, which was seen in both phases of archaeological work. It was 0.45m across and 0.34m deep and held a single dark brown grey sand fill, 0017. A single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th -12th century was recovered from the fill.

Group 1052: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0033, 0032

Cutting the eastern side of the Group 1051 post-hole was a similar post-hole 0033, measuring over 0.58m by over 0.38m by 0.16m deep. It held a dark brownish grey sandy silt fill, 0032. No finds were recovered.

Group 1053: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0012, 0011

To the north of the Group 1050 post-line was a rectangular pit, measuring 1.7m by 1.96m and 0.4m deep, which was partly in the evaluation trench and partly in the excavation Area B. It held a single mottled dark brown grey sandy silt and orange brown sand fill, 0011, from which an assemblage of pottery, fired clay and heat affected stone was recovered. The pottery was primarily wares dating from the late 12th to the 14th century, and this is the probable date of infilling for the feature.

Group 1054: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0008, 0007

In the centre of the evaluation trench there was an indistinct circular pit, 0008, that was 2.2m in diameter and 0.29m deep. It held a mid brown grey sandy silt fill, 0007. An assemblage of pottery, CBM, fired clay, heat-affected flint,

flint, and an iron object was recovered. The pottery was all medieval with the latest dating to the 13th century at the earliest.

Group 1055: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0010, 0009

Cutting the western edge of the Group 1054 pit, was a similar feature, 0010 measuring 2.0m by over 0.55m and 0.4m deep. It held a mid to dark brown grey sandy silt fill, 0009. Recovered from this fill were 48 sherds of pottery from two pots dating to the 11th-12th century. This pottery, because it came from only two vessels is unlikely to be residual. For this reason the recorded relationship with the Group 1054 pit is suspect. Doubt about the relationship was noted when excavated, so it seems more likely that the relationship is reversed.

Group 1056: Three post-holes and their fills

Contexts: 0368, 0367, 0366, 0365, 0349, 0348

A fragment of quern was recovered (SF 1011)

Along the western side of Area B was a rough N-S line of three post-holes. Two were of a similar size; 0.52m diameter, and 0.24m to 0.3m deep, while the third was smaller, 0.32m-0.38m and 0.1m deep. The fills varied from light grey to dark grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from the fills of these post-holes.

Group 1057: Three post-holes and their fills

Contexts: 0020, 0019, 0227, 0228, 0272, 0271

In the centre of Area B was an N-S line of three post-holes. These varied from 0.36m-0.5m across and from 0.15m-0.43m deep. Two of the fills were light grey brown sandy silt, and the third was mottled dark brown grey and orange sandy silt and sand. These fills produced a small assemblage of possible late medieval and post-medieval CBM.

Group 1058: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0226, 0225

In the eastern part of Area B, there was a single post-hole, 0226, measuring 0.42m by 0.38m by 0.07m deep. It held a single dark grey brown sandy silt fill 0225, from which a single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th-12th century was recovered.

Group 1059: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0250, 0249

Along the eastern side of excavation Area B there was a large pit 0250. It measured 1.3m by 0.9m, and was 0.3m deep. It held a single light grey brown silty sand fill, 0249. A single fragment of post-medieval tile was recovered from the fill.

Group 1060: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0252, 0251

Cutting the edge of the Group 1059 pit was a smaller circular pit or post-hole, 0252. It was 0.67m across and 0.3m deep, and held a dark grey brown silty sand fill, 0251. A small assemblage of residual early medieval pottery, medieval and post-medieval CBM, septaria, and coke or coal slag was recovered. The feature is likely to be post-medieval.

Group 1061: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0258, 0257

To the west of the Group 1040 well was a lone post-hole, 0258. It was oval in shape, measuring 0.33m by 0.3m, and was 0.17m deep. It held a mottled dark grey sandy silt and mid brown sand fill, 0257. A single sherd of pottery dating to the late 12th -13th century and a fragment of undated CBM was recovered from the fill, so the post-hole is tentatively assigned to a medieval phase of activity.

Group 1062: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0232, 0233, 0231

In the eastern edge of excavation Area A there was an oval post-hole, 0232, that was 0.57m long by 0.4m wide, and 0.26m deep. It held a mottled mid grey brown silty sand and light brown sand packing fill, 0233, and a dark grey brown sandy silt post-pipe fill, 0231. Two fragments of post-medieval CBM came from the post-pipe fill, so the feature was filled, presumably when the post was removed, no earlier than the post-medieval period.

Group 1063: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0238, 0237

Beside the Group 1062 post-hole, and slightly to the SW, was a similar feature. It was slightly smaller, measuring 0.38m by 0.36m and 0.23m deep, and held a dark grey brown sandy silt fill, 0237. The fill produced 3 fragments of possible Roman CBM and a sherd of post-medieval pottery dating to the 16th -18th century.

Group 1064: Twelve post-holes

Contexts: 0294, 0293, 0320, 0319, 0266, 0265, 0280, 0279, 0246, 0245, 0248, 0247, 0303, 0302, 0357, 0356, 0346, 0345, 0330, 0329, 0339, 0338, 0328, 0327

Across the site were post-holes that did not fit into a coherent group or line of post-holes. Many of these additionally produced no datable finds. The post-holes in this group are therefore grouped purely on this basis. These varied in size from 0.35m -0.6m by 0.25m -0.48m, and 0.08m -0.25m deep. Their fills were generally dark grey brown sandy silts often mottled with orangy natural sand.

Group 1065: Post-hole and its fill

Contexts: 0298, 0297

Beside the Group 1040 well, one of the Group 1064 post-holes was cut by a similar pot-hole, 0298. This measured 0.4m by 0.34m, and was 0.32m deep. It held a single mottled orange brown and mid brown gravely sand fill, 0297. Three fragments of CBM and 1 brick were recovered from the feature, all post-medieval in date.

