

MUGA Pitch, Hartismere School, Eye EYE 094

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/145

Client: Hartismere School

Author: J.A. Craven

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MUGA Pitch, Hartismere School, Eye, EYE 094

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/145

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

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Summary

Archaeological excavation at Hartismere School, Eye, Suffolk, in advance of the development of its playing field, has identified evidence of sporadic prehistoric activity, presumably related to more substantial prehistoric occupation seen to the south at EYE 083, preceding a sequence of rural occupation in the late Roman period.

Activity on the site appears to begin in the late 3rd century, although there are small quantities of residual earlier material, continuing through to the early 5th. The evidence consists of a series of phases of land management, as indicated by at least three different ditch systems, and a broad scatter of hearth pits/ovens, and a concentration of pits and cobbled surfaces within the area of two natural hollows.

The most extensive phase was a probable field system, consisting of a series of parallel and evenly spaced ditches connecting to a single right angled ditch, which appeared to respect and pass by the position of the two natural hollows. This field system was then replaced by a single large ditch which, while following a similar alignment, appears to show the amalgamation of the smaller fields into a single large enclosure, perhaps demonstrating changes in agricultural practice or land ownership.











These ditches were followed by an apparent change in land-use, from open fields to a focus for other processes associated with agricultural activity. Flint cobble surfaces were laid down in the hitherto unused area of the two natural hollows, followed by the digging of a sizable group of pits.

The evidence indicates the presence of a typical rural farmstead of local significance. Although no buildings were identified the CBM finds assemblage suggests that a building of some status was demolished in the vicinity towards the end of the Roman period. A scatter of hearth pits and a clay-built oven may be related to grain processing or parching. The Roman pottery is mainly local or regional in origin, and is typical of rural assemblages with no particular indication of significant or unusual status.












There is no evidence for a continuation of occupation beyond the end of the Roman period. The nationally important Early Anglo-Saxon settlement seen at EYE 083 to the south appears to be spatially distinct and the principal value of the site may be in a study of the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period and its relationship with EYE 083.

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. Background

A programme of archaeological excavation was carried out in 2011 at Hartismere School, Eye, Suffolk, in advance of the planned development of a Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) pitch on existing playing fields. The site lay in an area of high archaeological importance, as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record and was of particular interest as it lay immediately to the north of the large archaeological excavation, EYE 083, which was carried out in advance of the expansion of the playing field in 2007 (see section 2.2 below).

Following archaeological evaluation of the site in 2009 (see section 2.2 below) a condition requiring the full archaeological excavation of the development footprint, in advance of construction, was placed upon the planning application, 3638/10, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5). A Brief and Specification detailing the works required was subsequently issued by the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, Dr Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team, SCAS/CT), which is included as Appendix 1.

The archaeological excavation was carried out in three separate stages by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) in January-August 2011.

The project has been funded to the assessment stage by the developer, Hartismere School.

1.2. The scope of the project

This document forms an assessment of the potential for analysis and publication of the results from the archaeological fieldwork at EYE 094, consistent with the requirements of the Brief and Specification and the principles of the English Heritage document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE 2006).

The aims of the assessment are as follows:

- To summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork.
- To quantify the site archives and review the post-excavation work carried out to date.
- To assess the potential of the site archive to address the research priorities defined in the Research Agenda and Strategy for the East of England Regional Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- To detail the further work that would be necessary to complete analysis of the site data.
- To provide proposals for publication of the site, either as a stand-alone project or in conjunction with the EAA publication proposed for the EYE 083 excavation immediately to the south.
- To identify appropriate vehicles for the dissemination of the results both to the archaeological and local community, in particular the school and its families.
- To deposit the completed site archive with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

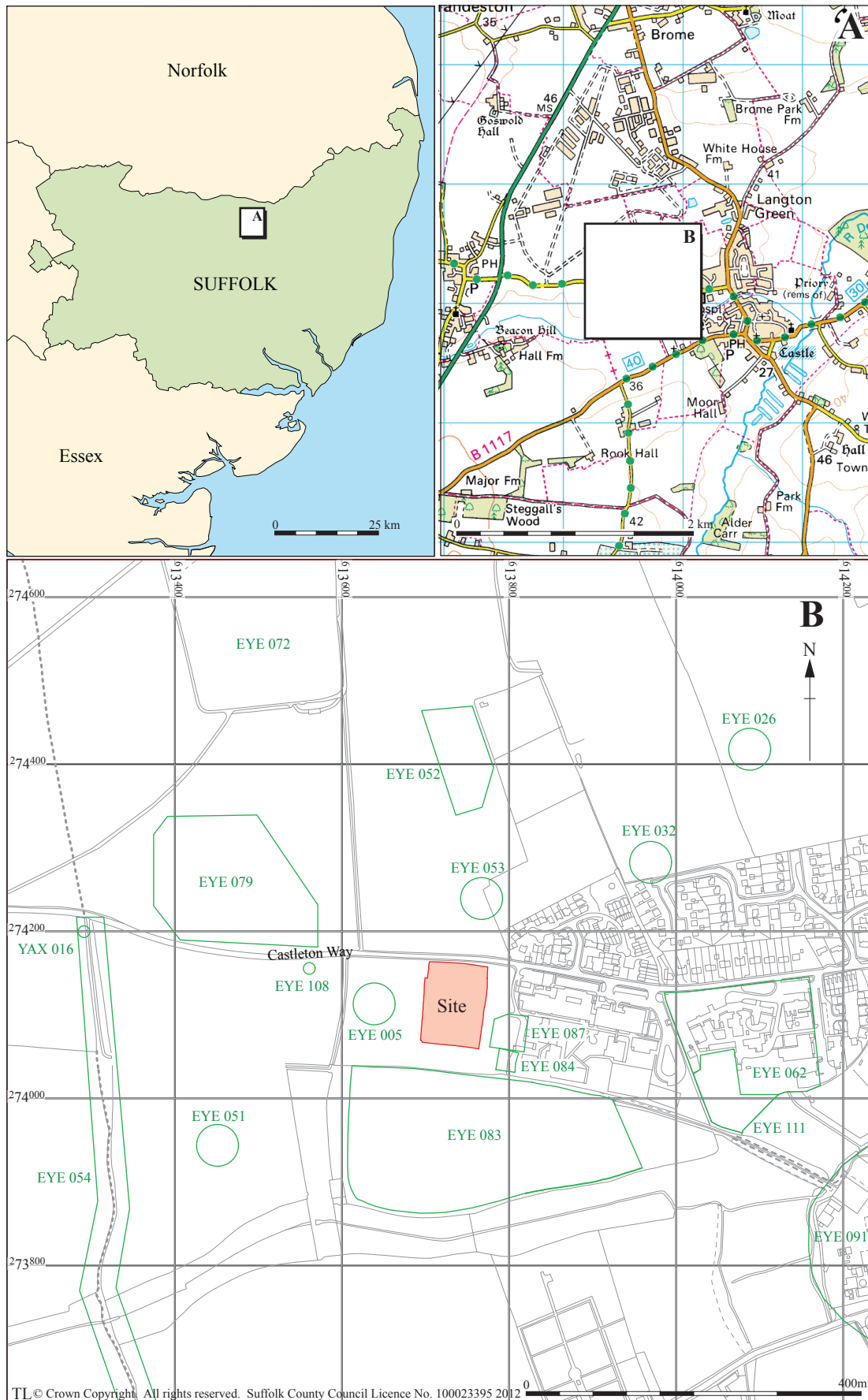


Figure 1. Location of site and Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text

2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1. Geology and topography

The site lies on the eastern side of the school playing field at a height of 40m AOD (Fig. 1). The eastern half of the playing field was generally flat, due to modern landscaping, then descended a slight west facing slope in the western half. To the north the playing field is bounded by Castleton Way and to the west by an arable field, beyond which is Rapsy Tapsy Lane (EYE 054), a hollow way which forms the parish boundary between Eye and Yaxley. To the east lies the main school complex while to the south, from just beyond the southern edge of the excavation area, ground levels originally descended a south-facing slope which overlooked a tributary of the River Dove. The southern boundary of the playing field however has seen extensive landscaping and levelling, following as it does the former line of the GER Mellis-Eye railway, which is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey of 1886 as lying in a cutting (Fig. 3). The lower parts of this slope, formerly an arable field, were levelled for the playing field extension in 2007.

The site lies on the edge of an area defined as 'Rolling Valley Claylands' in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). This categorisation relates to gently sloping valleys on medium clay soils, where field systems are often smaller than on the surrounding plateaux. Immediately to the north of the site, as the topography levels out, the designation changes to 'Ancient Plateaux claylands'

The site geology consists of chalky till overlying deep, well drained loam/clay soils, with some calcareous clayey subsoils (Ordnance Survey 1983).

2.2. Archaeological context

(Figs. 1 and 2)

Prior to 2007 systematic archaeological investigations in the area had been few, there being limited large-scale development in the historic core of the town and relatively little expansion on its margins.

In 2007, during the development of the arable field on the south side of the school for a

new playing field, a hitherto unknown multi-period site, EYE 083, was identified and subsequently excavated in full by SCCAS/FT. Early prehistoric activity was indicated by four Neolithic and Bronze Age cremations and an undated, but probably Bronze Age, crouched inhumation. Later prehistoric activity consisted of two possible Iron Age roundhouses and pits. The site appears to have been unused during the Roman period.

The main evidence on the site consisted of a substantial phase of Early Anglo-Saxon occupation with two earth-fast posthole buildings, of which one was of particular significance being in the form of a continental long-house, and at least eighteen sunken featured buildings and a range of other features and finds material (Caruth & Goffin, 2012). This is the first early Anglo-Saxon settlement site to be excavated in north-central Suffolk and one of only a few in the county. The long-house appears to be the first example of its type known in England and so the site is of national importance.

On the existing playing field itself Early Anglo-Saxon deposits were also identified in test pits under the new sports hall (EYE 084, Craven 2008a) and an undated ditch under its associated carpark (EYE 087, Craven 2008b). A geophysical survey (Woodhouse 2007), commissioned as part of the overall archaeological program of work at EYE 083 and EYE 084 and included in the latter report, was also carried out upon the existing playing field. This survey covered the northern part of the EYE 094 site, but results were inconclusive, although several anomalies of possible archaeological origin, were noted.

Recent archaeological evaluation in the grounds of the former hospital to the east of the school, EYE 111 (Craven 2012b), recovered a small assemblage of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small-long brooch contemporary with the EYE 083 settlement, indicating that the occupation continued east along the valley slope.

A probable Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery with some cremation burials lies at YAX 016, 450m to the west, contemporary with the EYE 083 settlement. An Early Anglo-Saxon brooch, EYE 053, 100m to the north together with further brooches at EYE 108, 150m to the west and EYE 052, 200m to the north, suggest other possible inhumation burials (Fig. 1) while yet another Anglo-Saxon brooch is recorded at EYE 051, 250m to the south-west, adjacent to EYE 083.

Evidence of activity in the immediate vicinity from other periods recorded on the Suffolk

HER consist of a variety of findspots indicating past occupation in the region. Neolithic flints are recorded at EYE 005, 100m to the west and at EYE 026, 400m to the north-east. Roman and medieval finds are recorded 150m to the north-west at EYE 079 and the edge of the medieval town, EYE 091 lies 400m to the south-east. A post-medieval windmill (EYE 032) and the 19th/20th century Poor Law Institution (EYE 062), later a workhouse and now Hartismere Hospital, lie to north-east and east respectively.

In 2009 Hartismere School was advised by Dr Tipper that the proposed planning application for a MUGA sports pitch on the playing field would require a program of archaeological evaluation to establish the archaeological implications of the development, prior to consideration of the application. The evaluation was carried out by SCCAS/FT in July 2009 (Craven 2009). The 200m of trenching identified a spread of archaeological features, predominantly in the centre and north-east of the site, relating to a main phase of Roman activity. A finds assemblage containing Roman pottery of early and late date, a range of metal finds, chiefly late Roman coins, and ceramic building material indicated Roman occupation, with a possible structure in the immediate vicinity. Earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age material indicated a more limited amount of earlier activity on the site.

This evidence of Roman occupation formed a distinct contrast with the EYE 083 site and its predominant phase of Early Anglo-Saxon activity. EYE 094 therefore was thought to be of particular importance, offering potential for study of the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period, and recommendations were made for the site's excavation.

2.3. Recent land-use

During the medieval and post-medieval periods the site lay a few 100m beyond the western edge of the medieval town of Eye and was probably in use as open farmland, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey of 1886. The town has gradually expanded west towards the site since the 18th century, the Hartismere Poor Law Institution (EYE 062, now Hartismere Hospital) opened in 1779 and residential development has occurred along Castleton Way as far as the site during the 20th century. The Eye-Mellis railway line, which was constructed in the mid 19th century, ran along the southern edge of the playing field until the early 20th century (Fig. 3).

The first school on the site opened in 1935 and the playing field is therefore believed to date to the mid 20th century.



Figure 2. Plan showing EYE 083 and EYE 094

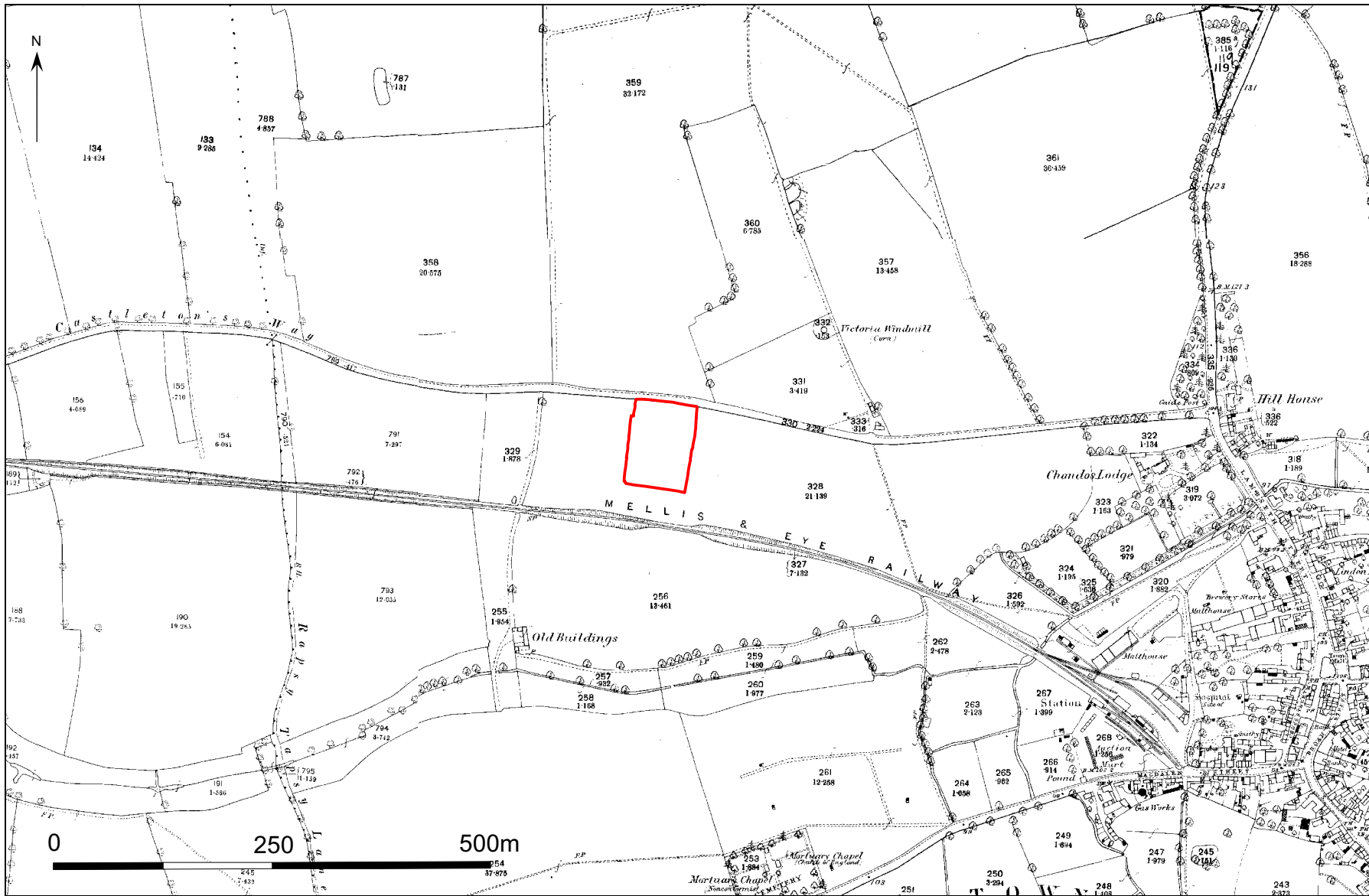


Figure 3. Site as shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1886

3. Original project aims

Following the results of the evaluation it was suggested that the primary aim of the excavation would be to record the archaeological deposits of the site in full. This was confirmed in the excavation Brief and Specification which detailed the requirement for 'preservation by record' of heritage assets that would be impacted upon by the site's development.

The Written Scheme of Investigation for the project subsequently described the aim of the excavation as

'...to record in full the archaeological deposits upon the site. Following completion of the report an assessment will be produced which will detail the analysis work needed to complete the project as specified in the Brief and determine whether the project can be presented as an unpublished 'grey' literature report or, if warranted by results, as a full publication in its own right or included within the EYE 083 publication'.

The excavation was thought to have potential to address several research aims identified for the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, and environmental disciplines, as defined in the Regional Research Agenda for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000). These aims included:

- Characterisation of rural settlement layouts.
- Nature and scale of agricultural production and evidence for export from the East Anglian region.
- Food production and consumption in the Roman period.
- Settlement shift in the Roman to Early Anglo-Saxon transition period.
- The development of the agrarian economy and changes in landscape and land-use across all periods as evidenced in the analysis of palynological sequences and preserved macrofossils.

4. Methodology

The fieldwork was carried out in three stages in January/February, March/April and August 2011, the latter two stages extending the site northwards by c.12m each as additional funding became available, until the entire proposed development footprint was investigated. A continuous methodology was employed across the three stages of work.

The site, an area of c.7000sqm, was stripped by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the archaeological levels. Unstratified finds were collected during the machining and recorded under individual contexts dependent upon their location. Sites and spoilheaps were thoroughly surveyed by an experienced metal-detectorist both during the machining and subsequent hand-excavation of features.

Archaeological features were normally clearly visible following machining, but areas were cleaned by hand where necessary. All features were then investigated by hand, generally 50% of pits and postholes and 10% of ditches were excavated, although certain features such as hearth pits were 100% excavated and additional sections were also placed where required to investigate stratigraphic relationships. Bulk soil samples were collected from selected contexts for environmental analysis.

The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system, continuing that used in the evaluation. Small finds were allocated a specific block of numbers within that system. A separate series of Group numbers (i.e. G001) have been issued to either groups of discrete features, or of multiple interventions in single features. The majority of the site was planned with an RTK GPS, combined with individual hand drawn feature plans at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Specific areas in the north-east part of the site, where archaeological deposits were most intensive, were planned in full before and after hand excavation, with survey points being recorded by GPS. Feature sections and profiles were recorded at a scale of 1:20. All drawings were made on A3 sheets of gridded permatrace.

Digital colour and monochrome print photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital and physical archives.

All site data has been input onto an MS Access 2003 database. Bulk finds have been washed, marked and quantified, with the resultant data also being entered onto the site database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-90837) and a digital copy of this assessment has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. EYE 094.

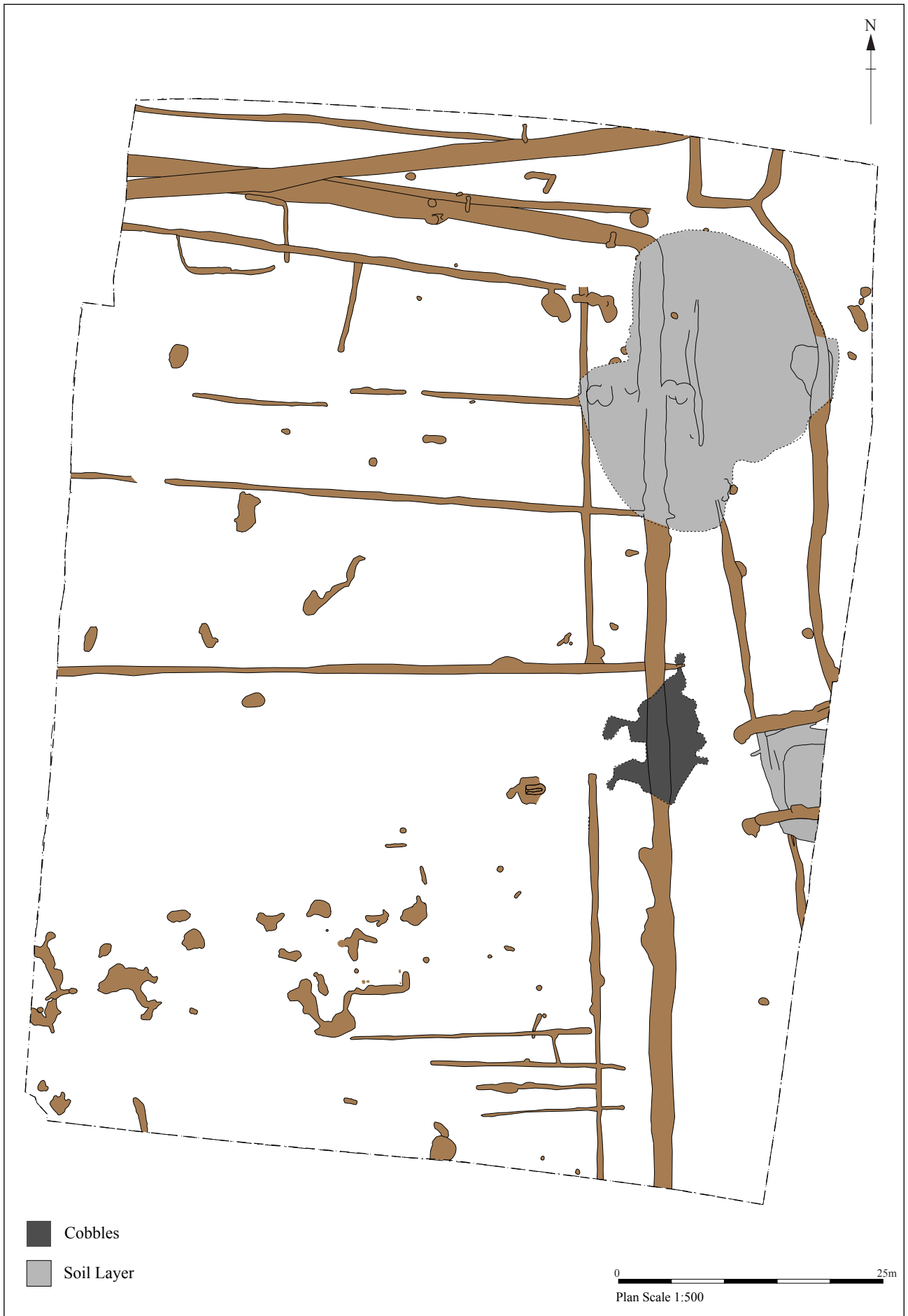


Figure 4. Overall plan of features on the site

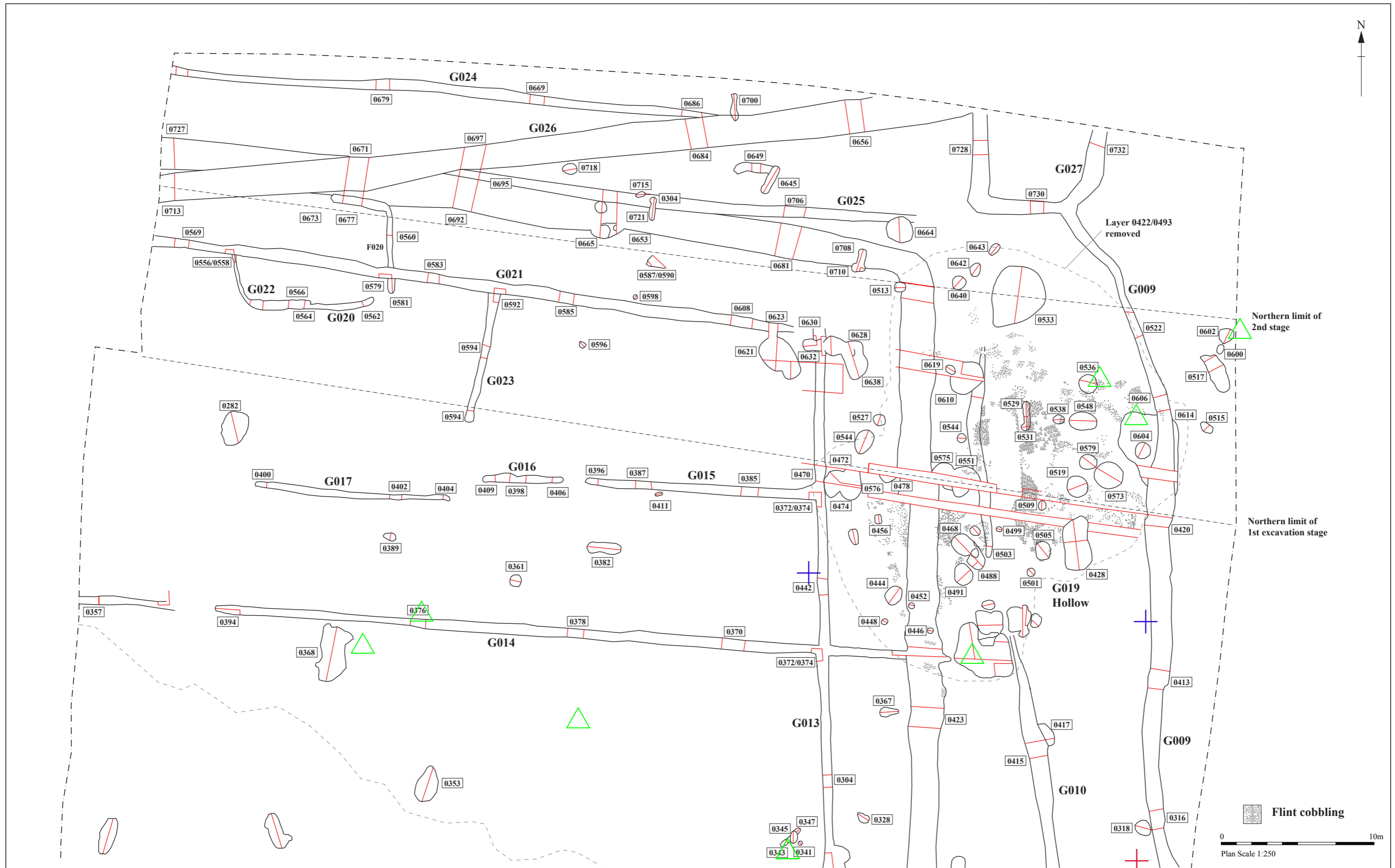


Figure 5. Site plan (north half)

Figure X. Figure Caption

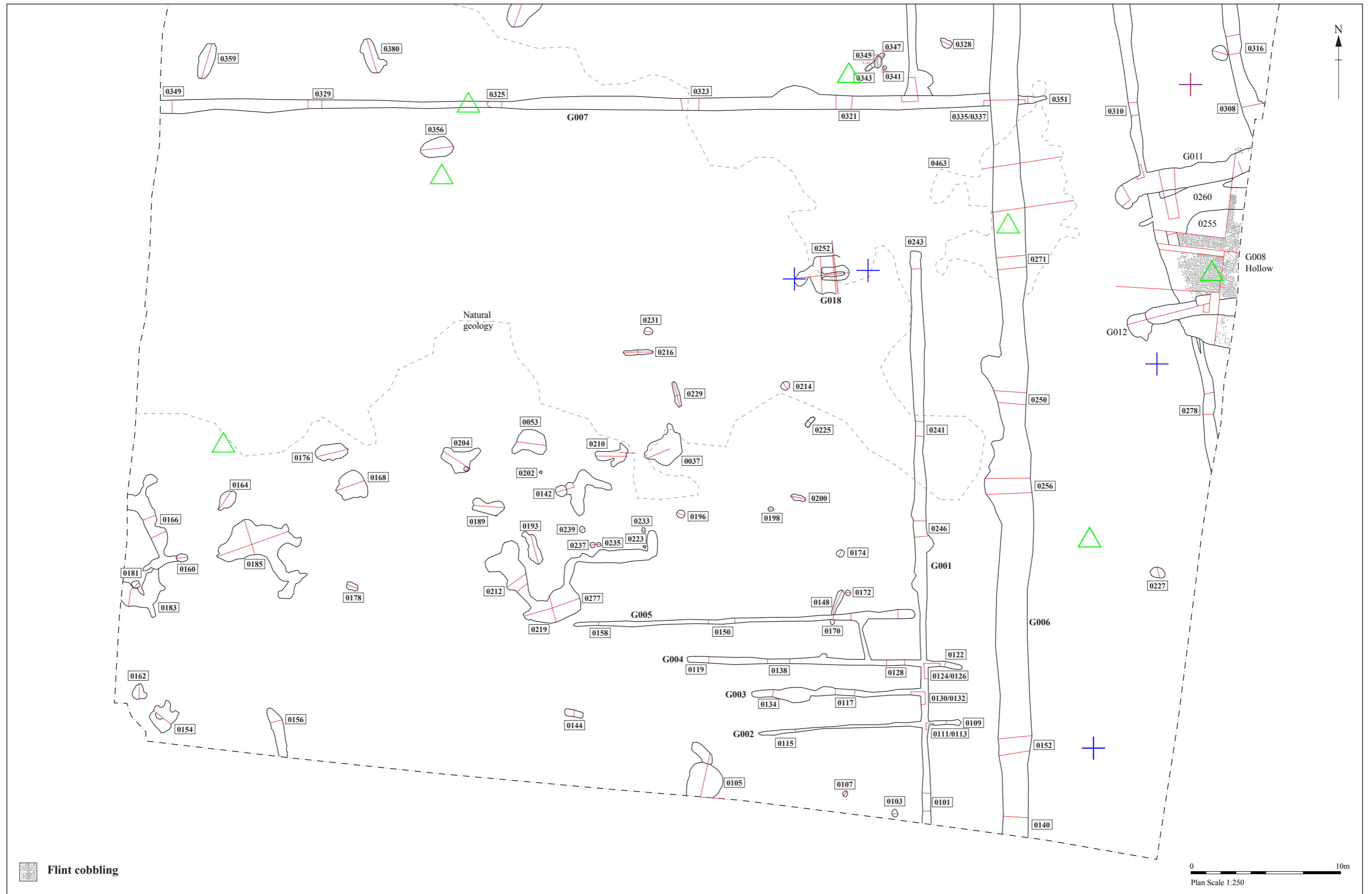


Figure 6. Site Plan (south half)

Figure X. Figure Caption

5. Site sequence: the results of the fieldwork

5.1. Introduction

The following is a provisional, period-based summary of the results of the fieldwork, based upon assessment of the finds assemblage, stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and physical similarities of deposits. The finds assemblage suggests small phases of activity in the area during the prehistoric and early/mid Roman periods, although much of this early material is residual, a main phase in the late Roman period, and further hints of post-Roman occupation. An outline plan is presented in Figure 4 and a labelled site plan in Figures 5 and 6.

The stratigraphic and spatial distribution of features further suggests that there are at least six distinct sub-phases of landuse on the site during the late Roman period, in the mid 3rd to early 5th centuries. Phase plans are shown in Figures 8-17. A full Harris matrix for the site, showing all context numbers, is included in the digital archive and an abbreviated version showing group numbers and discrete feature contexts is included in Appendix 3.

5.2. Site stratigraphy and formation processes

The site strip generally showed a uniform soil profile across the site, with c.0.3m of ploughsoil overlying a subsoil layer of mid brown clay/silt loam, which in turn overlaid the natural geology or archaeological deposits and features. The thickness of this subsoil layer varied considerably; on the highest ground to the north-west it disappeared entirely as the topsoil thinned to 0.2m. To the north-east it thickened to c.0.5m as ground levels descended into two broad and shallow hollows (see section 5.3 below).

As the site had been a playing field for much of the 20th century it appears to have avoided the deeper truncation caused by modern mechanized ploughing other than some evidence of plough scarring or wheel rutting disturbance to the geological surface and the uppermost archaeological levels in the north-west corner. The level of truncation here is unclear but is probably relatively minor as it is unlikely that original ground levels were much higher.

There was also no indication of any modern disturbance from the nearby railway and natural disturbance, such as tree or animal damage, was also minimal. The presence of the intermediate layer between topsoil and natural subsoil and archaeological levels across most of the site indicated a good level of preservation of the upper levels of archaeological deposits.

The widespread distribution of low-medium density archaeological deposits however, together with the location of the site at the top of a slope on heavy clay soils and its historic land-use, means that there has been little development of vertical stratigraphical deposits.

Horizontal stratigraphic relationships were present to a greater extent. Although many features such as pits and postholes were distinct and separate features there were some clear relationships, particularly between ditch networks, which have supported the site phasing. In many cases it was not possible to discern physical relationships between features, as fills were often homogenous and all but identical.

5.3. Natural strata

The natural geological surface across the site was broadly flat, although there was a very slight slope down from west to east. This broadly corresponded to a variation in the natural soils. Along the western edge this consisted of clay/silt mixed with fine light/mid orange/brown gravels and chalk. This deposit extended eastwards, tapering to a point near the centre of the site. To the south-east and north-east the natural ground consisted of a denser and heavier clay/silt with little or no inclusions.

The natural geology in the north-east part of the site descended into two distinct hollows in the natural geology, presumed to have originally been natural topographic features (G008 and G019). Both hollows were infilled with a series of deposits containing archaeological material, and these seemed to have been a distinct focus for activity in the Roman period although this may be partly due to increased levels of preservation, their infilling deposits and associated features being sealed under an increased depth of subsoil. The level of archaeological deposits in this area also suggests that the original size, shape and depth of the hollows may have been altered by human activity. The

relationship of these hollows with the archaeological deposits lying within and around them is discussed in detail in the relevant sections below.

G008 lay against the eastern edge of the site and so was only partially visible. It measured 11m across north-south and was c.0.35m deep, with very gentle concave sides and base (cuts 0254, 0265 and 0283). G019 was an irregular oval shape aligned north-south, measuring c.28m by 22m, and also had very gentle sloping sides.

The position of the two hollows is of particular note as they lie on the projected line of a hollow or sunken trackway seen at EYE 083 which ascended the south facing slope. Thought to be an artificial feature this continued as a pair of ditches before disappearing due to landscaping associated with the former railway line, suggesting there is no reason to suppose that the gully did not extend further to the top of the slope. It is possible that this trackway may be following a natural channel draining the upper slopes or originating from a potential water source. During the EYE 083 excavation a member of the public reported the discovery of springs on the site of the school buildings (Caruth & Goffin 2012) and it is possible therefore that the two hollows may have been marshy or wet ground lying in the vicinity of a natural spring and formed the head of a natural channel draining into the valley floor.

A scatter of irregular pits, G028, across the south-west part of the site are thought mostly likely to be natural features, possibly being a mixture of former treeholes, animal disturbance or natural erosion/drainage patterns.

Cut	Fills
0154	0155
0162	0163
0164	0165
0166	0166, 0167
0168	0169
0176	0177
0183	0184
0185	0186, 0187, 0188
0189	0190
0204	0205, 0206, 0207
0212	0213
0221	0222
0277	0220

Table 1. G028 contexts

The features were of variable size and shape, usually with very irregular sides and

bases. They were also relatively shallow, ranging in depth from 0.1m to 0.4m. Fills between all the features in the group were fairly similar, consisting of grey/brown silt/sands with occasional gravel. Many contained small quantities of finds material, generally Roman in date apart from 0185 which had a single sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery..

A few other irregular spreads or pits, 0340, 0353, 0359, 0380, 0417, 0428, 0515, 0517 and 0614, also thought to be natural, were scattered across the site. The fill of 0417 was cut by prehistoric ditch G010 and the fill of 0614 by ditch G009 and pit 0604. 0428 contained late 3rd/4th century pottery.

5.4. Phase I: Prehistoric

(Fig. 8)

Sporadic activity in the area is demonstrated by the presence of prehistoric pottery and worked flint in the finds assemblage although much of the material appears to be residual within features of probable Roman date. Three features however, 0105, 0156 and 0356 may be of an early date as they contained Mesolithic/Neolithic flint and 0105 and 0356 in particular did have noticeably deeper and more regular cuts than the range of probable natural features in G028.

Another pit, 0361, was well defined and had an upper fill of dark brown clay/silt with frequent flecks of charcoal, suggesting it was a man-made feature. A small assemblage of pottery sherds suggests it is of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. 0174, a small pit measuring 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep, also contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. A smear of charcoal on the surface with a hint of burnt bone suggests it may be the remnants of a near totally truncated cremation.

Other features of possible prehistoric date are two irregular but broadly parallel ditches, G009 and G010, aligned north-south on the eastern edge of the site. G010 varied in shape and ranged from 0.4 to 1.4m wide and 0.1m to 0.4m deep. A break in its line is probably due to truncation, as is its apparent northern terminus where it gradually faded away. This ditch predates the Roman deposits in both Hollows G008 and G019 and a few sherds of prehistoric and possible Roman pottery were recovered from its fill, which

was generally a pale/mid grey/brown silty clay.

Cut	Fills
0267	0268
0278	0279
0280	0281
0310	0309
0415	0416
0484	0485
0613	0618
0503	0504

Table 2. G010 contexts

G009 was similar in size and appearance, ranging from 0.4m to 1.7m wide and 0.2m to 0.5m deep, and also had generally pale/mid grey/brown silty clay fills. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the feature its similarity to G010 suggests it is contemporary; it also predated the Roman infill layer in Hollow G019. To the north G009 ran into another undated, but possibly prehistoric ditch, G027. This irregular profiled feature, which measured 0.8m to 1m wide and 0.2m to 0.4m deep, was very indistinct with mid brown clay/silt fills. Its western arm was broadly in line with G010 and so may actually be a continuation of that ditch.

Cut	Fills
0307	0308
0316	0317
0413	0414
0420	0421
0522	0523
0606	0607
0616	0617

Table 3. G009 contexts

Together these two ditches appear to be an extension of two similar features at EYE 083 (Fig. 2) which were interpreted as a continuation of a sunken track or hollow way. However although one of these ditches contained later Bronze Age pottery the trackway, and a metalled surface along the base of the hollow, have provisionally been attributed to the early Anglo-Saxon period which contrasts with the apparent pre-Roman date seen here.

The majority of the prehistoric finds material and these possible features are probably associated with, or originated from, the more substantial phase of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation, consisting of two roundhouses and associated features,

that has previously been identified, c.100m-150m directly to the south at EYE 083, together with other lesser phases of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity.

5.5. Phase II: Late Roman

Although the finds assemblage contains a small amount of material indicating a phase of early/mid Roman activity in the region it has not been possible to identify any specific features as belonging to this period as, for the most part, it consists of unstratified or residual material in later Roman contexts. While it is possible that some of the features present on the site may be of an early/mid Roman date it is perhaps more likely that the focus for occupation at this time in fact lies elsewhere.

The assemblage does however demonstrate a general phase of activity from the late 3rd century through to the end of the Roman period. The stratigraphic evidence suggests that there are at least four clear sub-phases of activity within this late Roman period and these are described in sequence below. There is also a range of discrete features which date to this late Roman phase, but they cannot be assigned to any of these specific sub-phases with any certainty.

5.5.1 Phase II.A

(Fig. 9)

The earliest Roman feature, in terms of its stratigraphic relationship with other deposits, is a small rectangular enclosure, measuring c.7m by c.10m, marked by gully G020 and a partial re-cut G022 (Table 4). The gully was well defined and measured 0.2m to 0.4m wide and 0.1m to 0.4m deep. A possible 1m wide entrance in the south-east corner was clearly defined while a larger break in the north-west corner may be largely due to previous truncation, plough damage or wheel rut scars which were visible in the area as the overlying topsoil thinned to only 0.2m-0.3m thick. The fill of the gullies, a dark grey/brown clay/silt with frequent charcoal, contained material of late 3rd/4th century date but they were also clearly cut by ditch G021. There was no evidence for any other activity within the enclosure although, as truncation is potentially high in this part of the site, it seems likely that it could have contained a structure such as a beam slot building of which all trace has been removed.

G020		G022	
Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills
0556	0557	0566	0567, 0568
0560	0561		
0562	0563, 0564, 0565		
0581	0582		
0677	0678		

Table 4. G020 and G022 contexts

5.5.2 Phase II.B

(Fig. 10)

Following the infilling of G020/022 a new phase of activity, consisting of a ditch network, extending across the majority of the site, is the first clear indication of a systematic landuse for the site. Ditch G001, and its northern continuation G013, appear to be contemporary with a series of east-west aligned ditches (G007, G014-G017, G021, G024 and G025) which cross the northern half of the site and possibly ditch G023 (Table 5).

Sections across G001/013 showed broadly similar profiles, measuring c.0.6m to 0.8m wide and 0.2m to 0.4m deep. The east-west series varied slightly more, from 0.3m to 1m in width and 0.1m to 0.4m in depth, but the variation is probably due to previous truncation and the level of the machine strip. The fills throughout these ditches was fairly uniform, generally being mid brown/grey clay/silts, and apart from G021 possibly cutting G023, there were no stratigraphic relationships between the north-south and east-ditches. Together they form a systematic rectilinear layout of land division, although spacing between the east-west ditches varied from 5m to 15m. The northern terminus of ditch G001 was very well-defined, indicating that the break between G001 and G013 is genuine, presumably representing an entrance way to allow access between different fields. These ditches also seem to respect the western edge of the general area of the two natural hollows, G008 and G019, an area which if wet and waterlogged may have had a different landuse.

Datable material from these features was slight and mixed but predominantly Roman with occasional residual prehistoric finds and single intrusive sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery in G001 and G025.

G001		G007		G013		G014		G015	
Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills
0101	0102	0321	0322	0304	0305, 0306	0357	0358	0396	0397
0113	0114	0323	0324	0332	0333	0370	0371	0387	0388
0126	0127	0325	0326	0372	0373	0374	0375	0385	0386
0130	0131	0329	0330	0442	0443	0376	0377		
0241	0242	0331	0334	0470	0471	0378	0379		
0243	0244, 0245	0335	0336	0630	0631	0394	0395		
0246	0247	0349	0350	0634	0635	0438	0439		
		0351	0352						
G016		G017		G021		G023		G025	
Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills
0406	0407	0404	0405	0558	0559	0594	0595	0695	0696
0398	0399	0400	0401	0569	0570			0701	0702
0409	0410	0402	0403	0579	0580			0706	0707
				0583	0584	G024			
				0585	0586	0669	0670		
				0592	0593	0679	0680		
				0608	0609	0686	0687		
				0623	0624	0688	0689		

Table 5. G001, G007, G013-G017, G021 and G023-G025 contexts

Another series of four parallel gullies, G002, G003, G004 and G005 (Table 6), which lay near the south edge of the site, may be related to the G001 network. These were all narrow and shallow, generally ranging from 0.2m to 0.4m wide and 0.05m to 0.3m deep, and were evenly spaced 2m apart. To the west in particular they seemed to gradually fade away, presumably due to truncation as the ground level rose very slightly, and they may just represent the remnants of a more extensive system lost to truncation. To the east they appeared to terminate more clearly although in slightly different positions; G005 butted just short of ditch G001, G003 met G001, and G002 and G004 terminated just past G001. No relationships between G001 and these three ditches was apparent as they all had very similar fills of mid/dark grey/brown silt/sand clay and so they are likely to be contemporary. However the differing position of the eastern termini suggests they may actually be within the later G006 enclosure and belong to Phase II.C. Finds material largely came from ditch G004 and was of 2nd-4th century date.