Group 1066: Ditch and its fills

Contexts: 0215, 0216, 0214, 0217

An E-W aligned ditch was located at the eastern edge of Area B that terminated within the excavation area. It was over 3.0m long and 1.0m wide by 0.4m deep. It held a mixed orangy brown and mid grey brown sand and sandy silt primary fill, 0216, and a dark grey brown sandy silt, main fill, 0214. The ditch was sealed by a localised deposit/fill, 0217, that was a mixed mid orange brown and grey brown sandy silt. Potteries, CBM, flint, heat-affected flint, iron, and bone was recovered from the main fill. The pottery included residual prehistoric and middle Saxon wares, as well as 11th-12th century wares. The CBM was residual Roman, late medieval and 1 fragment of post-medieval. The ditch was therefore probably infilled in the late medieval or post-medieval periods,

Group 1067: Three Pits and their fills

Contexts: 0116, 0115, 0131, 0130, 0282, 0281

Three scattered pits could not be assigned to a distinct group of features and held no datable finds. These varied in size from 0.7m-1.33m by 0.58m-1.33m, and between 0.14m-0.22m deep. The fills were generally grey brown silty sand mottled with orangy brown sand.

Group 1068: Overburden

Contexts: 0004, 0029, 0105, 0031, 0030, 0104, 0027, 0103, 0301, 0300

The natural geology was overlain by a pale to mid brown silty sand that appeared to be partially composed of wind-blown sand. This was seen in the centre of the excavation area in the vicinity of the evaluation trench, and was cut by the Group 1003 ditch. This deposit seemed not to be present across the site. A widespread mid brown grey sandy silt deposit sealed the majority of the archaeological features, and there was little evidence for plough damage to the underlying archaeology. This was overlain by a pale grey brown sandy silt deposit that was probably partly composed of wind-blown sand. The site was sealed by a dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil deposit.

Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt No	Pot No	Pot Wt(g)	CBM No	CBM Wt(g)	B No	B Wt(g)	FI No	FI Wt(g)	BF No	BF Wt(g)	Fc No	Fc Wt(g)	St No	St Wt(g)	Sh No	Sh Wt(g)	Miscellaneous
0100	41	1108	18	3289	13	732	5	37			1	8					(fired clay wattle imp.?) Lava Quern 1@175g; Cu Alloy 2@106g; Fe nails p-med/mod 2@16g; Fe obj. 3@102g prob. P-med/mod; Ae mod obj.1@9g
0101	1	1							1	6							
0105	1	2	1	45			1	10	1	6							
0106	2	37			1	68			1	61							briquetage? 1@33g
0108	5	29			3	27											brnt St. frag 1@10g
0110	1	1															brnt St. frag 1@19g
0112	2	94							18	283							
0117	5	19	2	16	4	26	1	1	1	1							
0119	6	65	2	18					1	9			1	65			(Septaria stone) Coal 5@53g; Fe nails 1@9g
0123	3	26															
0127	7	94	3	40			1	1	1	12			14	1113			(Septaria stone)
0128	9	109	2	47			1	3	5	7			1	207			(stone - limestone) mortar 1@208
0132	2	23	1	5													
0134	3	12	1	3	4	29			13	303			1	37			(Septaria stone)
0136	3	16	1	6					1	2	1	2					briquetage? 1@4g
0137							1	2	1	22							
0138									1	4							brnt St. frag 1@4g
0139									18	251							
0140	3	13							7	136							
0142	6	67	60	13204	3	20			4	25			19	3779			(Septaria stone); brnt St. 1@160g; 1@4gCoal 2@118g; (Nail head?)
0144	1	128	4	21													
0146	4	53	7	61													
0148	2	9	1	1													
0150	3	12															
0151	3	12	5	112					2	98							

Ctxt No	Pot No	Pot Wt(g)	CBM No	CBM Wt(g)	B No	B Wt(g)	FI No	FI Wt(g)	BF No	BF Wt(g)	Fc No	Fc Wt(g)	St No	St Wt(g)	Sh No	Sh Wt(g)	Miscellaneous
0231			2	203													
0235	11	727	50	3612	6	724			6	249	52	495			27	147	(fired clay - wattle imp.) Charcoal 3-1g SF1007 (Pot) 1-87g Glass 1@11g; Fe nails 8@89g
0237	1	3	3	32													
0249			1	109													
0251	1	4	5	59									1	97			(Septaria stone) Coke/coal slag 4@5g, coal 1@1g
0257	1	2	1	9													
0261	2	29			1	23											Fe nails 1@7g
0267	4	34															
0269	1	9	1	5													
0271			3	345													
0273	4	50	1	3					5	22							Charcoal 1@1g
0277	1	6															
0289			2	2629	4	114							2	445			(Septaria stone) Plaster/Mortar 7@74g . SF1010, Lava Quern 1@1028g
0293							1	4									
0297			4	426													
0304	4	31	4	230													
0305			1	5													
0306	4	25	4	98	1	25	1	5									Charcoal 1@1g; Fe nails 1@12g
0307	2	21	5	279													
0309	3	19	4	69							6	85	1	428			(fired clay woven wattle imp.) (Septaria stone) Plaster/Mortar 4@6g
0311	3	22															
0313	2	20															
0321	13	104	1	17													
0322	1	5							1	1							
0326	3	13									1	4					(fired clay wattle imp.
0333	1	49	1	7													(wire nail - mod); electrical wire 1@7g; Glass 1@3g; Fe nails 2@15g

Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	MNV	Spotdate
0100	UNFT			2	16	2	Prehistoric
0100	SIPS			1	18	1	650-850
0100	THET	large 'AC' jar	5	1	14	1	10th-11th c.
0100	EMW			2	23	1	11th-12th c.
0100	EMW			3	15	3	11th-12th c.
0100	EMWSS			3	7	1	11th-13th c.
0100	EMWSS			2	11	2	11th-13th c.
0100	EMWSS	jar	EV	1	17	1	11th-13th c.
0100	EMWSS	jar	EVSQ	1	17	1	11th-13th c.
0100	ESOW			2	18	2	L.12th-14th c.
0100	MCW			1	56	1	L.12th-14th c.
0100	MCW			3	33	3	L.12th-14th c.
0100	MCW			4	25	4	L.12th-14th c.
0100	LMT			2	46	1	15th-16th c.
0100	LMT			3	13	3	15th-16th c.
0100	GRE			1	12	1	16th-18th c.
0100	GRE			2	7	2	16th-18th c.
0100	GRE	bowl	THEV	2	457	1	16th-18th c.
0100	GRE	jar	COLL	1	121	1	16th-18th c.
0100	GSW4	jug	UPPL	1	33	1	16th-17th c.
0100	IGBW			2	119	1	16th-18th c.
0100	TGE			3	7	1	16th-18th c.
0100	ESW			1	9	1	17th-19th c.
0100	REFW			1	19	1	L.18th-20th c.
0101	UNHM			1	1	1	preh?
0105	UNFT			1	2	1	Prehistoric
0106	THET			1	3	1	10th-11th c.
0108	UNFT			1	3	1	Prehistoric
0108	RBCG			1	16	1	RB
0108	MCW			2	8	2	L.12th-14th c.
0108	UNID			1	2	1	
0110	EMW			1	1	1	11th-12th c.
0112	UNHM			2	94	1	preh
0117	UNFT			1	2	1	Prehistoric
0117	EMW			2	2	2	11th-12th c.
0117	COLC			1	5	1	L.13th-M.16th c.
0117	MCW			1	10	1	L.12th-14th c.
0119	UNFT			1	7	1	Prehistoric
0119	EMW			2	4	2	11th-12th c.
0119	EMWSS			1	4	1	11th-13th c.
0119	MCW			1	5	1	L.12th-14th c.
0119	SAIN	jug		1	40	1	12th-13th c.
0123	EMW			2	17	1	11th-12th c.
0123	COLC			1	9	1	L.13th-M.16th c.
0127	UNHM			1	11	1	preh?
0127	EMW			1	5	1	11th-12th c.
0127	EMW	jar	EVBD	1	15	1	11th-12th c.
0127	MCW			3	15	3	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	MNV	Spotdate
0127	MCW	jar	UPBD	1	49	1	L.12th-14th c.
0128	UNHM			2	16	2	preh?
0128	EMW			3	74	1	11th-12th c.
0128	ESOW			2	10	2	L.12th-14th c.
0128	FREN			1	2	1	med
0128	GSW4			1	6	1	16th-17th c.
0132	BAGT			1	14	1	BA?
0132	UNFT			1	9	1	Prehistoric
0134	THET	small 'AA' jar	6	1	8	1	10th-11th c.
0134	EMW			2	5	2	11th-12th c.
0136	UNFT			1	12	1	Prehistoric
0136	UNHM			1	1	1	preh?
0140	UNHM			3	11	3	BA?
0142	THET			1	1	1	10th-11th c.
0142	THET	lamp	FLAR	3	41	1	10th-11th c.
0142	THET	large 'AC' jar	6	1	9	1	10th-11th c.
0142	GRE			1	10	1	16th-18th c.
0144	RBGW	jar	EV	1	6	1	RB
0144	THET			1	37	1	10th-11th c.
0144	EMW			1	6	1	11th-12th c.
0144	EMW			3	30	3	11th-12th c.
0144	EMWSS	jar?	UPFT	1	12	1	11th-13th c.
0144	GRE			3	9	3	16th-18th c.
0144	IGBW			1	2	1	16th-18th c.
0146	EMW			2	22	1	11th-12th c.
0146	EMWSS			1	10	1	11th-13th c.
0146	MCW	jar	UPPL	1	21	1	L.12th-14th c.
0148	ESOW			1	2	1	L.12th-14th c.
0148	GRE			1	6	1	16th-18th c.
0150	EMWSS			1	2	1	11th-13th c.
0150	HCW			1	5	1	L.12th-13th c.
0150	MCW			1	5	1	L.12th-14th c.
0151	LSSH			1	5	1	10th-11th c.
0151	THET			1	2	1	10th-11th c.
0151	EMW			1	6	1	11th-12th c.
0154	EMWSSG			1	10	1	11th-13th c.
0155	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th c.
0155	LMTE			2	46	1	15th-16th c.
0162	BAGT			7	32	1	BA?
0162	UNHM			1	3	1	preh
0162	EMW			1	1	1	11th-12th c.
0164	UNHM			2	10	2	preh
0164	EMW			5	20	5	11th-12th c.
0164	LMTE			1	20	1	15th-16th c.
0164	UNID			1	4	1	
0166	EMW			1	5	1	11th-12th c.
0166	EMWSS			1	2	1	11th-13th c.
0168	LMT			1	2	1	15th-16th c.
0168	LMTE			1	2	1	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	MNV	Spotdate
0174	RBGW			1	6	1 RB	
0174	THET			5	26	5	10th-11th c.
0174	FREN			2	5	1	med
0174	HCW			1	4	1	L. 12th-13th c.
0174	MCW			1	3	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0174	MCW			6	62	6	L. 12th-14th c.
0174	MCW	cistern		1	41	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0174	MGCW			1	4	1	13th-14th c.
0174	SAIN			1	29	1	12th-13th c.
0174	SAIN	jug	INT	1	5	1	12th-13th c.
0174	LMT			1	21	1	15th-16th c.
0174	LMTE			1	6	1	15th-16th c.
0174	LMTE			4	35	4	15th-16th c.
0174	LMTE	jug	COLL	1	9	1	15th-16th c.
0174	LMTE	jug?	TAP	1	8	1	15th-16th c.
0175	THET			2	20	2	10th-11th c.
0175	EMW			1	2	1	11th-12th c.
0175	COLC			4	34	1	L. 13th-M. 16th c.
0175	ESOW			1	4	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0175	HCW			1	2	1	L. 12th-13th c.
0175	HCW	jar	EVIN	1	30	1	L. 12th-13th c.
0175	MCW			7	153	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0175	MCW			5	32	5	L. 12th-14th c.
0175	MGCW			1	5	1	13th-14th c.
0175	MGW	jug	UPPL	1	17	1	L. 13th-E. 14th c.
0175	SAIN			1	3	1	12th-13th c.
0175	SAIN			2	3	2	12th-13th c.
0175	DUTR			1	8	1	15th-17th c.
0175	LMTE			1	7	1	15th-16th c.
0175	LMTE			2	7	2	15th-16th c.
0175	LMTE			3	18	3	15th-16th c.
0175	GRE			1	3	1	16th-18th c.
0175	PMSW	pipkin	EVBD	2	126	1	17th-19th c.
0179	MCW	jug	UPTH	1	108	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0179	PMRW	dripping dish	UPLS	1	49	1	16th-18th c.
0181	HCW			1	1	1	L. 12th-13th c.
0181	MCW			1	6	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0184	MCW	jug?	BD?	1	3	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0185	THET			1	1	1	10th-11th c.
0185	EMW			1	11	1	11th-12th c.
0185	EMW			6	14	6	11th-12th c.
0185	COLC			2	37	1	L. 13th-M. 16th c.
0185	COLC			2	25	2	L. 13th-M. 16th c.
0185	HFW1			1	1	1	M. 12th-M. 13th c.
0185	MCW			2	88	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0185	MCW			9	15	8	L. 12th-14th c.
0185	MCW	jar	UPPL	1	34	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0185	MIPS			1	1	1	L. 13th-E. 14th c.
0185	SAIN			1	11	1	12th-13th c.
0185	SWW	jug		1	31	1	13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	MNV	Spotdate
0185	UNID			1	13	1	
0186	MCW			1	3	1	L.12th-14th c.
0191	THET			1	6	1	10th-11th c.
0191	EMW	jar	EV	1	5	1	11th-12th c.
0191	EMWSS			1	1	1	11th-13th c.
0191	GSW3			1	14	1	L.15th-16th c.
0191	LMT			3	19	1	15th-16th c.
0191	GSW5			1	3	1	E.17th-19th c.
0199	UNFT			4	19	2	Prehistoric
0200	ESSM			1	8	1	ESax
0200	EMW			1	4	1	11th-12th c.
0203	UNHM			1	5	1	preh
0207	UNFT			1	6	1	Prehistoric
0211	MCWG			1	4	1	L.11th-13th c?
0214	UNFT			2	5	2	Prehistoric
0214	SIPS			1	17	1	650-850
0214	EMW			2	7	2	11th-12th c.
0214	EMW			6	6	4	11th-12th c.
0218	UNFT			4	16	4	Prehistoric
0222	MCW			2	11	2	L.12th-14th c.
0223	EMWSS	jar	THEV	1	8	1	11th-13th c.
0223	MCW			3	57	1	L.12th-14th c.
0223	MCWG			5	67	1	L.11th-13th c?
0225	EMW	jar	UPBD	1	12	1	11th-12th c.
0235	UNHM			5	2	1	preh
0235	COLC			1	12	1	L.13th-M.16th c.
0235	MCW			1	1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0235	COLL	cistern		1	27	1	15th-16th c.
0235	COLL	pipkin		1	19	1	15th-16th c.
0235	GSW1			1	3	1	E.14th-17th c.
0235	GSW3			2	16	1	L.15th-16th c.
0235	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	64	1	L.15th-16th c.
0235	LMTE			29	265	1	15th-16th c.
0235	LMTE	bowl	FLAR	1	76	1	15th-16th c.
0235	LMTE	cistern		1	5	1	15th-16th c.
0235	SAIL	chafing dish	UPPL	3	93	1	15th-17th c.
0235	BORD	dish	HH	1	14	1	16th-18th c.
0235	GRE			1	9	1	16th-18th c.
0235	GRE	jug	BD	1	13	1	16th-18th c.
0235	GRE	mug		1	37	1	16th-18th c.
0235	GSW4	mug?		1	4	1	16th-17th c.
0235	PMSW			1	5	1	17th-19th c.
0235	UNID			3	55	1	
0237	GRE			1	2	1	16th-18th c.
0251	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th c.
0257	HCW			1	3	1	L.12th-13th c.
0261	EMWSS	jar	THEV	1	22	1	11th-13th c.
0261	MCW	jar	UPBD	1	7	1	L.12th-14th c.
0267	UNHM			3	35	1	preh