G002		G003		G004		G005	
Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills	Cut	Fills
0109	0110	0117	0118	0124	0125	0136	0137
0111	0112	0132	0133	0122	0123	0150	0151
0115	0116	0134	0135	0138	0139	0158	0159
				0128	0129	0170	0171
				0119	0120		

Table 6. G002-G005 contexts

5.5.3 Phase II.C

(Fig. 11)

The rectilinear ditch system of Phase II.B was subsequently replaced by a substantial boundary or enclosure ditch, G006, which while following the alignments of the earlier system was seen to cut across the infilled G007 and G025. This feature was originally identified during the evaluation as 0015 in Trench 02, although its full depth was not recognized. A total of fifteen sections was excavated across the ditch, several to investigate potential stratigraphic relationships.

Cut	Fills
0140	0141, 0142, 0143
0152	0153
0250	0251
0256	0257, 0258, 0259
0271	0272, 0273, 0274, 0275
0337	0338
0423	0424, 0425, 0426
0434	0435, 0436, 0437
0478	0479
0540	0541, 0542, 0543
0653	0654, 0655, 0703, 0704, 0705
0673	0674, 0675, 0676
0681	0682, 0683
0692	0693, 0694
0727	0725, 0726

Table 7. G006 contexts

These sections showed the ditch to have a relatively consistent profile, usually measuring 2 to 2.5m in width and 0.8m - 1m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The number of fills in each section varied, possibly partly due to individual interpretation by the excavator, but they generally consisted of darker grey/brown silty clays in the upper part of the cut overlying lighter mid/dark orange/grey/brown silty clays and occasional fills relating to primary silting or erosion of the cut. Occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal and scattered flints were seen throughout. Of particular note was a 0.1m thick layer of flint cobbles, 0274, seen to spread across cut 0271 near the top. This is believed to be part of a widespread scatter of flint cobbling extending to east and west over the natural surface as 0463 (see Phase II.D below).

The finds assemblage from the feature is predominantly dated to the mid 3rd/4th century although there was some earlier Roman and some later post-Roman material, consisting of a single sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery in central fill 0258 and single

sherds of medieval pottery in central fill 0675 and upper fill 0682. These isolated sherds are likely to be intrusive but may suggest that it was infilled towards the very end of the Roman period and was possibly still partially open or visible into the 5th century and later.

Although a southern edge to the feature was not identified its clearly does not extend south into EYE 083. A possible southern east-west aligned boundary ditch may have been removed by the railway line but could still survive in the playing field to the south of the site. Although none of the ditches show on the geophysical survey, ditch 0025, in the southern end of evaluation trench 10, could represent a southern side to this enclosure (Craven 2009).

5.5.4 Phase II.D

(Fig. 12)

The spread of gravels, 0463, that was seen lying across the top of ditch G006 (recorded as 0274 in cut 0271) and the surrounding natural subsoil surface is thought to be a deliberate deposit, representing a new phase of activity occurring after the abandonment of the earlier ditch systems. The survival of this layer, lying as it did beneath the modern topsoil layer, is varied and it may once have extended more widely. It appears to be the same deposit as layers of dense flint cobbling that lay across the base of hollows G008 (0276 and 0284, Pl.1) and G019 (0462 and 0511), the increased density within the hollows probably being due to greater levels of preservation at depth.

Added together these gravel spreads are probably evidence of deliberate dumping of hardcore in potentially marshy or waterlogged areas in the late Roman period. If they are all contemporary then it demonstrates that the hollows were open throughout the earlier phases of ditch networks, as suggested by the way the ditches appear to respect their positions, and only started to be infilled after ditch G006 was itself almost fully filled. The finds material associated with these gravel spreads is generally late Roman in date, as with ditch G006.

The presence and location of these gravel spreads resembles the metallated surface seen in the EYE 083 hollow or sunken trackway, which is thought to directly extend towards the two hollows. At EYE 083 however this has been dated to the early Anglo-

Saxon period and so the relationship between these features from EYE 094 needs further consideration.



Plate 1. Flint cobbling across base of hollow G008 (facing north, 2m scales)

5.5.5 Phase II.E

(Fig. 13)

A substantial phase of activity, particularly centred around hollow G019 is then apparent following the deposition of the flint gravel spreads. In G019 five pits, 0456, 0486, 0488, 0491 and 0507, were seen to cut 0462, while a further thirty-six (comprising six postholes, one short gully and twenty-nine pits) are believed to be broadly contemporary. As the survival of the flint gravel spreads was patchy across G019 it was not possible to tell if these latter features cut them. However none were seen to be sealed by the flint spreads and all were sealed by layer 0493 (see Phase II.F below). This collection of features have all been assigned to a general group number G029 (Table 8).

There was considerable variation across the group in size and form, with features ranging from 0.3m to 2m in diameter and from 0.05m to 1m deep although only six exceeded 0.5m depth. Fills also varied but were generally mid/dark grey/brown silty clays with charcoal flecks. The finds material collected dates to the general Roman period or late 3rd/4th century.

Cut	Fills	Cuts	Fills
Pits		Pits	
0431	0432, 0433	0524	0525, 0526
0444	0445	0527	0528
0450	0451	0533	0534, 0535, 0550, 0668
0454	0455	0536	0537
0456	0457	0538	0539
0458	0459	0548	0549
0460	0461	0571	0572
0464	0465	0573	0574
0466	0467	0610	0611, 0612
0468	0469	0640	0639
0474	0475	0642	0641
0476	0477	0643	0644
0486	0487		
0488	0489, 0490, 0494, 0512	Postholes	
0491	0492	0446	0447
0495	0496	0448	0449
0497	0498	0452	0453
0499	0500	0472	0473
0501	0502	0531	0532
0505	0506	0544	0545
0507	0508	Gully	
0519	0520, 0521	0529	0530

Table 8. G029 contexts

In the area of G008 the flint cobble spread was overlain by a layer of light brown silty clay, with occasional flints and chalk and charcoal flecks, 0260/0285. This deposit which contained general Roman material was then cut by ditch G012.

G012 appeared to be similar to and probably contemporary with G011. The two ditches were on the same alignment, c.7m apart, on either side of hollow G008, and both terminated a short distance to the west of G008. Both contained late Roman material. The fill of G012 was then cut by a possible pit, 0289.

5.5.6 Phase II.F

(Fig. 14)

The final deposits in the stratigraphic sequence containing late Roman material were then seen to infill the two hollows, sealing the majority of the archaeological features in

Phase II.E described above. In G008 this consisted of layer 0255/0266/0286/0427, a dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional flints and moderate amounts of charcoal. In G019 this was a mid/dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional flints, 0422/0493.

Both these deposits were then sealed by the subsoil layer of mid brown clay/silt loam that covered much of the site.

5.5.7 Phase II. General late Roman

(Fig. 15)

A range of features, primarily scattered pits and postholes, occasionally in small groups, contained material dating to this general mid/late Roman period but cannot be linked with any of the particular sub-phases described above.

G018 was the surviving element of a clay built oven or kiln lying in the centre of the site, near to the apparent entranceway between ditches G001 and G013 (Fig. 7, Pls. 2 & 3).

To construct the oven a large sub-square pit, 0295, measuring 2.5m by 2.8m and 0.2m deep was excavated, cutting two natural irregular pits 0297 and 0391. The excavated natural clay was then used to create the oven flue, 0252, which sat upon the base of the pit cut. The structure consisted of a clay wall between 0.3m and 0.4m thick which formed three sides of an east to west aligned flue measuring 0.3m by 1.7m with an entrance at the western end. Surviving to a height of 0.3m the structure stood slightly above the level of the natural subsoil and had been heavily truncated by former ploughing, removing any ceiling to the flue and any overlying oven itself. The inner c.0.15m of the clay walling was heat affected to a dark red colour. There was no other evidence for any oven structure, such as postholes, indicating that any above ground structure may have been similarly clay built and free standing.

The internal side of the flue wall was vertical and was lined with 0270, a 0.03m thick layer of fired clay which appeared distinct in colour from the heat affected 0252 wall material behind it. This difference may be due to its increased exposure to heat from firing of the oven but also suggests that the lining may have been added separately, perhaps as a repair to the structure.



Plate 2. G018 oven, facing north (1m & 2m scales)



Plate 3. G018 oven, facing east (30cm scale)

The interior of the flue was infilled with 0269, a very dark grey clayey silty sand with frequent fragments of CBM thought to be from the truncated structure and lenses of charcoal and ash towards the base. One of these lenses continued westwards out into the construction pit, through the flared entrance. The construction pit 0295 here was then infilled with a dark brown/grey sandy silt, 0296, with occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit was essentially the same material as formed 0269, but slightly mixed with natural subsoil, and appears to be a rake out deposit from the oven. Analysis of a soil sample from 0269 indicates the charcoal was all derived from wood fuel for the oven.

The remainder of the construction pit, to north and south of the 0252 structure was infilled with first 0408, then 0393, both appearing to be redeposited natural dumped back into the pit after construction of the oven

Spread across the site were several other late Roman dated features which had evidence for being hearths or fire pits. Four of these pits, 0144, 0318, 0367 and 0587 varied in size, usually being circular or oval in shape and ranging from 0.4m to 1.1m in diameter, although all were fairly shallow at 0.1m to 0.3m deep. They generally contained dark grey/brown silty clay fills with varying amounts of charcoal and sometimes fragments of fire-reddened clay. The common characteristic between all these pits was their heat affected bases, and sometimes sides, where the natural clay was semi-fired and reddened. This suggests that they were used as fire pits or at least as dumping grounds for hot ashes. 0587 was adjacent to another pit, 0590, which may have acted as a dump for material raked out of the hearth. A further ten similar features are undated and are described in section 5.6 below.

The function of these various pits is not clear, although an association with grain drying and processing is suggested by analysis of a sample from 0144. It is also unclear if they form a single short phase of activity, perhaps indicating a possible change in land-use away from open field systems, or are spread out across, and hence are related to, the differing ditch networks.

Furthermore as another two possible hearth pits, 0710 and 0721, were seen to cut the top of Phase II.C ditch G006, it is possible that some or all of these hearth pits are actually later in date and in the site sequence than thought, possibly even being post-Roman. However there is no obvious evidence for this as both pits contained only late

Roman material in their fills. Both of these latter cuts showed evidence of burning *in situ* and had fragments of burnt clay and charcoal in their fills. Each also appeared to have an associated rake out pit, 0708 and 0722 respectively.

Similarly several other features cut the top fills of G006 and so probably post-date the flint cobble layers, perhaps being contemporary with G029. These include pits 0651 and 0665, and two small undated pits or postholes, 0248 and 0513.

Although lying just outside of the area of hollow G019 further features may also be contemporary with the Phase II.E G029 pit group. 0621 was a large irregular pit, just cutting the fill of Phase II.C ditch G021. Pottery recovered from its fill, 0622, was slightly earlier in date than the bulk of the Roman assemblage being mid 2nd to early 3rd century. Immediately adjacent, and cutting Phase II.C ditch G013, was a cluster of intercutting pits, 0628, 0626, 0632, 0636 and 0628, which contained late 3rd/4th century finds. A short distance to the north another large pit, 0664, which cut Phase II.C ditch G025, contained material of a similar date.

The northern half of the site, outside the area of G019, contained a few more isolated features of apparent Roman date. 0282 and 0368 were substantial pits containing small quantities of Roman material within mid brown clay/silty fills. 0282 may be a natural feature but 0368, at 2m by 3.6m and 1.2m deep, is of a size that it is probably man-made. Other smaller features scattered across the northern part of the site include a short gully 0343/0347 and pit 0345 which formed a small group together with undated pit 0341, pit 0645 and pit 0718.

Two large pits containing late Roman material, 0480/0575 and 0482/0551, were seen to be sealed by the flint gravel spreads in the north-west corner of the site and so predate Phase II.D.

A scatter of miscellaneous pits containing late Roman material lay across the southern part of the site, several forming a loose cluster around three large pits (0033, 0037 and 0053) which had originally been identified in the evaluation. 0033, renumbered as 0210, was seen to cut another irregular natural spread and had a dark grey/brown clay/silt fill with charcoal. A fourth large pit, 0193, also had a dark clay/silt fill with charcoal which contrasted with the lighter natural spreads. Other features in this loose scatter included

small pits 0181, 0192, 0214, 0219, posthole 0239 and three slots, 0216, 0229 and 0148. 0192, a 0.8m wide pit contained Roman pottery and so is believed to be of this date, although it did also contain a single sherd of medieval pottery. 0219 cut another of the G028 natural pits/spreads 0277. The three slots were of similar size and shape, each measuring c.0.3m wide, c.1.8m long and 0.15m to 0.3m deep. Each contained late Roman finds and the fill of 0216 in particular was relatively rich in charcoal.

5.6. Phase III. Post-Roman

(Fig. 16)

Ditch G026, a large feature aligned south-west to north-east, cut across the earlier Roman ditches G006, G024 and G025, and may have removed another part of the G020/G022 enclosure. Ranging in size from 1.5m to 2m wide and 0.6m to 0.8m deep it had well-defined sides and fills of mid/dark grey brown silt/clay with scattered chalk and charcoal. A range of finds material, of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, indicates that the ditch is post-medieval, presumably marking a former field boundary within the arable land on the outskirts of the town although it is at an odd alignment with Castleton Way.

Cutting ditch G026, and subsequently the latest stratigraphic feature on the site, was a heavily truncated oval oven or kiln, 0700. This consisted of a short linear slot aligned north-west to south-east. Measuring 1.6m in length, 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep the cut had moderate sloping sides and a flat base which, towards the south-east end deepened into a possible rake out pit. Its north-west end was defined by a deliberately placed large stone. Its fill, 0717, was a dark grey/black sandy clay with fragments of burnt clay. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from near the top of the fill.

5.7. Undated

(Fig. 17)

Finally, scattered across the site, there was a range of features which are undatable, due to an absence of finds material or stratigraphic relationships with phased features.

Included within these unphased features are ten further possible hearth/fire pits (0160, 0225, 0227, 0231, 0382, 0389, 0509, 0596, 0602 and 0690). These are similar to those already described above which contained Roman material and so could all be of a contemporary Roman date although 0690 was cut by the Phase II.b ditch G024. These pits were distributed across the site, and varied considerably in size and form. Circular or oval in shape they ranged from 0.4m to 2.2m in length and 0.3m to 0.7m in width, but were all fairly shallow at 0.25m depth or less. Each contained dark grey/brown silty clay fills with varying amounts of charcoal and sometimes fragments of fire-reddened clay. The common characteristic between all these pits, as before, was the heat affected bases, and sometimes sides, where the natural clay was semi-fired and reddened, or the presence of fired clay in the fills. This suggests that they were used as fire pits or at least as dumping grounds for hot ashes.

The remaining undated features are briefly described below and full descriptions are given in Appendix 2.

0103 and 0107 were a pair of small postholes near the south edge of site.

0172, 0178, 0196, 0198, 0200, 0202 and 0208 were a general scatter of small pits or postholes in the southern half of the site, partially intermixed with G028 features. 0202 is of particular interest as it contained an unurned cremation.

0223, 0233, 0235 and 0237 were four small postholes in a loose group which may be contemporary with adjacent posthole 0239 which contained Roman material.

0328, 0411, 0598, 0604, and 0649 were miscellaneous features distributed across the northern half of site. The fill of 0649 was cut by a late Roman feature, 0645. 0411 contained charcoal and bone which may be another cremation deposit.

0600 was a small circular pit, adjacent to the possible hearth pit 0602.

0619 was a small pit cutting layer 0493 and so dates to Phase II.E or later.

0715 was a small pit cutting the fill of ditch G025 and so dates to Phase II.C or later.

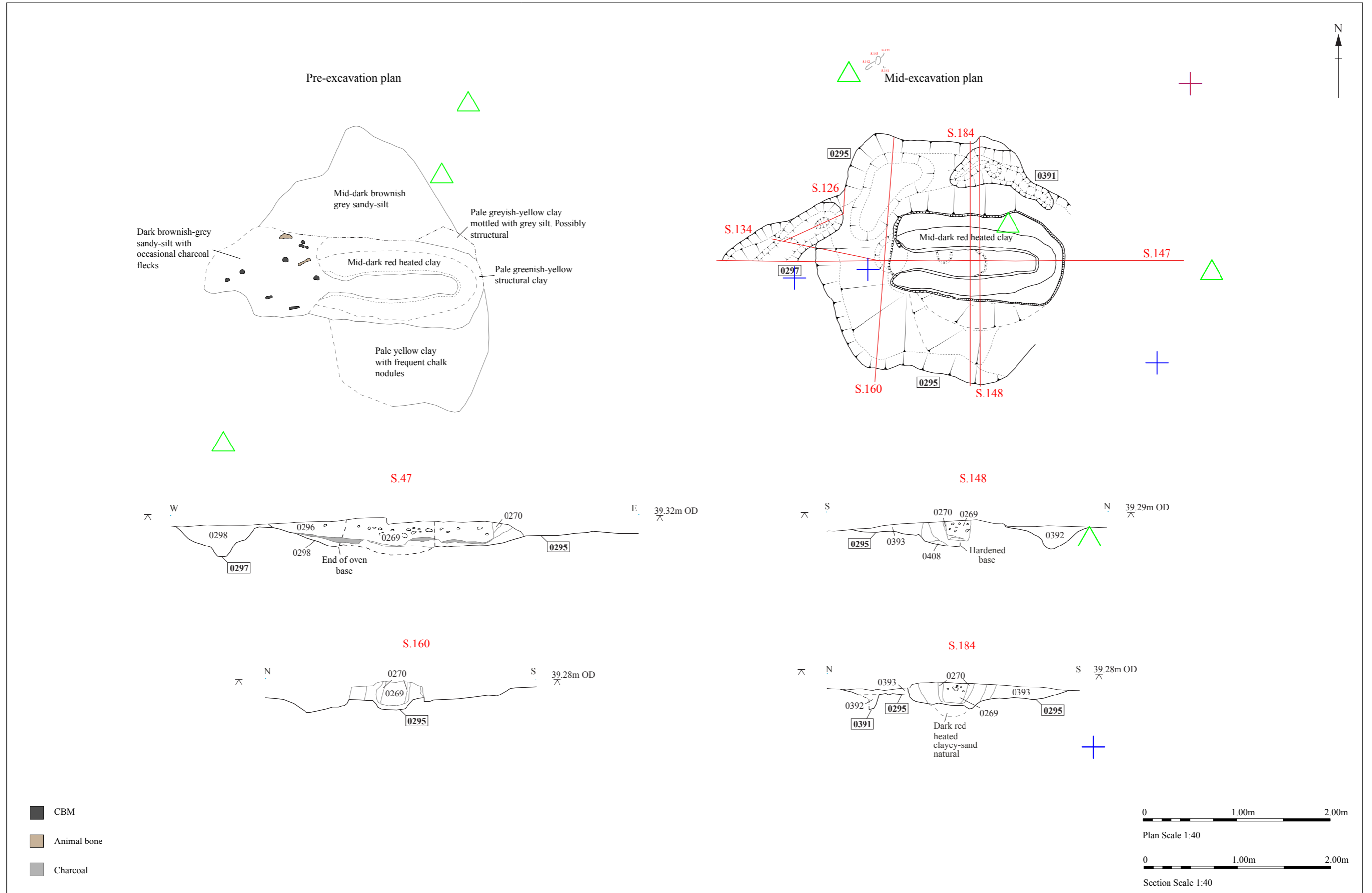


Figure 7. G018 Plans and sections

Figure X. Figure Caption



Figure 8. Phase I. Prehistoric features

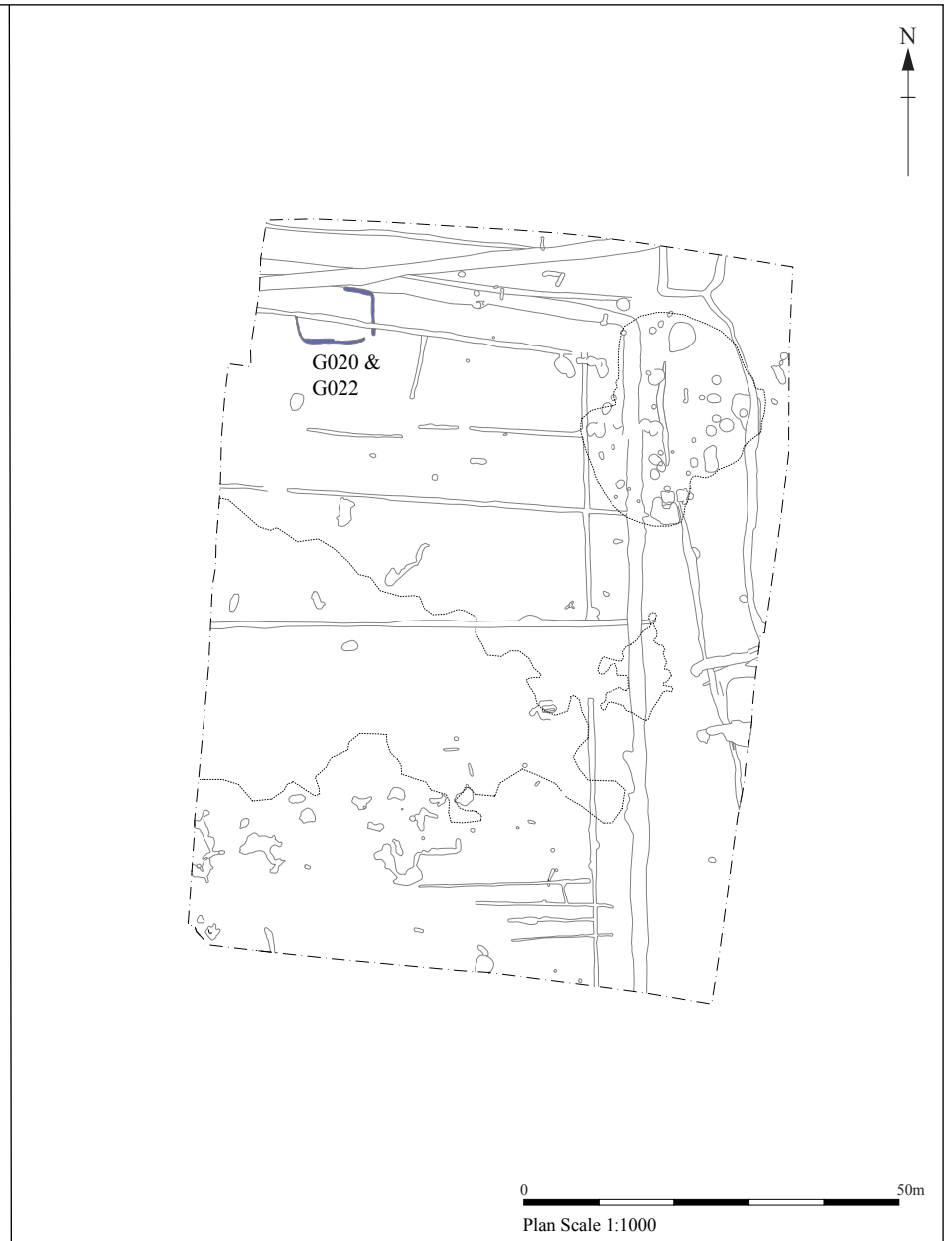


Figure 9. Phase II.A. Late Roman features

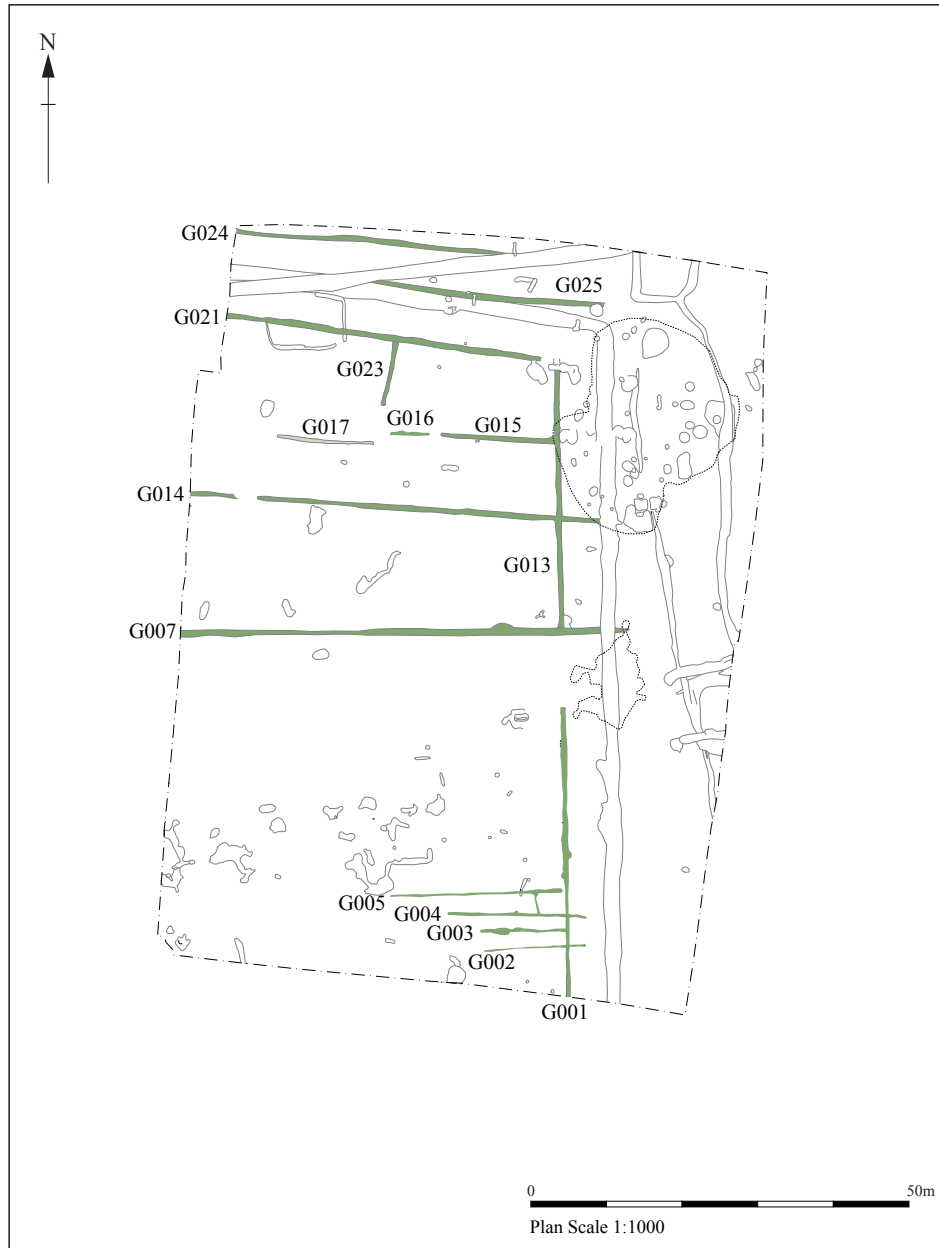


Figure 10. Phase II.B. Late Roman features



Figure 11. Phase II.C. Late Roman features



Figure 12. Phase II.D. Late Roman flint spreads

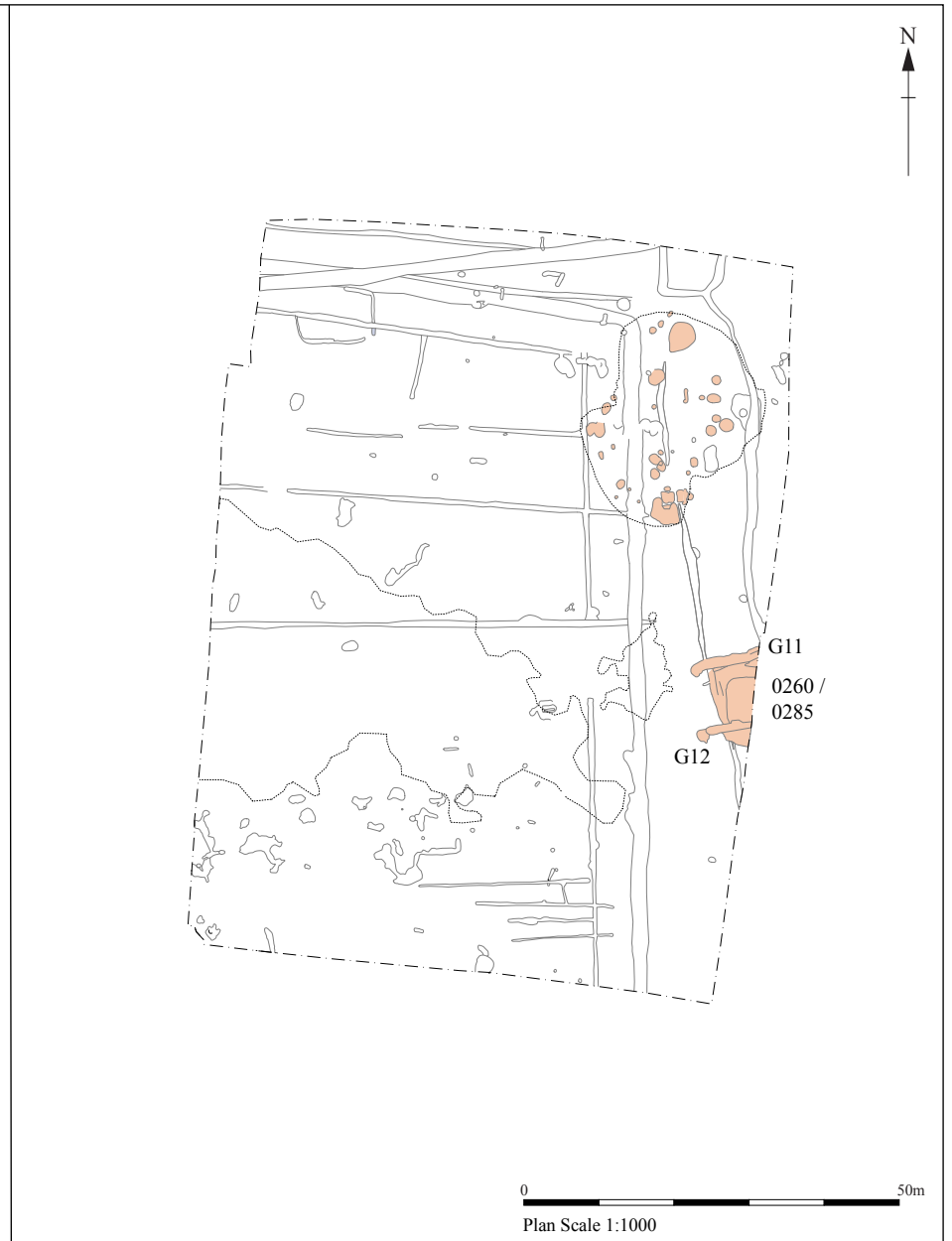


Figure 13. Phase II.E. Late Roman features

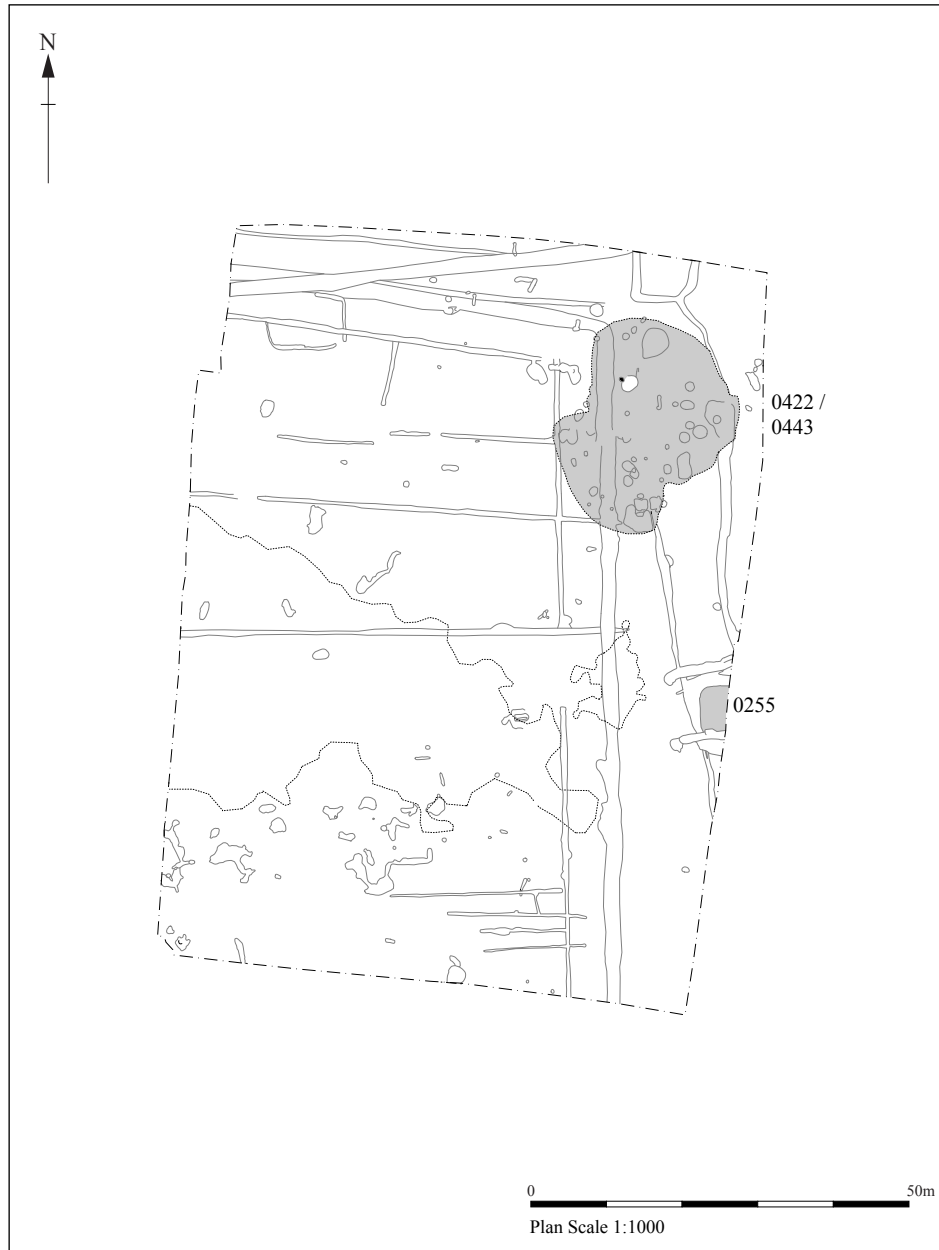


Figure 14. Phase II.F. Late Roman features



Figure 15. Phase II. General Late Roman features

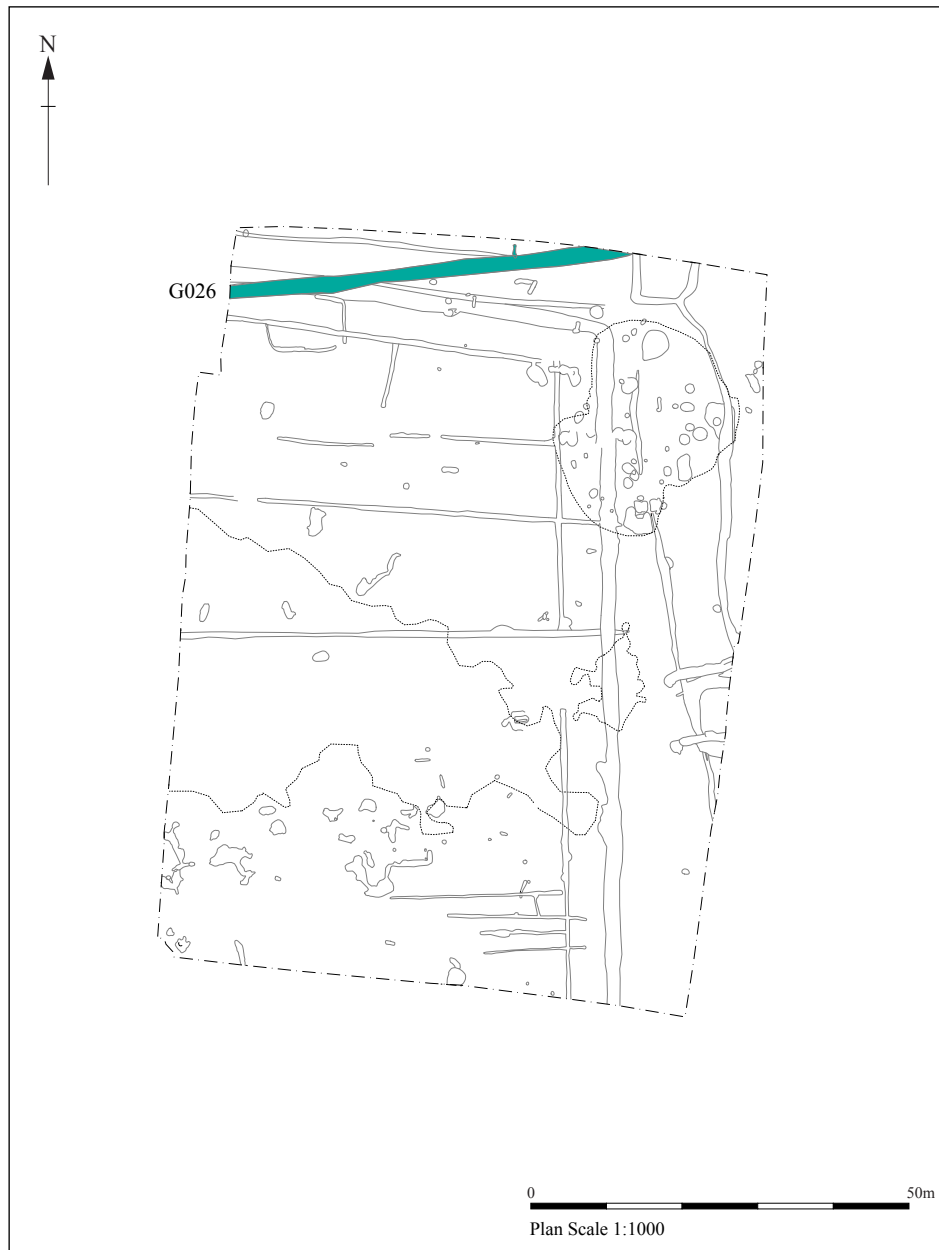


Figure 16. Phase III. Post Roman features



Figure 17. Undated features

6. Quantification and assessment

This section is an assessment of the project archive, detailing the work already completed.

6.1. Post-excavation review

All on-site excavation work has been fully completed. Post-excavation tasks completed to date include:

- Contexts allocated to groups.
- Site data checked and inputted onto Microsoft Access 2003 database.
- Scanning of all hand drawn site plans.
- Digital survey data downloaded and raw files included in site archive.
- Processing of digital survey data and partial digitisation of hand drawn site plans to produce an outline site plan. Conversion of site plans to mapinfo format.
- The site has been provisionally phased and a site matrix created.
- Processing, quantification and assessment of the finds assemblage. Data inputted to site database.
- Processing and assessment of selected environmental samples.
- Cataloguing and archiving of all digital photographs with SCC HER.
- Cataloguing and archiving of monochrome photos with SCC HER.
- Scanning of section drawing sheets and digitisation of selected sections for inclusion in assessment report.
- A basic site archive has been compiled consisting of the physical site records, digital catalogues, photographs, evaluation report and this assessment report.

6.2. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

6.2.1 Physical site records

All physical site records are stored in the SCCAS Archive store, in the appropriate locations in the paper record cabinets, hanging file cabinets or the SCCAS Photo Catalogue.

Record type	Number	Detail	Format
Context register	1	22 pages	A4 paper
Context records	634	0100-0733	A4 paper
Soil sample records	87	10-96	A4 paper
Small finds records	47	1050-1092, 11101-1104	A4 paper
Plan register	1	6 pages	A4 paper
Plan drawings	156	001-156	A3 permatrace
Section register	1	8 pages	A4 paper
Section drawings	239	050-288	A3 permatrace
Drawn record sheets	40	01-40	A3 permatrace
Digital photo register	1	12 pages	A4 paper
Black and white photo register	1	8 pages	Negatives and contact prints
Black and white photos	237	SCCAS Filmcodes: HJC 01-99, HJD 01-56, 64-81, 90-99, HJU 01-54	

Table 9. List of physical records

6.2.2 Digital site records

The digital site archive is stored in the Eye parish file of the SCCAS archives.

- All site records have been input into a Microsoft Access database.
- Digital photographs, including post-excavation small finds photographs, have been issued an archive number and stored in the SCCAS Photo catalogue as .jpg files.
- Site survey data has been downloaded from the SCCAS RTK GPS and Total Station Theodolite and stored in its raw format.
- Miscellaneous files produced during initial processing of raw data and production of report illustrations have been kept.
- Scans in .jpg format of hand drawn plans and sections.
- Selected drawings have been digitised.
- A series of Mapinfo tables have been produced combining survey and digitized hand drawn plans (outline form only).

Record type	No.	Format
Site database	3	Microsoft Access 2003
Digital photographs	400	.jpg (SCCAS filmcodes HQY 01-99, HQZ 01-99, HRA 01-99, HRB 01-99, HRC 01-04)
GPS survey files (raw data)	10	.idx and .raw
Processed survey data	140	12.dxf & 9.xls files plus associated Mapinfo conversion files
Scanned drawing files	40	.jpg
CAD data	18	.dwg & .bak files
Combined digital survey/hand drawn plans	152	Mapinfo .tab files etc

Table 10. List of digital records

6.3. Quantification and assessment of the bulk finds archive

Compiled and edited by Stephen Benfield

6.3.1 Introduction

The quantities of bulk finds types recovered during the excavation are listed in Table 11. A full quantification of the finds by context is included as Appendix 3. In addition to the bulk finds categories there are a number of individually numbered small finds (SF) listed in Appendix 4.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	1215	17,523
CBM	233	17,511
Fired clay	559	9,580
Quernstone	260	1,895
Worked flint	251	5,642
Heat affected stone	77	5,357
Stone	12	2148
Fe nails	15	101
Animal bone	3766	37730
Shell	1	8

Table 11. Bulk finds quantities

6.3.2 Pottery

Stephen Benfield

Prehistoric pottery

Introduction

In total sixty-three sherds of prehistoric pottery with a combined weight of 293g were recovered from the evaluation and excavation (Table 12). The average sherd weight is 4.7g. All of the pottery is handmade and flint-tempered. The pottery is listed by context in Appendix 5.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	Wt/g
Handmade flint	HMF	62	287
Handmade sand	HMS	1	6

Table 12. Quantity of prehistoric pottery by fabric type

Discussion

The prehistoric pottery consists almost entirely of plain body sherds in flint-tempered fabrics. Most was recovered as one or two sherds, either as residual sherds from later dated features, or as single finds from individual features suggesting that they also might be residual sherds. There is only one significant group of sherds which are not residual with later dated pottery. These are from the pit 0361 (0362) and consist of fourteen sherds weighing 101g. Two of these sherds join, two others are almost certainly from one pot and one is a flake from a base covered in dense, fine flint grit. These sherds are in good condition, the two joining sherds retaining an original, smoothed external surface. One other base sherd was recovered from posthole 0175, which is also from a vessel with a flat base, and there is one rounded shoulder sherd (probably from a necked bowl) in a sand-tempered fabric from fill 0116 of gully 0115. Two non-joining small sherds from the fill 0281 of ditch 0280, possibly from close to the rim as they have a small groove running across them, are certainly part of the same pot.

The lack of diagnostic and closely datable pieces, such as might be provided by rims or decoration, means that dating relies on a combination of traits exhibited by the assemblage overall. The almost exclusive use of flint-temper, the presence of flat bases - one notably with dense flint-gritting and the absence of decoration indicate that most, if not all of the pottery can be accommodated as a post-Deverel-Rimbury assemblage dating to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. The sand-tempered sherd (0116) is most likely to be of Iron Age date.

Roman pottery

Introduction

A total of 1,139 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 17,146g was recovered from the evaluation and excavation. The total Eve (estimated vessel equivalent) is 18.86 vessels and the average sherd weight is 15g. The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 13 and by context in Appendix 5.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve
<i>Imported fine wares:</i>						
South Gaulish samian	SASG	1	0.1	5	0.1	
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	9	0.7	102	0.6	0.08
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	10	0.8	364	2.1	0.57
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.65</i>
<i>Imported coarsewares:</i>						
<i>Amphora</i>	AA	2	0.1	635	3.7	
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>3.7</i>	
<i>Local and regional fine wares:</i>						
Miscellaneous red colour-coated wares	RC	2	0.1	13	0.1	0.05
Miscellaneous red fine wares	RF	2	0.1	31	0.2	0.06
Unspecified colour-coated wares	UCC	6	0.5	107	0.6	0.18
White-slipped oxidised wares	WSO	3	0.2	148	0.8	0.07
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.36</i>
<i>Local and regional coarse wares:</i>						
Black burnished ware Type 1	BB1	5	0.3	118	0.6	0.13
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	81	7.1	837	4.8	1.44
Black-surfaced ware mortaria	BSWM	1	0.1	29	0.1	
Colchester buff ware mortaria	COLBM	1	0.1	143	0.8	0.15
Grey micaceous wares (black-surfaced)	GMB	214	18.7	2679	15.6	3.69
Grey micaceous wares	GMG	202	17.7	2753	16.0	2.84
Grey micaceous wares buff-oxidised	GMO	2	0.1	12	0.1	
Horningsea	HOG	15	1.3	568	3.3	0.07
Horningsea black surfaced	HOGB	1	0.1	9	0.1	
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	9	0.8	215	1.2	
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	331	29.0	4492	26.1	5.87
Miscellaneous grey mortaria	GXM	4	0.3	220	1.2	0.24
Miscellaneous sandy red coarse wares	RX	11	0.9	77	0.4	0.03
Nene Valley grey ware	NVG	2	0.1	72	0.4	
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	7	0.6	161	0.9	
Unspecified shell-tempered wares	SH	8	0.7	21	0.1	0.03
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>12406</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>14.49</i>
<i>Late specialist wares:</i>						
Hadham oxidised ware	HAX	61	5.3	980	5.7	0.43
Late shell-tempered ware	LSH	98	8.6	1062	6.1	1.59
Nene valley colour-coated ware	NVC	22	1.9	374	2.1	0.18
Nene valley colour-coated mortaria	NVCM	2	0.1	249	1.4	0.15
Nene valley white ware mortaria	NVWM	3	0.2	114	0.6	0.21
Oxford red colour-coated wares	OXRC	22	1.9	520	3.0	0.61
Oxford red colour-coated mortaria	OXRCM	1	0.1	10	0.1	0.03
Oxford white-slipped oxidised mortaria	OXWSM	1	0.1	26	0.1	0.16
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>3335</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>3.36</i>
	Total	1139	98.7	17146	99.0	18.86

Table 13. Quantity of Roman pottery by fabric type

The pottery has been quantified using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series and the Suffolk (Pakenham) form type series (unpublished). The Suffolk type series was supplemented by the Colchester, Camulodunum (Cam) type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1963). All of the sherds were divided between fabric categories and the vessel forms recorded. Imported wares, consisting of samian, are referred to by common names following Webster (1996). The number of sherds, weight and Eve (estimated vessel equivalence) was recorded for each fabric type. The vessel rim diameters were also recorded.

The assemblage

Imported fine wares

The imported fine wares consist entirely of samian. Almost all of the sherds are from plain vessels, with a single sherd from a decorated bowl. There is one sherd of South Gaulish plain samian (Fabric SASG), current during the mid-late 1st century. The largest quantities are from Central Gaulish (Fabric SACG) and East Gaulish (Fabric SAEG) production centres. These were current during the 2nd century and mid 2nd-mid 3rd century respectively. There are similar numbers of sherds present from each of these areas, although the East Gaulish material includes a large piece from a single dish which significantly increases its proportion of the assemblage by weight. However, the greater number of identified vessel forms from Central Gaul suggest this is probably the larger supplier in terms of quantity. Forms recorded are Dr 31, Dr 36 and Dr 37 (Fabric SACG) and Dr 32 (Fabric SAEG).

Imported coarse wares

The only imported coarse ware consists of two sherds in a fabric typical of Dressel 20 oil *amphorae* (Fabric AA). Dressel 20 *amphorae*, current from the mid 1st-early 3rd century, are the most common of the *amphorae* types recorded from British sites and especially so for the small numbers of *amphorae* recorded among rural assemblages.

Local and regional fine wares

A small number of sherds were present which are either colour-coated wares or can be classified as fine wares. Some of these are possibly products of large, late Roman industries (late specialist wares). The absence of fine colour-coated wares which can be closely dated to the 2nd-3rd century (especially Colchester colour-coated wares) is notable. A few sherds in red, oxidised fabrics (Fabric RC and Fabric RF) might include sherds from the Hadham and Oxford industries and a sherd from a white-slipped (abraded) flanged bowl (form 6.14) in Fabric WSO is possibly an Oxford or Hadham product (0667).

Of interest are six sherds in a sandy, slightly micaceous reddish-buff fabric (Fabric UCC) which, although abraded, have traces of a light brown colour-coat. The nature of the fabric and the colour-coat indicate they are from the same kiln or kiln group. These

come from contexts 0440, 0462 and 0546 which all contain other pottery dated to the late 3rd-4th century. The sherds are from two vessels - a bowl with a small flanged rim (form 7.6) and a dish with a curving wall. The bowl form can be dated to the late 3rd-4th century, possibly earlier in that period rather than later given the small, high flange. The dish form is not so closely dated but is assumed to be roughly contemporary with the bowl. These sherds have been examined by Judith Plouviez (SCCAS) and her comments have been incorporated into the following discussion.

The fabric is not recognised as from any of the known major production centres and these vessels may well be products from an unrecognised local source; possibly Pakenham. However, both appear to have been affected by heat which may have significantly altered the appearance of the fabric. Also, given their late dating, it is probably more likely that they are products of a major pottery industry rather than local/regional fine ware products. Of the major industries the most likely sources would be the Nene Valley or Oxford potteries, although the forms appear more comparable with the range of products associated with the Nene Valley industry rather than Oxford.

Local and regional coarse wares

Together these coarse wares form the largest proportion of the assemblage. The most significant group are micaceous wares (Fabric GMB and Fabric GMG) which are almost certainly products of the Wattisfield area industry (Moore et al 1988, fig 3.8). A large proportion is made up of unsourced grey ware sherds (Fabric GX), although many of these sherds also contain some mica and most are also likely to be products of the Wattisfield area industry. It can be noted that non-micaceous fabrics are also known from the Wattisfield area kilns (Judith Plouviez pers. comm.). These kilns are probably also the source for much of the Black surface wares (Fabric BSW) which are a lesser, though still significant, component of the assemblage. Small numbers of sherds can also be attributed to Dorset Black burnished-ware industry (Fabric BB1) and probably to the Horningsea and Nene Valley industries (Fabrics HOG & HOGB and Fabric NVG).

The incidence of forms recorded in these fabrics is most commonly jars, jar-bowls, bowls and dishes. Records of rim sherds from jars dominate the assemblage. Most of the jar rims are not closely identified to a specific form type, but the low incidence of off-set necks on these sherds indicates most are probably slack shouldered vessels of form

4.5 (dated to the mid 2nd-4th century). More easily attributed to form types are the rim sherds from bowls and dishes. The earliest most closely datable of these are bead rim dishes of form 6.18 (dated mid 2nd-mid 3rd century). The recorded incidence of these is, however, relatively low in relation to the flanged bowl form 6.17 (dated late 3rd-4th century). The flanged bowls include three with decorated flanges (0625, 0652 & 0659) which are likely to date from the mid-late 4th century. The less closely datable plain or grooved dish of form 6.19 is also well represented. The number of sherds attributed to larger storage jars or appearing in heavily tempered storage jar fabrics is low. More specialist products are represented by a small number of sherds from grey ware *mortaria* (Fabric GXM); forms identified being 7.4 (0266) broadly dated mid 2nd-early 3rd century and 7.6 (0067), broadly dated mid 3rd-4th century. One *mortarium* sherd in buff fabric of form 7.2, probably dating to the mid 2nd-early 3rd century, is probably a Colchester product (Fabric COLBM) (0622). There is also a single sherd in Fabric GX with Romano-Saxon style decoration which probably dates to the mid-late 4th century (0546).

Late specialist wares

Pottery from a number of large late Roman pottery production centres is well represented. The most important, in terms of sherd numbers and weight, are shell-tempered wares (Fabric LSH) probably originating in the South Midlands. The identified vessels in this fabric consist entirely of jars of form 4.5. Oxidised wares from the Hadham kilns (Fabric HAX) also contribute a large proportion of the late specialist wares, including vessels with Romano-Saxon style decoration (0211) which probably date to the mid-late 4th century. The Nene Valley and Oxford kilns are also well represented with colour-coated vessels (Fabric NVC and Fabric OXRC) and also *mortaria* (Fabric NVWM and Fabrics OXRCM & OXWSM). The range of Nene Valley colour-coated vessels includes beakers, jars and bowls, including the lidded bowl form 6.2. Of interest is a lid 'knob' with 'steam' hole (0036) (Howe et al 1980, 22 nos. 71-73 and Symonds & Wade fig 5.44 nos. 205-7) and a beaker base with graffiti consisting of radial lines scratched post-firing (0440). The Oxford colour-coated wares include part of an unusual hemispherical bowl, lacking a footring but with a slightly indented base and rouletted bands of decoration (0440).

Discussion

Although a small quantity of pottery, including one piece of samian, can be dated to the early Roman period of the mid 1st-early/mid 2nd century, most dates to the mid-late Roman period of the mid 2nd-4th century and the great majority of contexts contain pottery which can be dated to the late Roman period of the late 3rd-4th century. The overall late dating of the assemblage is reflected in several aspects. These are the dominance of flanged bowls in relation to bead-rimmed bowls, the small number of identified large storage jars (especially the low incidence of heavily-tempered storage jar fabrics), the significant proportion of late Roman specialist wares and probably by the relatively low proportion of Black Surface wares. Pottery dating to the very late Roman period (mid-late 4th/early 5th century) is also indicated by the significant proportion of red colour-coated sherds from the Oxford potteries, the presence of Romano-Saxon decorated sherds and by decoration on the flanges of some of the coarseware bowls.

The sources of much of this pottery appear to be local or regional until the late Roman period, primarily probably the Wattisfield area kilns, with very few imports other than fine ware (samian) from continental sources. It is noticeable that the slightly more distant industry at Colchester appears to make very little detectable impact upon the site assemblage; although this is probably a reflection on the date of the bulk of the assemblage here which appears to post-date the *floruit* of that industry over the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century and which declines dramatically in importance at Chelmsford over the early 3rd century (Going 1987, 113).

The range of vessels, dominated by jar forms, although with a significant number of dish and open bowls forms, is typical of rural assemblages and there is no particular indication of significant or unusual status in relation to other Roman sites among the pottery recovered.

Post-Roman pottery

Fabric identifications by Richenda Goffin

Introduction

In total there are thirteen sherds of post-Roman pottery with a combined weight of 84g. The pottery has been quantified by count, weight and Eve using the Suffolk post-Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished). The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 14 and by context in Appendix 5.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	Wt/g
<i>Early Anglo Saxon:</i>			
Early Saxon fine flint	ESFF	1	7
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	1	4
Early Saxon medium sand	ESMS	1	6
	<i>sub total</i>	3	17
<i>Medieval:</i>			
Late Colchester-type ware	COLL	1	4
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	3	28
Medieval coarsewares (general)	MCW	2	5
	<i>sub total</i>	6	37
<i>Post-Medieval:</i>			
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	26
Staffordshire white salt- glazed stonewares	SWSW	1	1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	1	3
	<i>sub total</i>	4	30
	Total	13	84

Table 14. Post-Roman pottery by period and fabric

Discussion

Small quantities of pottery dated as Early Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval were recovered as single sherds from a number of contexts.

Three small sherds which appear to be from Early Anglo-Saxon hand made vessels were recovered from three contexts (tree throw 0187, and ditch fills 0244 and 0258). The sherds are from the body and base edge of vessels. It can be noted that the single base sherd (0258) has a rounded edge where it meets the vessel wall which is typical of Early Anglo-Saxon pots.

Sherds dating to the medieval and late medieval period were recovered from six contexts (0032, 0493, 0672, 0675) and sherds of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from four contexts (0286, 0685 0714 & 0717).

The small quantity of pottery indicates some activity on or around the site during these periods; but the site itself appears to be peripheral to the focus of any settlement after the Roman period.

6.3.3 Ceramic building material

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

In total 233 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered which together have a total weight of 17,511g. The CBM was recorded (count and weight) by fabric and CBM type for each context. The CBM is listed by type and period in Table 15 and by fabric in Table 16. All of the CBM is listed by context in Appendix 6.

CBM type	code	No	Wt (g)
<i>Roman:</i>			
Tegula	TEG	30	4811
Imbrex	RI	3	592
Flue tile	RFT	24	2359
Roman brick	RB	17	2594
Roman brick/tile	RBT	109	6550
Sub total		183	16906
<i>Post-Roman</i>			
Brick	B	12	391
Peg Tile	PT	10	104
Sub total		22	495
<i>Other:</i>			
Unidentified CBM	CBM	28	110
Total		233	17511

Table 15. CBM by type and period

CBM type	Fabric													
	Fs	Fs wt(g)	Fscp	Fscp wt(g)	Ms	Ms wt(g)	Mscp	Mscp wt(g)	Msfe	Msfe wt(g)	Msq	Msq wt(g)	cs	cs wt(g)
<i>Roman</i>														
TEG	9	2043	2	243	13	1916	6	609						
RI					2	528	1	64						
RFT	2	307	1	75	7	743	13	1158	1	76				
RB	1	179			11	1252	5	1163						
RBT	8	562	10	418	71	3706	16	1368			1	499		
<i>Post-Roman:</i>														
PT					10	104								
B					3	24	5	192					4	175
Total	20	3091	13	736	117	8273	46	4554	1	76	1	499	4	175

Table 16. CBM fabrics by CBM type and period

Discussion

Roman

The majority of the CBM is Roman brick and tile. This accounts for 78% by count and 96% by weight of all the CBM recovered from the site. The average weight of the Roman pieces is 92g.

Almost all of the Roman CBM is in fabrics with fine sand (often with a smooth or silty feel) or medium sand inclusions. The only other common inclusions are pale coloured clay pellets or streaks. Most of the tile is oxidised red or orange although a few pieces, notably some of the flue tile pieces, are a brown-buff colour.

The Roman CBM was recovered from a large number of contexts, most of which produced only a small quantity of five or less pieces. However, larger quantities with a significant total weight (indicating less fragmentation) were associated with several contexts (layers 0440, 0462, 0546 and pit fill 0578); all are late Roman and probably date to the late 4th century. The average weight for pieces from these contexts is higher than the site average at between 100-150g.

Of the identified tile the most common type recorded are pieces from *tegula* roof tiles (thirty pieces) which account for approximately 16% of the Roman CBM by count and 28% by weight. Surprisingly, there are very few pieces from the corresponding *imbrex* roof tiles (three pieces) which suggest that the tile does not represent scattered debris from the roof of a building, but rather the *tegulae* have been selected, probably for reuse as building material. It is noted that single examples of three *tegula* lower cut away types were recorded corresponding to Types B6 (0296), D1 (0194) and D16 (0546) (Warry 2006, fig 1.3). Warry has suggested that these types can be dated to the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century (Type B) and mid 3rd century onward (Type D). In this instance this can be seen to approximate to the pottery dating of the three contexts from which they came; although the significance of this typology in terms of dating is very questionable as tiles with lower cut aways of Type B6 have been recorded from Boudican contexts (AD 60) in Colchester (Crummy 1984, Appendix 5, fiche).

Pieces from box flue tiles (twenty-four pieces) are the second most common of the Roman CBM types identified, making up 13% of the assemblage by count and 14% by

weight. This is a surprisingly high figure. They were recovered from fourteen separate contexts; most are single pieces, although four pieces were recovered from two contexts (0440, 0647). A large single piece was recovered from the fill 0537 of pit 0536. All are combed and can be dated to the 2nd century or later. Where there is other dating evidence associated with the contexts this is late 3rd-4th century (four contexts), late 4th century (four contexts) or post-Roman (two contexts). Nine of the flue tiles are in a distinctive brownish-buff coloured fabric (layers 0440, 0462, 0493 and pit fills 0648, 0652) which suggests that they are from the same kiln source, or possibly even part of the same firing batch. It is notable that only one other *tegula* piece (0672) and one piece of brick or tile (0270) were recorded in a similar buff colour. Although no mortar or plaster was recorded on any of the flue tiles, many are soot blackened inside which shows they have been used in a hypocaust and the relatively large number indicates that this was probably located close to the site.

A number of CBM pieces could be identified as originating from bricks because of their thickness. These are approximately 9% of the assemblage by count and 15% by weight.

Summary

Where there is other dating evidence, most of the Roman CBM is associated with late Roman contexts with only a few pieces associated with earlier dated pottery (0296, 0463 & 0549). None of the tile showed any indication of having been mortared or plastered. However, the nature of the CBM suggests selected salvage from a tiled roof and there is also a large proportion of used flue tile from a hypocaust. This suggests a building(s) of some status, including a hypocaust, located close to the site which was demolished or possibly refurbished sometime in the mid-late Roman period. That some of the larger quantities and larger pieces are associated with late 4th century contexts, especially the flue tiles, might suggest a demolition phase toward the end of the end of the Roman period.

Post-Roman

A small quantity of CBM dated as post-Roman was recovered from eight contexts with a maximum of five pieces from any one context. The assemblage consists of pieces of peg tiles, broadly dated as medieval or later and pieces from bricks broadly dated as probably late medieval or later. Some of the brick pieces are in a coarse sandy fabric.

Most of this CBM was recovered from contexts with residual Roman pottery. Only two contexts produced closely dated additional finds; fill 0714 of ditch 0713 which contained a piece of peg tile also contained pottery dated late 12th-14th century and fill 0685 of ditch 0684 which contained a piece of brick also contained pottery dated to the 18th century.

6.3.4 Fired clay

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Together there are 559 pieces of fired clay from the site which weigh a total of 9580g. The fired clay was divided into fabrics visually and each fabric type was counted and weighed for each context. The presence of original surfaces, wattle holes, the abrasion and colour were also noted. The fired clay is listed by context in Appendix 7 and the quantity by fabric type is listed in Table 17. Of significance is a large quantity of fired clay which was recovered from the flue channel of a Roman oven which is reported separately. The majority of the fired clay comes from this feature and from a separate hearth feature. There are no identified fired clay objects.

Fabric name	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)
Fine sand	fs	31	913
Fine sand with chalk fragments	fsc	477	7885
Fine sand with clay pellets/streaks	fscp	1	15
Medium sand	ms	50	767

Table 17. Fired clay by fabric

Fired clay from the oven flue 0252

A large sample of the fired clay was collected from the flue of a small oven feature 0252. This comes from the wall of the oven flue (0270) and from the fill of the flue (0269). In total there are 218 pieces from the flue wall (weighing 3203g) and 122 pieces from the fill of the flue (weighing 3163g). It can be noted that a further 1815g of fired clay, consisting almost entirely of small pieces, was recovered from a bulk sample of the fill of the flue (Sample 28). The pieces all have a sandy-silt fabric which is powdery to the touch and they are an oxidised buff or pale reddish-brown in colour. The most prominent inclusions are moderate to common white chalk fragments up to 15mm but

most are much smaller at about 2-3 mm and occasional small stones with a few medium size stones (Fabric msc). Many of the pieces, especially those from the wall of the flue (0270), retain a surface. The surface finish is generally smooth and undulating.

The fired clay from the flue wall (0270) is predominantly a pale buff colour throughout. A small number of pieces (less than 10%) have a pale reddish-brown fabric beneath a buff surface, with a few that are entirely pale reddish-brown. The pieces which are buff throughout are up to 40mm thick, but most are between 15-20mm. The pieces which have a pale reddish-brown fabric are up to 25 mm thick, but most are less, at between 10-15mm. Where there is a buff surface this extends between 5-10mm back into the piece. Most of the pieces retain parts of the wall surface which on all of these pieces appears to be flat. As would be expected, none have more than one original surface. The surface of a few of the larger pieces is scored by random, small shallow grooves which probably result from dragging during smoothing but also from burnt-out organic fragments. The surface of these pieces is also noticeably pitted. However, there is little indication of any significant quantities of organic fragments having been incorporated into the main body of the clay on these or any other pieces recovered from the oven.

The fired clay recovered from the fill of the flue is similar to that from the flue wall. The largest pieces are not as large as from the flue wall, but there appears to be little difference in the overall fragmentation and none (apart from one edge piece) have more than one original surface. However, there are two main differences. The first is that almost all of the pieces have a pale reddish-brown beneath the buff surface, with only a small number (less than 5%) which are buff throughout. The second is that a few pieces are curved or dished surfaces. One piece has a distinctly curved surface and two larger pieces are slightly dished. Also, there is one piece from a rounded, corner edge suggesting it is part of a ledge or surround of an opening.

Other fired clay

There are only two other contexts which produced significant quantities of fired clay. These are a hearth feature 0144 (0145) and a pit 0295 (0296).

The hearth context (0145) produced forty-two pieces weighing 682g. The fired clay from this feature is distinctive in that it mostly is in a moderately well fired sandy, red fabric

and a number of pieces have one or more small wattle impressions between about 5mm to 7 mm in diameter. Many of the pieces are lumps with slightly rounded edges. With these are two pieces in a finer fabric which have one, possibly two original surfaces and it may be possible that they are from separate clay slabs or bars. It is noted that the fired clay from this feature is similar in appearance to the material from another context, the pit 0227 (0228).

The fired clay from the pit 0295 consists of 114 fragments weighing 1010g. Eleven of the larger pieces have a single, flat, original surface. The surfaces are buff and the fabric commonly pale reddish-brown. There are no wattle impressions. The fired clay from this feature appears very similar to that recovered from the oven flue 0252 (0269, 0270). A further 1169 g of small fired clay pieces was recovered from the bulk sample from this feature (Sample 29).

There are also two, thick, slab-like pieces. One (0578) is approximately 30 mm thick with red-buff surface with a grey fabric below. The buff surface is smoothed to a coarse finish. The opposite side of the slab appears to be an original face. It is flat, but not smoothed which may reflect that it was either formed on a flat surface or applied to a flat surface. The other (0582) is similar, although the fabric and colour are different. The piece is 40 mm thick with a buff surface and a pale, reddish-brown fabric. Again there is one original surface and a surface on the other side of the piece which is not finished, but is flat and appears to be original.

None of the remaining contexts produced more than eight pieces and many of these are small abraded scraps.

Discussion

Much of the fired clay here can be confidently associated with a specific structure, having been recovered *in situ* from an oven flue 0252 (0270, 0269) and from a hearth feature 0144 (0145).

The temperatures reached in the oven flue 0252 do not appear to have been very high as there is no indication of vitrification. The differences in colour noted between the fired clay from the flue lining and that recovered from the fill of the flue might be connected

with the degree of heat to which each had been subjected (causing different oxidation levels) rather than any significant difference in the nature or fabric of the clay. A few pieces from the fill of the flue have slightly curved or dished surfaces, which could indicate they derive from a structure such as a clay dome. However, overall there is little to suggest that the fired clay from the fill represents part of an identifiable separate superstructure located above. For example, there are no wattle impressions which would indicate the clay had been shaped over a supporting frame. The general similarity in the nature of all of the fired clay recovered from this feature suggests that most if not all probably derives from the flue lining, the pieces from the fill of the flue possibly coming from higher on the flue wall. The rounded edge piece appears to support this as it suggests a rounded top to the flue wall.

The fired clay associated with the hearth 0144 is predominantly of one type with little or no indication of structure, other than single flat surfaces. Some pieces possibly represent clay hearth lining while others had been applied to wattles and may be part of a clay dome or hood. Two pieces recovered with these are in a different fabric and appear to have been shaped. These may represent another part of the hearth or possibly parts of separate clay objects, bars or slabs, associated with it.

Overall there is no indication that any of the structural fired clay originates from buildings and most if not all is likely to be the remains of oven or hearth structures.

6.3.5 Quernstones and millstones

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

In total there are approximately 260 fragments of quernstone which have a combined weight of 1895g. Quernstone of both imported lava, probably from the Rhineland and of millstone grit derived from regional British sources are present. The number of pieces recorded is high as much of the lava quern is very fragmented; so much so that the smaller fragments could not be usefully counted and the total is closely approximated excluding the very small fragments. The lava quernstone consists of approximately 257 pieces and small fragments which together weigh 1010g. There are three pieces of

millstone grit which have a combined weight of 885g. All the quernstone is listed by context in Table 18.

Ctxt	Lava no.	Lava Wt (g)	Millstone grit no.	Millstone grit wt (g).	Notes
0186			1	555	Edge piece, lower stone (?), smoothed edge, part of 3 broadly spaced concentric grooves on grinding surface, edge too short to approximate size (dia.) but clearly from a large millstone (stone 35mm thick)
0440	4	125			Small pieces
0462	50*	320			13 small pieces and other fragments
0493	2	12			Small pieces
0521	100*	213			20 small pieces and other fragments
0578	1	87			Abraded
0578			1	137	Part of 2 broadly spaced concentric grooves on one surface, grinding face broken away
0652			1	193	Edge piece, smoothed edge, part of a broadly spaced concentric grooves on grinding surface, (stone 40 mm thick)
0705	100*	253			4 abraded pieces and other small fragments

Table 18. Quernstones by context (*=approximated count)

Discussion

Almost all of the quernstone is from contexts with finds dated as Roman, or more commonly late Roman (late 3rd-4th century), with two small lava pieces from a context with medieval pottery (0493) which are almost without doubt residual Roman pieces. Apart from the millstone fragment in 0186 the quernstone is all from rotary querns.

Lava quern

Lava quernstone was quarried in the Rhineland and this is almost certainly the source for the quernstone here. Such stone was imported in Britain from the beginning of the Roman period. This trade stopped during the early Anglo-Saxon period but resumed in the middle Saxon period continuing throughout the medieval into the post-medieval period. The contexts and nature of the finds assemblage clearly show that almost without doubt all of the lava quernstone here is of Roman date. However, the stone is mostly very fragmented, with no large pieces from any context. None of the pieces preserve any clear surfaces. Although some soil conditions can adversely affect the lava stone, the condition of the pieces indicates they were possibly old and already quite broken up when they were deposited in these contexts.

Millstone grit

It is possible that millstone grit querns appear from the later first century. However, they only come to predominate over lava querns in Essex and Suffolk during the 2nd century and are the most common stone type used for querns or millstones in the later Roman period of the 3rd-4th century (Major 2004, Tester 2004). The three pieces of millstone grit quernstone recovered are all from contexts associated with finds of late Roman (3rd-4th century) date.

All three of the stone pieces preserve parts of grooves on one face which run parallel to the stone edge and are described here as concentric. Two of the pieces are edge pieces which also preserve the full thickness of the stone (0186, 0652). The opposing face on these is either rough or unevenly smooth showing that the grooved face is the grinding face. One of the stones (0186) appears to be a lower stone and this may be the case with the other two pieces. Both of the edge pieces are smoothed. While insufficient length of the edges remains to measure the curvature and establish the diameter of the stone, the apparent slow curve (appearing almost straight) of the edge of the large piece (0186) appears to indicate a relatively large stone. This suggests a millstone, possibly mechanically driven in some form, rather than a hand powered rotary quern. It can be noted that Roman quernstones with a diameter greater than 760 mm are considered to be millstones. Similar, although more concentrated and possibly deeply cut, concentric grooving is recorded on millstones from Orton Hall Farm, (Spain 1996, fig. 79) and on a Roman greensand quernstone from Stanstead, Essex (Major 2004, 284). It is noted that concentric grooving appears to be unusual on Roman or Romano-British quernstones/millstones (Spain 1996, 110).

6.3.6 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. The numbers of flints and the numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces were recorded and the condition of the flint was commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint, included in a separate column (*Non struck*) in the

database, has been discarded. It is not included in the report but is shown in Appendix 8.

The assemblage

A total of 251 struck or shattered flints and a probable building fragment was recovered from the site. The flint is summarised in Table 19 and listed by context in Appendix 8.

Type	Number
multi platform flake core	2
single platform blade core	2
keeled core	2
core fragment	3
struck fragment	13
shatter	22
flake	115
blade-like flake	9
blade	8
bladelet	2
spall	12
chip	3
end scraper	2
scraper	6
piercer	2
spurred piece	1
leaf-shaped arrowhead	1
fabricator	1
truncated blade	2
denticulate	1
serrated blade	1
notched flake	5
notched blade	1
retouched flake	21
retouched fragment	5
utilised flake	6
utilised blade	2
utilised fragment	1
Total worked flint	251
building fragment	1
Total	252

Table 19. Summary of the flint

The flint is mostly mid to dark grey with much being slightly patchy or mottled in appearance. Cortex, where present, is usually a dirty cream colour with some thin grey cortex and some quite fresh looking white chalky cortex also present. Some patinated surfaces or cortex show that weathered flint was used as a raw material. A few flints exhibit post depositional patination but most of the material is unpatinated.

Two blade cores were found in fill 0157 of ditch 0156. They are both very neat narrow parallel sided pieces and of likely Mesolithic or possible earlier Neolithic date. One is

patinated and has been struck mostly from one end although there is slight evidence for its opposite end also having been used as a platform. The other core is unpatinated and has, apparently, been worked only from one end.

An irregular chunky multi platform flake core (0578) and another very small possible flake core (0463) are present as well as two quite thin pieces which have had flakes struck from both faces and have been described as irregular 'keeled' types (0302, 0416). Three fragments may be from other cores including another possible 'keeled' type (0702) and a small possible blade core (0106).

Thirteen miscellaneous struck fragments are present. Three or four of these might be fragments from cores. Others may have been tested for use as cores. Twenty-two shattered fragments have been retained as they are relatively fresh and unpatinated and might be debris from breaking and knapping flint. Some may, however, be of thermal origin.

A total of 115 unmodified flakes were found. The flakes are predominantly small hard hammer struck pieces, often irregular and many being squat in shape. Seventy-seven percent of the flakes have some cortex and ten percent are primary flakes (with the dorsal face being entirely cortical). Twelve percent of flakes have cortex on their platforms showing that the core platforms were often unprepared and eight percent of flakes (a fairly significant number) have hinged distal terminations which probably suggests relative lack of skill in knapping. Many of the flakes are irregular in nature. There are, however, a few quite neat small flakes, some of them slightly curving pieces and possibly struck by soft hammer, although only two flakes have abraded platforms indicative of core preparation. There are also a small number of quite regular flakes from repeatedly struck multi platform cores. Both sharp and edge damaged flakes are present. Additionally, nine blade-like flakes are present. These are longer narrower flakes with some parallel dorsal scars but are irregular in some way and cannot be classified as true blades.

Eight blades were found. There are some neat pieces and three blades have abraded platforms showing that they were from prepared cores. Two small sharp bladelets (one patinated and the other with an abraded platform) came from fill 0157 of ditch 0156 and two neat, but incomplete blades are patinated a bluish white colour. These latter four

pieces in particular have distinctively 'Mesolithic' characteristics.

Twelve spalls and three very small chips are also present.

Two end scrapers and seven miscellaneous scraper type tools are present. One irregular quite thin end scraper has semi abrupt retouch around its distal end 0159. The other is on a long, near primary, flake with thin grey cortex. Its distal end is neatly retouched and its right lateral edge is utilised (0133). Three of the other scrapers are on primary flakes (0463, 0554, 0355) and one is on a small thick flakes and is very heavily abraded (0195). The two other 'scrapers' (both 0554) are on irregular small cortical (non flake) fragments each with an edge which appears to have been slightly retouched, and utilised.

A small quite thick flake (0526) and a thin irregular blade-like flake (0102) are retouched to form piercers at their distal ends and a thermal flake is slightly retouched to a small spurred point on one side (0106).

Part of a probable leaf-shaped arrowhead of earlier Neolithic date has neat invasive retouch of its dorsal face and more slight retouch of the pointed end on the ventral face (0355) (SF 1078). The other end is missing.

A fairly small thick blade which is slightly retouched along both sides and which is somewhat worn around its platform (0440) may be a fabricator, possibly used for retouching other flint tools. It is not closely dateable.

The proximal end of a neat blade has reverse retouch forming a short oblique truncated lateral edge from its platform along the right side (0260). It is irregular but might be of Mesolithic date. Another small short blade-like flake has retouch across its distal edge and a small notch in one side (0273).

A small flake has its left side retouched to a denticulated edge and a slight notch in the other side (0463) and an incomplete small thick blade has one side coarsely serrated (0639). Four flakes (0260, 0440, 0574 & 0622) and a blade (0260) have slight or possible notches in their sides. The blade is neat and slightly curving with a small notch in one side near its distal end and a possible (very slight) notch opposite this; it is

slightly patinated. Twenty-six miscellaneous retouched pieces are present. These are mainly flakes and most have slight or irregular retouch of parts of their edges. One or two thicker pieces are scraper-like in nature. Five thermal fragments are retouched. Two blades, five flakes and a thermal fragment exhibit evidence of edge utilisation. One of the flakes, a tapering blade-like cortical piece has a slightly 'serrated' edge. Although two or three of the blade-type/serrated pieces may be of earlier date, retouched flakes and fragments and notched pieces are quite commonly found on later prehistoric sites where they represent the expedient use of flint.

A cortical fragment of flint has sandy mortar adhering to one side and has probably been used for building (0685).

Distribution

Most of the flint was recovered from the fills of pits (Table 20). Material was also found in linear features, a hearth, natural features and various layers or unstratified contexts. Many of the features excavated at the site were of Roman date or later and the flint found in them was residual. One feature which appears to date (according to ceramic spot dates provided at assessment) to the prehistoric period was pit 0105. Flints were found in a few other features which are undated by ceramics. These include the two neat blade cores and two bladelets which were found in an undated ditch although the likely early date of these pieces suggests that they are likely to have been residual there.

Feature Type	Number of flints
Pit	141
Ditch	69
Gully	10
Hearth	3
Natural	4
Layer	16
u/s	8
Tree throw	1

Table 20. Flint by feature type

Discussion

A few flints such as the neat blade cores and small blades (some of which are quite heavily patinated) are probably of Mesolithic date and some possible serrated and truncated pieces may also be of this, or earlier Neolithic date. An incomplete arrowhead dates to the earlier Neolithic period and a few relatively neat and regular flakes may be

of the same date. Much of the flint, however, is more irregular in nature with hard hammer struck cortical pieces being prevalent and quite a few flakes having hinged terminations. These are likely to be of a later prehistoric date. The absence of closely dateable tools is consistent with this; the quality of flint-working and range of tools declining with time into the Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 182). Several thermal fragments appear to have been retouched or utilised (e.g. 0106, 0260, 0426, 0546, 0186) and, again, this has been seen as a late prehistoric trait (Young and Humphrey, 1999, 232-233). Although most of the flint was found residually, not inconsiderable numbers of pieces were found and much of the material is quite sharp. It is likely that much of the flint is probably contemporary with pottery recovered from the site much of which is dated, at assessment, to the later Bronze Age/early Iron Age.

6.3.7 Heat altered stone - burnt flint and sandstone/quartzite

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

In total there are seventy-six pieces of heat altered stone with a total weight of 5252g. This consists of forty-two pieces of burnt flint (1895g) and thirty four pieces of sandstone/quartzite (3357g). By number pieces of flint account for 55% of the assemblage and sandstone/quartzite 45%. The heat altered stone is listed by context in Appendix 9.

Discussion

Flint is the most widespread of the stone types in terms of the number of contexts from which it was recovered - a total of twenty-eight. Almost all of this was recovered as just one or two pieces per context, with a maximum of four pieces from one context. The sandstone/quartzite was only associated with thirteen contexts but again is only present in any one context in small quantities, most commonly as one or two pieces, with a maximum of seven pieces from one context.

In general the heat altered stone is likely to be of prehistoric date. However, almost all is from contexts which also produced Roman finds with one context associated with medieval pottery. Only one context is thought to be prehistoric, fill 0355 of pit 0356, whilst another, fill 0161 of pit 0160, is undated. This suggests that much of the heat altered stone is probably residual and this is supported by the apparent scatter of the

flint as single or very few fragments throughout a large number of contexts. The flint and sandstone/quartzite are rarely associated in the same context which also suggests residual scattering. However the two contexts with heat altered stone (above) which might be prehistoric also produced just a few pieces, the maximum being three (0355).

6.3.8 Stone

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Small numbers of pieces of stone or small stones were recovered from a number of contexts. Many of these are simply small natural stones of flint, sandstone/quartzite, ironstone and some other unidentified stone types, reflecting the surface (drift) geology of the site.

There are also twelve pieces of limestone (all reacting with hydrochloric acid) which have a combined weight of 2148g. These are listed in Table 21. Some of these pieces are of interest, either because they are of a size or types of stone which could be used in construction, or they appear to have been altered by heat. However, none of these stones shows any sign of being worked or dressed and some are almost without doubt just natural, unutilised stones.

Stone type	No	Wt (g)	Contexts
Cream to pale brown limestone, partly vesicular	3	407	0578, 0625
Silty pale grey limestone, partly vesicular	5	643	0149, 0534, 0678
White limestone (chalk)	2	346	0546, 0655
Shelly limestone	1	286	0648
Sandy limestone	1	466	0440
Total	12	2148	

Table 21. Quantities of significant stone types

Discussion

The limestone pieces are all from contexts with finds dated as Roman, or more commonly as late Roman (late 3rd-4th century). All have natural surfaces, parts of natural surfaces or have weathered/abraded natural surfaces.

Several pieces have a vesicular surface or crust which is similar to limestone tufa. Some of the stone appears to have been heat-altered (for example in 0678) and it is

possible that such fragments may have been used in a hearth, flue wall or even a hypocaust channel.

There is also one piece of Shelly limestone from fill 0648 of pit 0645 which is not obviously closely worked but which is not rounded by glacial or fluvial action and could represent a fragment from a building stone.

The remainder of the limestone pieces have no obvious potential archaeological significance. These are two chalk lumps (0546, 0655) and a piece of sandy limestone, none of which are modified and may represent naturally occurring stones on the site.

6.3.9 Iron nails

There is a total of eleven iron nails, or parts of nails from eight contexts. They were mostly recovered singly from a context although at least three were present in ditch fill 0685 and two were from ditch fill 0672.

Several nails are from contexts which contain finds of Roman date (0211, 0230, 0273, 0296). The nails associated with these contexts are all just lower pieces of nail shank. One small, complete small nail (40mm long with a flat, round head) was recovered from a tree-throw which contained a sherd dated as Early Anglo-Saxon (0187). Also, a large, complete nail (95 mm long with a flat, round head) was recovered from the upper fill 0682 of ditch 0681 which also contained medieval pottery. A nail head and shank piece come from another ditch fill associated with finds of medieval date (0672) and a group of small nails (minimum of three nails), all slightly bent from use or extraction, was recovered from a post-medieval ditch fill (0685).

6.4. Quantification and assessment of the small finds archive

Stephen Benfield with identifications by Ruth Beveridge and Andrew Brown

6.4.1 Date, range and context

Forty-seven finds were assigned individual small find numbers. They are predominantly Roman, with a few objects which can be dated to the medieval and post-medieval period. Fourteen were recovered from excavated contexts, although most are metal detected finds, stray finds or from spoil. All of the small finds are listed and described in Appendix 10.

6.4.2 Condition

The condition of the small finds is generally fair-good with many of the coins closely identifiable.

6.4.3 Methodology

The small finds were individually recorded and closely identified where possible. Each was recorded by type, material, weight and relevant dimensions on a separate recording sheet and a sketch illustration made. The written details were then entered onto a computerised small finds database for the site.

6.4.4 Small finds by period

Prehistoric

A single worked flint from the fill 0355 of pit 0356 was given a small find number, SF1078. This has been included with the report on the worked flint.

Roman

Roman coins

A total of twenty-six of the small finds can be dated to the Roman period. Of these twenty-one are coins which are listed in Table 22 below.

No	Description	Date
SF 1050	Nummus Copy of nummus of Constantius II	AD 355-361
SF 1051	Nummus of Constantius II	AD 357-361
SF 1053	Nummus – probably a contemporary copy of the House of Constantine	AD 337.
SF 1055	Barbarous radiate probably copying either Victorinus or Tetricus.	AD 275-285
SF 1056	Very worn nummus	4C
SF 1063	Silver siliqua of Honorius	AD 397-402
SF 1064	Poor contemporary copy of a nummus	L3-4C
SF 1066	Nummus of Valens	AD 364-378
SF 1069	?Contemporary copy of a fourth century nummus	4C
SF 1070	Barbarous radiate	AD275-285
SF 1072	Nummus of the House of Constantine (likely to be contemporary copy)	AD 330-340
SF 1073	Possibly a nummus of Constans	AD 333-350
SF 1074	Contemporary copy of a nummus of the House of Constantine	AD 330-335
SF 1079	Nummus of House of Constantine	AD 330–335
SF 1080	Nummus of Helena	AD 337-340
SF 1083	Nummus of Constans	AD347-348
SF 1084	Nummus of House of Constantine	AD 330-335
SF 1085	Nummus of Constantius (previously unrecorded BEATA TRANQVILLITAS type)	AD 322-323
SF 1086	Nummus of House of Constantine	AD 330-335
SF 1089	Nummus of House of Constantine	AD 330-335
SF 1090	?Contemporary copy of Constantinius II	AD 354-361

Table 22. Roman coins

All the Roman coins can be closely dated to the late Roman period. Only two were recovered from excavated contexts SF1063 (0177, fill of pit 0176) and SF1079 (0369, fill of pit 0368). The remainder are metal detector or stray finds. Of interest is a *nummus* of BEATATRANQVILLITAS (blessed or happy tranquillity) type of Constantius which is described below. This coin has been examined by Philippa Walton of the British Museum who confirms that it is a previously unrecorded type, although the variation is of numismatic interest rather than any particular local significance.

SF 1085 (0100). Obverse: radiate bust facing L. with legend CONSTANTINVS and possibly IVNNC. Reverse: altar inscribed with VO/TIS/XX. Either side of the altar is CR - mint mark is CR PLG - Lyons. Legend is an unbroken BEATATRANQVILLITAS. The nature of the depiction of the legend type has not been previously recorded with this particular obverse type. (Dated AD 321, possibly AD 323).