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	MNV	Spotdate
0269	EMWG			1	9	1	11th-12th c.
0273	EMW			1	6	1	11th-12th c.
0273	EMWSS			2	6	2	11th-13th c.
0273	MCW			1	37	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0277	EMWSS			1	5	1	11th-13th c.
0304	EMWSS			1	8	1	11th-13th c.
0304	MCW			2	11	2	L. 12th-14th c.
0304	LMTE	pipkin?	THEV	1	12	1	15th-16th c.
0306	EMW			1	10	1	11th-12th c.
0306	MCW			3	15	3	L. 12th-14th c.
0307	HFV1			1	4	1	M. 12th-M. 13th c.
0307	MCW			1	17	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0309	EMWSS			1	2	1	11th-13th c.
0311	EMW			1	10	1	11th-12th c.
0311	EMW			2	11	2	11th-12th c.
0313	EMWSS			2	12	2	11th-13th c.
0313	MCWG	bowl	UPTH	1	8	1	L. 11th-13th c?
0321	EMW			5	37	5	11th-12th c.
0321	EMWSS			1	3	1	11th-13th c.
0321	MCW			3	61	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0322	EMW			1	4	1	11th-12th c.
0326	EMW			1	6	1	11th-12th c.
0326	EMWSS			1	4	1	11th-13th c.
0333	MCW	jug		1	49	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0335	EMW			1	14	1	11th-12th c.
0336	EMW			1	6	1	11th-12th c.
0342	EMW	bowl	BD	1	30	1	11th-12th c.
0342	EMWG	jar?	SQBD	3	52	1	11th-12th c.
0342	EMWSS			1	6	1	11th-13th c.
0363	EMW			1	6	1	11th-12th c.
0364	UNFT			1	2	1	Prehistoric
0364	MCW			1	23	1	L. 12th-14th c.
0369	EMW			1	4	1	11th-12th c.
0371	EMW	bowl	BD	1	103	1	11th-12th c.
0371	MCW			1	16		L. 12th-14th c.
0376	EMW			1	11	1	11th-12th c.
0376	EMWSS			2	10	2	11th-13th c.

Appendix 6. CBM by context

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	length	width	height	peg	mortar	core	surface	glaze	abr	comments	date
0100	fs	UN	1	13											
0100	fscp	RBT?	1	208			24							poss early PAN, but underside not sanded	Rom?
0100	msg	LB	1	503		108	50							reduced surfaces	lmed?
0100	fsv	FFT	2	77										reduced surface	14-15
0100	fsgo	LB	2	36									+		pmed
0100	ms	RT	1	100						r	o	sc			med
0100	fsm	RT	1	87						o	o				pmed
0100	ms	RT	2	117						o	o				pmed
0100	fsg	RT	1	29						o	o				pmed
0100	wfs	QFT	1	399			40								pmed
0100	wfs	QFT	1	915			33+						+	worn	pmed
0100	wsg	FB	1	656		113	37+							worn	pmed
0100	fsv	FFT	1	118			31+					G		worn underside	14-15
0105	fs	RT	1	45						o	o				pmed
0117	fscp	RT	1	12						o	o				pmed
0117	fsgo	LB	1	4									++		pmed
0119	msg	LB	1	11									+		pmed
0119	fscp	LB	1	7									+		pmed
0127	fsg	RT?	2	26						o	o			=1 tile	med/pmed
0127	fscp	LB?	1	14									+		pmed?
0128	fsm	RT	2	46				1 x R		o	o			=1 tile	pmed
0132	fscp	LB?	1	3									++	could be FC?	pmed?
0134	ms	RT	1	4						o	o				pmed?
0142	fsv	LB	1	265			50								lmed?
0142	fsfe	FT	1	27										base flake	lmed/pmed
0142	ms	LB	1	339		112								reduced surface	lmed?