Other small finds of Roman date

Three of the small finds can be dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. All are metal detected or stray finds. There are two brooches of Colchester type, SF1062 (0100) and 1081 (0100), which can be dated to the mid 1st century AD (c AD 25-60) and a spoon SF1091 (0100) which can be dated to the mid 1st to 2nd century.

Two perforated lead weights with a domed top SF 0187 & SF0188 (0100) were identified as line weights and can be dated as Roman. Both have signs of use wear around the perforation and are similar to an example at Boxfield Farm, Stevenage, Hertfordshire (Green 1999, 68 no 3 & fig. 25). There is also a small, copper alloy bell, SF1065 (0100) which is dated as Roman.

Four other metal strips of copper alloy and of iron which are otherwise unidentified were recovered from contexts with late Roman pottery: SF1092 (0440) SF1101 (0655) SF1102 and SF1104 (both from 0186).

Anglo-Saxon

A single small find is dated as possibly Anglo-Saxon. This is a polished bone point, SF0152. It was recovered from the ditch 0148 (0149) which also produced Roman pottery dated to the 2nd-3rd century. The pottery dating suggests that a Anglo-Saxon date may be unlikely.

Medieval

Medieval coins

There are two medieval coins which are listed in Table 23 below. Both date within the period of the early-mid 14th century.

No	Description	Date
SF 1068	Long cross silver penny of Edward II	1310-1320
SF 1082	Long cross penny of Henry VI	1345-1360

Table 23. Medieval coins

Other small finds of medieval date

A copper alloy weight, SF1057 (0100) can be dated to the fifteen century (AD 1421-1471). There is also a buckle plate, SF 1059 (0100) and a piece of a strap-end, SF1075 which comes from ditch 0299 (0300).

A copper alloy plate piece (SF 1060) and a sheet piece (SF 1062), one of which is dated as possibly medieval (SF 1060) were recovered from a context with late Roman

pottery (0206).

Post-medieval

There is one small find which can be dated as post-medieval. This is a cast, copper alloy thimble, SF1067 (0100).

Discussion

The majority of the small finds are metal detected or stray finds and the most common type are late Roman coins, dating from the late 3rd-4th century, with the most dating to the 4th century. One of the late Roman *nummus* coins is very unusual as it has a unique combination of reverse legend type and obverse type. This is the only coin of this type recognised with this particular combination, although the archaeological significance of this is limited.

Of interest are two early Colchester type brooches of 1st century date. These are significant because the pottery finds from the site and the coins do not suggest any activity during the late Iron Age and closely dated early Roman finds are very limited, although a few residual pieces of early Roman pottery were noted in later dated contexts.

The few medieval small finds, including two coins, indicate some activity on or around the site during this period. The most closely dated of these finds date to the 14th-15th century. Later closely dated finds are restricted to a single thimble which can be dated to the post-medieval period.

6.5. Quantification and assessment of the environmental archive

6.5.1 Animal bone

Mike Feider

The faunal remains were rapidly scanned for the assessment. This involved a quick scan of the remains from each context noting any readily identifiable species, the types of bones present, and any immediately identifiable items of note, such as butchery or pathology. The results are listed by context in Appendix 11.

The bones appear to be in fairly good condition overall, but with a high degree of fragmentation and the occasional bit of weathering. There are also a small number of charred or calcined remains found throughout the assemblage, including some mixed within a probable human cremation, 0203.

Species present included cow, sheep/goat, pig, dog, deer, and horse. Although no record of ageable material was made, there appears to be a fairly large number of juvenile sheep/goat mandibles in the assemblage. The number of horse remains also seems quite high.

Very little butchery was seen during the assessment. Apart from a few chop marks on the shafts of long bones, the only marks recorded were an unusual series of chop marks surrounding the base of a cow horncore from layer 0494 and two cow scapulae displaying typically Roman filleting marks from the fill 0153 of ditch 0152 and the fill 0245 of ditch 0243. The relative lack of heavy, systematic butchery in the rest of the assemblage may suggest that these bones represent preserved meat brought in from an urban or military centre.

Two cow metacarpals from unstratified cleaning (0188) showed possible pathology, with small lesions in the proximal joint surface.

A small quantity of animal bone fragments was identified together with the cremated bone remains from 0203. In addition some worked bone, possibly from pin-making, was recovered from the same context.

6.5.2 Human bone

One large deposit of cremated remains, which was recovered from pit 0202 (fill 0203) has been rapidly assessed by Sue Anderson. The majority of the bone appears to be human but there was a small quantity of animal bone fragments.

6.5.3 Shell

Stephen Benfield

A small fragment of shell (8g) was recorded during the initial finds quantification from posthole 0462 but could not be located among the finds during this assessment. However, the virtual absence of shell shows that it is not a finds type associated with the site, which is unusual for a late Roman assemblage. It can be noted that there is a single fossil oyster shell from layer 0546.

6.5.4 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and twenty one were submitted for assessment.

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 12, Tables 1-3. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present at varying densities within all but one assemblage (Sample 16 from cremation 0202). 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.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. The wheat grains were mostly of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), and spelt glume bases were present within sixteen samples, being particularly abundant within the assemblage from the upper fill of hollow 0254 (Sample 25). However, a small number of more rounded hexaploid type grains were also recorded, and individual bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted within the assemblages from samples 53 (pit 0431) and 77 (pit 0514). Barley grains were present within ten assemblages, but only one single rachis node was recorded (from Sample 25). Oat grains were very scarce, possibly suggesting they were of a wild variety, present as contaminants of the main cereal crop. However, oat awn fragments were recorded, and were particularly abundant within the assemblage from hearth 0144 (Sample 12).

Seeds of common segetal/ruderal weeds and grassland herbs were present within most samples, although frequently as single specimens within an assemblage. The taxa noted most frequently included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), mallow (*Malva* sp.), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), both common wetland plants, were present within four assemblages and small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were recovered from ten samples. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, occasionally at a very high density, and other plant macrofossils included pieces of charred root or stem and indeterminate inflorescence fragments, seeds, tubers and thorns.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were present within most assemblages, were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains included bone

fragments, some of which were burnt, small pieces of burnt or fired clay, ferrous residues, small pieces of pottery and occasional vitreous concretions. The minute fragments of coal (coal 'dust'), which were present within most assemblages, were probably intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken. Such material, which could be derived from the spreading of night soil during the post-medieval period or the use of steam implements in early modern times, is commonly seen within deposits which have suffered root disturbance or other means of bioturbation.

Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by context type.

Pit and hollow fills

The ten pit assemblages are of interest as the material within them would appear to be derived from a number of potential sources. Sample 25, from the final fill of hollow 0254, includes a very high density of chaff, probably indicating that the remains are principally derived from waste generated during a relatively early stage of cereal processing. However, brome fruits are also common, and these may suggest the additional presence of late stage waste, as although brome was frequently tolerated as a contaminant of the grain, some seeds would have been removed by hand immediately prior to consumption. The assemblage also contains a number of detached sprouts from germinated grains. As the number is relatively small, deliberate germination as part of the malting process is probably not indicated, and it is far more likely that a small number of grains germinated accidentally as a result of inadequate storage conditions. Assemblages similar to that from Sample 25 are also recorded from Samples 24 (also from hollow 0254) and 53 (pit 0431), and it is probably worth noting that whilst these remains could simply be indicative of the disposal of agricultural refuse, processing waste was frequently used as tinder or kindling within a number of secondary contexts, including domestic hearths/ovens and for industrial purposes.

In contrast to these chaff-rich samples, the assemblages from pits 0227 (Sample 18) and 0382 (Sample 40) are both grain dominant, with the poor condition of the cereals suggesting that they were burnt at a very high temperature, possibly on repeated occasions. Such material could either be derived from waste generated during the

annual clearance of grain stores or from domestic hearth waste, where the grains were accidentally spilled and charred during culinary preparation. The latter is, perhaps, most likely, as both assemblages are barley dominant. Although barley was not much favoured by the Romans for human consumption, it was the only grain which was consistently used whole as an ingredient of soups and stews.

The remaining five assemblages are either small (<0.1 litres in volume) or are charcoal dominant, and it is suggested that these are largely derived from the wind-blown 'mess' which would have been present within the occupied area of the site. The presence of burnt bone fragments within the assemblage from Sample 67 (pit 0486) may be indicative of a small quantity of domestic hearth waste, but otherwise it would appear most likely that deliberate deposition of refuse within these particular features is not indicated.

Ditch/gully fills

The seven ditch/gully assemblages are mostly small (<0.1 litres in volume) and very uniform in composition, containing low densities of cereals, chaff and weed seeds along with charcoal/charred wood and a limited range of other remains. With the possible exception of Samples 49 (ditch 0148) and 83 (ditch 0562), which are both relatively charcoal rich and possibly large enough to be indicative of small, deliberate deposits of refuse, it would appear most likely that the ditch assemblages are almost entirely derived from scattered refuse, some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the ditch fills. In Sample 50 (ditch 0243) spelt glume bases are moderately common and, as evidence from other contemporary sites within East Anglia indicates that the production of spelt had virtually ceased by the Anglo-Saxon period, with only occasional relict crops or occurrences as volunteer weeds, it is likely that the remains within this ditch are derived from the Roman occupation phase of activity on the site.

Other features

Samples were taken and processed from hearth 0144 (Sample 12), oven or kiln 0252 (Sample 28), cremation 0202 and a possible cremation deposit 0411 (Samples 16 and 39 respectively). The assemblage from Sample 12 is somewhat unusual as it contains very high densities of oat awn and grass fruits as well as a large number of very poorly preserved cereal grains. Charred hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) seeds are also

recorded along with indeterminate inflorescence fragments and long thorns of sloe (*Prunus* sp.) type. Although the taphonomy of this assemblage would appear to be complex and somewhat obscure, it is, perhaps, most likely that the remains indicate that the hearth was occasionally used for the parching of grain prior to threshing. The parching of glumed wheats like spelt was an essential prerequisite to further processing as the grains were so tightly enclosed within the glumes that only heating would release them. This process, if poorly supervised, frequently resulted in batches of burnt grain. It is assumed that the awn fragments and grass fruits were constituents of the fuel used within the hearth, with other materials being gathered from nearby hedgerows or waste ground.

The assemblage from oven/kiln 0252 is large, and almost entirely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which are quite large (i.e. 10mm+). The predominance of charcoal would appear to indicate that very high temperatures were required within the kiln, and it is assumed that the few other remains which are recorded were present as processing waste or dried plant material used as either tinder or kindling.

The two cremation deposits are sparse, with Sample 16 containing little other than charcoal/charred wood and fragments of charred root or stem. Cereals, chaff and weed seeds are recorded within the assemblage from Sample 39, but there is nothing to suggest that they were present as offerings to the deceased. It is considered far more likely that they were accidental inclusions, relicts of plants burnt *in situ* beneath the cremation, or were constituents of materials used as kindling to ignite the pyre.

Conclusion

In summary, the composition of a number of the assemblages studied would appear to indicate that the production, processing and storage of grain were of some importance to the local economy during the Roman period, with cereals being grown on a range of local soil types. Such evidence is commonly seen throughout the east of England, where it would appear that most small settlements produced and processed sufficient grain to meet their everyday needs. Wheat (and most particularly spelt) was the predominant crop at Eye, although barley was also grown and utilised by the occupants of the site. As is also common on many contemporary sites, there is evidence that whilst

some waste was systematically dumped, other detritus was casually disposed of, eventually becoming incorporated within a range of features across the site. The area was, essentially, quite messy.

Radiocarbon dating may be possible from the cereal rich samples, i.e. 12, 18, 25 and 40. The charcoal remains contained little roundwood and so are generally not suitable although an attempt could be made in specific contexts.

7. Discussion and potential of the data for analysis

7.1. Realisation of the Original Research Aims

The programme of excavation fieldwork and post-excavation assessment has fulfilled the initial aim of the project which was for ‘archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record (i.e. excavation)’ of all archaeological deposits that would be affected by the development.

The results detailed above, identifying the presence of late Roman activity relating to rural settlement and agriculture, has confirmed the validity of the original academic objectives, which centered upon the site’s potential for deposits of local or regional importance relating to Roman occupation and the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period.

7.2. General discussion

The presence of an intermediate layer between topsoil and natural subsoil and the archaeological levels indicated good preservation of the upper levels of archaeological deposits across most of the site, probably partly due to its recent use as a playing field rather than arable farmland, the landscaping for which seems to have been slight.

Accordingly a widespread, low-medium density distribution of archaeological deposits, often of a relatively shallow nature, was identified, together with archaeological soil horizons infilling two natural depressions or hollows in the natural geology. With minimal other disturbance across the site, either natural or man-made, the majority of archaeological deposits were undisturbed and can be regarded as secure contexts for any material dating evidence recovered, although apparent intrusive finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery in Roman assemblages were occasionally seen.

The excavation has primarily identified a substantial phase of activity dating to the late Roman period, which is of local or regional significance, together with minor evidence of prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval activity.

7.2.1 Prehistoric

Sporadic pre-Roman activity in the area is demonstrated by the presence of prehistoric pottery and worked flint in the finds assemblage. Most appears to be residual within features of probable Roman date although three features are thought to be prehistoric and other irregular pits may be of similar date. The majority of this material and associated features are probably connected to the substantial phase of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age occupation, and lesser phases of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity, seen to the south at EYE 083, implying that there was a continuous spread of low density prehistoric activity across the general area.

The limited evidence of prehistoric activity offers little scope for further analysis although it should be considered as a whole with that from EYE 083. One key question to answer is whether the G009 and G010 ditches are prehistoric or whether they are in fact considerably later and a part of an Early Anglo-Saxon trackway extending from EYE 083. Alternatively does the evidence show a pre-Roman ditched trackway continuing in use, albeit with infilled ditches, that is then repaired in the Anglo-Saxon period. The final dating of these ditches could require a substantial reinterpretation of the site evidence, with the deposits and features such as the G029 pit group within the two natural hollows, perhaps being moved to the Anglo-Saxon period as their stratigraphic relationship to the flint layers are clear.

7.2.2 Late Roman

Activity on the site appears to begin in the late Roman period and continued through to the end of the Roman period in the early 5th century or later. The evidence is dominated by a series of phases of land management, as indicated by at least three different ditch systems, a broad scatter of hearth pits/ovens, and a concentration of pits and other features being dug in the vicinity of the two natural hollows.

Beginning with a small and apparently isolated sub-rectangular enclosure the site was subjected to a systematic land division, with a series of parallel and evenly spaced ditches connecting to a single ditch at right angles, which appeared to respect and pass

by the position of the two natural hollows or the earlier trackway. This field system was then replaced by a single large ditch which, while following a similar alignment, appears to show the amalgamation of the smaller fields into a single large enclosure perhaps demonstrating changes in agricultural practice or land ownership.

With the infilling of ditch G006 there appears to be a definite change in land-use, from probably arable fields to a focus for other agriculturally associated processes. Firstly a deliberate attempt appears to have been made to utilise the hitherto unused area of the two hollows, beginning with the laying down of a cobbled spread, either as a simple dumping of hardcore to infill waterlogged depressions, or for the creation of proper yard surfaces. Material from common wetland plants in four of the assessed bulk samples hints at the presence of waterlogged areas on the site, although it is possible this could originate from the valley to the south. This was followed by the digging of a sizable group of pits and, although only datable to a general late Roman phase, it is suggested that many of the scattered hearth pits, and in particular the G018 oven, may be contemporary, dating to Phase II.D or later.

These features are all of uncertain function but presumably relate to activities associated with a typical rural farmstead as indicated by the nature of the finds and environmental assemblages, the latter of which suggests possible grain drying and processing. The Roman pottery is mainly local or regional in origin, and is typical of rural assemblages. While there is no particular indication of significant or unusual status the presence of a late silver coin suggests the settlement was not impoverished.

The environmental assemblage also suggests that the early stages of grain processing were being carried out on site. If primary processing was being undertaken on the edge of, or within fields following harvest it may explain the widespread distribution of the various hearth pits amongst the field system ditches, rather than the denser spatial distribution of features which could be expected for secondary processing activity. At EYE 083 for instance macrofossil evidence from the Early Anglo-Saxon SFBs suggests an importation of semi-cleaned or prime grain and secondary processing (Caruth 2012, 154), which also supports the current attribution of the EYE 094 hearth features to the Roman, rather than Anglo-Saxon period.

No evidence has been seen for any buildings relating to a farmstead although the CBM

finds assemblage suggests a building of some status, including a hypocaust, in the vicinity. This appears to have been demolished or modified toward the end of the Roman period but before the laying down of the flint cobble surface and overlying fills which contained most of the larger CBM fragments. The G018 oven, although being the largest and best preserved feature on the site is still relatively small and isolated, so does not indicate an intense level of activity. Its exact function is uncertain although analysis of the environmental sample from its fill indicated high temperatures and other deposits indicated grain processing or parching in the vicinity. It is similar in shape and size to an example at Hacheston, Suffolk (Blagg et al 2004, 43 & 47) which was of early 3rd century date and thought to be a smithing hearth.

Although small quantities of early or mid Roman pottery were present on the site, indicating some occupation in the vicinity, it was usually found in conjunction with material of late 3rd-4th century date and no features can be firmly allocated to earlier than the 3rd century AD. This means that all six of the distinct sub-phases appear to date to the late 3rd/4th century. The problem with this is that unless each ditch network, in particular ditch G006, was deliberately and rapidly infilled, the timeframe of the late Roman period to include all these sub-phases appears to be too short. Having already replaced two apparent phases of Roman ditches, once in disuse ditch G006 would itself have taken a substantial period of time to infill via natural processes.

This suggests that either some of the ditch networks are relatively earlier than proposed, the Phase II.A G020 enclosure and Phase II.B ditch network (G001 etc) perhaps being early or mid Roman in date and containing intrusive material from later Roman occupation, or that the subsequent usage and infilling of the two hollows (Phases II.D, E and F) extended into the post-Roman period. Although again there is currently no evidence to support this, a reinterpretation of G009 and G010 as part of an Anglo-Saxon trackway, rather than prehistoric, would support a later date of the use and infilling of the hollows.

If the flint spreads can be attributed to a later date then considerable reinterpretation of the nature of the hollows and the latest activity on the site will be required. If they are early Anglo-Saxon it could mean that they are contemporary with the apparent sunken trackway at EYE 083. Subsequent questions as to the function of the track and hollows would then arise such as whether the track linked the river to an area of occupation etc.

7.2.3 Post-Roman

Activity on the site appears to come to a complete halt at the end of the late Roman period. Apart from three sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery intrusive in earlier contexts there is no firm evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement on the site which is instead located at EYE 083 to the south. This indicates a clear spatial break between the two phases of settlement, although it is possible that further analysis may change the current proposed phasing. The presence of very late Roman material (mid-late 4th/early 5th century) may also suggest that there is some degree of overlap, with a Roman population living for a short period in close proximity to the early Anglo-Saxon settlers.

The site generally appears to be unmanaged or sub-divided, perhaps in use as common agricultural or woodland, until the post-medieval period when the excavation of ditch G026, which is presumed to mark a former field boundary, indicates new management of the agricultural land on the outskirts of Eye.

7.3. Potential of the site data

EYE 094 is a part of the broader and substantial recorded archaeological landscape observed at EYE 083, which showed widespread evidence of multi-period activity from the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon periods. Interestingly it largely consists of a distinct late Roman phase not previously seen at EYE 083 and so adds significantly to the overall narrative for occupation in the area and offers potential to address research themes for the Roman and Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition periods, as given in the East Anglian Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011, see section 8.2 below).

7.3.1 Stratigraphic archive

For the purposes of this assessment only a moderate level of analysis and interpretation has been carried out to date on the stratigraphic archive. The site matrix is largely based upon the dating evidence of the finds assemblage, combined with several key stratigraphic relationships.

As discussed above the bulk of the features appear to be of late Roman date but can be divided into several distinct sub-phases. However there are issues as to the validity of this current interpretation and there is much potential for further analysis, consisting of a detailed examination of the basic site records and finds assemblage, stratigraphic relationships and the full incorporation of the results of existing and proposed work on the finds and environmental archives, including the acquisition of absolute dates from key contexts via radiocarbon dating (see below), to refine and confirm the site phasing and matrix.

A primary aim will be to link the site phasing to that of the adjacent site EYE 083 to create a unified sequence of occupation evidence across a substantial area. This combined project could then be compared and contrasted with other contemporary sites in the Eastern region.

Further analysis should also include a search for regional parallels for the feature types and site layout. In particular comparison of the G018 hearth or oven with other known examples may establish its likely function, similarly for the scatter of smaller hearth pits which may relate to grain processing.

The function of the different ditches also requires further consideration and comparison to other known regional examples to better define their function. Relatively dense and systematic ditch networks, such as those in Phase II.B could typically be expected to represent pasture and livestock management rather than open arable farming, and the topographic location and heavy soils also suggest that such detailed land division would require excessive effort to create if the site was part of a general arable landscape.

Although the faunal assemblage has not been fully analysed the general absence of butchery evidence, combined with the apparent evidence for cereal processing and milling, suggests however that an arable use may be more likely. In particular the closely spaced parallel gullies, G002-G005, may represent the cultivation of specific arable crops, the nature of which may be determined through a search for regional parallels, such as similar examples recently excavated at Mildenhall, Suffolk (Tester, A. in prep).

7.4. Potential of the finds archive

Stephen Benfield

7.4.1 General discussion

Prehistoric

The earliest activity is represented by small numbers of worked flints of probable Mesolithic date and of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. At least one flint, an arrowhead, can be dated to the early Neolithic period. The low numbers of flints which can be closely dated to the Mesolithic-early Neolithic period suggest only low level, sporadic activity on the site during this period.

Most of the flint recovered is typical of later prehistoric, mid-late Bronze Age-early Iron Age assemblages. Although not closely dated, it is probable that the small quantity of prehistoric pottery recovered is also of this period, as are the heat altered stones.

Together these finds, which are mainly residual in Roman contexts, indicate that the site is peripheral to the earlier Neolithic and Early Bronze Age funerary activity and the mid-late Bronze Age-early Iron Age settlement seen at EYE 083 (Caruth & Goffin 2012).

Roman

The majority of the finds recovered are dated to the Roman period. There is evidence among them for some activity or occupation on or close to the site in the early-mid Roman period (c.mid 1st-2nd/3rd century); however, this consists of a small quantity of finds which are not from excavated contexts (0100) or are residual in late Roman contexts (c.late 3rd-4th century).

Two brooches can be closely dated to the period c AD 25-60. In the absence of any finds which can be closely dated to the late Iron Age it seems probable, in the context of the site, that these belong to an early Roman phase of activity. There is also a Roman spoon which is of a type current over the period of the mid 1st-2nd century. However, the quantity of pottery which can be closely dated to the early Roman period is small, although it includes some imports of samian and *amphorae*. Also, of twenty-one Roman coins recovered none predate the late 3rd century. This indicates only limited

occupation on or around the site at this time, although settlement appears to be located close by.

The vast majority of the closely dated Roman finds consist of pottery and coins dating to the late Roman period (late 3rd-4th century). The pottery appears to be a fairly standard assemblage for a late Roman rural site, with many vessels being distinctive products of the large, regionally important, late Roman potteries. These include vessels which are can be dated to the mid-late 4th century.

There is some indication of possible processing of material on the site above the level of a family unit. One is a few pieces of millstone grit quernstone which appear probably to be from a mill stone(s), rather than hand rotary querns and which, as such, might require some form of powered drive. The other is an oven represented by a clay lined flue.

The results of the environmental sample assessment also indicate that the production, processing and storage of grain occurred on or near to the site in the Roman period but at a level typical of any small rural settlement for its own consumption.

There is little among the finds which suggests other than the site was one of low-modest wealth and the number of metal objects, other than coins, is quite low. However, there are a few pieces of ceramic building material, notably flue tiles, which are sooted from use in a hypocaust. These suggest either a building with a heated room(s) or a bath building close by. Their appearance in late Roman contexts suggests demolition or refurbishment at that time.

The Roman period occupation does not appear to extend significantly further to the south as only limited quantities of Roman finds were recovered from EYE 083.

Post-Roman

In terms of the finds, the end of the Roman period (or rather the end of the occupation which used Roman-British material culture) appears to see the cessation of any significant activity on the site. A few small sherds of hand made pottery, identified as early Anglo-Saxon, indicate only slight activity on or close to the site early in the post-

Roman period, despite the presence of significant early Anglo-Saxon occupation at EYE 083 to the south.

There are a very few finds of medieval and post-medieval date, but these do not appear to represent any significant activity or occupation on the site itself. They include two coins of mid-late 14th century date, and a metal thimble dated as post-medieval. However the quantity of pottery of this period is very small and the few finds might represent casual loss and possibly manure spreading from occupation located elsewhere in the vicinity.

7.4.2 Further work

As described above, further analysis of aspects of the finds assemblage from EYE 094, such as spatial distribution, methods of deposition etc, has the potential to answer some key questions about the nature of activity on the site and to help in the creation of a comprehensive phasing for the archaeological occupation deposits, particularly when looked at in conjunction with environmental assemblages. The further work required on each category of finds material to produce a publication text is described below. Where no further work is suggested short summaries of the results given above will be included in the publication text.

Pottery

All of the pottery has been fully quantified.

The prehistoric pottery consists almost entirely of plain body sherds and no further work is required on the assemblage itself. It should however be considered in conjunction with the prehistoric material from EYE 083 to establish if it is a continuation of these larger assemblages.

The Roman pottery is dominated by late Roman wares and vessel types, almost all of which can be paralleled among other assemblages and no further work is required. The unusual sherds of unidentified colour coated ware (0440, 0462, 0546) should be

photographed.

No further work is required for the small quantity of post-Roman pottery.

CBM

The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) has been fully quantified and described and no further work is required.

Fired clay

The fired clay has been fully quantified and described and no further work is required.

Quernstones and millstones

The larger piece of millstone grit (0186) which has the relatively uncommon concentric grooving on the grinding face and is probably part of a millstone should be photographed.

Worked flint

The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during several periods. A few pieces, indicating activity during the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic period are almost certainly residual and have no potential for further analysis. Other material which is of later Neolithic or later date was mostly found residually in Roman contexts.

Consideration of the distribution of the material in relation to the excavated features and the prehistoric pottery found in some features, however, might suggest it is contemporary with the pottery and/or the features themselves.

Consideration of any such feature assemblages (of numbers of flints and of the size and nature of cores and debitage and nature of modified pieces) has the potential to inform on type and curation of raw material and use of flint at the site.

A few pieces have been provisionally selected for possible illustration. Their final selection will depend upon context and association. No more than six pieces (probably fewer) will require drawing.

The production of the publication report should include consideration of the flint by context and distribution, consideration of the flint in the light of other dating evidence, and comparison with any relevant sites.

Burnt flint and stone

The burnt flint and stone has been fully quantified and reported and no further work is required.

Iron nails

The iron nails have been fully quantified and reported and no further work is required.

Small finds

While all of the coins and a number of the small finds have been identified and dated seven metal small finds from excavated contexts have only been briefly described. However most of these are small pieces of metal strips (copper alloy or iron) so further work would probably not produce any significant identification or close dating. Most are from contexts with other finds dated as late Roman, with one from a context with finds dated as medieval.

The unusual *nummus* coin of Constantius (SF 1085) will be recorded in a future edition of the *British Numismatic Journal*, published annually by the British Museum.

There are three iron objects, two from a late Roman context (0186), which include a possible lift key and one probably medieval (0167) which should be x-rayed.

A few fragments of worked bone, possibly from pin-making, were identified amongst the cremated bone recovered from the sieving of material from 0203. These require full catalogues and discussion.

7.5. Potential of the environmental evidence

7.5.1 Animal bone

Only a rapid assessment has been made of the animal bone. This is because a large quantity of animal bone has already been reported from EYE 083 which will need to be taken into account in any report on the animal bone here. It is anticipated that the specialist who undertook the report for the earlier site will complete a full report for the EYE 094 animal bone.

7.5.2 Human bone

The human bone assemblage recovered from cremation pit 0202 requires full analysis and dating. The nature and form of the cremation should be considered, specifically the presence of animal bone within it. Its relationship with any contemporary deposits across EYE 083 and EYE094 should also be examined. Is it, for instance, contemporary with the group of four late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cremations c.150m to the south-east (Caruth 2012, 23-24)?

7.5.3 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Of the twenty-one samples selected for assessment eight (Samples 12, 18, 24, 25, 29, 37, 40 and 53) contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens). Analysis of these remains could provide further information about the day-to-day functioning of the site and would also supplement the existing data regarding Roman activity in the north Suffolk area.

None of the remaining assessed assemblages are quantifiably viable, although a summary of their contents, based on this assessment, should be included within any publication of data from the site.

It is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 30-50 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during any further excavations in the vicinity.

Based on the assessment to date it is proposed that a further eighteen of the sixty-seven outstanding samples are processed and analysed (Table 24). These are from contexts such as hearths and pits similar to those which have already yielded positive results and are thought to be those most likely to supplement the existing data.

Sample No.	Context	Description
10	0145	Hearth fill
20	0230	Slot fill
32	0346	Pit fill
33	0344	Gully fill
34	0362	Pit fill
65	0451	Pit fill
69	0492	Pit fill
70	0475	Pit fill
72	0459	Pit fill
75	0512	Pit fill
82	0549	Pit fill
84	0554	Pit fill
86	0578	Pit fill
89	0620	Pit fill
90	0633	Pit fill
92	0666	Pit fill
94	0717	Hearth pit fill
97	0720	Pit fill

Table 24. Further bulk samples for analysis

This leaves forty-nine unprocessed bulk samples, listed in Table 25 below, which are currently held by SCCAS/FT. It is proposed that these should be discarded with no analysis as the results will likely make little contribution to the site data or justify the time and expense required. The principal criteria which have been used to suggest samples for discarding are as follows:

- The assessment of samples from ditch contexts has yielded minimal results and so outstanding ditch samples are unlikely to be of further benefit to study of the site.
- While a recommendation has been made that additional 30-50 litre plant macrofossil samples be taken from dated and well-sealed contexts during any further excavations it is apparent that analysis of undated samples, or those of small size, are unlikely to yield results or be of benefit to further study of the site.
- Limited importance of an individual feature in further study of the site. Can be discarded if representative samples of similar isolated or loosely dated features, or from part of a wider group, have been selected for analysis.

Sample No.	Context	Description
11	0140	Ditch fill
13	0161	Pit fill
14	0182	Pit fill
15	0195	Pit fill
17	0226	Pit fill
19	0209	Posthole fill
21	0232	Pit fill
23	0249	Pit fill
27	0300	Ditch fill
31	0319	Pit fill
35	0365	Pit fill
36	0383	Pit fill
38	0355	Pit fill
41	0129	Ditch fill
42	0118	Ditch fill
43	0426	Ditch fill
45	0247	Ditch fill
46	0106	Pit fill
47	0155	Pit fill (natural?)
48	0179	Pit fill
51	0177	Pit fill (natural?)
52	0432	Pit fill
54	0194	Pit fill
55	0322	Ditch fill
56	0211	Pit fill
57	0217	Gully fill
58	0191	Pit fill
59	0369	Pit fill
60	0200	Posthole fill
61	0220	Pit fill (natural?)
62	0379	Ditch fill
64	0445	Pit fill
66	0457	Pit fill
68	0489	Pit fill
71	0477	Pit fill
73	0506	Pit fill
74	0510	Pit fill
76	0514	Pit fill
78	0526	Pit fill
79	0528	Pit fill
80	0530	Gully fill
81	0545	Posthole fill
85	0555	Pit fill
87	0588	Pit fill
88	0601	Pit fill
91	0652	Pit fill
93	0711	Pit fill
95	0716	Pit fill
96	0719	Pit fill

Table 25. Bulk samples to discard

Radiocarbon dating

Of the samples assessed to date four cereal rich samples (12, 18, 24 and 40) have material suitable for radiocarbon dating analysis. These include three of the scattered hearth pits and, of particular importance, the G008 hollow fill 0255 and it is proposed

that Samples 12 and 24 are analysed. The human bone or charcoal from cremation fill 0203 also requires radiocarbon dating.

In addition to these samples the acquisition of absolute dates for contexts in the various ditch networks or the G029 pit group is also highly desirable and so the charcoal flots from Samples 22, 44, 50, 53, 63, 67, 77 and 83 should be further examined for identifiable and potentially datable charcoal, as should any flots from the processing and analysis of the additional group of 18 samples, with the aim of obtaining up to a further five dates, ideally from the G001-005 network, ditch G006 and the G029 pit group.

7.6. Potential of the site in relation to EYE 083 and the wider region

Although contemporary evidence in the wider vicinity is limited this may largely be due to a lack of systematic fieldwork as the site is clearly part of the wider late Roman rural landscape which, with two significant late Roman hoards within the Dove Valley at Hoxne, 4.4km to the north-east (HXN 019), and Clint Farm 2.7km to the south (EYE 007), was clearly an affluent area with a possible large, wealthy estate centred on a villa at Eye (Caruth 2012). The site also lies c.1.7km west of the course of the Coddendam-Scole Roman Road (Margary 3d) and 800m east of a putative Roman building with a hypocaust system, EYE 024. This structure was recorded in 1857 but recent small-scale evaluation on the approximate site (Craven 2012) failed to identify any evidence for Roman occupation.

The two projects at Hartismere School together probably form one of the largest archaeological interventions in terms of physical size in the area and therefore they offer a relatively rare opportunity to look at evidence of the Roman agricultural landscape despite only being peripheral to any potential building or settlement focus. However as there is no indication that this occupation was part of a substantial estate and the site is thought to be of local importance only, simply showing evidence for land management and small-scale processing related to a late Roman rural farmstead.

It is possible however that we are seeing evidence of a formerly wealthy settlement in decline at the very end of the Roman period, being encroached upon by some of the earliest Anglo-Saxon settlers. The principle value of the site may therefore be in its

relationship to the multi-period settlement at EYE 083, in particular the nationally important early Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence, and in what the two sites together can tell us about the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period. Differences and similarities between the evidence from the two sites have potential to enhance the understanding and importance of each. For instance what are the factors behind the absence of Anglo-Saxon material at EYE 094, does it indicate that the early Anglo-Saxon settlement is confined to a topographical location on the south facing slope whilst the late Roman settlement on the higher plateau continues? Likewise why is there no evidence of Roman field systems across EYE 083? Is there any evidence for continuity of patterns of land-use or production between the two apparent phases of settlement or are the early Anglo-Saxons intruding into the area as a contained unit, with their own modes of settlement and occupation, and completely displacing the late Roman population?

8. Updated project design

8.1. Introduction

EYE 094 forms a substantial further investigation into an area of known archaeological deposits, although in this case the evidence principally consists of a system of Roman enclosures and domestic and agricultural activity, in contrast to the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon evidence seen at EYE 083.

The EYE 094 excavation has sufficient potential for analysis and publication in its own right, as an article in a periodic or regional journal such as the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. However the close proximity of the site to EYE 083, and the combined potential of the two sites for a study of the Late Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period, means that a preferred option would be to incorporate this fieldwork into the EAA publication for EYE 083 which is currently in progress.

The combined analysis of these sites has the potential to address a series of specific research aims, as listed below and in the previous EYE 083 assessment (Caruth 2012). These aims either concern specific questions about the evidence of the sites themselves, or some of the research themes identified in the Regional Research Agenda for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

Publication proposals and a task list detailing the work required to include EYE 094 within the EAA publication is given below (section 9), together with details of staff and external specialists to be involved.

8.2. Revised research aims

The following list of proposed research topics are those which can be addressed by analysis of the evidence from EYE 094 alone, and in comparison with the available evidence from EYE 083 and other sites in the wider region. Further examination has potential to add to the study of late Roman settlement and agriculture and to examine patterns and reasons for settlement change in the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period.

8.2.1 Landscape and environment

RRA 1. Landscape study

An examination of the evidence for the topography of the local landscape to establish how this has affected the preservation of archaeological deposits and the nature, layout or development of occupation activity on the site. For example are the layouts of the field systems affected by the position or nature of the two natural hollows, and are these topographic features a focus for specific activities? Is there any further environmental evidence to suggest areas of waterlogging on the site?

8.2.2 Late Roman

A primary aim for publication of this site will be to address the general need for synthesis reports of unpublished material relating to rural settlements and landscapes (Medlycott 2011, 47).

RRA 2. Sub-phasing and settlement chronology

To establish a single chronological sequence, supported where possible by absolute dates, for the phases and sub-phases of activity on the site and to incorporate this into that established for EYE 083. Once completed this information can in turn be used to address further research aims (e.g. RA 3, 4 etc).

RRA 3. Rural settlements and landscapes

The Regional Research Framework (Medlycott 2011, 47) highlights several issues which have arisen due to recent fieldwork and which the site, through further analysis of the data to establish the nature of the Roman occupation, has the potential to address.

Establishment of a dated phase plan of the differing fields and enclosures represented by the ditch networks should allow an examination of how these field and trackway systems were developed and managed, and an attempt to relate size and types of fields to probable agricultural regimes should be made (Medlycott 2011, 47).

The site should be compared with other regional examples of Roman rural settlement such as Scole/Oakley to the north on the River Waveney. Are the apparent changes in layout and possible land use and/or status indicative of general processes of change and reorganisation during the Roman period or are they simply site specific and unrelated to wider changes. Is the site part of a larger estate centred on a villa? Are there chronological/regional/landscape variations in settlement location, density or type (Medlycott 2011, 47)?

Further analysis of the faunal and environmental remains should also attempt to examine the wider environs of the site. Is the area likely to be predominantly arable in nature or is there evidence for pasture scrub or woodland?

RRA 4. Agriculture – consumption and production

An understanding of the Roman agricultural ‘norm’, against which assemblages can be compared, is still a key requirement for the region (Medlycott 2011, 46). The publication of data from this site will help address this goal.

The general aims of further analysis, particularly of the animal bone and environmental assemblages, should be to characterise the nature and scale of agricultural production in the area and provide information on food consumption.

An exploration of the likely development and function of the ditch networks (Research Aim 3), perhaps through comparison with similar examples where agricultural regimes are known will be key in understanding the nature of production on the site.

Further analysis should also aim to establish whether features across the site such as the various hearth/ovens or the G029 pit group relate to agricultural or domestic activities such as grain processing and food production. The evidence in the finds assemblage, such as the environmental remains should be analysed further to suggest a function for the various features.

Full analysis of the animal assemblage will also be of particular use for addressing this research aim. The lack of evidence for butchery in the animal bone assemblage needs to be examined further. Is this unusual on such rural sites and does it indicate the

presence of a wholly arable farmstead which is importing meat for consumption from elsewhere, rather than being largely self-sufficient?

RRA 5. Settlement decline and the Roman/Saxon transition

The Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period is another topic where fieldwork results require collating and publication (Medlycott 2011, 48). EYE 083 and EYE 094 show apparently distinct phases of occupation in the late Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon periods and the process of decline and the eventual end of the Roman occupation at EYE 083, the site's subsequent land-use, and the relationship, or absence thereof, between the Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlements should all be examined further.

Do the two sites support a general trend of continued occupation or is there evidence for a shift in settlement in the area during the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period? Is there any evidence for deliberate abandonment or population crash at the end of the Roman period? Are there visible differences in economy and patterns of land-use, production and consumption between the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon settlements which support the idea of two separate communities or is there any element of continuity?

What is the site's subsequent land-use, does it revert to arable, pasture or woodland for example, and is this typical of the wider countryside at the end of the Roman period? Why is this site apparently not being used by the early Anglo-Saxon population?

9. Proposals for publication

9.1. Publication synopsis

Following the post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives described above, it is proposed that the results of the fieldwork should be included in the publication for the adjacent EYE 083 excavation currently in production for a volume in the East Anglian Archaeology series. As an individual project EYE 094 does not merit its own volume and this joint option is preferred to the publication of a journal article or summary in that it will examine the results in context with the adjacent site, particularly the relationship between the late Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon phases of occupation.

The publication of EYE 083 will include a phase and period-based account of the site, through integration of information from specialist reports with the stratigraphic data, and will concentrate on the evidence for Roman occupation and its relationship to the broader multi-period occupation of EYE 083. The text will be accompanied by relevant maps and plans, representative photographs, section drawings and finds illustrations.

As EYE 094 appears to be predominantly Roman in nature, a period missing from EYE 083, it is suggested that it will be largely be presented in the EAA monograph as a separate chapter, with minor contributions as appropriate in others. A preliminary synopsis is given below. The estimated c.377 pages (including 132 pages of figures) will increase to c.385 pages including 137 figures.

The current EYE 083 publication is to be sponsored by Suffolk County Council. EYE 094 is sponsored separately by Hartismere High School who will cover the additional costs required to include the site within the publication.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Relevant information will be added to each sub-section as required although this will be minimal.

Additional 0.5 page of text and 1 new figure plus modifications of existing.

Chapters 2, 3 and 4. Pre-Saxon activity, material culture and economic evidence

Summary statements inserted as appropriate.

Additional 0.25 pages of text. Modification to existing figures.

Chapter 5. The Roman occupation

Due to the comparative smaller size of EYE 094 the site narrative, phasing and feature descriptions will be presented together with a summary of the finds evidence within a single new chapter.

Additional 4 pages of text. 3-4 new figures plus modifications of existing.

Chapter 9 (formerly 8). Phasing, analysis and discussion of site activity

Inclusion of EYE 094 evidence into overall period-based discussion, including exploration of themes identified in finds analysis, and addressing of research questions.

Additional 1-2 pages of text. Modification to existing figures.

Chapter 10 (formerly 9). Synthesis and conclusions

Incorporation of EYE 094 data with that from EYE 083 in examining the results in relation to local, regional or national contexts.

Additional 1 page of text.

9.2. Task sequence

The further work which is required to carry out the stratigraphic and structural analysis and to produce a publication text which will meet the local and regional research aims is detailed below.

9.2.1 Digitisation of site data

Task 1. Database completion

Completion, refinement and checking of digital site databases to current SCCAS

standards.

Task 2. Site record digitisation

Full digitisation of original hand-drawn site plans from the site. Creation of a digital site plan incorporating TST, GPS and hand-drawn data, for use in software programs such as Mapinfo and Autocad. Incorporation of complete digital site plans into those for EYE 083

Selection and digital re-working of section drawings for inclusion in publication report.

9.2.2 Site phasing

Task 3. Site phasing and stratigraphic matrix

Analysis of stratigraphic data and spatial and contextual analysis of finds assemblage to refine the existing Harris matrix for the site and confirm the site phasing, supported by absolute dates of key contexts. Incorporate final phase information into context and find type tables in site database. Link phasing information to the phasing sequence already established for EYE 083. This will provide the basis of the period based discussion.

Task 4. Radiocarbon dating

Selection of material and acquisition of radiocarbon dates from key contexts and incorporation of results into site phasing. Two samples are suggested for dating (12 and 24) with the charcoal from a further eight to be re-examined with the aim of acquiring a further five dates. A date should also be obtained from the cremated bone in 0203.

9.2.3 Analysis and publication of bulk finds

Task 5. Finds analysis

The bulk of the finds assemblage requires little in the way of further analysis, as stated in section 7.4.2 above. Each finds type requires the production of a publication text, in light of revised site phasing, and if possible comparison with local and regional parallels.

9.2.4 Analysis and publication of small finds

Task 6. Small finds analysis

The bulk of the finds assemblage requires little in the way of further analysis, as stated in section 7.4.2 above. Production of publication texts and full descriptions and illustration of any worked bone implements associated with the cremated bone in fill 0203. X-raying of three items.

9.2.5 Analysis and publication of environmental evidence

Task 7. Animal bone analysis

Full analysis of the assemblages as defined above, updating and completion of catalogues, selection of material for photography and production of full written report for the publication text. Compare assemblage to that from EYE 094 and to other local Roman settlements such as Hacheston, Suffolk or Scole, Norfolk.

Task 8. Plant macrofossils

Processing and analysis of a further eighteen bulk samples. Full quantification of productive samples including the eight already identified. Production of summary report for publication text.

9.2.6 Site phasing and period-based narrative

Task 9. Period-based analysis and site narrative

Production of publication text for the stratigraphic and structural elements of the site. This will involve re-examination of features and deposits, in light of the refined site phasing, for evidence on the sequence, form and function of occupation across the site and how it relates to that seen at EYE 083.

9.2.7 Graphics and illustration

Task 10. Phase plans

Revision of individual phase plans, based upon the completed digital site plans (Task 4), following completion of stratigraphic analysis. Creation of digital files for use in GIS software.

Task 11. Illustration and photography

Illustration and/or photography of selected finds from pottery, stone, flint, animal bone and small finds assemblages, as detailed above (Section 7.4. and 7.5). Preparation of catalogues of illustrated items.

9.2.8 Publication

Task 12. Production of draft publication text

Production of draft publication text, including appendices.

Task 13. Publication figures

Creation of site plans, feature plans and sections, photographic images etc for inclusion in the publication report. Incorporation of all illustrations, plates etc into publication text with appropriate captions.

Task 14. Draft editing

In-house copy-editing of draft text.

Task 15. Integration with main publication

Integration of the full draft text into the EYE 083 publication.

The publication text will subsequently be reviewed by academic readers and the EAA editorial board.

Task 16. Final copy editing and submission

Incorporation of comments and corrections and final copy-editing will be completed as a part of the overall project.

9.2.9 Archive deposition

Task 17. Physical archives

Final sorting of the physical archives. Deposition of the complete documentary and metal finds archive in the SCCAS archaeological archive store in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Deposition of bulk finds archive in SCCAS archaeological archive store in Ipswich.

Task 18. Digital archives

Final sorting of the digital archives. Deposition of the completed archive in the SCC HER archive on the SCC computer network.

9.3. Staff for analysis and publication

The following table lists the SCCAS/FT staff or external specialists who will be involved in producing the publication report. It is intended that these will be the same personnel involved in the EYE 083 analysis to ensure consistency and integrity.

Name	Role	Organisation
John Craven	Project Officer and principal author	SCCAS/FT
Joanna Caruth	Senior Project Manager and overall author of EYE 083 publication	SCCAS/FT
Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager and in-house editor	SCCAS/FT
Crane Begg	Graphics Manager	SCCAS/FT
Sue Anderson	Human bone	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Sarah Bates	Lithics analysis	Freelance
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils analysis	Freelance
Lorraine Higbee	Animal bone analysis	Freelance
Sarah Percival	Prehistoric pottery	NAU Archaeology
Colchester Museum Services	Iron X-Rays	
Stephen Benfield	Roman pottery, CBM, fired clay etc	SCCAS/FT
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Anna West	Environmental sample processing	SCCAS/FT
Sue Holden	Illustration	Freelance
Gemma Adams Ellie Hillen Beatta Wiczorek-Olesky	Graphics Assistants, finds photography	SCCAS/FT
TBC	Academic readers	

Table 26. Contributors for publication

9.4. Publication timetable

A detailed publication timetable and Gantt chart for the publication of EYE 083 has previously been prepared (Caruth 2012) which proposed an October 2012 start date, draft submission for academic review by 31st October 2014 and a final submission date prior to 1st April 2016. Table 27 summarises the estimated time required to complete the publication of EYE 094.

It is proposed that the work required for EYE 094 will take place concurrently with that for EYE 083 so, where appropriate, individual contributors will prepare single integrated reports on the two sites. Specialist analysis and reporting will primarily take place through 2013, with the combined draft text being prepared from spring 2014.

Hartismere High School has previously agreed to publication costs and staged invoicing

for completed aspects of work is suggested at quarterly intervals.

Task No.	Task description	Person	No. of days
1	Database completion	JAC	2
2	Site record digitisation	EH/GA	4
3	Site phasing and stratigraphic matrix	JAC	3
4	Radiocarbon dates	SUERC	8 samples
5	Flint analysis	SBa	0.5
	Prehistoric pottery analysis	SP	0.5
	- Finds report preparation	SBe	2
	- Finds report co-ordination/management	SBe	2
	Small finds X rays		1 plate
7	Animal bone	LH	11
	Human bone	SA	1
8	Further bulk sample processing (18 samples)	AW	5
8	Further plant macrofossil assessment	VF	2
8	Macrofossil quantification and analysis	VF	4
9	Period based analysis and site narrative	JAC	3
10	Phase plans	EH/GA	2
11	Illustration	SH	0.5
11	Photography	GA	0.5
12	Draft text	JAC	5
13	Publication figures	CB	1
14	Draft editing	JC/RG	1
15	Integration with main publication	JC	1
	Final copy editing and submission	JC	0.5
19	Physical archives (finds)	SCCAS/FT	0.5
	Physical archives (paper records)	SCCAS/FT	0.5
20	Digital archives	SCCAS/FT	0.5

Table 27. Estimated time required

10. Acknowledgements

10.1 Fieldwork staff

The excavations were directed by John Craven, assisted by Robert Brooks, and were carried out by a number of SCCAS/FT staff, (Andy Beverton, Preston Boyle, Phil Camps, Roy Damant, Tony Fisher, Steve Manthorpe, Simon Picard, John Sims and Adam Yates). Metal detecting was carried out by Alan Smith.

10.2 Post-excavation staff and contributors

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and the specialist finds report was produced by Stephen Benfield with contributions from Sarah Bates (freelance), Ruth Beveridge, Andrew Brown (PAS), Mike Feider, and Richenda Goffin. Environmental samples were processed by Tim Brown and Anna West and the specialist report was produced by Val Fryer (freelance). Digital plans and report figures were produced by Gemma Adams. The report was checked by Joanna Caruth and edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1.

Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Excavation

HARTISMERE HIGH SCHOOL, CASTLETON WAY, EYE, 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 Planning permission has been sought from Suffolk County Council (Mid Suffolk application number 1890/09) for the construction of a new artificial sports pitch at Hartismere High School, Castleton Way, Eye (TM 137 740). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The area of the proposed development measures c.0.65 ha. in size, on the south side of Castleton Way. It is located at c.35–39.00m AOD, sloping downwards West to East and overlooking a tributary of the River Dove. The underlying geology of the site comprises chalky till (deep loam to clay).
- 1.4 A trenched archaeological evaluation of the site has been undertaken in 2010 by SCCAS Contracting Team (SCCAS Evaluation Report 2009/293; HER no. EYE 094). The evaluation defined occupation features dating to the Roman period. These are indicative of further Roman occupation deposits within this area. There is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be defined at this location.
- 1.5 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record (i.e. excavation). An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.5 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 Full archaeological excavation is to be carried out prior to construction of the new sports pitch.

- 2.2 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 updated project design.
- 2.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for 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 (9-10 The Churchyard, 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.
- 2.4 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 (see 3.4) 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 in writing to the LPA 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 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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.
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 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.
- 3.14 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.
- 3.15 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.
- 3.16 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.
- 3.17 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 (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 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, and to secure deep any holes.
- 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 for 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 Store or other 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 depository 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 depository 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 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.14 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>).
- 5.15 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.
- 5.65 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.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. 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, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 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. 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 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment 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: 10 January 2011

Reference: /HartismereHighSchool_Eye2011

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 list

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0100	0100	-	Finds		Unstratified finds.				P Med	-
0101	0101	G001	Ditch	Cut	Ditch, N-S aligned, in SE corner of site. Concave sides and concave base.	1.2	0.6	0.22		II.B
0102	0101	G001	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/grey silty clay. Firm. occasional small angular and rounded flints, occasional charcoal flecks. Clear edges.				Preh	II.B
0103	0103		Posthole	Cut	Oval in plan. Fairly steep straight edges with concave base. Unclear edges.	0.38	0.54	0.22		Unphased
0104	0103		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Soft. Very occasional small angular flints.					Unphased
0105	0105		Pit	Cut	Cut of probable pit not fully exposed to south. Circular and bowl like. Shallow sloping lip at top in places becoming steep sloping sides. Flattish base. Extreme north edge cut through a silty, amorphous geological feature (not numbered) but drawn on section.	2.1	2.4	0.66		I
0106	0105		Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey/brown slightly sandy clayey silt, mottled with orangey sand towards base. Fairly firm but friable. moderate mixed sub-angular to round flint pebbles up to 80x110mm (poorly sorted). occasional charcoal fleck and small lumps and some small chalk nodules. Basal fill.	2.1	2.4	0.66	Preh (intrusive CBM?)	I
0107	0107		Posthole	Cut	Circular. U-shaped profile, slightly concave sides and base.	0.32	0.30	0.22		Unphased
0108	0107		Posthole	Cut	Mid brown slightly sandy silty clay. Soft. occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Clear edges.					Unphased
0109	0109	G002	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave sides, concave base.	4	0.24	0.04		II.B
0110	0109	G002	Gully	Fill	Light yellow/brown silty clay. Friable. occasional chalk flecks.	4	0.24	0.04		II.B
0111	0111	G002	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave sides, concave base.					II.B
0112	0111	G002	Gully	Fill	Light yellow/brown silty clay. Friable, occasional chalk flecks.					II.B
0113	0113	G001	Gully	Cut	N-S aligned. Concave sides, concave base.	0.5		0.18		II.B
0114	0113	G001	Gully	Fill	Dark yellow/brown silty clay. Friable. occasional chalk flecks.					II.B
0115	0115	G002	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave sides and base. Undulating base.	2	0.2	0.06		II.B
0116	0115	G002	Gully	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Firm. occasional small angular flints.				Preh	II.B
0117	0117	G003	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave sides, concave base.	1.25	0.4	0.23		II.B
0118	0117	G003	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt. Friable. occasional chalk flecks.	1.25	0.4	0.23		II.B
0119	0119	G004	Ditch	Cut	Cut of western ditch terminus. Linear, E-W aligned. Shallow bowl-like profile. Steepish concave sides becoming gradual towards terminus. Slightly concave base.	0.45		0.14		II.B
0120	0119	G004	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown very silty clay with some sand content. Fairly firm and sticky. occasional small rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles, poorly sorted. Very occasional charcoal fleck and small lumps.				Rom M2-4C	II.B
0121	0121	-	Finds		Unstratified surface finds from E-W ditch between terminal 0119 and 0138.				Rom M2-3/4C	II
0122	0122	G004	Ditch	Cut	Fairly steep sided, slightly concave base and sides. Shallow. S-N section.		0.34	0.8		II.B
0123	0122	G004	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange, silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. occasional small stones 5-20mm, mostly rounded.					II.B
0124	0124	G004	Ditch	Cut	Ditch, aligned E-W, shallow, concave base and sides.					II.B
0125	0124	G004	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange, silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. occasional small stones throughout, 5-20mm mostly rounded.			0.12	Rom 2-3C	II.B
0126	0126	G001	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned ditch. Steep sided, slightly concave sides and base.			0.2		II.B
0127	0126	G001	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange, silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. occasional small stones throughout 5-20mm, mostly rounded.				Rom	II.B
0128	0128	G004	Ditch	Cut	Ditch, steep sided, slightly concave sides and base. E-W aligned ditch.		0.39	0.2		II.B
0129	0128	G004	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange, silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. occasional small rounded stones, 5-20mm.		0.39	0.2	Rom L2-4C	II.B

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0130	0130	G001	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned N-S. Concave sided.			0.2		II.B
0131	0130	G001	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange, silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. occasional stones.			0.2	Rom	II.B
0132	0132	G003	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Fairly steep sided, slightly concave sides.			0.14		II.B
0133	0132	G003	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange, silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. occasional stones throughout.			0.14		II.B
0134	0134	G003	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave base, concave sides.	1.34	0.52	0.31		II.B
0135	0134	G003	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty sand. Friable. occasional large (5-10cm) sub-angular flints.	1.34	0.52	0.31		II.B
0136	0136	G005	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned E-W, concave base and sides.		0.62	0.28		II.B
0137	0136	G005	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange, silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. occasional small rounded stones, 5-20mm.		0.62	0.28		II.B
0138	0138	G004	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned. Steep concave sides, gradual breaks from sides to base. Concave base.		0.34	0.18		II.B
0139	0138	G004	Gully	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sandy clay. Firm.				Rom M2-3/4C	II.B
0140	0140	G006	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned. Concave base and sides.	1.3	2.42	0.97		II.C
0141	0140	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy clay. Loose. 5-10% 3-5cm chalk pebbles. Basal fill.	1.3	1.52	0.34		II.C
0142	0140	G006	Ditch	Fill	Light grey/brown silty clay. Friable. 5-10% chalk pebbles. Middle fill.	1.3	2.22	0.38		II.C
0143	0140	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Friable. 10-15% large chalk pebbles. Top fill.	1.3	2.42	0.39		II.C
0144	0144		Hearth pit	Cut	Kidney shaped in plan. E-W aligned. Straight, steep almost vertical edges to N and S, slightly concave but still steep to E, gradual concave to W, flattening out then sharp break to steeper concave edge. Concave base.	1.15	0.44	0.2		II
0145	0144		Hearth pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. Firm. occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Occasional charcoal flecks. moderate lumps of daub.				Rom	II
0146	0144		Hearth pit	Fill	Black silty clay and charcoal. Firm. Frequent charcoal. occasional small angular flints. Approx 20mm thick at base of feature.			0.20	Rom?	II
0147	0147	-	Findings		Unstratified spot finds, flint (arrowhead?).					I
0148	0148		Ditch	Cut	Steep sided, slightly concave sides. Undulating base.			0.32		II
0149	0148		Ditch	Fill	Very dark brown silty sandy clay, quite loamy, of a fairly moderate compaction. occasional flecks of chalk, and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.			0.32	Rom 2-3C (SF Sax?)	II
0150	0150	G005	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned. moderate sides slightly concave becoming very shallow towards W end of section, slightly concave base.		0.32	0.11		II.B
0151	0150	G005	Gully	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sandy clay. Firm.		0.32	0.11		II.B
0152	0152	G006	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned. moderate sides, slightly concave base.		2.25	0.78		II.C
0153	0152	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid/dark orange/brown/grey clayey sand. Firm. Frequent small chalk flecks/nodules. Frequent small sub-angular flints.		2.25	0.78	Rom	II.C
0154	0154	G028	Pit	Cut	Square/rectangular. NW-SE aligned. Concave sides, flat base.	1.54	1.4	0.2		Natural?
0155	0154	G028	Pit	Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Loose. 5% large 5-10cm flint nodules.	1.54	1.4	0.2	Rom	Natural?
0156	0156		Ditch	Cut	NW-SE aligned. U-shaped profile (roughly). Gently sloping and convex sides at top 0.15m, becoming steep. Concave base. Horizon with natural at base a little indistinct and a little indistinct in plan.	3.5	0.85	0.5		I
0157	0156		Ditch	Fill	Mid dark slightly grey/brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Friable. moderate mixed sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles. Fairly well sorted.				Preh Meso/E neo	I
0158	0158	G005	Gully	Cut	NW aligned. Very shallow, almost non-existent sides. Very wide, almost non-existent base.			0.06		II.B
0159	0158	G005	Gully	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sandy clay. Firm.			0.06		II.B
0160	0160		Pit	Cut	Small oval pit with gently sloping convex sides and to slightly rounded base. On edge of irregular spread/feature 0166.	0.8	0.54	0.13		Unphased
0161	0160		Pit	Fill	Mid brown, friable, silty clayey sand. Frequent charcoal flecks (some small pockets). occasional small light brown/orange clay pockets. Frequent reddened clay lumps. Very occasional mostly angular small stones.					Unphased
0162	0162	G028	Pit	Cut	Irregular, circular pit. Concave sides, irregular/flat base.	1.03	0.86	0.16		Natural?

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0163	0162	G028	Pit	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt. Loose. occasional chalk flecks.	1.03	0.86	0.16	Rom	Natural?
0164	0164	G028	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular. Irregular sides.	1.6	1.2	0.13		Natural?
0165	0164	G028	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand mixed with a little clay. Firm.	1.6	1.2			Natural?
0166	0166	G028	Pit	Cut	Mainly NNW/SSE aligned. Concave edges on recorded section, uneven base.	1.3	0.92	0.21		Natural?
0167	0166	G028	Pit	Fill	Mid brown slightly clayey silty sand. Friable. occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Poor edges.				Med+? CBM (pot 2-3C)	Natural?
0168	0168	G028	Pit	Cut	Irregular, N-S aligned. Concave sides, irregular base.	2.17	2	0.35	Rom	Natural?
0169	0168	G028	Pit	Fill	Light grey sandy silt. Loose. 5% large 5-15cm chalk/flint nodules.	2.17	2	0.35		Natural?
0170	0170	G005	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned, steep sided concave base and sides.		0.4	0.22		II.B
0171	0170	G005	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange/grey silty sandy clay. occasional small rounded stones 5-20mm. moderate compaction.					II.B
0172	0172		Posthole	Cut	Round, concave base and sides. W-E section.	0.36	0.36	0.1		Unphased
0173	0172		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. occasional small, mainly rounded stones 5-20mm. Of a moderate compaction.	0.36	0.36	0.1		Unphased
0174	0174		Posthole	Cut	Round in plan, concave base and sides. SSW-NNE section.	0.52	0.52	0.16		I
0175	0174		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. occasional small rounded stones 5-20mm mainly towards base of feature.				Preh	I
0176	0176	G028	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular (oval). Irregular, shallow sides. Irregular base.			0.23		Natural?
0177	0176	G028	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark orange/brown silty sand. Friable. Common fragments of small and medium sized flint. Diffuse horizons.					Natural?
0178	0178		Pit	Cut	Oval. NNW-SSE aligned. Steep concave sides, uneven base.	0.78	0.49	0.15		Unphased
0179	0178		Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay. Firm. occasional small angular flints. Diffuse edges, animal and root disturbance.					Unphased
0180	0180	-	Finds		Unstratified finds from site strip.				Rom L2-M3C	II
0181	0181		Pit	Cut	Roughly circular. Irregular sides, sloping at 20-40deg. Irregular base.	0.5	0.48	0.09		II
0182	0181		Pit	Fill	Mottled black and mid brown clayey sand. Firm. occasional small stones and chalk frags. Quite disturbed.	0.5	0.48	0.09	Rom	II
0183	0183	G028	Natural pit	Cut	Very irregular. Sides vary, generally concave. Very irregular base. Depressions in base, which was poorly defined.	2.6	1.6	0.42		Natural?
0184	0183	G028	Natural pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand. Friable. Angular stones, rare at top of fill, becoming frequent at base.	2.6	1.6	0.42	Rom L3-4C	Natural?
0185	0185	G028	Tree throw	Cut	Amorphous and irregular. Roughly NE-SW with a linear NW-SE spur to the SE. Irregular sides and base. Dug in quadrants, 0186 east, 0187 west. 0188 is surface finds number.	5.9	6	0.32		Natural?
0186	0185	G028	Tree throw	Fill	Mid dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Fairly firm but friable. moderate mixed sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles up to 120x100mm. Poorly sorted. Horizon a little indistinct in places. Single fill from NE and SE quadrants.	5.9	6	0.32	Rom L3-4C	Natural?
0187	0185	G028	Tree throw	Fill	Represents NW and SW quadrants.				Sax, E Sax?	Natural?
0188	0185	G028	Finds		Unstratified finds from cleaning surface of 0185.				Rom, (CBM 2C+)	Natural?
0189	0189	G028	Pit	Cut	Irregular feature. Irregular sides and base with gradual and sharp breaks.	2.25	1	0.2		Natural?
0190	0189	G028	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand. Friable. Rare small and medium frags of angular flint. Rare sub-rounded other stone. Regular medium whole pieces of sandstone-like material.				Rom	Natural?
0191	0192		Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand. Firm. occasional small angular flints. Occasional chalk flecks.			0.12	Med 15-16C	II
0192	0192		Pit	Cut	Rough circle in plan. Profile is broad and shallow. Base near flat. Cut through natural silt buildup.	0.8		0.12		II
0193	0193		Pit	Cut	Oval, N-S aligned. Concave sides, flat base.	2.21	1.07	0.21		II
0194	0193		Pit	Fill	Light grey silty sand. Loose. occasional 5-10 cm large sub-angular flints. Basal fill.	1.12	1.07	0.21	Rom (CBM)	II

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0195	0193		Pit	Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Friable. occasional 5-10cm large sub-angular flints.	1.07	0.93	0.19	Rom L3-4C	II
0196	0196		Posthole	Cut	Round, concave sides and base. E-W section.	0.54	0.54	0.2		Unphased
0197	0196		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. occasional small stones mainly towards base, 5-20mm (mainly rounded).					Unphased
0198	0198		Posthole	Cut	Round in plan, shallow sided towards W side. Steeper and deeper towards E side. Slightly concave sides and base.	0.37	0.37	0.16		Unphased
0199	0198		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Chalk nodules, angular, 30mm. occasional small stones, mainly rounded 5-20mm. Of a moderate compaction.	0.37	0.37	0.16		Unphased
0200	0200		Posthole	Cut	Peanut shaped posthole, concave sides and base. W-E section.	1	0.5	0.2		Unphased
0201	0200		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. occasional stones throughout 5-20mm mainly rounded. Of a moderate compaction.	1	0.5	0.2		Unphased
0202	0202		Cremation pit	Cut	Circular, N-S aligned. Concave sides and base.	0.2	0.2	0.06		Unphased
0203	0202		Cremation pit	Fill	Dark grey/black silty clay. Friable. occasional sub-rounded stones. Main fill.	0.2	0.2	0.06		Unphased
0204	0204	G028	Pit	Cut	Amorphous shaped pit, generally gently sloping sides. Considerable burrowing animal activity has made the base very undulating and may be responsible for all the deeper areas. Vertical animal burrow at W end, out of section.	2.1	1.3	0.27		Natural?
0205	0204	G028	Pit	Fill	Finds from cleaning over of fill 0206 of pit 0204.				Rom M2/3-4C	Natural?
0206	0204	G028	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit. Mid/dark brown, friable, silty clayey sand. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional flints and stones 40mm down. Mostly angular and broken. Very occasional reddened clay small lumps.				Rom L3-4C? (SFmed?)	Natural?
0207	0204	G028	Pit	Fill	Lower fill of pit. Light to mid brown silty clayey sand. occasional flints and stones 50mm down, mainly angular and broken.					Natural?
0208	0208		Posthole	Cut	Circular, steep almost vertical sides with sharp change to almost flat base. Upper fill 0206 of pit 0204 is over the fill 0209 of this posthole. Although the E end cut of the pit and this posthole are initially the same, so may be contemporary.		0.33	0.29		Unphased
0209	0208		Posthole	Fill						Unphased
0210	0210		Pit	Cut	Oval pit, E-W aligned. Heavily disturbed at E end. Concave fairly steep sides. Slightly concave base. Same as 0033 in evaluation trench 6.	2.09	0.65	0.33		II
0211	0210		Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. Firm. occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Heavily disturbed at E end of pit. Clear edges to W but to E edges are diffuse where disturbed.				Rom M-L4C	II
0212	0212	G028	Natural pit	Cut	Very irregular spread. Sample section excavated but not recorded as was very irregular. Almost certainly natural.			0.25		Natural?
0213	0212	G028	Natural pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown friable silty sand.					Natural?
0214	0214		Pit	Cut	Round, concave base and sides. Quite shallow. SE-NW section.	0.6	0.57	0.14		II
0215	0214		Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty clayey sand. Lots of small chalk nodules throughout. occasional small gritty stones, broken mainly. Of a moderate to hard compaction.				Rom	II
0216	0216		Gully	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave sides and base.	1.92	0.35	0.15		II
0217	0216		Gully	Fill	Dark grey/black clayey silt. Friable. occasional chalk flecks. Main fill.	1.92	0.35	0.15	Rom L3-4C	II
0218	0219		Pit	Fill	Dark grey/orange/brown silty sandy clay. Friable. occasional angular and rounded flints.			0.12	Rom 2-3/4C	II
0219	0219		Pit	Cut	Circular in plan. Shallow, broad profile. Shallow, slightly concave sides. Base flat. Probably cuts 0277.	0.64		00.12		II
0220	0277	G028	Natural pit	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty sandy clay. Friable. Frequent small medium and large flints, angular and rounded.	3.4	2.4	0.22	Rom M2-4C	Natural?
0221	0221	G028	Natural pit	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned. Irregular V-shaped sides and base. Indistinct at ENE and WSW ends (joining more brown silt). No drawn plan.	5.3	0.85	0.26		Natural?

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0222	0221	G028	Natural pit	Fill	Mid brown clayey sandy silt. Friable. occasional poorly sorted flint pebbles. Rounded and sub-angular up to 100x120mm. Indistinct in places. Single fill.	5.3			Rom	Natural?
0223	0223		Posthole	Cut	Circular. U-shaped sides, concave base.		0.2	0.13		Unphased
0224	0223		Posthole	Fill	Mid-dark grey/brown slightly sandy very silty clay. Fairly firm (can be moulded). Very occasional small rounded flint pebbles up to 30x40mm. Occasional chalk flecks. Single fill		0.2	0.13		Unphased
0225	0225		Pit	Cut	Shallow oval pit. NE-SW aligned. Concave sides and base.	0.83	0.32	0.06		Unphased
0226	0225		Pit	Fill	Dark brown/grey silty clay. Firm. occasional small angular flints. Occasional charcoal flecks, becoming more frequent towards base. Clear edges.					Unphased
0227	0227		Pit	Cut	Slightly oval, concave sided. Base quite shallow.	0.9	0.7	0.13		Unphased
0228	0227		Pit	Fill	Very dark brown silty sandy clay. Small gritty angular stone throughout, 5-10mm. Also charcoal flecks throughout. Of a moderate compaction. occasional chalk nodules throughout 5-10mm.					Unphased
0229	0229		Slot	Cut	NNW-SSE aligned. Concave sides, sharp Breaks from top to sides and gradual from sides to base. Narrow concave base.	1.72	0.32	0.12	Rom L3-4C	II
0230	0229		Slot	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand. Friable. Chalk occasional medium angular flint.	1.72	0.32	0.12	Rom M2-4C	II
0231	0231		Pit	Cut	Circular, E-W aligned. Concave sides and base.	0.64	0.56	0.07		Unphased
0232	0231		Pit	Fill	Dark grey black silty clay. Friable. Charcoal 5%. Main fill.	0.64	0.56	0.07		Unphased
0233	0233		Posthole	Cut	Oval, NW-SE aligned. U-shaped profile. Steep to E. Slightly concave.	0.35	0.3	0.1		Unphased
0234	0233		Posthole	Fill	Mid dark grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay. Mouldable, fairly firm. Very occasional small rounded flint pebbles up to 40x30mm.	0.35	0.3	0.1		Unphased
0235	0235		Posthole	Cut	Circular. U-shaped sides, steep sided to W. Concave base.		0.3	0.14		Unphased
0236	0235		Posthole	Fill	Mid dark grey/brown slightly sandy very silty clay. Firm. occasional small rounded flint pebbles up to 60x40mm.		0.3	0.14		Unphased
0237	0237		Posthole	Cut	Circular. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base.		0.35	0.08		Unphased
0238	0237		Posthole	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy clayey silt. Firm but friable. occasional small rounded flint pebbles up to 30x50mm.		0.35	0.08		Unphased
0239	0239		Posthole	Cut	Circular. Shallow concave profile. Concave base.		0.4	0.1		II
0240	0239		Posthole	Fill	Mid dark grey/brown slightly sandy very silty clay. Fairly firm and mouldable. occasional small rounded flint pebbles up to 60x40mm.				Rom	II
0241	0241	G001	Gully	Cut	Linear, N-S. Concave sides and base.	1	0.68	0.25		II.B
0242	0241	G001	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. Friable. occasional 5-10cm flint nodules. Main fill.	1	0.68	0.25		II.B
0243	0243	G001	Ditch	Cut	Butt end of ditch aligned N-S and exiting site at S baulk. Steep, almost vertical sides leading to slightly rounded base. Butt is square ended and has similar profile to sides (almost vertical ended).		0.63	0.42m		II.B
0244	0243	G001	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill. Mid grey/brown, friable, silty clayey sand. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional flints and stones, mainly angular (40mm down).				Sax, E Sax	II.B
0245	0243	G001	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill. Light brown, firm, silty clayey sand. Very silty at base. Almost stoneless.					II.B
0246	0246	G001	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned. W side: irregular step into steeper slope (concave). E side: irregular shallower slope, gradual breaks all around. Narrow concave base.					II.B
0247	0246	G001	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty sand. Friable. Medium sized sub-angular frags of flint. Diffuse (disturbed) horizons.				Rom	II.B
0248	0248		Pit	Cut	Round, steep sided, almost vertical sides. Flat base.	0.64	0.6	0.15		II
0249	0248		Pit	Fill	Very dark brown silty sandy clay. occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Occasional small gritty stones 5-10mm, mainly broken. Of a fairly loose compaction.	0.64	0.6	0.15	Rom	II
0250	0250	G006	Ditch	Cut	Large V-shaped, concave base ditch with slightly convex sides. Ditch aligned N-S.	1	2.25	0.9		II.C
0251	0250	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. occasional stones 5-20mm mainly rounded and towards base of ditch, very large broken stones 10-20cm in size. Of a moderate compaction.	1	2.25	0.9	Rom M1-2/3C?	II.C
0252	0252	G018	Oven	Group	Oven/kiln is oval. E-W aligned. Oven/kiln rises abruptly from base of 0295 at 70-80deg angle	1.9	1.02	0.3		II

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
					and curves abruptly at top where truncated by machining/ploughing? Internal chamber has sides that go from 70-80deg to vertical to undercutting. Irregular base, in places consisting of hardened highly fired dark red-black clay and elsewhere of dark red, not so intensely fired clay. The feature sits directly on the base of 0295, which appears to be a rake-out and construction pit. A natural animal burrow/geological feature 0391 undercuts both 0252 and 0295 and was not recorded.					
0253	0253	G008	deposit	Fill	Circular deposit within fill 0255 of 0254. Does not appear to have a cut as such. Very frequent charcoal flecks and concentrated areas of charcoal flecks, making it stand out from fill 0255. Otherwise the same. Not given cut number. Not photoed. Recorded surface plan only.		0.65	0.04		Phase II.D+
0254	0254	G008	Pit	Cut	N-S sondage of approx 1.1m width (varies) along E site edge through large pit/natural depression. Varies in depth. Ditch 0261 to S and ditch 030 to N. Shallow feature with slightly undulating base with packed small stone at base.					Natural?
0255	0254	G008	Pit	Fill					Rom L3-4C (SF 3-4C)	II.F
0256	0256	G006	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned ditch. Slightly concave edges, gradual BoS, concave base.	1	3.05	0.98		II.C
0257	0256	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sandy clay. Firm. Very occasional chalky flecks, occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional to moderate mixed angular and rounded flints up to 0.15 across. Occasional large flints up to 0.3m across.			0.32	Rom M2-3/4C	II.C
0258	0256	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Firm. moderate chalk flecks. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional mixed small to medium angular flints.			0.48	Sax, E Sax	II.C
0259	0256	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid/dark brownish grey silty clay. Firm. Very occasional small angular flints. Occasional chalk flecks.			0.18		II.C
0260	0254	G008	Pit	Fill	Lower fill. Light brown, firm, slightly silty clayey sand. Very occasional small stones, but with packed layer 0276 at base. Very occasional charcoal flecks and traces of reddened clay.				Rom	Phase II.D+
0261	0261	G012	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch, steep straight sided with sharp change to flat base. Sealed by layer 0255. Situated to S of hollow 0254.		1.15	0.53		II.E
0262	0261	G012	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill. Light brown slightly silty sandy clay. Firm. occasional small stones.					II.E
0263	0261	G012	Ditch	Fill	Middle fill. Mid brown, friable, silty clayey sand. occasional stones. Very occasional charcoal flecks.				Rom	II.E
0264	0261	G012	Ditch	Fill						II.E
0265	0265	G008	Pit	Cut	Large irregular shaped, shallow pit. Same as 0254.		0.9	0.32		Natural?
0266	0265	G008	Pit	Fill	Dark brown silty sandy loamy clay. Stones throughout, general rounded 10-20mm. occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. Occasional chalk flecks. moderate compaction.				Rom M2-E3C	II.F
0267	0267	G010	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned NE-SW. Shallow, concave sides and base.		0.7	0.1		I
0268	0267	G010	Ditch	Fill						I
0269	0252	G018	Oven	Fill	Very dark grey clayey silty sand. Firm. Frequent CBM fragments mainly found 5-10cm below top of fill. Charcoal/ash lenses at base of feature in places, one of which continued under 0296. Lens included in Sample 28.	1.64	0.28	0.26	Rom M2-4C	II
0270	0252	G018	Oven	Liner	Pale orangish cream to very dark grey/black. Mortar and highly fired clay. Compact but fragmentary. occasional tile fragments and small stones. Sharp horizons. Pale mortar found lining top of surviving chamber, whereas dark clay-like material found nearer to base.				Rom (CBM 2C+?)	II
0271	0271	G006	Ditch	Cut	Linear, N-S aligned. W side steep and straight, approx 45deg. E side irregular with gradual breaks of slope all around. Flat but slightly concave base.		2	0.86		II.C
0272	0271	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay. Firm. Common large whole sub-angular flint. Common flecks of chalk. Horizons quite unclear. Basal fill.		1.1	0.36		II.C
0273	0271	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Middle fill.		1.4	0.38	Rom, (rs meso/E neo)	II.C

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0274	0271	G006	Ditch	Layer	Flint layer approx 0.1m in depth.			2	0.1	II.D
0275	0271	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand. Friable. Common small fragments of angular flint.			1.6	0.1	Rom M/L3-4C II.C
0276	0254		Pit	Layer	Packed layer of mostly small stone 40-20mm at base of 0260. Stones are within this layer and pressed through base into natural clay. This layer of stones can be seen elsewhere in the immediate area of the hollow.					II.D
0277	0277	G028	Natural pit	Cut	Large irregular oval in plan. Other silty channels feed into and out of it. E-W aligned. Base very irregular.	3.4	2.4	0.22		Natural?
0278	0278	G010	Ditch	Cut	Ditch NNW-SSE aligned. Concave edges, uneven base. Probably same ditch as 0280 and 0267.	1.4	0.75	0.12		I
0279	0278	G010	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown silty clayey sand. Friable. occasional small angular flints. occasional chalky nodules. Very occasional charcoal flecks.				Preh	I
0280	0280	G010	Ditch	Cut	Linear. SSE-NNW aligned. Shallow, concave profile. Concave base.	0.9	0.65	0.19		I
0281	0280	G010	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish, light brown, (slightly orangey) slightly silty sandy clay. Firm. occasional small rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles up to 50x80mm. Very occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.	0.9	0.65	0.19	Preh	I
0282	0282		Pit	Cut	Oval, NE-SW aligned. Dished (concave) profile. Gentle sloping sides. Concave base. Cut by moderate wheel rut (topsoil shallow 0.3m in this corner of site)	2.3	1.8	0.36		II
0283	0283	G008	Pit	Cut	Large hollow. Same as 0254. Partially exposed and semi-circular. Largest along N-S axis (as exposed). Shallow dished profile. Flattish base. Fill 0286 may be a sealing layer, not a fill as such.	11	0.95	0.36		Natural?
0284	0283	G008	Pit	Fill	Deposit of flint cobbles and pebbles at base of pit/hollow 0283. Composed of rounded and sub-angular flints up to 140x100mm and some angular flint. Roughly in a single layer "course".	1.5	0.7	0.7		II.D
0285	0283	G008	Pit	Fill	Light, slightly grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay. Mottled with brown silt due to bioturbation (worms and roots). Firm. Very occasional poorly sorted flint pebbles, rounded and sub-angular up to 50x50mm. Very occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Middle/top fill or later.	2.7	0.95	0.2	Rom	Phase II.D+
0286	0283	G008	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy very clayey silt, or very silty clay. Firm. occasional to moderate flint pebbles. Fairly evenly sorted. moderate charcoal flecks and small lumps. Top fill/sealing layer.	2.1	0.95	0.18	P-med L16-17C	II.F
0287	0287	G012	Ditch	Cut	WSW-ENE aligned. Flattish base. Cuts pit/hollow 0283 and fills 0284 and 0285. Seems to be sealed by layer/fill 0286.	4.3	1.2	0.45		II.E
0288	0287	G012	Ditch	Fill	Mid dark grey/brown slightly sandy very silty clay. Almost clayey silt. Firm. moderate charcoal flecking. occasional to moderate mixed poorly sorted flint pebbles, sub-angular and rounded up to 80x90mm.	3.65	0.5	0.22	Rom L3-4C	II.E
0289	0289		Pit	Cut	Cut of probable pit. Not fully seen in plan. rectangular/sub-rectangular. ENE-WSW aligned. Bowl-like profile (shallow lip to W). Slightly concave base. Relationships are a little indistinct.	1.0	0.85	0.4	Rom M2/3-4C	Phase II.E+
0290	0289		Pit	Fill	Mid dark grey/brown sandy very silty clay. Mottled with light brown clay. Firm (mouldable). occasional to moderate poorly sorted mix of angular and sub-angular/rounded flint pebbles up to 80x120mm. moderate charcoal flecks and small lumps. A little indistinct where pit cuts features 0283 and 0311.	1	0.85	0.4		Phase II.E+
0291	0291	G011	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW aligned. Convex sides, concave base. Just visible as a separate feature on edge of hollow G008. Unclear relationship.	1	1.39	0.38		II.E
0292	0291	G011	Ditch	Fill	Light grey-brown silty clay. Friable. occasional sub-angular flint nodules. Basal fill.	1	1.23	0.25		II.E
0293	0291	G011	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown clayey silt. Friable. % chalk flecks. Top fill.	1	1.1	0.21		II.E
0294	0294	-	Finds		Number for unstratified finds from section 124 at intersection between ditch 0287 and pit 0289.				Rom L3-4C	II
0295	0295	G018	Pit	Cut	Irregular/sub-square, truncated E end. moderate sides, varying from convex to concave. Base irregular and coming down to natural features 0297 and 0391. Oven/kiln 0252 sits directly on	2.79	2.56	0.2		II

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0296	0295	G018	Pit	Fill	base of cut. Dark brownish grey sandy silt. Friable. occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Charcoal lens at base in oven/kiln mouth. Top fill. An ashy/charcoal lens runs along the base of 0269 and 0296 in places and was sampled in Sample 29.				Rom 2-3C, 3C?	II
0297	0297	G028	Natural pit	Cut	Irregular linear, SW-NE aligned. Initially sides are moderate, straight - concave, then step in, before steepening Flat-concave base. Looks to be cut by rake-out pit 0295, but relationship only encountered in small area of sections.	1.1	0.5	0.34		Natural?
0298	0297	G028	Natural pit	Fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand. Loose. occasional small stones. Clear to diffuse horizons at base. Basal/only fill. Blends with natural at base.	1.1	0.5	0.34		Natural?
0299	0299	G011	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear. NE-SW aligned. Convex sides, concave base.	1	1.14	0.49		II.E
0300	0299	G011	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown clayey silt. Friable. 5% chalk flecks. Main fill.	1	1.14	0.49	Rom (?) SF med?	II.E
0301	0301	G011	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch with steep straight sides, rounded base.		0.9	0.52		II.E
0302	0301	G011	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill. Light brown silty clayey sand. Friable. occasional small stones..				Rom M2-M3C	II.E
0303	0301	G011	Ditch	Fill	Lower fill. Light brown, firm, slightly silty clay. occasional stones.					II.E
0304	0304	G013	Ditch	Cut	Linear, N-S aligned. Irregular sides, slopes may be stepped on both sides. Flat base.		0.6	0.3	Rom+ (CBM frag)	II.B
0305	0304	G013	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silty clay. Firm. Common medium sherds and frags of angular flint. Horizon unclear due to disturbance from worms and roots. Basal fill.		0.32	0.18		II.B
0306	0304	G013	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand. Firm. occasional sherds of small angular flint. Rare rounded stones. Top fill.		0.6	0.14		II.B
0307	0308	G009	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey/brown silty clay. Compact. moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints.			0.39		I
0308	0308	G009	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, NW-SE aligned. BoS sharp, slightly concave sides. Flattish, slightly concave base. Cut through patches of silt. Possible animal disturbance.		1.12	0.39		I
0309	0310	G010	Ditch	Fill	Pale/mid greyish silty clay. moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints.			0.2		I
0310	0310	G010	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, slightly irregular. NW-SE aligned. Concave sides. Concave base.		0.6	0.2		I
0311	0311	G012	Ditch	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned. Bowl like profile, not fully excavated and cut by pit 0289. Flattish base.	0.4	0.6	0.5		II.E
0312	0311	G012	Ditch	Fill	Mid dark grey/brown sandy silty clay. Fairly firm. Few inclusions. occasional small rounded flint pebbles up to 40x60mm. Basal fill. Not present throughout section seen intermitantly in lenses.		0.5	0.06		II.E
0313	0311	G012	Ditch	Fill	Same as 0339 in Sec 124.	0.4	0.6	0.12		II.E
0314	0311	G012	Ditch	Fill	Same as 0288.	0.4	0.55	0.16	Rom	II.E
0315	0311	G012	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/grey sandy silty clay. Mottled lighter brown in places. Firm. occasional mixed sub-angular/angular/rounded flint pebbles up to 40x60mm, poorly sorted. Occasional charcoal flecks. Good horizons, a little indistinct in places.	0.4	0.5	0.14		II.E
0316	0316	G009	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned N-S. Steep sided, concave sides and base.	1.2	0.7	0.22		I
0317	0316	G009	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Hardly any stone. Of a moderate compaction.		0.7	0.22		I
0318	0318		Pit	Cut	Amorphous shaped pit, mainly round. Shallow to ESE and steep and deeper to WNW corner.	1.1	1.1	0.28		II
0319	0318		Pit	Fill	Very dark brown, silty sandy clay. occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Occasional clay lumps at base. Fairly loose compaction. Occasional stones, burnt, broken, rounded 5-20mm.				Rom	II
0320	0254	G008	Hollow	Layer						Phase II.D+
0321	0321	G007	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave sides and base.	1.16	0.87m	0.24m		II.B
0322	0321	G007	Ditch	Fill	Dark reddish brown clayey silt. Friable. Frequent flint nodules towards base. Main fill.	1.16	0.87m	0.24m		II.B
0323	0323	G007	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave sides. Flattish/concave base.	1.2	0.75	0.18		II.B
0324	0323	G007	Ditch	Fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Friable. occasional rounded flints.	1.2	0.75	0.18		II.B
0325	0325	G007	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned. Concave sides and base.	1	0.32	0.08		II.B
0326	0325	G007	Ditch	Fill	Same as 0324.					II.B