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	length	width	height	peg	mortar	core	surface	glaze	abr	comments	date
0142	fsg	LB	1	734			52							header end rubbed to a curve	lmed?
0142	fsg	LB	1	741		120	49								lmed?
0142	fsg	LB	1	710		115	50								lmed?
0142	fsg	LB	1	519		110	54							slightly reduced	lmed?
0142	msf	LB	1	648		109	55							partially reduced	lmed?
0142	fsv	LB	2	489			56						+	=1 brick, reduced surfaces	lmed?
0142	fscq	RT	2	165						o	o				pmed
0142	msf	LB	1	570		109	49							reduced	lmed?
0142	msf	LB	1	288			54							reduced	lmed?
0142	fsg	LB	2	978		110	54						+	=1 brick, reduced base	lmed?
0142	fsv	LB	1	242											lmed?
0142	fsv	LB	1	540			58							soft, some grog	pmed
0142	fscp	RBT?	1	29										partial reduced surfaces	Rom?
0142	fsv	LB	1	428			52						+	reduced surfaces	lmed?
0142	fsg	LB	3	372											med?
0142	fs	RT	5	334						o	o				pmed
0142	fs	RT	3	195		150	10			o	o			=1 tile	pmed
0142	fs	RT	3	174						o	o			=1 tile	pmed
0142	msf	LB	1	252			46							reduced	lmed?
0142	ms	RID	3	492										1 kept	pmed
0142	fsv	LB	1	962		109	58							soft, some grog	pmed
0142	fscp	RBT?	1	25									++		Rom?
0142	fsgo	LB?	1	280									++	rounded section, poss BRIQ support?	Rom/med?
0142	fsgf	LB	1	190			56							partial reduced surfaces	lmed?
0142	fsg	LB	1	158			50						+	reduced surface	med?
0142	fsg	LB	1	227			57								med?
0142	fsgm	LB	1	689		115	53								lmed?
0142	fsg	LB	3	43										=1 brick	med?
0142	fsg	LB	1	744		122	55							partial reduced surfaces	lmed?

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	length	width	height	peg	mortar	core	surface	glaze	abr	comments	date
0142	fsgf	LB	1	60			58							partial reduced surfaces	lmed?
0142	fsgm	QFT	1	171			38							KT base	pmed?
0142	fsv	LB	1	124			57							reduced surfaces	lmed?
0144	fsv	LB?	1	1									+		lmed?
0144	csf	RT	1	18						r	o				med
0144	fs	RT	3	18				1 x R		o	r				lmed?
0146	wfs	FB	1	37									+		pmed
0146	fsv	UN	8	20										poss FC, reduced flat surface, soft	
0148	fs	UN	1	1										tiny	
0151	fs	RT	1	33						o	o				pmed?
0151	fsv	LB?	5	27									++	poss RBT	lmed?
0154	fsv	LB	2	119										overfired, part vit	lmed?
0154	fsv	LB	5	157									+		lmed?
0155	fsv	LB	1	116			48							overfired, reduced	lmed?
0164	fsg	LB	1	5											lmed?
0166	fs	RT	1	2						o	o				pmed?
0168	fsv	LB	3	14									+		lmed?
0174	ms	RID?	2	85											med+
0174	fs	RT	1	39						o	o				pmed
0174	fscp	RBT?	1	10									++	v dense	Rom?
0174	ms	RT	1	21						r	o				med
0174	msf	LB	4	201										reduced	lmed?
0174	fsm	PAN	1	18											pmed
0174	fsg	RT	4	316				2 x R, 1 x S		o	o				pmed
0174	cs	RT	1	65						o	o				med?
0174	fsm	RT	6	384						o	o				pmed
0174	fsg	LB	16	489					1 coarse cream				++		lmed?
0174	fsv	LB	10	156									++		lmed?

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	length	width	height	peg	mortar	core	surface	glaze	abr	comments	date
0175	fs	RBT	1	70										cfm, v dense	Rom
0175	fsfe	RT	1	373				1 x R	thick on surface, ms white	o	o				pmed
0175	msf	LB	3	124											lmed?
0175	ms	RT	2	143						o	o				med+
0175	fsg	RT	1	36						o	o				lmed?
0175	fs	RT	3	117						o	o				pmed
0175	fs	RT	2	86						o	r				lmed?
0175	fsv	LB	1	56					grey on breaks						lmed?
0175	fsv	LB	2	540			56							=1 brick?, overfired	lmed?
0175	fsv	LB	5	206										overfired	lmed?
0175	fsv	LB	1	854		114	49							partially reduced, darker than other fsv bricks	lmed?
0175	fsv	LB	6	254									+		lmed?
0175	fsvx	LB	1	167			50						+		lmed?
0179	fsm	RT	2	101				1 x S		o	o			=1 tile	pmed
0179	ms	RT	2	41						o	o		+		med+
0179	fsv	LB	2	9									++		lmed?
0181	fsv	LB	1	4									+		lmed?
0191	fsv	LB	2	164									+		lmed?
0191	fs	RBT	1	137			27							reduced surface	Rom
0191	fs	UN	1	1									++	no surfaces	
0191	ms	RT	1	6										flake	med?
0191	fs	RT	4	115						o	o				pmed
0191	fs	RT?	1	13						r	o			flake, poss RBT	med
0193	fsv	LB	1	166			54		thin ms incl on break						lmed?
0193	fs	LB	1	403			52		thick ms						lmed?
0199	fsv	LB	1	4											lmed?
0199	fs	UN	1	12									++	poss RBT or FC	