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0327	0328		Posthole	Fill	Mixed greyish yellowy brown silty sand. Firm. Rare small flints and occasional yellow clay patches.			0.28		Unphased
0328	0328		Posthole	Cut	Oval in plan. Narrower towards middle. Profile irregular, W side very steep. E side more gradual. Base irregular. Possibly two postholes.	0.7	0.58	0.28		Unphased
0329	0329	G007	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch, concave sides and base.	1	0.61	0.14		II.B
0330	0329	G007	Ditch	Fill	Same as 0326.	1	0.61	0.14		II.B
0331	0331	G007	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch, irregular sides into flat base. Joins ditch 0332.			0.38	0.22 Preh PDR	II.B
0332	0332	G013	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned ditch. Disturbed, irregular slightly concave sides, imperceptible breaks. Base mainly flat. Joining to ditch 0331.		0.54	0.28		II.B
0333	0332	G013	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Frequent small and medium sherds and fragments of angular flint. Rare whole large flints. Diffuse horizons.					II.B
0334	0331	G007	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Frequent small and medium sherds and fragments of angular flint. Diffuse horizons.					II.B
0335	0335	G007	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Fairly steep, concave sides. Flat base. Shallowered to E of ditch 0337. Appears to be cut by 0337. Upper fill of 0337 excavated in evaluation trench 2 as 0015.		0.85m	0.2m		II.B
0336	0335	G007	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clayey sand. Friable. Occasional small to medium angular flints. Good edges but where it's cut by 0337 isn't very clear.					II.B
0337	0337	G006	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned ditch. Gradually sloping concave sides, concave base. Probably cuts 0335, same as 0271.	1	2	0.88		II.C
0338	0337	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clayey sand with occasional chalk fleck, angular flints and very occasional charcoal flecks.				Rom M1-2/3C	II.C
0339	0287	G012	Ditch	Fill	Yellow/light brown slightly sandy slightly silty clay. Firm. Very occasional to occasional mixed flint pebbles, angular and rounded, and very occasional charcoal flecking.	3.7	0.6	0.25		II.E
0340	0340		Spread	Layer	Mid orange/brown silty sandy clay with occasional small flints. Firm.					Natural?
0341	0341		Posthole	Cut	Round, concave base and sides.	0.26	0.26	0.13		Undated
0342	0341		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction, occasional small rounded stones 5-10mm.	0.26	0.26	0.13		Undated
0343	0343		Gully	Cut	Linear feature, steep sided, almost vertical. Slightly concave base.	0.85	0.32	0.25		II
0344	0343		Gully	Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay. Clay lumps and occasional flecks of charcoal throughout with occasional chalk flecks.	0.85	0.32	0.25	Rom	II
0345	0345		Pit	Cut	Oval shaped, concave sides and irregular base.	0.78	0.48	0.24		II
0346	0345		Pit	Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. Occasional small lumps of chalk towards base of pit.	0.78	0.48	0.24	Rom L2/3-4C	II
0347	0347		Gully	Cut	Small steep sided linear feature. Slightly concave base and sides.		0.4	0.18		II
0348	0347		Gully	Fill	Mid to light brown grey silty sandy clay.	0.5	0.4	0.18		II
0349	0349	G007	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Concave sides and concave/flattish base.	0.8	0.79	0.16		II.B
0350	0349	G007	Ditch	Fill	Dark reddish grey silty clay and 10% chalk flecks. Loose.	0.8	0.81	0.16		II.B
0351	0351	G007	Ditch	Cut	Ditch butt end, E-W aligned. Uneven base, slightly concave edges. Very shallow. Same as ditches 0331 and 0335.	1.25	0.44	0.08		II.B
0352	0351	G007	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow/brown silty clayey sand. Friable. Very occasional small angular flints. Very occasional small charcoal flecks.					II.B
0353	0353		Natural pit	Cut	Irregular sub-oval pit. Very irregular sides, base and breaks imperceptible.	2.37		0.18		Natural?
0354	0353		Natural pit	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty sand. Friable. Common small fragments of angular flint.					Natural?
0355	0356		Pit	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty sand. Friable. Moderate medium flints, angular and rounded. Frequent small flints an occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.			0.46	Preh (1 Meso/E neo)	I
0356	0356		Pit	Cut	Oval pit, aligned E-W. Slightly concave sides, flattish base.	2.36	1.3	0.46		I
0357	0357	G014	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Concave sides and base.	1.36	0.56	0.1		II.B
0358	0357	G014	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown/grey silty clay. Loose. occasional sub-rounded pebbles.	1.36	0.56	0.1		II.B

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0359	0359		Pit	Cut	Irregular oval pit. Irregular sides, some steep, some very gradual.	2.36	1.2	0.17	Rom	Natural?
0360	0359		Pit	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty sand. Friable.	2.36	1.2	0.17		Natural?
0361	0361		Pit	Cut	Round, steep sided pit, slightly concave base.	0.74	0.74	0.28		I
0362	0361		Pit	Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay. Charcoal flecks throughout, occasional rounded stones.				Preh	I
0363	0361		Pit	Fill	Mid brown clayey silty sand.	0.74	0.74	0.28		I
0364	0367		Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey silty clay, firm with occasional small flints.			0.14	Rom M2-4C	II
0365	0367		Pit	Fill	Very dark grey charcoal and silty clay. Firm with occasional small flints.			0.08		II
0366	0367		Pit	Fill	Pink clay. Compact with occasional burnt flints.			0.03		II
0367	0367		Pit	Cut	Pit, pear shape in plan, E-W aligned. Base concave to W and flat to E. W side deeper and contained majority of charcoal (0365) and burnt clay (0367).					II
0368	0368		Pit	Cut	Irregular, slightly kidney shaped pit with rounded corners. N-S aligned. Steep straight sides to S, steep convex sides to E, steep concave sides to N. Base is uneven to N, sloping gently down to concave bowl-like base at deepest point in S.	3.6	2	1.18		II
0369	0368		Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sand at top of fill and at bottom. Becomes more pale and yellowish brown centrally in fill. Soft. Mixed occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. Occasional charcoal flecks.				Rom? (SF coin II AD330-35). (rs preh)	
0370	0370	G014	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Open U-shaped profile. 45 degree sloping (slightly concave) sides, flattish slightly concave base. Becoming shallower to the E.	1.5	0.9m	0.28m		II.B
0371	0370	G014	Ditch	Fill	Mid darkish grey/brown sandy clayey silt, occasional to moderate mixed small rounded/sub-angular/angular flint pebbles up to 70x70mm. Occasional charcoal flecking.	1.5	0.9m	0.28m	Rom	II.B
0372	0372	G013	Gully	Cut	N-S aligned ditch. Concave sides and base. Has contemporary fill with N-S ditch 0374.	0.8	0.35	0.28		II.B
0373	0372	G013	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown clay silt. Friable. Occasional sub-angular flint nodules (5-20cm). Same as 0375?	0.8	0.35	0.28		II.B
0374	0374	G014	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Concave sides. Concave/flattish base.	0.9	0.31	0.2		II.B
0375	0374	G014	Gully	Fill	Same as 0373.	0.9	0.31	0.2		II.B
0376	0376	G014	Ditch	Cut	Narrow ditch/gully aligned E-W across most of site. Shallow at this section but deeper and wider to E. Gently sloping sides leading to flat base.		0.51	0.08		II.B
0377	0376	G014	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty clayey sand. Occasional small stones (20mm down). Friable.					II.B
0378	0378	G014	Ditch	Cut	Linear, E-W aligned. Irregular sides with imperceptible breaks all around. Flat, slightly concave base.		0.63	0.14		II.B
0379	0378	G014	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional frags of medium sized angular flint.		0.63	0.14		II.B
0380	0380		Pit	Cut	Irregular, NW-SE aligned. Irregular/roughly concave sides. Irregular base.	2.39	0.52	0.34		Natural?
0381	0380		Pit	Fill	Light grey/brown sandy silt. Loose. Occasional 5-15cm angular flints.	2.39	0.52	0.34		Natural?
0382	0382		Pit	Cut	Peanut shaped, rectangular pit, very steep sided, some parts vertical. Flattish base, slightly more concave near 0384.	2.2	0.65	0.25		Unphased
0383	0382		Pit	Fill	Upper fill. Mid brown, grey silty sandy clay. Occasional small and large stones and small flecks of charcoal throughout. Of a moderate compaction. Lots of animal disturbance throughout.	2.2	0.65	0.25		Unphased
0384	0382		Pit	Fill	Dark brown charcoal silty clay sand. Lots of heat affected clay underneath charcoal. Of a hard compaction. Clearly defined as not spreading across base of entire feature. Possibly suggests a separate feature/natural forms the W half of the pit.					Unphased
0385	0385	G015	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Very irregular sides, gets almost non-existent towards E end.		0.6	0.1		II.B
0386	0385	G015	Ditch	Fill	Dark-mid orange grey/brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Occasional frags of angular flint (small and medium).		0.6	0.1		II.B
0387	0387	G015	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Concave sides. Concave/flattish base.	1.1	0.56	0.13		II.B
0388	0387	G015	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional 5-10cm rounded pebbles.	1.1	0.56	0.13		II.B
0389	0389		Pit	Cut	Oval pit, E-W aligned. Concave sides, gently sloping in W becoming steeper to N and S.	0.75	0.51	0.14		Unphased

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0390	0389		Pit	Fill	Concave base, slightly uneven at section. Dark grey/brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional small angular flints. Occasional daub lumps. Occasional to moderate charcoal flecks and lumps.					Unphased
0391	0391	G028	Natural pit	Cut	Irregular ditch, W-E aligned. Generally 30-60 degree, convex-concave sides, sometimes changing to 70-80 degree sides near base and sometimes undercutting. Very irregular base, dipping down in places. Earlier/cut by pit 0295, Undercuts oven/kiln structure 0252 in places.	1.1	0.42	0.24		Natural?
0392	0391	G028	Natural pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small stones. Clear to diffuse horizons at base. Basal/only fill. Blends with natural at base.	1.1	0.42	0.24		Natural?
0393	0295	G018	Pit	Fill	Mottled yellow/grey and orange and mid grey clay and sandy silt. Firm - hard, but friable in places. Frequent small chalk nodules.			0.13		II
0394	0394	G014	Ditch	Cut	Probably butt end of ditch. Aligned W-E, although this may be due to truncation with the ditch reappear to the W, see 0357. Gentle sides and concave base.		0.6	0.1		II.B
0395	0394	G014	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown clay silt.					II.B
0396	0396	G015	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Concave sides. Flat base.	0.6	0.3	0.04		II.B
0397	0396	G015	Ditch	Fill	Same as 0388.	0.6	0.3	0.04		II.B
0398	0398	G016	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, probably truncated as only very shallow cut survives. Irregular sides and base.		0.6	0.1		II.B
0399	0398	G016	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt.		0.6	0.1	Rom	II.B
0400	0400	G017	Ditch	Cut	Cut of small gully, aligned E-W. W terminus very shallow. Truncated?		0.35	0.1		II.B
0401	0400	G017	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown clay silt.		0.35	0.1		II.B
0402	0402	G017	Ditch	Cut	Cut of small gully, aligned E-W. Very shallow, truncated? Steep sided, flat base.		0.3	0.1	Preh	II.B
0403	0402	G017	Ditch	Cut	Mid brown clay silt.		0.3	0.1		II.B
0404	0404	G017	Ditch	Cut	E terminus of narrow gully. Very shallow, truncated.		0.3	0.1		II.B
0405	0404	G017	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown clay silt		0.3	0.1		II.B
0406	0406	G016	Gully	Cut	Linear, E-W aligned. Concave sides. Flattish concave base.	0.7	0.51	0.11		II.B
0407	0406	G016	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional sub-angular flints.	0.7	0.51	0.11		II.B
0408	0295	G018	Pit	Fill	Pale grey/yellow orange and dark grey clay and silty sand. Friable - firm. Patches of frequent small chalk flecks and occasional small stones.			0.06		II
0409	0409	G016	Ditch	Cut	Ditch butt end. E-W aligned. Concave edges and base. Very shallow.	0.8	0.45	0.07		II.B
0410	0409	G016	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Firm and dry. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Occasional charcoal flecks.					II.B
0411	0411		Pit	Cut	Irregular oval. WSW-ENE aligned. Sides slightly concave-convex, varying from 35-70 degrees. Very irregular base, stepping down at WSW end, where it was disturbed and over-excavated.	0.52	0.28	0.1		Unphased
0412	0411		Pit	Fill	Mottled mid-dark grey and mid grey/brown sandy clay. Friable - firm. Common charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks. Sharp horizon at E end, diffuse at W where cuts dips down. Basal/only fill.	0.52	0.28	0.1		Unphased
0413	0413	G009	Ditch	Cut	N-W aligned ditch. Gradually sloping concave side with gradual BoS to W, E edge is steep and slightly convex. Flat base. Same ditch as 0316 to S.	1.25	1.34	0.28		I
0414	0413	G009	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay with occasional darker reddish brown mottling. Firm. Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Very occasional charcoal flecks.					I
0415	0415	G010	Ditch	Cut	Ditch, width somewhat variable over length of feature. N-S aligned. Concave sides and flat/slightly concave base.		1.36	0.38		I
0416	0415	G010	Ditch	Fill	Mottled dark grey and mid orangish brown clayey sand. Friable. Common small sub-angular stones. Clear, occasionally diffuse over natural features. Basal/only fill.		1.36	0.38	Rom?	I
0417	0417		Natural pit	Cut	Highly irregular pit, roughly N-S aligned. W side: profile at surface unclear, then flattens out, then breaks to 70-80 degree slightly convex slope. E side: 80-90 degree and slightly convex, then undercuts itself and was not excavated beyond this point. Not fully excavated, but irregular patch of natural emerging in one area of base.	1.5	0.8	>0.31		Natural?

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0418	0417		Natural pit	Fill	Mottled dark grey and mid greyish orange silty sand and clay. Friable - firm. Occasional small sub-angular stones. Sharp-diffuse horizons.	1.5	0.8	>0.31		Natural?
0419	0282		Pit	Fill	Mid slightly grey/brown sandy, quite clayey silt. Fairly firm but friable. Some orange sand towards base. Occasional charcoal flecks and poorly sorted mixed sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles up to 80x90mm. 2 large undressed stones on surface up to 303x200x100mm (quartz?), not flint.	2.3	1.8	0.36	Rom	II
0420	0420	G009	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned N-S ish. W-E section. Slightly concave, irregular base. Steep sided to the east.	25	1.56	0.4		I
0421	0420	G009	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orangey silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. Occasional flints and stone.		1.56	0.4		I
0422	0422			Layer	Mid/dark brown silty sandy clay. Occasional small stones. Of a moderate compaction.			0.18		II.F
0423	0423	G006	Ditch	Cut	Linear, N-S aligned. Convex/V-shaped sides. Concave base.	1.36	2.3	0.82		II.C
0424	0423	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown silty clay. Friable. 5-10% chalk flecks. 5% large 5-10cm sub-angular flints. Basal fill.	1.36		0.77		II.C
0425	0423	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Firm. 5% chalk flecks. Occasional angular flint/chalk pebbles. Middle fill.	1.36	1.82	0.26		II.C
0426	0423	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown clayey silt. Friable. 5% chalk flint pebbles. Top fill.	1.36	2.3	0.37		II.C
0427	0427	G008	Hollow	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional large 5-75cm angular stones (flint).					II.F
0428	0428		Pit	Cut	Irregular oval, NNW-SSE aligned. Variable, sides vary from 30-80 degrees, in places they step inwards and sometimes they dip down. Irregular base, with some areas much deeper than others.	3.45	1.55	0.47		Natural?
0429	0428		Pit	Fill	Mid orangish grey clayey silt. Firm-hard. Frequent small to medium sub-angular flints. Some animal disturbance. Homogenous.	3.45	1.55	0.47		Natural?
0430	0428		Finds		Finds on surface of 0428.				Rom L3-4C?	Natural?
0431	0431	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval pit, seen in eval trench 1, E-W aligned. Bowl-like profile. Shallow slope, lip at top becoming steep convex. Concave - flattish base. Probably cuts pits 0460 and 0458.	2.5	2.1	0.7		II.E
0432	0431	G029	Pit	Fill	Light grey/brown sandy silty clay with yellow clay mottles. Moderate poorly sorted mixed flint pebbles. Occasional charcoal flecks.	2.5		0.3	Rom	II.E
0433	0431	G029	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy clayey silt, firm but friable. Becoming very clayey and firm towards base. Mixed poorly sorted flint pebbles. Moderate charcoal.	2.5	2.1	0.4	Rom	II.E
0434	0434	G006	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned ditch. Fairly steep straight side to E, concave side becoming steeper and straight to W. Concave base. Cuts E-W aligned ditch 0438. Same ditch as 0423.	0.5	2	0.9		II.C
0435	0434	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown/grey slightly clayey silty sand. Friable. Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Upper fill of ditch 0434.			0.36	Rom L3-4C	II.C
0436	0434	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay with mid reddish brown mottling. Firm. Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Middle fill of ditch 0434.			0.38		II.C
0437	0434	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy silty clay. Firm. Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints, occasional chalk nodules. Basal fill of ditch 0434.			0.16		II.C
0438	0438	G014	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch, terminating just to E of ditch 0434. Concave sides and base. Cut by ditch 0434. Same as ditch 0374.	2	0.55	0.18		II.B
0439	0438	G014	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Occasional small flints.				Rom	II.B
0440	-		Finds		Finds from initial surface clean and removal of layer 0493. Can't be firmly attributed to layer however as some may come from underlying features of the flint cobble layer (0462). Finds from cleaning over sondage (1m wide) through hollow N end of site adjacent to baulk. Also includes material from cleaning of area to S of baulk.				Rom 4C, M-L4C?	II.F
0441	0037		Pit	Fill	Same as 0038.				Rom L3-4C	II
0442	0442	G013	Gully	Cut	N-S aligned. Convex sides. Concave base.	1.1	0.68	0.29		II.B
0443	0442	G013	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional sub-angular chalk/flint pebbles.	1.1	0.68	0.29	Rom CBM (rs preh)	II.B

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0444	0444	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval pit, gently sloping side at NE end, steeper at SW. Slightly rounded base, deeper at SW end.	1.23	1.02	0.17		II.E
0445	0444	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown, friable, silty clayey sand. Occasional charcoal flecks mainly towards very base of fill. Occasional small stones.				Rom	II.E
0446	0446	G029	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole. Concave sides and base, shallow.	0.55	0.58	0.1		II.E
0447	0446	G029	Posthole	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sandy clay. Firm. Occasional small angular and rounded flints.					II.E
0448	0448	G029	Posthole	Cut	Circular. Concave sides, uneven base. Animal disturbance.	0.38	0.36	0.06		II.E
0449	0448	G029	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown/grey silty sandy clay. Firm. Occasional small angular flints. Occasional charcoal and daub flecks.				Rom, L Rom?	II.E
0450	0450	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval, N-S aligned. Concave sides and base.	0.8	0.6	0.25		II.E
0451	0450	G029	Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. Friable. Very occasional small pebbles. Occasional charcoal.	0.8	0.6	0.25	Rom L3-4C	II.E
0452	0452	G029	Posthole	Cut	Circular Concave sides, slightly steeper to E, concave base. Shallow. Cuts very eastern edge of N-S ditch, approx 2m north of slot 0434.	0.34	0.35	0.05		II.E
0453	0452	G029	Posthole	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sandy clay. Firm. Occasional small angular flints. Occasional charcoal flecks.					II.E
0454	0454	G029	Pit	Cut	Small pit, lying to N of cluster of larger features (ie 0431 etc). Oval in plan, clearly defined. Exposed after cleaning of N area and removal of layer. Concave sloping sides and flat base.	0.9	0.7	0.2		II.E
0455	0454	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty clay with mid yellow mottling.	0.9	0.7	0.2	Rom	II.E
0456	0456	G029	Pit	Cut	Rectangular, N-S aligned. Concave sides. Flat base.	0.72	0.52	0.15		II.E
0457	0456	G029	Pit	Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Friable. Occasional large.	0.72	0.52	0.15	Rom L3-4C	II.E
0458	0458	G029	Pit	Cut	Slightly oval pit aligned NW-SE. Shallow, concave sides. Slight step to E. Concave base. Cut by pit 0431?	1.6	1.2	0.3		II.E
0459	0458	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay mottled with yellow clay. Firm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional - moderate flints.	1.6	1.7	0.3	Rom	II.E
0460	0460	G029	Pit	Cut	Seen in eval tr1, same as 0021? Oval - sub-rectangular, N-S aligned. Concave, bowl-like sides. Concave base. Cut by pit 0431?	2.9	1.5	0.4		II.E
0461	0460	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silty clay (mottled lighter brown). Firm. Moderate flints stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	2.9	1.5	0.4	Rom	II.E
0462	0462	G019		Layer	Layer of flint pebbles across N of site. Ranging from 2-20cm in size, generally sub-angular or sub-rounded. Exposed after removal of 0493. Partially over ditch G006. Relates to spreads seen elsewhere on site? Particular concentration of finds embedded in flint to E of ditch G006 and south of pit 0486.				Rom 4C, M-L4C?	II.D
0463	0463	G019	gravel	Layer	Irregular shape in plan (that runs across large N-S ditch where numbered as 0271 and 0337). Barely any remaining profile as truncated by machining and because it may never have been in a deep hollow, like gravel (0276). Base largely flat. Dips down in irregularities in clay natural and in top of ditch where it slumps. Later than ditch.			0.16	Rom M-L2C?	II.D
0464	0464	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval with straight edges and rounded corners. Steep slightly curving edges, concave base. Adjacent to pit 0466.	0.62	0.86	0.26		II.E
0465	0464	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay. Firm. occasional mixed stones. Very occasional charcoal flecks. .				Rom	II.E
0466	0466	G029	Pit	Cut	Irregular ovalish with rounded corners. Concave edges. Uneven base with concave depression in centre. Relationship with pit 0468 is unclear. Adjacent to 0464.	1.68	1.97	0.57		II.E
0467	0466	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown slightly sandy silty clay. Firm. Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Very occasional red daub flecks.				Rom	II.E
0468	0468	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval pit on S end of pit 0466. Steep straight sides, flat base. Relationship with 0466 is unclear.	0.86	0.58	0.14		II.E
0469	0468	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown slightly sandy silty clay. Firm. Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Very occasional red daub flecks.					II.E

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0470	0470	G013	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned N-Sish. Concave base, concave sides. Fairly steep sided.			0.76	0.46m	
0471	0470	G013	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly orange silty clay. High clay content.				Rom M2-4C	II.B
0472	0472	G029	Posthole	Cut	Shallow, round, concave base and sides. Possible posthole?	0.4	0.4	0.18		II.E
0473	0472	G029	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay.					II.E
0474	0474	G029	Pit	Cut	Amorphous shaped pit. Concave base and sides.			0.3		II.E
0475	0474	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay.				Rom L3-4C	II.E
0476	0476	G029	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped, concave sided, concave base.	1.25	1	0.28		II.E
0477	0476	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay.					II.E
0478	0478	G006	Ditch	Cut	Large, concave sided, flattish base, slightly concave. Aligned N-S.		1.5	0.42		II.C
0479	0478	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown grey clay/silt tinged orange. Occasional charcoal flecks and stones.					II.C
0480	0480		Pit	Cut	Shallow concave sides and base.		0.7	0.11		
0481	0480		Pit	Fill	Mid brown grey clay/silt tinged orange. Occasional charcoal flecks and stones.					
0482	0482		Pit	Cut	Steep sided, concave sides with irregular base.		0.9	0.4		
0483	0482		Pit	Fill	Mid brown grey clay/silt tinged orange. Occasional charcoal flecks and stones.		0.4	0.4		
0484	0484	G010	Ditch	Cut	Aligned N-S. Concave sides and base.		0.7	0.22		I
0485	0484	G010	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Occasional small stones.		0.7	0.22		I
0486	0486	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval, NW-SE aligned. Concave sides. Flat base	0.98	1.2	0.26		II.E
0487	0486	G029	Pit	Fill	Dark blue/grey silty clay. Friable. Occasional lumps of redeposited natural clay. Occasional large flints.	0.98	1.2	0.26	Rom L3-4C	II.E
0488	0488	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval, NW-SE aligned. Concave sides. Flat base. Identified after removal of (0493).	1	1.1	0.25		II.E
0489	0488	G029	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles.	0.69		0.2	Med? CBM (rs Rom)	II.E
0490	0488	G029	Pit	Fill	Dark blue/grey silty clay. Friable with occasional lumps of redeposited clay and flint nodules.	1	1.1	0.25		II.E
0491	0491	G029	Pit	Cut	Circular/ovalish. N-S aligned. Concave sides and base	1.4	1.2	0.3		II.E
0492	0491	G029	Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. Friable with occasional small flints.	1.4	1.2	0.3	Rom L3-4C	II.E
0493	0493			Layer	Mid brown/orange/grey silty sandy clay. High clay content. Lots of broken, rounded stone throughout ranging from 5-20mm. At bottom of this fill, single layer of stone, rounded.			0.3	L med 15-16C	II.F
0494	0494	G029		Layer	Dark grey/brown clay silt. Friable with occasional large flints.	2.88	1.2	0.14	Rom 3-4C?	II.E
0495	0495	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval, N-S aligned. Fairly shallow dish-like profile. Concave sides and base. Relationship with pit 0497 to W unknown.	1.55	0.8	0.28		II.E
0496	0495	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silty clay. Firm. Moderate flints, occasional charcoal flecks.	1.55	0.8	0.28		II.E
0497	0497	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval, SE-NW aligned. Bowl-like profile. Steep concave sloping sides. Base concave. Relationship with pit 0495 indeterminable.	1.8	1	0.38		II.E
0498	0497	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silty clay. Firm. Moderate mixed flints, occasional charcoal flecks.	1.8	1	0.38		II.E
0499	0499	G029	Pit	Cut	Circular, E-W aligned. Concave sides. Flat base.	0.45	0.4	0.06		II.E
0500	0499	G029	Pit	Fill	Light grey/brown silty clay. Friable with occasional flints.	0.45	0.4	0.06		II.E
0501	0501	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval pit. Shallow with concave gradually sloping sides and concave base.	0.54	0.41	0.11		II.E
0502	0501	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown slightly sandy silty clay. Firm. Occasional small flints.					II.E
0503	0503	G010	Gully	Cut	Linear, N-S aligned. Concave sides and base.	0.8	0.37	0.14		I
0504	0503	G010	Gully	Fill	Same as 0485 fill of 0484.					I
0505	0505	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped, shallow, concave sides and base. NW-SE aligned.	1.2	1	0.1		II.E
0506	0505	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Lots of largish stones at base of pit.	1.2	1	0.1		II.E
0507	0507	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval, SE-NW aligned. Concave sides. Uneven base. Identified after removal of 0493. Appears to cut flint layer 0462.	0.59	0.57	0.1		II.E
0508	0507	G029	Pit	Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Friable.	0.59	0.57	0.1		II.E
0509	0509		Pit	Cut	Oval pit. Shallow, concave sides. Concave base. Below layer 0511 which is below layer 0493.	0.65	0.46	0.06		Unphased
0510	0509		Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, particularly in centre of					Unphased

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0511		G019	Deposit	Layer	pit. Very occasional small angular flints. Layer of flint cobbles. Sealed by layer 0493. Up to 0.1m thick, undulating base. Seals pit 0509.			0.1	Rom 2C+ CBM	II.D
0512	0488		Pit	Fill	Discrete deposit of charcoal and burnt clay at base of pit 0488. Just seen in section but mainly revealed in 100% excavation of feature. Natural clay reddened underneath.				Rom M2-4C	II.E
0513	0513		Pit	Cut	Circular pit, concave sides and base. Cuts into top fill 0543 of ditch cut 0540.	0.62m	0.62	0.11		II
0514	0513		Pit	Fill	Dark brown black sandy clay with 30% charcoal flecks and occasional small flint pebbles.	0.62m	0.62m	0.11m		II
0515	0515		Pit	Cut	Irregular oval pit, possibly natural. moderate sides and concave base.	0.8m	0.5m	0.15m		Natural?
0516	0515		Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and flint.	0.8m	0.5m	0.15m		Natural?
0517	0517		Pit	Cut	Very irregular oval pit, probably natural disturbance or geology although some finds recovered from very top of fill. Irregular moderate sides and flattish base.	c. 2m	c. 1m	c.		Natural?
0518	0517		Pit	Fill	Mid brown silt with occasional flints.	c. 2m	c. 1m	c. Rom 0.2m		Natural?
0519	0519	G029	Pit	Cut	Well defined pit, very different from others in vicinity. Vertical sided, slightly concave base. Round in plan. WSW-ENE section.	1.3m	1.3m	0.73m		II.E
0520	0519	G029	Pit	Fill	Mixed orange grey/brown, silty sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks towards the base of this fill. Of a fairly loose compaction.	1.3m	1.3m	0.73m	(CBM frags)	II.E
0521	0519	G029	Pit	Fill	Blue/grey silty sand clay. Higher in clay content than fill above. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Of a moderate compaction.	1.3m	1.3m	0.73m	Rom L3-4C	II.E
0522	0522	G009	Ditch	Cut	Moderate sides, concave base.		0.4m	0.2m		I
0523	0522	G009	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty clay, slightly red tint		0.4m	0.2m		I
0524	0524	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval pit, N-S orientated. Irregular concave sides and base.	1.64m	1.05m	0.31m		II.E
0525	0524	G029	Pit	Fill	Mottled brown mid-light grey/brown silty sandy clay with orange sandy clay. Occasional flint pebbles, occasional charcoal flecking.	1.58m	0.95m	0.26m	Rom CBM	II.E
0526	0524	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silty clay with moderate flint pebbles, concentrated towards base, occasional-moderate charcoal.	1.64m	1.05m	0.18m	Preh	II.E
0527	0527	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval im plan. N-S orientated. Slightly irregular bowl like U shaped profile. Steep sided. Slightly irregular concave base.	0.84m	0.6m	0.25m		II.E
0528	0527	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silty clay mottled with orange sandy clay moderate flints and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.84m	0.6m	0.25m	Rom	II.E
0529	0529	G029	Gully	Cut	Short gully aligned N-S, steep sides with undulating base. N end wider and rounded, a little deeper at this point. May be post setting but not numbered seperately. S end has what appears to be a posthole 0531.	2.00	0.53 max	0.2m max		II.E
0530	0529	G029	Gully	Fill	Mid grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay. Very occasional charcoal flecks and chalk flecks. Frequent natural, light brown, small clay pockets toward base. Occasional small flints and stones.					II.E
0531	0531	G029	Posthole	Cut	Oval vertical sided to the W and N, steep sided to E with flat base. Relationship with gully 0529 is unclear and may be contemporary.		0.52m	0.22m		II.E
0532	0531	G029	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey/brown slightly sandy, silty, clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Small pockets of natural light brown clay.					II.E
0533	0533	G029	Pit	Cut	Large pit, partially under N site edge. Possibly cuts layer 0462 - upper fill spreads south over this gravel surface. Irregular sloping sides. Flattish base, deeper cut at centre.		c. 1.4m	1m		II.E
0534	0533	G029	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit 0533. Dark grey/brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.			0.25m	Rom 4C M- L4C?	II.E
0535	0533	G029	Pit	Fill	Main central fill of pit 0533. Mid yellow/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.			0.5m	Rom L3-4C	II.E
0536	0536	G029	Pit	Cut	Circular pit. moderate sides, concave base.	1.2m	1.2m	0.2m		II.E
0537	0536	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks.				Rom L3-4C	II.E
0538	0538	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval steep sided, concave base (slightly) and sides.	0.64m	0.50m	0.15m		II.E

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0539	0538	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks throughout.	0.64m	0.5m	0.15m	Rom CBM	II.E
0540	0540	G006	Ditch	Cut	NE-SW aligned. Concave sides and base. Cut by pit 0513.	1.1m	1.98m	0.84m		II.C
0541	0540	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark yellow grey silty clay with chalk flecks.	1.1m	1.3m	0.4m		II.C
0542	0540	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark yellow/brown silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles.	1.1m	1.72m	0.31m		II.C
0543	0540	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey silty clay.	1.1m	1.98m	0.34m		II.C
0544	0544	G029	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole. gradually sloping slightly concave sides leading to sharply pointed base.		0.55m	0.22m		II.E
0545	0544	G029	Posthole	Fill	Mid/dark brown grey silty, slightly sandy clay. Occasional small stones and very occasional charcoal flecks.					II.E
0546	0493		Findings	Layer	Findings recovered from removal of layer 0493.				Rom 4C M-L4C	II.F
0547	0462	G019	Deposit	Layer	Findings recovered from removal of layer 0462.				Rom L3-4C	II.D
0548	0548	G029	Pit	Cut	Large oval, steep sided, concave sided, irregular based pit.	1.65m	1m	0.4m		II.E
0549	0548	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown, silty sandy clay (more silty sandy than clay) occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. Occasional stones.	1.65m	1m	0.4m	Rom 2C	II.E
0550	0533	G029	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0533, in deeper central area. Mid dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.			0.25m		II.E
0551	0551		Pit	Cut	Pit partially exposed against 0.5m baulk to south. Semi circular. Deep concave (u shaped) profile. Base barely exposed (seems concave). Cuts ditch 0484, pit 0575 and cobbled surface layer. Sealed by layer 0493.	0.82m exposed	1.8m	0.9m		
0552	0551		Pit	Fill	Mid orange grey/brown, mottled with orange and grey clay sand with a little silt content. Very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional flints.	0.6m N-S	0.95m E-W	0.2m thick		
0553	0551		Pit	Fill	Mid/dark brownish grey sandy silty clay. Occasional - moderate charcoal and small flints.		0.7m	0.3m	Rom CBM	
0554	0551		Pit	Fill	Greenish grey/brown sandy silty clay with occasional-moderate charcoal, moderate flints.		0.8m	0.6m	Rom L3-4C	
0555	0551		Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silty clay with occasional-moderate mixed flints, occasional chalk nodules and moderate charcoal. Sealed by layer (0493)		1.8m	0.4m	Rom	
0556	0556	G020	Gully	Cut	Small NW-SE gully which bends E after 3m to the SE. Then see 0562. NW end appears to meet ditch 0558 where it probably butt ends. This butt end is only just in ditch 0558 and a relationship is unclear.		0.12m	0.07m		II.A
0557	0556	G020	Gully	Fill	Mid/dark brownish grey silty, slightly sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.					II.A
0558	0558	G021	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned E-W. sharp BOS from surface to steep straight side with sharp bos to almost flat base. Gully 0056 meets from south.		0.4-0.5m	0.27m		II.B
0559	0558	G021	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional stones.					II.B
0560	0560	G020	Gully	Cut	Narrow gully, aligned N-S. steep, near vertical sides and pointed base.		0.4m	0.3m		II.A
0561	0560	G020	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay, frequent charcoal.		0.4m	0.3m	Rom L3-4C	II.A
0562	0562	G020	Gully	Cut	Curvilinear gully aligned SE-NW. Vertical sides (concave at terminus) and flat/concave base.	c.9m	0.36m	0.38m		II.A
0563	0562	G020	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt. Friable/loose. Occasional small flints.	0.6m	0.36m	0.06m		II.A
0564	0562	G020	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt. Friable/loose. Occasional small flints.	1m	0.20m	0.19m	Rom CBM	II.A
0565	0562	G020	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt. Friable/loose. Occasional small flints.	0.8m	0.36m	0.38m	Rom L3-4C	II.A
0566	0566	G022	Gully	Cut	Curvi-linear. NW-SE. Concave sides and flat base.	0.9m	0.35m	0.16m		II.A
0567	0566	G022	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt. Friable/loose. Occasional small flints.	1m	0.35m	0.16m	Rom CBM	II.A
0568	0566	G022	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt. Friable/loose. Occasional small flints.	0.8m	0.27m	0.16m	Rom	II.A
0569	0569	G021	Ditch	Cut	Generally straight ditch - meanders locally. Steep slightly concave sided. Small rounded base.		0.5m	0.28m		II.B
0570	0569	G021	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Frequent charcoal flecks and lumps.		0.5m	0.28m	Rom	II.B
0571	0571	G029	Pit	Cut	Round in plan, concave sides and base.	1.1m	1.1m	0.28m		II.E

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0572	0571	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Occasional large flints. Occasional charcoal flecks	1.1m	1.1m	0.28m	Rom	II.E
0573	0573	G029	Pit	Cut	Round in plan. concave sides and base with pronounced hole in middle. NW-SE section.	1.8m	1.8m	0.7m		II.E
0574	0573	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid brown/orange silty mottled sandy clay. Occasional largish flint.	1.8m	1.8m	0.7m	Rom	II.E
0575	0575		Pit	Cut	Partially exposed against baulk to south. Semi circular in plan. U shaped profile. Shallow lip at the top becoming almost vertical sided. Flattish slightly concave base	0.9m (exc.)	1.45m	0.65m	W-E	
0576	0575		Pit	Fill	Mid-light orange/grey silty sandy clay (mottled orange). Firm. Occasional flint pebbles (poorly sorted). Occasional charcoal flecks.		0.9m	0.65m	Rom 4C M-L4C?	
0577	0575		Pit	Fill	Mid-dark grey slightly sandy silty clay. Firm. Moderate charcoal flecks. Occasional mixed flint pebbles.		1m	0.16m	Rom L3-4C	
0578	0575		Pit	Fill	Mid-dark grey/brown slightly sandy very silty clay/clayey silt. Firm but friable. Occasional-moderate charcoal. Occasional flints.		0.95m	0.38m	Rom 4C M-L4C?	
0579	0579	G021	Ditch	Cut	Straight sided. Aligned E-W. See also 0558 and 0583 to W and E.		0.6m	0.18m		II.B
0580	0579	G021	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional small stones.		0.6m	0.18m		II.B
0581	0581	G020	Gully	Cut	Short section of gully to south of ditch 0579, and cut by it. 0581 is deep and narrow with almost vertical sides leading to a gradual short slope and what appears to be a slightly rounded base.		0.43	0.33m		II.A
0582	0581	G020	Gully	Fill	Mid/dark brownish grey silty (slightly) sandy clay. Firm. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional stones.		0.43m	0.33m	Rom	II.A
0583	0583	G021	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch aligned E-W. Moderate straight sides. Flat base.		0.7m	0.3m		II.B
0584	0583	G021	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay. Intact pot base sitting upright in top of fill.		0.7m	0.3m		II.B
0585	0585	G021	Ditch	Cut	Ditch cut same as 0583.					II.B
0586	0585	G021	Ditch	Fill	Ditch fill same as 0584.				Rom	II.B
0587	0587		Pit	Cut	Oval pit. concave sides and base. SE-NW section.	0.7m	0.5m	0.1m	Rom CBM 2C+	II
0588	0587		Pit	Fill	Upper fill. Mid brown, silty sandy clay. Charcoal flecks throughout but mainly more towards the base of pit. Of a moderate to loose compaction.	0.7m	0.5m	1.0m	Rom L3-4C	II
0589	0587		Pit	Fill	Basal fill. Consists of a reddish brown clay with evidence of burning in situ.	0.7m	0.5m	0.1m		II
0590	0590		Pit	Cut	Amorphous shaped pit. Concave sides and base. NW-SE section.		1.1m	0.2m		II
0591	0590		Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Charcoal flecks throughout and small broken stones 5-20mm. Of a moderate compaction. Also a very thin charcoaly lens at base of pit.		1.1m	0.2m	Rom L3-4C	II
0592	0592	G021	Gully	Cut	NW-SE aligned. Concave sides, concave/ flattish base.	0.75m	0.35m	0.25m		II.B
0593	0592	G021	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt. Loose and friable.	0.75m	0.35m	0.25m		II.B
0594	0594	G023	Gully	Cut	NE-SW aligned. concave sides and base.	6m	0.55m	0.14m		II.B
0595	0594	G023	Gully	Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional flints.	6m	0.55m	0.14m		II.B
0596	0596		Pit	Cut	Small circular pit. Forms slight depression in which sits fill 0597. Base of feature (natural clay) is burnt red.	0.4m	0.4m	0.03m		Unphased
0597	0596		Pit	Fill	Charcoally dark brown/grey silty clay.	0.4m	0.4m	0.03m		Unphased
0598	0598		Pit	Cut	Small circular pit or posthole. moderate sides, concave base.	0.2m	0.2m	0.1m		Unphased
0599	0598		Pit	Fill	Dark brown silty clay and charcoal.	0.2m	0.2m	0.1m		Unphased
0600	0600		Pit	Cut	Small circular pit with concave sides and base. Cut into natural silt spread.	0.5m	0.5m	0.15m		Unphased
0601	0600		pit	Fill	Mid brown silt with frequent charcoal and occasional, burnt clay.	0.5m	0.5m	0.15m		Unphased
0602	0602		Pit	Cut	Possible circular pit. Hard to define as cut into natural spread of brown silt. Irregular sides and base.	0.9m	0.9m	0.15m		Unphased
0603	0602		Pit	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt with occasional, charcoal burnt clay.	0.9m	0.9m	0.15m		Unphased
0604	0604		Pit	Cut	Round, concave sided based pit. SSW-NNE section.	1.05m	1.05m	0.38m		Unphased
0605	0604		Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sandy clay. High clay content. occasional lumps of clay. Occasional charcoal flecks through.	1.05m	1.05m	0.38m		Unphased

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0606	0606	G009	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned N-S. Concave sides. Steeper/more vertical to the east side.			1m	0.45m	I
0607	0606	G009	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/grey silty sandy clay. High clay content. Occasional stones.			1m	0.45m	I
0608	0608	G021	Ditch	Cut	Ditch cut aligned E-W. Moderate straight sides with a flat base.			0.7m	0.3m	II.B
0609	0608	G021	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty clay.			0.7m	0.3m	II.B
0610	0610	G029	Pit	Cut	Large circular pit. Steep concave sides and base. Stepped on east side. Possible secondary cut.				0.75m	II.E
0611	0610	G029	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit 0610. Dark grey, Silty sandy clay with charcoal flecks.				0.25m	Rom L2-4C II.E
0612	0610	G029	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0610. Mottled mid grey/brown silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks.					Rom L3-4C II.E
0613	0613	G010	Ditch	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch. Heavily cut by pit 0610 so only small part survives. Shallow, moderate sloping sided. Flat base.				0.1m	I
0614	0614		Layer	Layer	Natural? Irregular shape and irregular base and sides.					Natural?
0615	0614		Layer	Layer	Mottled orange/brown silty sandy clay. Of a fairly moderate compaction.					Natural?
0616	0616	G009	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned N-S. Same as 0606.			1.7m	0.5m	I
0617	0616	G009	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/grey silty clay. Occasional flints.			1.7m	0.5m	I
0618	0613	G010	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange/brown silty clay.				1m	I
0619	0619		Pit	Cut	Small circular pit cut into layer 0493. Gentle concave sides and base.	0.6m	0.6m	0.1m		Phase II.E+
0620	0619		Pit	Fill	Dark grey clayey silt. Rich with charcoal.	0.6m	0.6m	0.1m		Phase II.E+
0621	0621		Pit	Cut	Irregular oval pit. NNW-SSE aligned. Splayed edges at top of feature which are concave + 30-45 degrees. These then break abruptly to 60-70 degrees and are slightly convex. Fairly flat slightly irregular base. Relationship unclear but may cut 0623 in section. Previously seen in evaluation as 0045 + 0047.	2.55m NNW- SSE	2.35m ENE- WSW	0.81m		II
0622	0621		Pit	Fill	Mottled dark grey + mid orange patches of silty/sandy clay. Firm. Common flints and charcoal flecks.	2.55m	2.235m	0.81m	Rom M2-E3C	II
0623	0623	G021	Ditch	Cut	E-W orientated. 45-55 degree slightly irregular sided. Concave irregular base. Possibly cut by pit 0621.			0.65- 0.7m	0.36m	II.B
0624	0623	G021	Ditch	Fill	Mottled mid-dark grey and mid-orange silty sandy clay. Firm. Common small angular stones and charcoal flecks.			0.65- 0.7m	0.36m	II.B
0625	0638		Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. High clay content. Occasional large flints and charcoal flecks. Of a moderate compaction.	1.2m	1m	0.18m	Rom L3-4C (1 poss p-med CBM)	II
0626	0626		Post hole?	Cut	Roundish concave base and sided. Post hole/pit nestled under pit 0628.			0.5m	0.3m	II.C+
0627	0626		Post hole?	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Large clay lumps throughout and also large flints at base. Of a fairly loose compaction.			0.5m	0.3m	Rom 2-3C II.C+
0628	0628		Pit	cut	Roundish in plan. Steep sided, almost vertical on north side.	1m	1m	0.4m		II.C+
0629	0628		Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. occasional broken flints. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Of a fairly moderate compaction.	1m	1m	0.4m	Rom 4C M- L4C?	II.C+
0630	0630	G013	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned (curving E-W?) slightly concave sides. Flattish base.			0.85m	0.13m	II.B
0631	0630	G013	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish /orange sandy clay. Firm. Common small angular flints.			0.85m	0.13m	II.B
0632	0632		Pit	Cut	Oval in plan. E-W orientated. Base is irregular.	1m E-W		0.75m	0.39m	II.C+
0633	0632		Pit	Fill	Mottled grey/brown silty sandy clay with orange/black patches. Firm. Common small angular flints and charcoal flecks and lenses.	>1m E=W		0.75m		Rom M/L3-4C II.C+
0634	0634	G013	Ditch	Cut	N-S orientated. 45-70 degree concave sides. Gradual break of slope to base. Flat base.			0.85m E-W	0.22m	II.B
0635	0634	G013	Ditch	Fill	Mottled orange and grey silty/sandy clay. Firm. Common small stones.			0.85m	0.22m	II.B
0636	0636		Pit	Cut	Oval in plan. E-W orientated. Moderate concave sides. Gradual break of slope to base.	>1.4m	1.2m	0.28m		II.C+