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	length	width	height	peg	mortar	core	surface	glaze	abr	comments	date
0211	fsv	LB	1	2									++		lmed?
0214	fsm	RT	1	13						o	o		+		pmed
0214	fsv	LB	12	42									+		lmed?
0214	fsm	RBT?	1	41										poss FT	Rom?
0222	fsv	LB	1	10									+		lmed?
0223	fsg	RT	1	15						o	r				med?
0228	fsv	LB	2	3									+		lmed?
0231	fsm	RT	1	124						o	o				pmed
0231	fsg	RT	1	76				1 x R		o	o				pmed
0235	fsm	RBT?	2	36										burnt	Rom?
0235	fs?	RT	1	46					thin white	r	r			burnt	pmed?
0235	ms	RT	1	34						r	r			burnt	med
0235	cs	RT	2	50						o	r			underside rubbed	med
0235	ms	RT	1	36						o	o			1 edge rubbed & burnt	lmed?
0235	msg	RT	1	47						r/o	o				med
0235	ms	RT	1	13						r	o				med
0235	fs	RT	1	124						r	r			burnt	pmed?
0235	ms	RT	1	402				1 x R(2)		o	o				lmed?
0235	fsm	RT	6	364						o	r			some partly reduced	lmed?
0235	fs	RT	3	104						o	o				pmed
0235	fsv	LB	4	265										1 burnt	lmed?
0235	fsvx	LB	1	675		120	48						+		lmed?
0235	fscp	LB	2	449		114	46		cs				+	white cp	lmed?
0235	ms	RT	10	505						o	o/r			some partly reduced/burnt?	pmed?
0237	fs	RBT?	3	31										1 KT edge, could be FT?	Rom?
0249	fsg	RT	1	107						o	o				pmed
0251	fsm	LB?	1	6									+		pmed
0251	fsg	RT	3	33						o	o				pmed
0251	ms	RT	1	31						o/r	o				med?

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	length	width	height	peg	mortar	core	surface	glaze	abr	comments	date
0257	fsg	UN	1	8											
0269	fsv	LB	1	4									+		lmed?
0271	fsv	LB	2	312										burnt/reduced surfaces	lmed?
0271	fsg	RT	1	30											pmed
0273	fsv	LB	1	2									+		lmed?
0289	fsg	RT	1	189											pmed
0289	fsg	LB	1	2371	233	110	59								pmed
0297	fsg	LB	4	426			60							= 1 brick, surfaces partly reduced	pmed
0304	fsv	LB	4	24									+	poss BRIQ?	lmed?
0304	msf	RT	1	150						o/r	o				med?
0304	fsg	RT	1	54											pmed
0305	fsv	LB	1	4									++	poss BRIQ?	lmed?
0306	fsg	LB	4	97									+	=2 bricks	lmed/pmed
0307	fsg	RT	2	122						o	o				pmed
0307	fsg	RT	1	70						o	r		+		med?
0307	fsfe	RBT?	1	70										overfired, poss FT	Rom?
0307	fsg	LB	1	16									+		lmed/pmed
0321	fscp	RBT?	1	18									+	no surfaces	Rom?
0333	fsv	UN	1	7										poss B, but surfaces curved?	
0340	fsv	UN	1	1									+		
0363	fs	HIP	1	47				1 x R						top end	pmed
0363	fsv	LB?	1	21									+	burnt, poss just FC	
0363	fsg	RT	1	44						o	o				pmed?
0371	fsg	LB	1	409		107	44+							reduced, lower surface worn	lmed?
0392	fsg	LB	1	2563	242	118	57		cream ms all over					finger impressions in surface	pmed
0392	fsg	LB	1	1688		111	56		cream ms all over					finger impressions in surface, no bigger than mine!	pmed

Appendix 7. Pottery by context detailed by period with pottery and CBM spot dates (ARW 064)

Context	Feature	Type	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Unid	Pot spot date	CBM spot date
0100	0100	Finds	2			1	1	12	10	5	12	2		U/S	U/S
0101	0102	Posthole	1											preh? (but abr. & tiny)	
0105		Subsoil	1											preh +	pmed
0106	0107	Posthole					1							LSax+	
0108	0109	Ditch	1	1					2				1	Rom??	
0110	0111	Posthole						1						11th-13th c.+	
0112	0113	Ditch	2											BA?	
0117	0118	Ditch	1					2	2					13th-14th c.	pmed
0119	0120	Ditch	1					3	2					M.13th-14th c.	pmed
0123	0124	Ditch						2	1					13th-14th c.	
0127	0124/0126	Finds	1					2	4					13th c.	pmed?
0128	0129	Tree throw	2					3	3		1			16th/17th c.	pmed
0132	0133	Ditch	2											BA?	pmed? (V abr)
0134	0135	Ditch					1	2						11th c.	pmed?
0136	0133/0135	Finds	2											preh+	
0140	0141	Pit	3											preh	
0142	0143	Ditch					5						1	16th-18th c.	pmed
0144	0145	Ditch		1			1	5					4	16th-18th c.	lmed?
0146	0147	Linear						3	1					13th c.	pmed
0148	0149	Posthole							1				1	16th-18th c.	undated
0150	0143	Ditch						1	2					M.12th-13th c.	
0151	0152	Ditch					2	1						11th c.	pmed?
0154		Unstratified						1						U/S	U/S
0155	0156	Posthole						1		2				M.14th-16th c.	lmed?
0162	0163	Ditch	8					1						preh? (EMW uncertain)	
0164	0165	Ditch	2					5		1			1	M.14th-16th c.	lmed?
0166	0167	Pit						2						11th-13th c.	pmed?

Context	Feature	Type	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Unid	Pot spot date	CBM spot date
0168	0169	Pit								2				M.14th-16th c.	lmed?
0174	0176	Pit		1			5		14	8				M.14th-15th c.	pmed (17+)
0175	0176	Pit					2	1	24	7	3			M.14th-15th c.	lmed?
0179	0180	Ditch							1		1			16th c.?	lmed/pmed
0181	0182	Ditch							2					M.12th-13th c.	lmed?
0184	0176	Pit							1					13th c.	
0185	0176	Well					1	7	20				1	M.13th-14th c.	
0186	0187	Posthole							1					12th-14th c.	
0191	0194	Well					1	2		4		1		17th c.+	pmed
0193	0194	Well													lmed?
0199	0202	Linear	4											preh	lmed?
0200	0202	Linear			1			1						11th-13th c.	
0203	0204	Posthole	1											preh/ESax?	
0207	0208	Linear	1											preh	
0211	0213	Posthole							1					12th-13th c.	lmed?
0214	0215	Ditch	2			1		8						11th-13th c.	lmed/pmed
0218	0219	Linear	4											preh	
0222	0222	Deposit							2					12th-14th c.	lmed?
0223	0224	Pit						1	8					12th-13th c.	med?
0225	0226	Posthole						1						11th-13th c.	
0228	0227	Posthole													lmed?
0231	0232	Posthole													pmed
0235	0236	Ditch	5						2	40	6		3	16th/17th c.	pmed
0237	0238	Posthole									1			16th-18th c.	Rom?
0249	0250	Pit													pmed
0251	0250	Pit						1						11th-13th c.	pmed
0257	0258	Posthole							1					M.12th-13th c.	undated
0261	0256	Ditch						1	1					12th-13th c.	
0267	0268	Posthole	3											preh/(ESax?)	