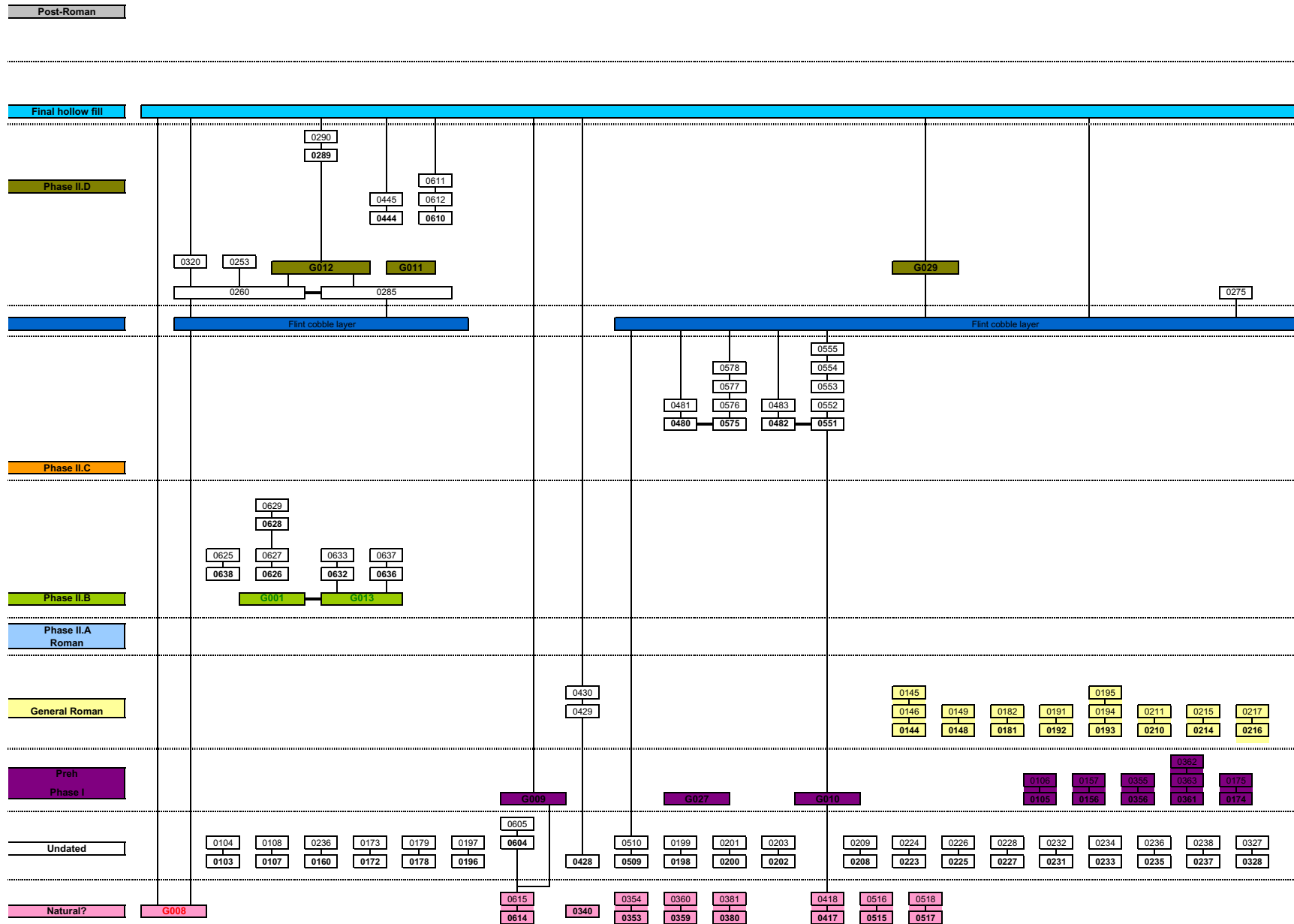
Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0637	0636		Pit	Fill	Flat/slightly concave base. Mid orange and grey mottled sandy clay. Firm. Common small-medium angular flints. Clear soil horizon.	E-W 1.4m	N-S 1.2m	0.18m 0.28m	Rom L3-4C (1 poss p-med CBM)	II.C+
0638	0638		Pit	Cut	Round in plan. Shallow concave base and sides. S-N section.	1.2m	1m	0.18m		II
0639	0640	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid/pale grey/brown silty clay. Moderate medium angular and flints.	0.92m		0.26m		II.E
0640	0640	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan. Rough alignment E-W. Broad profile, slightly convex or concave sides. Near flat base. Line of 3 pits (most western) others 0642 and 0643.	0.92m	0.72m	0.26m		II.E
0641	0642	G029	Pit	Fill	Pale/mid grey/brown silty clay. Moderate/occasional medium angular and rounded flints.			0.28m	Rom L3-4C	II.E
0642	0642	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan. E-W aligned. Broad profile, slightly concave/convex sides. Slightly irregular base. Middle of E-W row of 3 including 0643 and 0642	0.82m	0.74m			II.E
0643	0643	G029	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, E-W aligned. Broad profile, concave sides. Concave base. Eastern of row of 3 incl. 0640 and 0642	0.68m	0.6m	0.24m		II.E
0644	0643	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid/pale grey/brown silty clay. Compact. Occasional very small angular flints.			0.24m	Rom	II.E
0645	0645		Pit/slot	Cut	Steep sided, vertical in places, concave base. Charcoal layer but no evidence of burning in situ.	2m	0.54m	0.4m		II
0646	0645		Pit	Fill	Mid brown, grey clayey sand. Occasional charcoal flecks.	2m	0.54m	0.4m	Rom L3/4C	II
0647	0645		Pit	Fill					Rom CBM 2C+	II
0648	0645		Pit	Fill	Light brown, grey clayey silty sand. Compact. Occasional broken stones.				Rom L3-4C	II
0649	0649		Ditch	Cut	concave sided and based. Fairly shallow.		0.5m	0.15m		Unphased
0650	0649		Ditch	Fill	Light brown, grey clayey silty sand. Occasional small stones.		0.5m	0.15m		Unphased
0651	0651		Pit	Cut	Circular in plan. Shallow concave profile. concave sides and base. A little reddened at base in places up to 0.02m thick. Cuts enclosure ditch.		0.8m	0.15m		II
0652	0651		Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown charcoal rich clayey silt. Firm but not friable. Frequent charcoal and occasional reddened clay. Occasional small flint pebbles.		0.8m	0.15m	Rom L3-4C	II
0653	0653	G006	Ditch	Cut	Aligned E-W. U shaped profile with a shallow lip at top. concave base. Cut by pits 0665 and 0651. Cuts ditch 0701.	1m	1.95m	0.87m		II.C
0654	0653	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey/brown very silty slightly sandy clay. Charcoal and small-medium pebbles.				Rom	II.C
0655	0653	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown firm but friable sandy very clayey silt. Moderate-frequent charcoal occasional small chalk nodules and moderate flint pebbles.				Rom L3-4C	II.C
0656	0656	G026	Ditch	Cut	Flat base, steepish sides, straight slope on N side, convex slope on south side. Runs E-W.	1m exc	2.4m	0.78m		III
0657	0656	G026	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay. Occasional chalk, flints and charcoal flecks. Minor root disturbance.		1.2m	0.3m	L Med+ CBM (rs Rom)	III
0658	0656	G026	Ditch	Fill	Grey/green clay. Occasional chalk flecks and flints.			0.2m		III
0659	0656	G026	Ditch	Fill	Brown/grey silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks. Rare small angular flints.		approx 1m	0.25m		III
0660	0664		Pit	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay. Occasional flints. Moderate flecks of charcoal.			0.24m	Rom 4C M-L4C?	II.C+
0661	0664		Pit	Fill	Mid grey/yellow/brown silty clay. Moderate flints. Occasional charcoal flecks.			0.24m		II.C+
0662	0664		Pit	Fill	Mid yellow/green/brown silty clay. Compact occasional flints.			0.26m		II.C+
0663	0664		Pit	Fill	Circular patch of charcoal with ring/halo of reddy pink clay. Compact.			0.04m		II.C+
0664	0664		Pit	Cut	Sub circular in plan. Concave sides leading to a step in the majority of excavated area, where fill (0663) was found. Concave base.	1.8m	1.74m	0.48m		II.C+
0665	0665		Pit	Cut	Steep near vertical sided pit with convex lip at top. Broad slightly concave base.					II
0666	0665		Pit	Fill	Charcoal rich deposit in base of pit, with some reddened clay and fired clay frags and ash. With some dark grey clayey silt (<40%)		0.64m	0.08m		II
0667	0665		Pit	Fill	Dark grey clayey silt. Moderate-frequent charcoal. Occasional small round pebbles.		0.95m	0.46m	Rom 4C M-	II

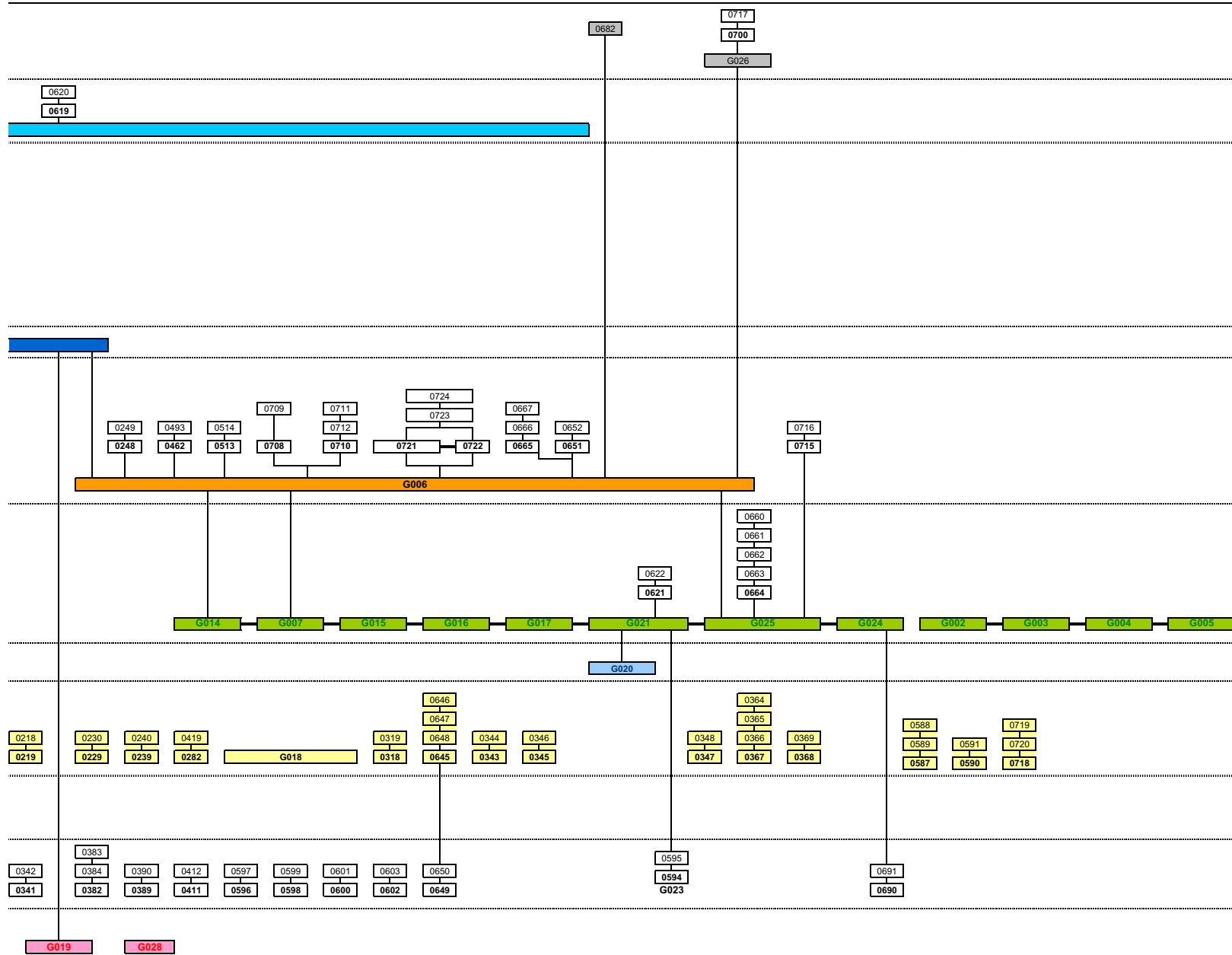
Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0668	0533	G029	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish orange/brown silty sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal.		1.4m	0.26m	L4C? Rom CBM	II.E
0669	0669	G024	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Moderate sides/concave base.		0.7m	0.2m		II.B
0670	0669	G024	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown/grey clay.		0.7m	0.2m		II.B
0671	0671	G026	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Slightly concave sides, with flattish base.		1.4m	0.64m		III
0672	0671	G026	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, clayey silty sand. Occasional stones. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout.		1.4m	.64m	Med 15-16C	III
0673	0673	G006	Ditch	Cut	Concave sides and base. Aligned E-W.		1.1m	0.82m	Rom L3-4C	II.C
0674	0673	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, slightly greyish clayey silty sand. Occasional stones. Occasional chalk lumps throughout. Of a fairly hard compaction.			0.23m		II.C
0675	0673	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, gingery clayey silty sand. Chalk lumps throughout. Occasional stones 5-20mm (rounded and broken).			0.4m	L med 15-16C	II.C
0676	0673	G006	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown/gingery clayey silty sand, occasional chalk flecks.			0.2m		II.C
0677	0677	G020	Ditch	Cut	Narrow, steep sided slightly concave base ditch. Butt ends to west of this section. Curves to the south on west side of section.		0.6m	0.44m		II.A
0678	0677	G020	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown, clayey silty sand. Charcoal flecks throughout and occasional stones. Of a hard compaction.		0.6m	0.44m	Rom L3-4C	II.A
0679	0679	G024	Ditch	Cut	E-W ditch cut. Moderate sides, concave base.		0.8m	0.2m		II.B
0680	0679	G024	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown clay silt. Very dense and compact. Root disturbance.		0.8m	0.2m		II.B
0681	0681	G006	Ditch	Cut	East/west aligned ditch. Gradually sloping straight sides, gradual breal of slope concave base. Adjacent to 0706 ditch.	1.2m slot	2.4m	0.85m		II.C
0682	0681	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay. Occasional flints. Upper fill of ditch.			0.4m	Med L12-14C	II.C
0683	0681	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional reddish brown mottling. Occasional flints, very occasional charcoal flecks.			0.45m		II.C
0684	0684	G026	Ditch	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned. 45-50 degree slightly irregular/concave sides. Base slightly concave. Unclear relationship with 0686 to north/joining 0684.		2m	0.8m		III
0685	0684	G026	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown. Sandy clay with patches of redeposited natural clay near base. Compacted. Common small-medium flints, occasional chalk nodules and flecks.		2m	0.8m	P-med 18C	III
0686	0686	G024	Ditch	Cut	Aligned E-W. Shallow 20-30 degree slightly concave sides, very gradual BoS to base. Concave base. No clear relationship with 0684.		0.45m	0.11m		II.B
0687	0686	G024	Ditch	Fill	Pale-mid greyish-brown clay. Compacted. Common small flints.		0.45m	0.11m		II.B
0688	0688	G024	Ditch	Cut	E-W ditch, narrower than in S.270 and S.272. Cuts pit 0690. Moderate sides, V shaped base.		0.35m	0.2m		II.B
0689	0688	G024	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown clay silt. Very compact.		0.35m	0.2m		II.B
0690	0690		Pit	Cut	Very shallow small hearth pit. C. 50% truncated by ditch 0688. Site also shallow here, 0.35m of opsoil and subsoil only, so may also be plough truncation. Natural clay around edges and base of feature has been burnt c. 0.05m. Base of feature is actually semi fired.	c.0.6m	0.3m	0.05m		<II.B
0691	0690		Pit	Fill	Dark grey/black clay/silt and charcoal.	c.0.6m	0.3m	0.05m		<II.B
0692	0692	G006	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Steep straight sides. Base flattish/slightly concave. Probably cuts 0695.	1m removed	1.6m	0.77m		II.C
0693	0692	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/green/grey clay with a slight siltyness. Hard compaction. Some root and worm disturbance. Occasional average sized angular flints, charcoal and chalk flecks. Clear horizon with 0694.		1.6m	0.82m	Rom M2-4C	II.C
0694	0692	G006	Ditch	Fill	Greyish green clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Rare chalk flecks. Very rare small flints. Lower fill. Fairly clear horizon clarity with 0693.		0.95m	0.15m		II.C
0695	0695	G025	Ditch	Cut	Roughly straight 'ditch'. E-W alignment. Irregular base and sides. Cut by ditches 0692 and 0697.		1m	0.4m		II.B
0696	0695	G025	Ditch	Fill	Mottled/mixed light grey clay silt plus varying degrees/shades of orange and brown. Softish compaction mostly though hard in places. Root and worm disturbance. Occasional small-					II.B

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0697	0697	G026	Ditch	Cut	average sized sub angular flints Straight ditch aligned SW-NE. Flattish/gently concave base. S side slightly concave, N side slightly convex. Cuts 0695.		1.5m	0.57m		III
0698	0697	G026	Ditch	Fill	Greenish grey/brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal flecks. Occasional chalk flecks and flints.			0.34m	Rom L3-4C	III
0699	0697	G026	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown clay silt. Rare small flint. Rare chalk flecks.		0.9m	0.25m		III
0700	0700		oven/kiln	Cut	NNW-SSE aligned liner feataur. Heavily truncated. NNW side 80 degrees curving rapidly to base. SSE side 30 degrees curving gently to base. Oven base is fairly flat (NNW half of feature), but rake out pit is deeper, concave and somewhat irregular (SSE half of feature).	1.6m	0.48m	0.18m		III
0701	0701	G025	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Fairly shallow U shape profile. Truncated by ditch 0653 along south side.	1m slot	0.8m	0.37m		II.B
0702	0701	G025	Ditch	Fill	Firm light (slightly greyish mottled) brown clay with a little silt content. Occasional/moderate charcoal flecks, chalk nodules. Occasional/moderate small angular pebbles.	1m slot	0.8m	0.37m	Preh	II.B
0703	0653	G006	Ditch	Fill	Primary ditch fill (slump) light brownish yellow firm clay with occasional chalk and small flints.					II.C
0704	0653	G006	Ditch	Fill	Light slightly grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small round pebbles. Firm.					II.C
0705	0653	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sandy clay (firm) with occasional charcoal flecks.				Rom	II.C
0706	0706	G025	Ditch	Cut	Ditch. Adjacent to 0681. Gradual sloping slightly concave sides, gradual break of slope, concave base.	1.2m	1m	0.29m		II.B
0707	0706	G025	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional small angular and rounded flints, occ charcoal flecks.				Sax? E Sax? (also preh)	II.B
0708	0708		pit/slot	Cut	N-S aligned. Fairly steep sided.	1.1m?	0.42m	0.2m		II.C+
0709	0708		pit/slot	Fill	Mid brown clay silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	1.1m	0.42m	0.2m		II.C+
0710	0710		Pit	Cut	Oval shaped pit. Concave base and sides. NE-SW aligned.	0.9m	0.6m	0.32m		II.C+
0711	0710		Pit	Fill	Mid brown clayey silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	0.9m	0.6m	0.32m	Rom M/L3-4C	II.C+
0712	0710		Pit	Fill	Thin layer of burnt orange/brown clay.					II.C+
0713	0713	G026	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Straight sides at approx 45 degrees with gradual breaks. Narrow and conace base.		1.78m	0.8m		III
0714	0713	G026	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey/brown silty sandy clay. Compact with common flecks of chalk and charcoal		1.78m	0.8m	Med L12-14C	III
0715	0715		Pit	Cut	Small oval pit, moderate sides and concave base. Slightly disturbed at east end.	0.6m	0.35m	0.12m		Phase II.C+
0716	0715		Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown clay/silt with frequent charcoal.			0.12m		Phase II.C+
0717	0700		oven/kiln	Fill	Dark grey/black sandy clay. Compact. Occasional small flints and burnt clay (oven structure). Also occasional fragments of the stone placed at the end of the cut.	1.6m	0.48m	0.18m	Med L12-14C	III
0718	0718		Pit	Cut	Oval pit. Concave sides and base, bowl shaped profile. Base has heat altered clay in the centre, possible in situ burning.	0.92m	0.65m	0.15m		II
0719	0718		Pit	Fill	Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay. Occasional mixed flints small to medium. Moderate to frequent small fragments of burnt bone, partially burnt bone and unburnt bone.			0.1m	Rom L3-4C	II
0720	0718		Pit	Fill	Very dark brownish grey silty clay. Firm. Frequent charcoal, occasional burnt bone. Lower fill of pit.			0.05m		II
0721	0721		Pit	Cut	Oval pit, possible hearth. Upper sides heated/burnt but not base, possibly because this has been raked out into pit 0722. Step sided, flat base.	1m	0.3m	0.2m		II.C+
0722	0722		Pit	Cut	Circular pit, situated at N end of hearth pit 0721. Appears to contain material raked out from 0721. Steep sides, flat base.	0.6m	0.6m	0.1m		II.C+
0723	0721+		Pit	Fill	Charcoal and blackened clay with frequent frags of burnt clay/silt. Extends across base of 0721 and up into 0722.					II.C+
0724	0721		Pit	Fill	Mid/dark brown silty clay. Occasional frags of charcoal and burnt clay.				Rom	II.C+
0725	0727	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid/dark grey/brown silty clay. Compact. Moderate chalk and charcoal flecks. Occasional angular flints.			0.34m	Rom M/L3-4C	II.C
0726	0727	G006	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow/brown silty clay. Compact. Occasional angular flints. moderate flecks of chalk.			0.54m	Rom M/L3-4C	II.C

Context No.	Feature No.	Group No.	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comments	Phase
0727	0727	G006	Ditch	Cut	Basal fill					
					ENE-WSW slightly concave sides		2.02m	0.88m		II.C
0728	0728	G027	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned straight N-S. Flattish base. Straight steep sides.		0.85m	0.2m		I
0729	0728	G027	Ditch	Fill	Mix of yellow clay and clay grey/brown silt.		0.85m	0.2m		I
0730	0730	G027	Ditch	Cut	Straight ditch aligned E-W. Flat base, concave sides.		1m	0.35m		I
0731	0730	G027	Ditch	Fill	Grey/brown orange silty clay. Flecks of chalk.			0.35m		I
0732	0732	G027	Ditch	Cut	Possible N-S ditch, very vague and hard to define, may be natural, unclear where it goes to south - merges with other vague ditches. Steep sides, flat base. Sealed under 0.4m of topsoil.		1m	0.4m		I
0733	0732	G027	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown clay/silt.		1m	0.4m		I

Appendix 3. Site matrix (abbreviated)





Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Finds spot date
0001	10	63	17	314			3	52			23	658	10	33		
0005	1	5														Rom
0011	4	65														Rom 4C?
0012	1	32														Rom L3-4C
0013	2	39														Rom L3-4C
0014	1	26														Rom
0016	5	14														Rom E2-4C
0017	6	52														Rom L3-4C
0019	2	20														Rom 4C?
0020	3	15														Rom
0028	2	8														Preh
0030	1	7														Rom
0032	3	12														L Med
0034	3	55														Rom
0036	4	125														Rom L3-4C
0038	103	1747														Rom M/L3-4C
0040	1	2														Rom
0042	1	6														Preh
0049	9	135														Rom L3-4C
0051	3	6														Rom L3-4C?
0052	4	9														Rom
0054	10	89														Rom L3-4C
0056	1	121														L3-4C
0100	1	8	2	131			1	1								P-Med (SF inc. p-med finds)
0102	1	1					11	41			1	5				Preh
0106	4	8	2	2			22	558	4	109	3	39	10	70		Preh (CBM frags intru?)

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Finds spot date
0108													5	203		
0116	2	9					1	21								Preh
0118							2	24								
0120	14	190							2	48			1	2		Rom M2-4C
0121	24	434														Rom M2-3/4C
0125	9	280	1	217												Rom 2-3C
0127	1	13														Rom
0129	2	15					1	3					2	36		Rom L2-4C
0131	1	4			1	36					1	5				Rom
0133							2	35			1	21				
0135							1	11								
0139	5	99			1	4	1	2			1	412				Rom M2-3/4C
0142							2	26					18	657		
0145	2	33			44	682	4	9			4	30	13	112		Rom
0146	1	1														Rom?
0147							1	13								
0149	3	9			1	16					1	142	22	184		Rom 2-3C (SF Sax?)
0153	41	339	1	87	1	1	1	4					23	775		Rom
0155	1	9					1	31								Rom
0157							7	162								Preh Meso/E neo
0159							4	23								
0161					4	125			1	11			1	5		
0163	1	5														Rom
0167	1	9	3	24									2	5		Med+? CBM (pot 2-3C)
0168	3	10	2	4												Rom
0169													1	4		
0175	1	15														Preh
0180	8	173	2	171												Rom L2-M3C
0182	1	2											4	7		Rom

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Finds spot date
0184	5	72	1	9			1	11								Rom L3-4C
0186	14	106	2	77			1	50	1	555			10	79		Rom L3-4C
0187	7	39	2	13									4	59		Sax, E Sax?
0188	6	30	1	77									5	154		Rom, (CBM 2C+)
0190	1	5					1	6								Rom
0191	4	11											1	4		Med 15-16C
0194			1	433												Rom (CBM)
0195	1	13	1	499			1	20			4	54				Rom L3-4C
0205	4	214											1	24		Rom M2/3-4C
0206	5	41									2	308	1	44		Rom L3-4C? (SFmed?)
0211	30	425			1	12	5	22			1	56	44	863	Fe nail 1@3g	Rom M-L4C
0213															Slag 1@21g	
0215	1	7														Rom
0217	12	207					1	8					15	55		Rom L3-4C
0218	7	43					1	4			1	34	3	17		Rom 2-3/4C
0220	9	94					3	70					12	67		Rom M2-M3C?
0222	4	44			1	6										Rom
0228					8	85	1	21	1	36						
0229	3	47											1	16		Rom L3-4C
0230	5	23			2	40			1	17			7	71		Rom M2-4C
0232													2	121		
0240	1	4														Rom
0242							1	5					1	9		
0244	1	6														Sax, E Sax
0245													10	313		
0247	3	90					1	30								Rom
0249	1	2														Rom
0251	6	98			6	71	3	310			2	21	32	444		Rom M1-2/3C?
0255	14	167	4	435	1	15	4	32			1	33	23	196		Rom L3-4C (SF 3-4C)

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Findings spot date
0257	19	281	1	113									9	426		Rom M2-3/4C
0258	1	7					3	22					14	148		Sax, E Sax
0260	7	22	1	53			11	94								Rom
0263	4	104														Rom
0266	2	89														Rom M2-E3C
0269	3	28	3	807	122	3163										Rom M2-4C
0270			2	445	218	3203										Rom (CBM 2C+?)
0273	1	140	2	208			2	4	1	76			5	26	Fe nail 1@30g	Rom, (rs meso/E neo)
0275	4	135											4	48		Rom M/L3-4C
0279	2	1														Preh
0281	5	9														Preh
0285	2	10	1	175			1	33	1	47						Rom
0286	7	142											3	4		P-med L16-17C
0288	5	138					1	8								Rom L3-4C
0290	6	246					1	15								Rom M2/3-4C
0293													8	191		
0294	8	101							1	35						Rom L3-4C
0296	5	309	5	589	114	1010					1	116	15	87		Rom 2-3C, 3C?
0300	1	44					1	4								Rom (?) SF med?
0302	2	29					1	44								Rom M2-M3C
0304			1	1												Rom+ (CBM frag)
0314	2	18									1	278	4	85		Rom
0319	1	8			3	31	1	26	2	27						Rom
0324													3	26		
0331	2	16														Preh PDR
0338	2	63														Rom M1-2/3C
0344	1	1														Rom
0346	11	121					2	25								Rom L2/3-4C
0355	6	46					46	1448	3	67			2	13		Preh (1 Meso/E neo)

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Finds spot date
0359	1	3											1	48		Rom
0362	14	101														Preh
0364	4	30	1	1			2	10								Rom M2-4C
0369	3	10									1	4				Rom? (SF coin AD330-35). (rs preh)
0371	5	16														Rom
0378							3	43								
0399	1	2														Rom
0402	1	2														Preh
0412													8	3		
0416	2	6					1	49								Rom?
0419	1	5	5	4												Rom
0426							1	9					17	418		
0430	1	15														Rom L3-4C?
0432	1	28					1	3	1	56			8	61		Rom
0433	8	31	2	227			2	39	1	56			300	297		Rom
0435	7	126							1	7			19	165		Rom L3-4C
0436													6	256		
0439	2	10					1	12								Rom
0440	30	605	15	2335			4	57			4	662	76	1356		Rom 4C, M-L4C?
0441	12	294											25	320		Rom L3-4C
0443	1	16	1	16												Rom CBM (rs preh)
0445	1	8														Rom
0449	2	2														Rom, L Rom?
0451	15	17					3	13			2	93	3	2		Rom L3-4C
0455	2	212											4	35		Rom
0457	7	80					1	63			1	87	27	55		Rom L3-4C
0459	2	3											1	1		Rom
0461	2	4					1	13			1	123				Rom
0462	31	318	11	1433			15	114					408	2881	Shell 1@8g	Rom 4C, M-L4C?

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Finds spot date
0463	4	31	1	145			7	250	1	34			12	132		Rom M-L2C?
0465	1	16											1	8		Rom
0467	2	2					2	4					5	5		Rom
0471	1	20														Rom M2-4C
0475	1	4														Rom L3-4C
0487	5	51	1	29			2	14	1	46			20	253		Rom L3-4C
0489	1	2	1	6									1	28		Med? CBM (rs Rom)
0492	6	275	1	7			1	3					1	88		Rom L3-4C
0493	6	80	1	183							1	12	5	14		L med 15-16C
0494	5	36			2	3	3	26					111	563		Rom 3-4C?
0496					4	1										
0498							2	18			1	1				
0508													14	88		
0511			1	200									6	87		Rom 2C+ CBM
0512	1	17														Rom M2-4C
0518	1	28											35	103		Rom
0520			2	1									141	305		(CBM frags)
0521	1	2			6	6							14	97		Rom L3-4C
0525			1	102												Rom CBM
0526	1	7					7	67	2	126			4	6		Preh
0528	2	25											1	34		Rom
0534	46	596	21	575			4	9	1	17	2	79	202	547		Rom 4C M-L4C?
0535	9	91	2	38			1	1	1	19			45	754		Rom L3-4C
0537	4	13	1	344												Rom L3-4C
0539			1	4			1	22					1	5		Rom CBM
0542													18	499		
0543							1	35					21	546		
0546	29	341	23	2359	1	1	9	54			12	587	134	1974	Fossil oyster shell 1@119g	Rom 4C M-L4C
0547	12	386											165	3982		Rom L3-4C

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Finds spot date
0549	2	4	1	8									24	150		Rom 2C
0553			2	11									2	6		Rom CBM
0554	6	104			3	6	6	99					34	403		Rom L3-4C
0555	3	7	1	75			3	1			2	115	25	274		Rom
0561	1	5	2	437												Rom L3-4C
0564			2	272									2	9		Rom CBM
0565	6	67									1	4	5	103		Rom L3-4C
0567			1	243							1	11	4	86		Rom CBM
0568	1	7														Rom
0570	2	18														Rom
0572	1	14														Rom
0574	10	55					1	6								Rom
0576	6	120	3	201			11	25			1	5	73	824		Rom 4C M-L4C?
0577	6	46	3	90									5	15		Rom L3-4C
0578	25	422	10	1405			9	315	1	4	6	540	704	6011		Rom 4C M-L4C?
0582	1	4	1	156	1	2							2	82		Rom
0586	18	240														Rom
0587			8	751												Rom CBM 2C+
0588	6	98	2	114												Rom L3-4C
0591	10	50			1	5					1	56	6	458		Rom L3-4C
0605													97	44		
0607													26	3		
0611	1	4			1	3							36	1700		Rom L2-4C
0612	17	462									1	2				Rom L3-4C
0622	1	143					2	18					7	9		Rom M2-E3C
0625	6	131	2	313			4	112			2	357	11	124		Rom L3-4C (1 poss p-med CBM)
0627	11	259														Rom 2-3C
0629	7	308	2	178							2	195	1	24		Rom 4C M-L4C?
0633	4	199	2	151			1	17					18	241		Rom M/L3-4C

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Finds spot date
0637	1	9	7	376			1	1					11	33		Rom L3-4C (1 poss p-med CBM)
0639							3	10								
0641	1	5					3	62	1	62			1	20		Rom L3-4C
0644	2	10														Rom
0646	4	18	1	90			2	29								Rom L3-4C
0647			5	384												Rom CBM 2C+
0648	4	31	3	85							1	283	2	6		Rom L3-4C
0652	10	121	2	81							2	221	12	141		Rom L3-4C
0654	8	29	2	130			3	21			2	27	51	1149		Rom
0655	14	106	2	34			2	16	4	262	5	1000	41	531		Rom L3-4C
0657	2	5	3	23												L Med+ CBM (rs Rom)
0660	10	113					2	31	2	19			2	27		Rom 4C M-L4C?
0661							1	33					1	12		
0667	18	328	6	327	2	29	3	17	1	142	5	626	107	884		Rom 4C M-L4C?
0668			9	280									27	42		Rom CBM
0672	2	106	9	149			1	19					18	508	Fe nail 2@12g	Med 15-16C
0673	4	32														Rom L3-4C
0675	7	47					2	26					16	142		L med 15-16C
0678	31	279	3	322	4	85	4	58			1	104	41	389		Rom L3-4C
0682	4	7											23	230	Fe nail 1@23g; shell 3@1g	Med L12-14C
0685	7	49	15	133	4	15	11	286					1	22	Fe nail 5@22g; slag 2@13g	P-med 18C
0693	1	6			1	14							33	443		Rom M2-4C
0698	1	34														Rom L3-4C
0702	3	8					6	107	2	9						Preh
0705	3	3	1	54									6	57		Rom
0707	4	10														Sax? E Sax? (also preh)
0711	5	21	3	158					1	2	1	61	7	49		Rom M/L3-4C

Ctxt	Pot	Pot wt/g	CBM	CBM wt/g	FC	FC wt/g	Flint	Flint wt/g	BF	BF wt/g	St	St wt/g	AB	AB wt/g	Other/notes	Finds spot date
0714	6	27	10	55			2	46					1	13		Med L12-14C
0717	1	3							2	4	9	225				Med L12-14C
0719	8	246	1	6									5	3		Rom L3-4C
0724	3	15														Rom
0725	43	626	2	311			1	10					58	619		Rom M/L3-4C
0726	24	312	4	8			2	21	1	2			9	145		Rom M/L3-4C

Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0005	BSW	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0011	BUF	Rom	B	1	8				Rom
0011	GX	Rom	B	1	8				Rom
0011	GX	Rom	R	1	11	bowl		Eve 0.04, bowl rim with small flange, frill on flange, see Symonds & Wade 1999 fig 6.25 no.704 tazza	Rom 1-2C?
0011	NVC	Rom	R	1	38	jar		Eve 0.2, HPM nos. 75-77, probably 4th century	Prob. 4C
0012	GMG	Rom	R	1	32	bowl	7	Eve 0.07, bowl form B6 2/1	L3-4C
0013	HAX	Rom	B	1	28	bowl		bowl form Going B10, burnt	L3-4C
0013	HAX?	Rom	R	1	11	bowl	10	Eve 0.1, probably Hadham oxidised ware, see Symonds & Wade fig 5.55 121, probably late 3rd-4th century	L3-4C
0014	RF	Rom	R	1	26	dish		Eve 0.06, dish or bowl with thickened, undercut rim, burnished, slightly abraded, burnt on edge, date uncertain, possibly late Roman	Rom
0016	BUF	Rom	B	1	2			small sherd	1-2/3C?
0016	GX	Rom	B	3	7			small sherds	Rom
0016	BB1	Rom	B	1	5	dish/bowl		flat base sherd from a dish or bowl, small sherd	E2-4C
0017	GMB	Rom	B	1	16	dish or bowl		dish or bowl with ?chamfered edge	2-4C?
0017	LSH	Rom	R	1	9	jar	12	Eve 012, jar form G27 1/1	L3-4C
0017	GMG	Rom	R	1	10	bowl	10	Eve 0.1 bowl form B8	C1-E2
0017	GMG	Rom	B	1	11	?bowl		body sherd with grooves around girth, form ?C16	C1-E2
0017	GMG	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0017	RX	Rom	B	1	3			fragment of a jar or a beaker base	Rom
0019	GX	Rom	R	2	20	jar	70	Eve 0.7, sherds join, rim burnt, ?narrow mouth jar - form ?G35 type	4C?
0020	LSH	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0020	GX	Rom	R	1	6		7	Eve 0.07, bowl or jar	Rom
0020	GMO	Rom	Ba	1	7				Rom
0028	HMS	Preh	B	1	4			small hand-made, sand-tempered sherd, probably Iron Age or Saxon	Preh.
0028	HMF	Preh	B	1	4			coarse flint-temper, one surface remains, surviving thickness of sherd 10 mm, fabric and surface black, probably Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age	Preh.
0030	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	7				Rom
0032	UPG	Med	B	1	1			thin sherd (broken in two) with orange-red fabric and opaque green glaze on both surfaces, possibly a fragment from a Heddingham product, dated late medieval	Late med.
0032	BUF	Rom	B	1	3			fine, pale pinkish fabric- not recognised	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0032	GX	Rom	B	1	8			grey fabric with some ?ironstone fragments	Rom
0034	GX	Rom	B	2	21				Rom
0034	GX	Rom	Ba	1	34	jar		jar base	Rom
0036	NVC	Rom	L	1	48	lid		lid 'knob' with 'steam' hole, see HPM and Symonds & Wade fig 5.44 nos. 205-7	E/M3-4C
0036	HAX?	Rom	Ba	3	77	beaker		beaker base, probably late 3rd-4th century	L3-4C
0038	RC	Rom	B	1	12	bowl		body sherd from a orange-red colour-coated bowl with pale fabric, coating abraded-fabric not recognised	Rom
0038	BSW	Rom	B	15	79			body sherds, 2 join	Rom
0038	NVC	Rom	R	1	30	bowl	6	Eve 0.06, flanged bowl form B6	LC3-4
0038	LSH	Rom	B	1	2			fine (thin sherd) oxidised with fine shell-temper	Rom
0038	BSW	Rom	R	1	41	jar	22	Eve 0.22, jar or narrow-mouthed jar, some sooting under rim, jar form probably G24	2-4C
0038	RX	Rom	B	1	6			some red sand, or possibly red grog fragments	Rom
0038	HAX	Rom	H	1	2	handle		small round-section handle, probably Hadham oxidised ware	L3-4C
0038	HAX	Rom	B	1	5				L3-4C
0038	HAX	Rom	B	1	40	bowl		base of bowl with footring	L3-4C
0038	HAX	Rom	B	1	7	bowl		flange from a form B6 flanged bowl	L3-4C
0038	LSH	Rom	B	10	66	jar		sherds from a jar(s), rilled shoulder sherds, probably jar form 27	LC3/4
0038	AA	Rom	B	2	635	amphora		Spanish fabric - almost certainly Dressel 20	1-E3C
0038	GMG	Rom	B	7	57				Rom
0038	GX	Rom	B	2	41			two non-joining sherds with rectangular lattice decoration, ?later Roman	Rom, 3-4C?
0038	LSH	Rom	R	1	20	bowl	4	Eve 0.04, flat-rimmed bowl, see Symonds & Wade 1999, Fabric HD Types 10 & 11 (from post-Roman deposits there)	L3-4C
0038	GMB	Rom	R	1	38	?mortarium	7	Eve 0.07, reeded rim, possibly a greyware ?mortarium - from D14 type, possibly part of reeded rim greyware mortarium (below)	M/L3-4C
0038	GX	Rom	R	4	52	bowl		bowl/jar with shoulder and slightly hooked rim, small repair hole made post-firing in edge of one sherd, possibly 1st-early 2nd century	?C1-E2
0038	GMB	Rom	R	1	5	?mortarium	1	Eve 0.01, reeded rim, possibly part of reeded rim greyware ?mortarium form D14 (above)	M/L3-4C
0038	GMB	Rom	R	1	5	bowl	3	Eve 0.03, rim from bowl of form ?B1	Prob. 2-4C
0038	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	10			two burnished lines around body	Rom
0038	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	3				Rom
0038	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	9				Rom
0038	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	12				Rom
0038	GMB	Rom	R	1	20	bowl	5	Eve 0.05, probably a form Be dish with two spaced grooves around lower body	3-4C?
0038	GMB	Rom	B	1	10			base sherd, possibly part of B3 bowl (above)	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0038	GMB	Rom	R	3	86		32	Eve 0.32, all joining sherds from a bowl form B3, possibly part of B3 bowl base (below)	2/3-4C?
0038	GMB	Rom	R	1	10	bowl	6	Eve 0.06, bowl form C13/C13, Flavian - early 2nd century	L1-E2C
0038	GX	Rom	R	1	4		2	Eve 0.02, chip from a rim	Rom
0038	GX	Rom		19	95				Rom
0038	GX	Rom	R	1	38	jar	7	Eve 0.07, probably a large storage jar, form G44, rim flaked/slightly abraded	4C
0038	GX	Rom	R	1	46	jar	13	Eve 0.13, probably a large storage jar, form G44, rim flaked/slightly abraded	4C
0038	GX	Rom	B	1	12	jar		decorated shoulder sherd, probably from a storage jar	Rom
0038	GX	Rom	R	1	26	jar	17	Eve 0.17, probably a large, narrow-mouth jar, form G34 or G35	2/3-4C
0038	GX	Rom	R	1	13	jar	11	Eve 0.11, jar	Rom
0038	GX	Rom	R	1	9	jar	14	Eve 0.14, probably a narrow-mouth jar, probably 2nd-4th century.	Rom 2-4C?
0038	GX	Rom	R	1	27	bowl	15	Eve 0.15, flanged bowl form B6	L3-4C
0038	GMB	Rom	B	11	136			various body sherds	Rom
0038	GMB	Rom	R	2	38	dish	13	Eve 0.13, two joining sherds, bowl form B3	Prob 3-4C
0040	GMG	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0042	HMF	Preh	B	1	6			medium-coarse flint-temper, sherd 11 mm thick, fabric dark grey, surface oxidised, probably Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age	Preh
0049	GMB	Rom	R	4	85	bowl	10	Eve 0.1, two sherds join, most of profile, bowl form C10/C12, decorated with wavy line around rim, dated Flavian-early 2nd century	Flav-EC2
0049	BSW	Rom	B	1	6				Rom
0049	LSH	Rom	B	1	7				L3-4C
0049	NVC	Rom	Ba	1	23				L3-4C
0049	GMB	Rom	R	1	9	?bowl	4	Eve 0.04, probably from a bowl	
0049	GMO	Rom	B	1	5	jar		neck sherd	Rom
0051	GMB	Rom	B	1	3			?flange edge from a form B6 bowl	L3-4C?
0051	GMB	Rom	B	2	3				Rom
0052	RX	Rom	B	1	1			slightly abraded, small sherd	Rom
0052	GX	Rom	B	3	8			sherd abraded, small sherd	Rom
0054	GX	Rom	B	2	25	jar		thick grey sherd, probably from a storage jar, abraded	Rom
0054	GX	Rom	B	3	9				Rom
0054	BSW	Rom	B	2	11				Rom
0054	GMB	Rom	R	1	9	?dish	5	Eve 0.05, ?dish form ?A2 type, dated Flavian-early 2nd century, abraded	L1-EC2
0054	LSH	Rom	B	1	27				L3-4C
0054	LSH	Rom	R	1	8	jar	6	Eve 0.06, jar form 27 1/1 later 4th century	L3-4C