Appendix 8. Worked flint catalogue

Ctxt	F/cut no	Cat.	Type	No.	Comp.	Cort. no	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cort plat	Comment
0100		scpf	scraper	1	1							very small quite thin irregular ovate with ret of its very steep edges - both sides and around dist end
0100		flak	flake	3	1	2			some			all v small irregular
0100		retf	retouched flake	1	1	1						irregular slight ret of edge
0105		utfl	utilised flake	1	1	1	*				1	small thick flake with very slight utilised edge - scraper like, patinated
0117	0118	flak	spall	1								
0127		blad	bladelet	1	1				slight			small
0128	0129	retf	retouched flake	1						1		hinged distal fragment from thin flake, has slightly retouch/utilised part edge and shallow flake scars across from one edge - ?from flaked tool?
0137	0124	flak	flake	1		1			slight		1	small
0164	0165	flak	flake	2	1	2			some	1	1	both small irregular - 1 is broad with cortex, patinated
0214	0215	flak	flake	1	1	1			some			small
0293	0294	flak	flake	1			1		yes			quite small, abraded, quite glossy
0306	0308	flak	blade-like flake	1	1	1		quite				irregular

Appendix 9. Catalogue of the faunal remains (ARW 064)

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present;

Age - Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile, neo = neonatal, range = range of ages.

Element range: LL=lower limb, UL=Upper Limb, ML=Mid-limb, P=Pelvis, Sc = Scapula, MAND = Mandible, T=Teeth, V = Vertebrae, R = Ribs, F = Footbones

Gnaw = gnawing/surface damage – canid = dog/wolf, rodent = rat/vole/mouse; invert = isopods, molluscs, insects.

Burnt = Burnt remains – number or percentage of fragments and g= grey, w = white, b = black colouration

Butchering: c = cut, ch = chopped

Ctxt	Sample . No	No	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Gnaw	Burnt	Comments
0100		13	732	Cattle	3	a	ll, ul	c, ch		1, b	
0100				Equid	1	a	ul	c	1 (light)		
0100				Pig/boar	1	j	mand	c, ch			
0100				Mammal	8					3, b	
0106		1	68	Cattle	1	a	ll	ch			
0108		3	27	Pig/boar	1	j	mand				
0108				Mammal	2						
0117		4	26	Cattle	1	a	f				
0117				Mammal	3						
0134		4	29	Cattle	1		t				
0134				Pig/boar	1		t/j				
0134				Mammal	2						
0140	5	3	20	Mammal	1						
0142				Sheep/goat	1	a	ll	ch			
0142				Mammal	2						
0164		9	51	Cattle	1	a	ll	ch			
0164				Mammal	8						
0168		12	86	Cattle	1	a	ul	ch			
0168				Pig/boar	1	a	ul	ch			
0168				Mammal	10						
0174		6	86	Cattle	2	a	j, t	c, ch			

Ctxt	Sample . No	No	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Gnaw	Burnt	Comments
0174				Mammal	4						
0175		14	127	Cattle	1	a	f			1	
0175				Sheep/goat	3	a	ul	c, ch			
0175				Bird - Duck	1	a	ll				
0175				Bird	1	j	ul				
0175				Mammal	8						1, b-g
0175	6	28	52	Sheep/goat	1	a	j				
0175	6			Pig/boar	1	j	f				
0175	6			Fish	7		v, r +				
0175	6			Crustacean	1		claw				
0175	6			Vole	1		t				
0175	6			Mammal	17						2, w, b
0179		2	53	Cattle	1	a	ll				
0179				Mammal	1						
0185	7	27	95	Sheep/goat	4	a	ul, scap	c			
0185	7			Mammal	23						1, b
0191		1	1	Pig/boar	1	a	ul	c, ch			
0214		1	30	Cattle	1	a	ul	ch			
0235		45	724	Cattle	6	a	f, ul, v	c, ch			1, b
0235				Sheep/goat	3	a + j	ul, j, t	c, ch			1, g irregular wear and eruption
0235				Pig/boar	4	j	f, mand, t	c, ch			2, b
0235				Dog/wolf	5	a	up, j, t				large, robust upper jaw
0235				Mammal	27			c, ch			8, b, g
0235	12	84	57	Cattle	1	a	f				
0235	12			Fish	64		v, r, dd, +				2-3 species, inc Eel and Ray
0235	12			Mammal	16						
0235	12			Bird	2						
0261		1	23	Mammal	1		r	ch			

Ctxt	Sample . No	No	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Gnaw	Burnt	Comments
0289		4	114	Equid	1	a	ll				
0289				Mammal	3						
0306		1	25	Cattle	1		f/ll				
0363		1	7	Sheep/goat	1		t				

Appendix 10. Small finds catalogue

SF no	Ctext	Period	Material	Obj.	No.	W (g)	Lgth	Wdth	Dpth	Dia	Comments	X-ray	Cons
1001	0174	MED/P-MED	POTTERY	bung-hole pot sherd	1	42					part of a large pottery cistern, put with pottery		
1002	0175		IRON	horse shoe piece?	1	45	105	20	5		corroded curved flat obj. broader at one end, not complete	CX 1504	
1003	0175	MED/P-MED	COPPER ALLOY	coin or token	1	1				18	corroded surface, needs conservation/cleaning		Y
1004	0175		IRON	unident. obj.	1	6	54	6			poss a nail shaft but not clear	CX 1504	
1005	0218		IRON	spindle	1	11	100		5		rectangular? section with pointed end, appears too thin for a nail, not complete	CX 1504	
1006	0239	MED	COPPER ALLOY	lace end	1	1	20			1	small hole indicates riveted type c 1375-1550/75 (Crummy 1988 Type 1)		
1007	0235	MED	POTTERY	Chafing dish pot sherd	1	84					anthropomorphic decoration, put with pottery		
1008	0235		IRON	knife blade	1	108	248	43	2		large blade with small tang (38mm) flat back, curved cutting edge, preserved organic on blade	CX 1505	
1009	0235	MED/P-MED	IRON	key	1	38	70		6		rotary key, oval handle, corroded	CX 1504	
1010	0289		STONE	quern	2	1028					lava quern		
1011	0365		STONE	quern	1	462					laver quern		
1012	0100	PRE	FLINT	scraper	1	4					small scraper, steeply retouched		
1013	0235		IRON	horse shoe?	1	78	110	35	5		corroded curved flat obj. broader at one end, not complete	CX 1504	
1014	0142		IRON	vessel	4	34		2			two rim frags & sheet pieces from an iron pot	CX 1504	
1015	0148		IRON	dec rivit/nail	1	5			25		head from a dec rivit or a nail	CX 1504	
1016	0235		IRON	clasp or binding	1	30	75				iron clasp or binding	CX 1504	
1017	0364	PMED	COPPER	lace end	1	1	25				partly broken away, seam intact ?1540-1620 (Crummy 1988		

SF no	Ctext	Period	Material	Obj.	No.	W (g)	Lgth	Wdth	Dpth	Dia	Comments	X-ray	Cons
			ALLOY								Type 2?)		
1018	0235	MED	COPPER ALLOY	lace end	1	1	25				small hole indicates riveted type c 1375-1550/75 (Crummy 1988 Type 1)		
1019	0235		COPPER ALLOY	pin	1	1	34				pin with wound head		
1020	0235		COPPER ALLOY	pin	1	1	30				pin with wound head		
1021	0235		COPPER ALLOY	pin	1	1	22				pin with wound head, point broken away		
1022	0164		COPPER ALLOY	pin	1	1	30						
1023	0162		STONE	mortar	1	919					edge piece with lug, stone is quite degraded		
1024	0333		COPPER ALLOY?		1	45	135				square sectioned spindle tapering to a point		
1025	0119		IRON		1	46	60				bracket	CX 1504	
1026	0185		IRON	loop	1	1			8		small loop or tie	CX 1504	
1027	0146		IRON	obj	1	8	30				corroded o0bj.	CX 1504	
1028	0364		IRON	obj	1	11	60				obj. poss a nail shaft	CX 1504	
1029	0235		IROM	obj.	1	4	90			4	Thin corroded rod	CX 1504	
1030	0100		COPPER ALLOY	button	1	1				16	small simple button with 4 central holes in lowered central depression	CX 1504	

Appendix 11. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt

Sample No.	3	5	10	9	8	11	13	14	7	6	15	16	4	12
Context No.	0112	0140	0218	0214	0211	0223	0273	0364	0185	0175	0358	0344	0164	0235
Feature No.	0113	0141	0219	0215	0213	0224	0274		0176		0344	0344	0165	0236
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Linear	Ditch	P hole	Pit	Pit	Layer	Well	Well	Hearth	Hearth	Ditch	Ditch
Spot date	?Preh.	?Preh.	?Preh	11-13thC	12-13thC	12-13thC	12-13thC	12-14thC	13-14thC	14-15thC	Med.	Med.	14-16thC	16-17thC
Cereals and other food plants														
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	xcf		xcf			x
(awn frags.)					x		x	x						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xcf		xx		x		x	xcf		x		xcf	x
(rachis nodes)					x				x					x
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> L. (rachis nodes)						x	x							x
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	x	xcf	xcf		x		x							
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	xcf		x	x	x		x	xcf				
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)													x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	x	xxfg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
(detached sprouts)									x					
(rachis node frag.)									x					
Large Fabaceae indet.										x				
Herbs														
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x			
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber)							x							
Asteraceae indet.			x											
<i>Bromus</i> sp.				xcf		x	x	x	x		x		xcf	
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.			x		x									
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.			x			x			x					
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x		x			x			x			x

Sample No.	3	5	10	9	8	11	13	14	7	6	15	16	4	12
Context No.	0112	0140	0218	0214	0211	0223	0273	0364	0185	0175	0358	0344	0164	0235
Feature No.	0113	0141	0219	0215	0213	0224	0274		0176		0344	0344	0165	0236
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Linear	Ditch	P hole	Pit	Pit	Layer	Well	Well	Hearth	Hearth	Ditch	Ditch
Fabaceae indet.	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	xxx		x	x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love					x									
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.						x	x		x					
<i>Persicaria maculosallapathifolia</i>					x		x				x			
Small Poaceae indet.							x				x	x		
Large Poaceae indet.						x								
Polygonaceae indet.				x										
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliquae)	x	xfg	x xfg	x xfg	x xfg		xfg						xfg	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.					x	x	x					x		
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.											xcf			
<i>Rumex/Carex</i> sp.						x			x					
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.					x									
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.)Vill							x							
Tree/shrub macrofossils														
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.					x									
Other plant macrofossils														
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x	xxx	xx	x	x	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm					x	x		x	x		x		x	xxx
Charcoal >10mm														xxx
Charred root/stem			x		x		x		x	x		x		x
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)		xcf							x					
Indet.buds				x					x					
Indet.culm node			x											x
Indet.inflorescence frags.					x									
Indet.seeds			x		x		x			x	x	x	x	

Sample No.	3	5	10	9	8	11	13	14	7	6	15	16	4	12
Context No.	0112	0140	0218	0214	0211	0223	0273	0364	0185	0175	0358	0344	0164	0235
Feature No.	0113	0141	0219	0215	0213	0224	0274		0176		0344	0344	0165	0236
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Linear	Ditch	P hole	Pit	Pit	Layer	Well	Well	Hearth	Hearth	Ditch	Ditch
Indet.thorn (<i>Rosa</i> type)									x					
Other remains														
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		xx	x		x	x	x		x		x	
Black tarry material	x	x	x		x					x			x	
Bone	x	x							xx xb	x	xb	xb	xx	
Buff/white mineral concretions										xxx				
Burnt/fired clay					x							xx		
Ferrous frags.									x					
Ferrous globules	x													
Fish bone									x	xx xb				x xb
Marine mollusc shell				x										
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x		x					x xb	xx				
Vitreous globules		x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	30	30	20	20	20	30	30	20	2	30	30
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.7
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	12.50%

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