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0056	LSH	Rom	Ba	1	121	jar		base from a large jar, probably late Roman, C4 - ?late C4	L3-4C
0100	GX	Rom	B	1	8				Rom
0102	HMF	Preh	B	1	1			LBA/EIA	Preh
0106	HMF	Preh	B	4	8			LBA/EIA	Preh
0116	HMF	Preh	B	1	3			Abr. LBA/EIA	Preh
0116	HMS	Preh	B	1	6			Mid IA	Preh
0120	GX	Rom	R	14	190	4.5	60	SV, jar, some residue/ssoting on rim and internal surfaces, poss. scorching of external surfaces	M2-4C
0121	GMG	Rom	R	7	113	4 Jar	70	SV, hook rim	Rom
0121	GMG	Rom	B	3	34			SV, dec with wavy line	Rom
0121	GMG	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0121	GX	Rom	B	1	10				Rom
0121	GMB	Rom	R Ba	12	272	5.11	40	SV, profile, part pot with joining sherds	M2-3/4C
0125	GMG	Rom	B	3	7				Rom
0125	SAEG	Rom	R	5	272	Dr 32 dish	50	SV profile to footring, see 0180	L2-M3C
0125	RC	Rom	R	1	1		5	abr. bowl rim	2-3C?
0127	GMG	Rom	B	1	13				Rom
0129	GX	Rom	B	1	9	3 bkr		folded beaker	L2-4C
0129	GX	Rom	B	1	6			Abr.	Rom
0131	GMG	Rom	B	1	4			groove on body	Rom
0139	HOG	Rom	B	1	8			abr. Prob HOG	2-3C
0139	GX	Rom	B	1	5			Abr.	Rom
0139	HMF	Preh	B	1	6				Preh
0139	GMG	Rom	B	1	12				Rom
0139	GX	Rom	R	1	68	5.11	15	abr. girth groove, slightly micaceous	M2-3/4C
0145	GX	Rom	R	1	8		5	very sandy	Rom
0145	GX	Rom	B	1	25				Rom
0146	GX	Rom?	B	1	1			small sand-tempered sherd, sparse large quartz sand oxidised	Rom?
0149	SH	Rom	B	1	1			frag. Black surface	Rom
0149	HOG?	Rom	B	1	6			smooth burnsih surface	2-3C
0149	GX	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0153	GMG	Rom	B	23	170			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0153	GMB	Rom	B	7	28			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0153	GX	Rom	B	3	18				Rom
0153	BSW	Rom	R	6	29		17		Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0153	GMG	Rom	Ba	2	94				Rom
0155	GX	Rom	B	1	9				Rom
0163	GMG	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0167	HOGB?	Rom	B	1	9			Abr.	2-3C
0168	GX	Rom	B	2	7			one sandy with ?rouletted surface	Rom
0168	SH	Rom	Ba	1	3			black surface	Rom
0175	HMF	Preh	Ba	1	15			flute base edge, LBA/EIA	Preh
0180	GX	Rom	B	2	69				Rom
0180	SASG	Rom	B	1	5				M-L1C
0180	BSW	Rom	B	2	17				Rom
0180	GMB	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0180	GMB	Rom	R	1	6	6.17.3		3 small high flange	3-4C?
0180	SAEG	Rom	R	1	71	Dr 32		7 see 0125	L2-M3C
0182	GX	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0184	GMG	Rom	B	1	3			Abr.	Rom
0184	GMB	Rom	B	2	11				Rom
0184	SH?	Rom?	B	1	1			frag. Shell dissolved? Leaving voids	Rom?
0184	HOG?	Rom	R	1	57	6.17		7 rim from very large flanged bowl, smoother surfaces, sparse flint	L3-4C
0186	GMB	Rom	B	1	25	6.15		beaded flange, rim top missing	2-3C
0186	SH	Rom	B	2	8			Shell dissolved? Leaving voids	Rom
0186	GX	Rom	B	3	14				Rom
0186	LSH	Rom	B	1	10				L3-4C
0186	GMB	Rom	Ba	3	29				Rom
0186	GMG	Rom	B	1	6				Rom
0186	SAEG	Rom	B	1	1			sherd flake	M2-M3C
0186	GMB	Rom	R	1	4			2	2-3/4C
0186	GX	Rom	R	1	9	4 Jar		7 sooting/residue under rim	Rom
0187	RX	Rom	B	1	1			frag	Rom
0187	ESCQ	Sax	B	1	4			abr. Coarse sandy	E Sax
0187	SACG	Rom	B	1	2	Dr 37		frag. With floral design	2C
0187	GX	Rom	Ba	3	30				Rom
0187	GMG	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0188	RX	Rom	B	1	2			Abr.	Rom
0188	GX	Rom	B	2	15			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0188	BSW	Rom	B	1	4				Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0188	GMB	Rom	R	1	5	4 Jar	4		Rom
0188	GMB	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0190	GMG	Rom	R	1	5	4 Jar	6		Rom
0191	GX	Rom	B	1	4			Rom?	Rom
0191	COLL	med	B	1	4				15-16C
0191	LSH	Rom	R	1	6	4 Jar	4		Rom
0191	GX	Rom	B	2	1			one coarse sandy Rom	Rom
0195	LSH	Rom	R	1	13	4.5	6	shell dissolved out	L3-4C
0205	GMG	Rom	Ba	2	112	SJar			Rom
0205	GX	Rom	R	2	102	16.19	27	deep dish groove below rim, comp profile, poss late Rom?	M2/3-4C
0206	LSH	Rom	B	1	5			prob late Rom, internal residue traces	L3-4C?
0206	GMG	Rom	B	1	7			carved dec shoulder sherd	Rom
0206	GMB	Rom	B	2	11				Rom
0206	GX	Rom	R	1	18	4 Jar	21	square edged rim	Rom
0211	RF	Rom	R	1	5		6	unusual squared rim frag, possibly with red slip or wash	Rom
0211	LSH	Rom	Ba	7	92				L3-4C
0211	HAX	Rom	B	3	15	4 Jar?		Romano-Saxon type incised lines & dots	M-L4C
0211	SAEG	Rom	B	1	15			Abr.	M2-M3C
0211	NVC	Rom	Ba	2	44				M/L3-4C
0211	GMG	Rom	B	3	28			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0211	GMB	Rom	Ba	4	59			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0211	GMB	Rom	R	1	21	4.5	15	small, necked, shoulderd jar	M1-2C?
0211	GMB	Rom	R	1	52	4.6	18	Abr.	M2-3/4C
0211	GMB	Rom	R	1	14	6.19	4		2-4C
0211	GX	Rom	Ba L	6	80			Misc. bodysherds, inc base & lid	Rom
0215	GX	Rom	B	1	7				Rom
0217	LSH	Rom	B	3	14			water scale	L3-4C
0217	GMB	Rom	B	5	40			water scale	Rom
0217	GX	Rom	B	2	21				Rom
0217	GX	Rom	R	1	23	5.8	26	bowl, part profile, everted rim with squared edge (pot 60 Hacheston Area IX pit 13 dated 3-4C)	2/3-4C?
0217	LSH	Rom	R	1	109	4.5	31		L3-4C
0218	GX	Rom	R	1	10		7		M2-4C?
0218	GX	Rom	B	2	5				Rom
0218	GMB	Rom	R	1	10	4 Jar	8		Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0218	GMG	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0218	GMG	Rom	R	1	8		10		2-3C?
0218	GMB	Rom	B	1	6				Rom
0220	GMG	Rom	Ba	1	31				Rom
0220	GMB	Rom	B	1	6				Rom
0220	GMG	Rom	R	1	6	6.18	5		M2-M3C
0220	GMG	Rom	B	1	15				Rom
0220	GX	Rom	B	1	10				Rom
0220	GMB	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0220	GMG	Rom	B	3	22				Rom
0222	RX	Rom	Ba	1	8			Abr.	Rom
0222	GMB	Rom	B	1	28				Rom
0222	GMG	Rom	B	2	8				Rom
0229	GX	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0229	GMB	Rom	B	1	27				Rom
0229	LSH	Rom	B	1	15			rilled body	L3-4C
0230	GX	Rom	B	2	10				Rom
0230	GMB	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0230	BSW	Rom	B	1	1				Rom
0230	BSW	Rom	R	1	10	6.19	4		M2-4C
0240	GMG	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0244	ESMS	Sax	B	1	6			very coarse sandy	E Sax
0247	GX	Rom	Ba	3	90			prob SV, not join	Rom
0249	GMG	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0251	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	62				Rom
0251	BUF	Rom	B	1	6	1 flagon?			M1-2/3C
0251	BSW	Rom	B	1	10			Abr.	Rom
0251	GX	Rom	B	3	20				Rom
0255	GMG	Rom	R	1	15		8		Rom
0255	GMG	Rom	B	2	19			one small post-firing hole	Rom
0255	GX	Rom	B	3	41				Rom
0255	BUF	Rom	H	2	3				M1-2/3C
0255	GMB	Rom	R	1	20	6.17	5		L3-4C
0255	OXRC	Rom	R	4	55	6.12.2	6	abr. SV	M-L4C
0255	GMG	Rom	R	1	14	4 Jar	4	necked ovoid? Jar	2-4C?

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0257	GMG	Rom	R	1	18	4 Jar	9		M2-4C?
0257	GX	Rom	B	1	7			coarse sand	Rom
0257	GMG	Rom	R	1	16	6.18	11		M2-M3C
0257	GMG	Rom	R	1	23	6.18	8		M2-M3C
0257	GMG	Rom	B	4	40				Rom
0257	GMB	Rom	B	1	13				Rom
0257	GMB	Rom	R	2	33	6.19	7	join	M2-4C
0257	GMG	Rom	R	1	33	4 Jar	14		M2-4C?
0257	GMG	Rom	B	2	8				Rom
0257	GX	Rom	B	1	10				Rom
0257	GMB	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0257	SACG	Rom	R	3	76	Dr 36	8	barbotine leaf pattern	2C
0258	ESFF	Sax	B	1	7			dark very sandy fabric, quartz flint	E Sax
0260	GX	Rom	B	6	19				Rom
0260	BSW	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0263	GX	Rom	B	2	9				Rom
0263	GMG	Rom	Ba	2	95				Rom
0266	GX	Rom	B	1	1				Rom
0266	GXM	Rom	R	1	88	7.4	10	oxidised surface sandy grey fabric (Cam 497)	M2-E3C
0269	GMB	Rom	R	1	20	6.19	3		M2-4C
0269	GMB	Rom	B	1	6	6.3	7		L1-2C
0269	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	2			chamfered edge? Poss 2nd C+	Rom
0273	BUF	Rom	Ba	1	140			complete base from a large vessel	Rom
0275	NVCM	Rom	B	1	42			orange with ironstone grits, see 0492	M/L3-4C
0275	GX	Rom	B	3	93			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0279	HMF	Preh	B	2	1			frags	Preh
0281	HMF	Preh	B	5	9			frags	Preh
0285	GMG	Rom	B	1	6				Rom
0285	GX	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0286	GX	Rom	R	1	27	4 Jar	7	coarse sandy, bowl/jar	Rom
0286	GX	Rom	B	1	14				Rom
0286	GMG	Rom	R	1	52	4 Jar	11	bowl/jar	Rom
0286	GRE	PMed	B	1	13			Abr.	L16-18C
0286	GMG	Rom	R	3	36	6.19	13	SV joining	M2-4C
0288	GMB	Rom	B	1	11				Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0288	GX	Rom	R	4	127	4.5	20	distinctly rilled body, rim and shoulder, part profile	L3-4C
0290	GX	Rom	Ba	1	50	SJar		large jar	Rom
0290	GMG	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0290	GMB	Rom	R	4	192	6.19	33	SV join, profile	M2/3-4C
0294	BSW	Rom	R	6	95	6.17	27	SV	L3-4C
0294	BSW	Rom	B	2	6				Rom
0296	HOG	Rom	Ba	1	205	SJar		LSJ base, poss HOG?	2-3C
0296	GX	Rom	Ba	1	6				Rom
0296	GX	Rom	B	1	3			rusticated, Icenian type?	3C?
0296	GX	Rom	B	1	5			pale fabric	Rom
0296	GX	Rom	Ba	1	90	SJar		large jar	Rom
0300	GMG	Rom	Ba	1	44				Rom
0302	GMB	Rom	R	1	14	6.18	10		M2-M3C
0302	STOR	Rom	Ba	1	15			sandy fabric	Rom
0314	HMF	Preh	B	1	4				Preh
0314	GX	Rom	B	1	14			Abr.	Rom
0319	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	8				Rom
0331	HMF	Preh	B	2	16			jar shoulder	LBA-EIA
0338	SACG	Rom	B	1	12	Dr 31			M-L2C
0338	BUF	Rom	Ba	1	51			from large pot	M1-2/3C
0344	GMB	Rom	B	1	1				Rom
0346	GX	Rom	R	8	101	5.11	23	SV	L2/3-4C
0346	GMG	Rom	B	2	8				Rom
0346	RX	Rom	B	1	12			micaceous sandy orange fabric (OXRC?)	Rom
0355	HMF	Preh	B	5	36				Preh
0355	GMB	Rom	B	1	10				Rom
0359	GMB	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0362	HMF	Preh	B	14	101			Two join, smooth surface, one sherd with intense fine surface temper, possibly from a base	Preh
0364	GX	Rom	R	1	9	6.19	5		M2-4C
0364	BSW	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0364	GX	Rom	B	2	16				Rom
0369	HMF	Preh	B	1	8				Preh
0369	HMS?	Preh	B	1	1			surface flake with impressed dec?	Preh
0369	GX	Rom	B	1	1			small well fired sandy sherd	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0371	GMB	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0371	BSW	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0371	HMF	Preh	B	3	8				Preh
0399	GX	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0402	HMF	Preh	B	1	2				Preh
0416	GX?	Rom?	B	1	1				Rom?
0416	SH	Rom?	B	1	5			thick sherd, shell? Dissolved out, some sparse grog	Rom?
0419	GX	Rom	B	1	5			vertical scored surface - rather like large rouletting	Rom
0430	HAX?	Rom	B	1	15			sandy orange fabric	L3-4C?
0432	GMG	Rom	R	1	28	4 Jar	11		Rom
0433	SH	Rom?	R	1	2		3	small everted rim, shell dissolved out	Rom
0433	RX	Rom	B	2	2			fine thin sherds some sparse grog, possibly abr. RC	Rom
0433	HMF	Preh	B	1	2			Abr.	Preh
0433	GMG	Rom	R	1	4	bowl	4	rim from a small, necked bowl	Rom
0433	GX	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0433	GMB	Rom	B	2	17				Rom
0435	GX	Rom	Ba	5	102			SV	Rom
0435	BSW	Rom	R	1	21	6.17	4		L3-4C
0435	HMF	Preh	B	1	3				Preh
0439	GMB	Rom	B	1	7			Abr.	Rom
0439	HMF	Preh	B	1	3				Preh
0440	OXRC	Rom	B	1	5			Abr.	4/L4C
0440	OXRC	Rom	R	1	75		42	abr. open, rounded owl with rouletted bands and plain, slightly dimpled base, complete profile	4/L4C
0440	LSH	Rom	B	1	8				L3-4C
0440	UCC	Rom	R	2	44	6.17		SV, sandy pale orange-buff fabric with traces of brown slip on interior and in groove for flange, burnt on flange see 0462 0546	L3-4C
0440	OXWSM	Rom	R	1	26	7.6	16		4C
0440	GMG	Rom	B	4	41				Rom
0440	LSH	Rom	R	1	5	4.5	4	shell dissolved out	L3-4C
0440	GX	Rom	Ba(2)	5	103				Rom
0440	GX	Rom	R	1	17	4 Jar	7		Rom
0440	GX	Rom	R	1	40	6.17	13		L3-4C
0440	GMG	Rom	R	1	19	4 Jar	8		Rom
0440	NVC	Rom	Ba	1	13	3 bkr		pale orange fabric, parts of three radial lines survive scratched post-firing into underside of base	M/L3-4C

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0440	GMG	Rom	Ba	1	22			Abr.	Rom
0440	GX	Rom	B	1	12				Rom
0440	BSW	Rom	B	3	31				Rom
0440	BSW	Rom	R	1	29	6.17	7		L3-4C
0440	OXRCM	Rom	R	1	10	7.6	3	Abr.	4/L4C
0440	SACG	Rom	B	1	2				2C
0440	BSW	Rom	R	1	74	4.5	15		M2-4C
0440	GMB	Rom	R	1	29	4 Jar	6	Abr.	Rom
0441	GMG	Rom	Ba	1	124				Rom
0441	GXM	Rom	B	1	16			reeded flange? Prob from a mortarium, but poss also from a bowl	M3-4C?
0441	GMB	Rom	Ba	3	28				Rom
0441	BSW	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0441	NVC	Rom	B	2	28				M/L3-4C
0441	LSH	Rom	B	3	89	4.5			L3-4C
0441	HAX	Rom	B	1	4	bowl		prob from a small bowl	L3-4C
0443	HMF	Preh	B	1	16				Preh
0445	GMG	Rom	B	1	8				Rom
0449	SH?	Rom	B	1	1			frag. shell dissolved out?	Rom ?L Rom
0449	GX	Rom	B	1	1			frag.	Rom
0451	HMF	Preh	B	1	5				Preh
0451	GX	Rom	B	1	7				Rom
0451	LSH	Rom	B	3	5				L3-4C
0455	GX	Rom	Ba	1	211				Rom
0455	HMF	Preh	B	1	1	4 Jar		large jar, sandy poss HOG?	Preh
0457	GMG	Rom	B	1	6				Rom
0457	GX	Rom	R	2	25	6.19	12	SV	M2-4C
0457	LSH	Rom	Ba	2	31			SV	L3-4C
0457	GMG	Rom	R	1	15	6.17	6	double groove	L3-4C
0457	BSW	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0459	HMF	Preh	B	1	2				Preh
0459	GX	Rom	B	1	1				Rom
0461	HMF	Preh	Ba	1	3				Preh
0461	GX	Rom	B	1	1			frag, prob Rom sandy coarse ware	Rom
0462	BSW	Rom	B	1	9				Rom
0462	UCC	Rom	R	3	35	6.17	15	V, sandy pale orange-buff fabric with traces of brown slip on interior and	L3-4C

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
in groove for flange, burnt on flange see 0440									
0462	GX	Rom	R	1	24	6.19	8	coarse fabric	M2/3-4C
0462	GX	Rom	R	1	7		15		Rom
0462	GX	Rom	R	1	20	4 Jar	8		Rom
0462	GMB	Rom	B	2	24				Rom
0462	GMB	Rom	R	1	3	6.19	3	plain	M2-4C
0462	LSH	Rom	B	1	11				L3-4C
0462	GMB	Rom	R	1	8	6.19	5		M2-4C
0462	GX	Rom	B	12	88				Rom
0462	OXRC	Rom	B	1	12				4/L4C
0462	HAX	Rom	B	2	9				L3-4C
0462	GMG	Rom	B	4	68				Rom
0463	GMB	Rom	B	2	22				Rom
0463	SACG	Rom	B	2	9	Dr 31?			M-L2C?
0465	GMB	Rom	B	1	16			Abr.	Rom
0467	GX	Rom	B	1	1				Rom
0467	HMF	Preh	B	1	1				Preh
0471	GMB	Rom	R	1	20	6.17	6	plain	M2-4C
0475	HAX	Rom	B	1	4				L3-4C
0487	LSH	Rom	B	3	40				L3-4C
0487	GMG	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0487	GX	Rom	B	1	8			HOGB?sandy fabric, flint inclusion	Rom 2-3C?
0489	GMG	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0492	NVCM	Rom	R	1	207	7.3	15	orange with ironstone grits, reed rim, see 0275	M/L3-4C
0492	LSH	Rom	R	1	11	4.5			L3-4C
0492	GX	Rom	Ba	1	19				Rom
0492	GMB	Rom	Ba(2)	2	20				Rom
0492	GMG	Rom	R	1	18	4 Jar	6		Rom
0493	GMG	Rom	B	4	55				Rom
0493	GMB	Rom	B	1	17			Abr.	Rom
0493	LMT	Med	B	1	8			sandy orange/buff fabric, green glaze with dark brown decoration	15-16C
0494	GMG	Rom	B	1	14				Rom
0494	GMB	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0494	GX	Rom	B	2	15				Rom
0494	HAX?	Rom	B	1	5				3-4C

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0512	GMG	Rom	R	1	17	6.17	4	plain	M2-4C
0518	GMB	Rom	B	1	28				Rom
0521	HAX	Rom	B	1	2				L3-4C
0526	HMF	Preh	B	1	7				Preh
0528	GMB	Rom	B	2	25				Rom
0534	BSW	Rom	B	10	74				Rom
0534	GX	Rom	R	1	9	6.19?	10		M2-4C
0534	GX	Rom	R	1	11	4 Jar			Rom
0534	BSW	Rom	R	2	13	6.3	15	SV join	1-2/3C
0534	BB1	Rom	R	2	96	6.17	13		L3-4C
0534	GMB	Rom	R	1	23	6.6	10		L1-2C
0534	GMG	Rom	R	1	6	6.17	6		L3-4C
0534	GMB	Rom	Ba	5	77				Rom
0534	LSH	Rom	Ba	5	11				L3-4C
0534	HAX	Rom	R	1	19	bowl	4	bowl with external, thickened bead rim (CAR 10, CH no. 95) see 0546	L3-4C
0534	GX	Rom	Ba	15	236				Rom
0534	OXRC	Rom	R	1	11	6.14	9	Abr.	4/L4C
0534	HAX	Rom	R	1	10	bowl	6		L3-4C
0535	GX	Rom	R	1	6	6.19	2	plain	M2-4C
0535	GMB	Rom	R	1	2		2	frag.	Rom
0535	GX	Rom	R	1	15	jar	3		Rom
0535	GX	Rom	Ba	5	49				Rom
0535	HAX	Rom	R	1	19	B/Jar	9	bowl/jar form	L3-4C
0537	LSH	Rom	B	3	7				L3-4C
0537	GX	Rom	R	1	6	6.19	2	plain	M2-4C
0546	BSW	Rom	B	3	11				Rom
0546	BSW	Rom	R	1	41	6.17	3	grey very sandy fabric similar to BB1	L3-4C
0546	LSH	Rom	B	2	7				L3-4C
0546	UCC	Rom	R	1	28	6.19	3	SV, sandy pale orange-buff fabric with traces of brown slip on exterior see 0440	Rom L Rom?
0546	LSH	Rom	R	1	5	4.5	6		L3-4C
0546	HAX	Rom	H	1	9	1 flagon?			L3-4C
0546	HAX	Rom	B	4	9				L3-4C
0546	NVC	Rom	L	1	66	6.2	7		M/L3-4C
0546	GX	Rom	Ba	11	110				Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0546	GX	Rom	B	1	5			sherd with Romano-Saxon type decoration	M-L4C
0546	HAX	Rom	R	1	32		10	bowl with external, thickened bead rim (CAR 10, CH no. 95) see 0534	L3-4C
0546	GMB	Rom	B	2	18				Rom
0547	GXM	Rom	R	1	58	7.6	7	white quartz and some dark ?ironstone grits, shallow with short stubby rim bead and small, flat flange	3-4C
0547	LSH	Rom	B	1	16				L3-4C
0547	HAX	Rom	Ba	1	42				L3-4C
0547	HAX	Rom	Ba	2	74			externally thickened footing	L3-4C
0547	HAX	Rom	B	1	42	6.14		flange	L3-4C
0547	GMB	Rom	B	1	24			Abr.	Rom
0547	GX	Rom	B	2	23				Rom
0547	GMG	Rom	R	1	6	bowl	4		Rom
0547	WSO	Rom	B	1	52	7.16		flanged bowl, probably a Hadham or Oxford product	L3-4C
0547	GX	Rom	R	1	49	SJar	10		Rom
0549	SACG	Rom	B	1	1			frag	2C
0549	GMB	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0554	GX	Rom	Ba	2	71				Rom
0554	HAX	Rom	B	1	2			Abr.	L3-4C
0554	GMB	Rom	R	1	17	4 Jar	6		Rom
0554	GMB	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0554	LSH	Rom	R	1	11	4.5	6		L3-4C
0555	GX	Rom	B	2	5				Rom
0555	GMB	Rom	B	1	2				Rom
0561	HAX	Rom	B	1	5				L3-4C
0565	LSH	Rom	Ba	3	41				L3-4C
0565	LSH	Rom	R	1	5	4.5	3		L3-4C
0565	GX	Rom	B	1	8	5.4?		non raised cordon defined by grooves at top & bottom, slightly off-set neck	L2-4C?
0565	GMG	Rom	B	1	13				Rom
0568	GX	Rom	B	1	7				Rom
0570	GX	Rom	R	2	18	4 Jar	10	join	Rom
0572	GX	Rom	Ba	1	14				Rom
0574	GMB	Rom	B	3	34				Rom
0574	GMG	Rom	B	7	21				Rom
0576	OXRC	Rom	Ba	2	101	6.12		Abr.interior	4/L4C
0576	LSH	Rom	B	1	5				L3-4C

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0576	GX	Rom	B	2	10				Rom
0576	HAX	Rom	B	1	4				L3-4C
0577	HAX	Rom	B	1	3				L3-4C
0577	GMB	Rom	B	4	40				Rom
0577	GX	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0578	RX	Rom	L	1	35			orange surfaces, grey core	Rom
0578	GX	Rom	Ba(2)	16	215			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0578	GX	Rom	R	1	18	bowl	5		Rom
0578	BSW	Rom	B	1	64				Rom
0578	GX	Rom	R	1	47	4 Jar	17		Rom
0578	HAX	Rom	B	2	8				L3-4C
0578	OXRC	Rom	Ba	1	18				4/L4C
0578	GMB	Rom	B	2	17				Rom
0582	GMB	Rom	Ba	1	4				Rom
0586	GMG	Rom	Ba	18	240			SV, part pot, lower half	Rom
0588	LSH	Rom	R	2	32	4.5	24		L3-4C
0588	GX	Rom	B	1	13				Rom
0588	GMB	Rom	R	1	35	6.19	15		M2-3/4C
0588	GMG	Rom	B	2	18				Rom
0591	GMG	Rom	B	1	16				Rom
0591	GX	Rom	B	1	5				Rom
0591	HAX	Rom	B	1	11				L3-4C
0591	LSH	Rom	B	7	18				L3-4C
0611	GMG	Rom	B	1	4			folded beaker	L2-4C
0612	RX	Rom	R	1	7	6.19	3	pale orange sandy fabric	Rom
0612	GMG	Rom	R	1	15		1	edge frag	Rom
0612	GMG	Rom	Ba	7	349			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0612	GMB	Rom	B	4	30			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0612	LSH	Rom	R	4	61	4.5	21		L3-4C
0622	COLBM?	Rom	R	1	143	7.2	15		M2-E3C
0625	NVC	Rom	B	1	13				M/L3-4C
0625	GMG	Rom	R	1	66	6.17.6	6	flange impressed with repeating lined semi-circle pattern, prob 4C	L3-4C
0625	GX	Rom	B	4	52			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0627	HOG?	Rom	Ba	10	245			SV, sparse flint ?Hornongsea	2-3/E4C?
0627	BSW	Rom	R	1	14	6.19	5	flaring rim, body dec with wavy line between grooves	M1-E2C

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0629	OXRC	Rom	R	2	131	6.14	4		4C/M-L4C
0629	OXRC	Rom	B	1	10			rouletted bowl	4C/M-L4C
0629	GX	Rom	Ba	1	16				Rom
0629	GX	Rom	R	1	31	2.1	25		Rom
0629	GX	Rom	R	1	118	6.17	16	Abr.	L3-4C
0629	NVC	Rom	B	1	2	6.2			M/L3-4C
0633	GX	Rom	B	2	145				Rom
0633	HOG?	Rom	B	1	47			sparse flint, sandy fabric	2-3/4C?
0633	NVC	Rom	R	1	7		5	poss from a bowl rim/lid form 6.2 but not rouletted	M/L3-4C
0637	HAX	Rom	B	1	9				L3-4C
0641	HAX	Rom	B	1	5				L3-4C
0644	HMF	Preh	B	1	2				Preh
0644	GX	Rom	R	1	8		7		Rom
0646	LSH	Rom	Ba	2	13				L3-4C
0646	GMB	Rom	B	2	5				Rom
0648	BSW	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0648	NVC	Rom	B	1	3				M/L3-4C
0648	LSH	Rom	Ba	2	25				L3/4C
0652	NVC	Rom	B	4	38			Misc. bodysherds,	M/L3-4C
0652	GMB	Rom	R	1	55	6.17.6	12	dec on top of flange with wavy line	L3-4C
0652	GX	Rom	Ba	4	24				Rom
0652	BSW	Rom	B	1	4				Rom
0654	GX	Rom	B	2	7				Rom
0654	GMB	Rom	B	2	4				Rom
0654	GMG	Rom	B	4	18				Rom
0655	BSWM	Rom	B	1	29			(GXM)	Rom
0655	LSH	Rom	R	7	44	4.5	22		L3-4C
0655	GMG	Rom	R	1	18	6.19	7		M2-4C
0655	GMB	Rom	R	2	9		13		Rom
0655	GX	Rom	B	2	4				Rom
0655	BUF	Rom	B	1	2			sandy buff & red-brown	Rom
0657	GX	Rom	B	2	5				Rom
0660	GX	Rom	B	3	23				Rom
0660	OXRC	Rom	B	6	76	6.14			4/M-L4C
0660	NVC	Rom	B	1	14				M/L3-4C

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0667	LSH	Rom	B	3	12				L3-4C
0667	GX	Rom	R	2	23		6		M2-4c?
0667	GMG	Rom	R	1	30	4 Jar	15	jar/LSJ	Rom
0667	GMG	Rom	R	1	3		2		Rom
0667	GMB	Rom	Ba	2	16			grey surface orange-brown fabric	Rom
0667	HAX	Rom	B	1	36				L3-4C
0667	GXM	Rom	R	1	58	7.6	7		2-3/4C
0667	OXRC	Rom	B	1	23			abr., most of CC removed	4/M-L4C
0667	GMB	Rom	R	2	18		6		M2-4C?
0667	WSO	Rom	R	2	96	6.14	7	poss Oxford white slipped ware, slip mostly abraded off surfaces	L3-4C?
0667	HAX	Rom	B	1	7			cable decoation, some coarse sand but prob Hadham	L3-4C
0667	NVC	Rom	B	1	6				M/L3-4C
0672	LMT	Med	B	1	9			internal yellow, green speckled glaze	15-16C
0672	NVWM	Rom	R	1	97	7.6	11	quartz grits, black, coating on surface and parly onto break	M/L3-4C
0673	GX	Rom	B	2	22				Rom
0673	HAX	Rom	Ba	2	10			one abraded	L3-4C
0675	LMT	Med	B	1	11			external green glaze	15-16C
0675	GMB	Rom	B	5	25				Rom
0675	GX	Rom	B	1	11				Rom
0678	LSH	Rom	R	2	16	4.5	10		L3-4C
0678	HAX	Rom	Ba	12	181	jar			L3-4C
0678	GX	Rom	B	3	19				Rom
0678	HAX	Rom	R	1	9		4	bowl	L3-4C
0678	GMG	Rom	R	8	22		2		Rom
0678	GMB	Rom	R	2	16		10		Rom
0678	SAEG	Rom	B	2	5				2-3C
0678	GMB	Rom	R	1	11	SJar	6		Rom
0682	HMF	Preh	B	2	3				Preh
0682	MCW	Med?	B	1	1				L12-14C
0682	GMB	Rom	R	1	3		3	everted rim bowl	Rom
0685	GX	Rom	B	2	28				Rom
0685	SWSW	PMed	B	1	1			white, moulded decoration	1720-80
0685	GMB	Rom	B	4	20				Rom
0693	BB1	Rom	B	1	6				M2-4C
0698	GMB	Rom	R	1	34	6.17.6	6	flange decoated with dot impressions, prob 4C	L3-4C

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0702	HMF	Preh	B	3	8				Preh
0705	BSW	Rom	B	1	1				Rom
0705	GMB	Rom	B	1	1				Rom
0705	GX	Rom	B	1	1				Rom
0707	HMF	Preh	B	3	9				Preh
0707	HMS?	Sax?	B	1	1			frag, well fired, sand tempered fabric	Sax?
0711	LSH	Rom	B	1	3				Rom
0711	GX	Rom	R	1	8	6.19	3	dish/bowl	M2-4C
0711	GMB	Rom	B	1	9			burnish group line decoration, proba BB type copy	L2-3C
0711	NVC	Rom	B	2	1			frags	M/L3-4C
0714	GRE	PMed	B	1	13			glazed PMRE transitional	16C
0714	OXRC	Rom	B	1	3			Abr.	4/M-L4C
0714	GMG	Rom	B	1	3			Abr.	Rom
0714	GX	Rom	B	2	4				Rom
0714	MCW	Med	Ba	1	4				L12-14C
0717	UPG	PMed	B	1	3			yellow-green splash glaze	L12-14C
0719	GMB	Rom	R	4	47	4 Jar	11	abr. SV	Rom
0719	LSH	Rom	B	1	4				3-4C
0719	GX	Rom	B	1	8				Rom
0719	HAX	Rom	Ba	1	133			comp. footring	L3-4C
0719	Hax	Rom	B	1	54	6.14		flange	L3-4C
0724	GMB	Rom	B	2	6				Rom
0724	GX	Rom	B	1	9				Rom
0725	GMG	Rom	B	1	16	5.4			M/L2-4C
0725	GMG	Rom	B	6	77			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0725	GMG	Rom	R	1	17		4	from a large jar/LSJ	2-4C?
0725	GMB	Rom	R	1	9	6.18	4		M2-M3c
0725	GMB	Rom	B	11	105			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0725	BSW	Rom	R	1	7		15	dark smoothed surfaces and fabric	Rom
0725	NVG	Rom	Ba	1	70			poss NVG, pale fabric, jar base, small central post-firing hole	2-3C
0725	BSW	Rom	R	1	71	5.8	10		M/L2-4C
0725	GMG	Rom	R	1	17	4 Jar	7	prob jar-bowl	M/L2-4C?
0725	NVWM	Rom	R	1	15		10	ironstone grits	M/L3-4C
0725	BSW	Rom	B	6	37			misc. bodysherds, one with small post firing hole	Rom
0725	GX	Rom	B	5	28			Misc. bodysherds,	2-4C?

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim %	Notes	Spotdate
0725	STOR	Rom	B	6	146			grey ware and sandy fabric sherds	Rom
0725	BB1	Rom	Ba	1	11			prob BB1, base sherd	M2-4C
0726	GX	Rom	R	1	114	6.18	16		M2-M3C
0726	GMG	Rom	R	1	13	4 Jar	5		Rom
0726	GX	Rom	R	1	7		6	everted, plain rim	Rom
0726	NVG?	Rom	B	1	2			pale fabric	2-3C?
0726	GX	Rom	B	2	22				Rom
0726	GMB	Rom	B	1	44	6.14			L2/3-4C
0726	GMG	Rom	B	8	55			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
0726	NVWM	Rom	B	1	2			small sherd	M/L3-4C
0726	GMB	Rom	B	8	53			Misc. bodysherds,	Rom
US	GMB	Rom	B	1	7				Rom
US	GX	Rom	R	1	10		7		Rom
US	HAX	Rom	B	1	23				L3-4C

Appendix 6. Ceramic Building Material (CBM) catalogue

Key: Ba=base, Haf=height at flange, LCA=lower cut away

Ctxt	Period	Form	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Abr.	Notes	Date
0100	Rom	RBT	ms	1	126			
0106	Undate	CBM		2	5		unident frags	
0125	Rom	RBT	fs	1	217			
0131	Rom	RBTY	mscp	1	36			
0153	Rom	RBT	ms	1	87			
0167	LMed+?	B?	cs	2	14	*	frags	LMed+
0167	Med+?	PT	ms	1	10		frag, 10mm thick, prob PT	Med+?
0168	Rom	RBT?	ms	2	5	*	frags	
0180	Rom	RBT	ms	1	97			
0180	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	79		distinct with much pale clay, see 0587, blackened on top	
0184	Rom	RBT	ms	1	9		frag	
0186	Rom	RBT	ms	2	77			
0187	Rom	RBT	ms	2	12			
0188	Rom	RFT	ms	1	77		combed	2-4C
0194	Rom	TEG	fs	1	433		LCA D1(35mm), Ba 20mm, Haf 31mm	
0195	Rom	RBT	msq	1	499		prob. Brick	
0255	Rom	RBT	fscp	1	142			
0255	Rom	RBT	ms	1	87			
0255	Rom	RBT	ms	1	193			
0257	Rom	TEG	fs	1	113		Haf 46mm	
0260	Rom	TEG	ms	1	52		Haf 40mm	
0269	Rom	TEG	fs	3	804		join, Ba 17mm, Haf 35mm	
0270	Rom	RBT	ms	1	272		pale brown buff	
0270	Rom	RFT	mscp	1	173		box flue back	
0273	Rom	TEG	ms	1	208		Ba 15mm, Haf 42mm	
0285	Rom	TEG	mscp	1	174		Haf 40mm	
0296	Rom	TEG	fs	3	447			
0296	Rom	TEG	fscp	1	124		LCA B6 (55mm), Ba 14mm, Haf 45 mm	
0304	Undate	CBM		1	2	*	unident frag	

Ctxt	Period	Form	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Abr.	Notes	Date
0364	Rom?	CBM		1	1		unident frag, Rom?	
0419	Undate	CBM		4	5		unident frags	
0433	Rom	RBT	ms	1	11			
0433	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	216			
0440	Rom	RB	ms	1	428			
0440	Rom	RB	mscp	2	416			
0440	Rom	RBT	ms	5	309			
0440	Rom	RFT	ms	1	113		buff surface, combed face	2-4C
0440	Rom	RFT	mscp	1	221		buff surface, combed face, blackened inside	2-4C
0440	Rom	RFT	mscp	1	33		combed face	
0440	Rom	RFT	msfe	1	76		buff surface, combed face	
0440	Rom	RI	ms	1	390			
0443	Rom	RBT	ms	1	16			
0462	Rom	RB	ms	1	108			
0462	Rom	RB	mscp	2	604			
0462	Rom	RBT	ms	5	312			
0462	Rom	RFT	mscp	1	39		buff surface, combed	2-4C
0462	Rom	TEG	ms	1	200		Ba17mm, Haf 38 mm	
0462	Rom	TEG	mscp	1	169		Haf 36mm	
0463	Rom	RBT	ms	1	144			
0487	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	28			
0489	Med+?	CBM		1	6		unident frag, poss brick	Med+
0492	Rom	RBT	ms	1	5			
0493	Rom	RFT	mscp	1	183		buff surface, combed, blackened inside	2-4C
0511	Rom	RBT	ms	1	199		blackened on base	
0520	Undate	CBM	fs	2	1		unident frags	
0525	Rom	RBT	ms	1	101			
0534	Rom	RBT	fscp	6	155			
0534	Rom	RBT	ms	11	353			
0534	Rom	TEG	ms	1	61			
0535	Rom	RBT	fscp	1	21			
0535	Rom	RBT	ms	1	18			
0537	Rom	RFT	ms	1	344		combed	2-4C
0539	Rom	RBT?	ms	1	5	*	frag	

Ctxt	Period	Form	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Abr.	Notes	Date
0546	Rom	RB	ms	4	74			
0546	Rom	RBT	fscp	2	100			
0546	Rom	RBT	ms	8	393			
0546	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	150		includes unusual piece, not sanded at base but prob Rom, much pale clay, see 0587	
0546	Rom	RFT	fscp	1	75			
0546	Rom	RFT	ms	1	76		combed	2-4C
0546	Rom	RI	ms	1	138		just possibly a piece of p-med land drain	
0546	Rom	TEG	fscp	1	119		Ba 20mm, Haf 40mm	
0546	Rom	TEG	ms	1	99		Haf 45mm	
0546	Rom	TEG	ms	1	84		LCA D16	
0546	Rom	TEG	ms	1	135		Ba 16mm, Haf 40mm	
0546	Rom	TEG	ms	1	116		Ba 25mm, Haf 40 mm	
0549	Rom	RBT	ms	1	8		frag	
0553	Rom	RBT	ms	2	10	*	frags	
0555	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	75			
0561	Rom	RB	ms	1	275			
0561	Rom	TEG	ms	1	161			
0564	Rom	RBT	ms	1	9			
0564	Rom	TEG	ms	1	263		Ba 17mm, Haf 35mm	
0567	Rom	RBT	ms	1	243			
0576	Rom	RB	ms	3	200			
0577	Rom	RBT	ms	3	90			
0578	Rom	TEG	ms	1	400		Ba 25mm thick, Haf 40mm	
0587	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	103		distinct with much pale clay	
0587	Rom	RBT	mscp	6	492		some pale clay	
0587	Rom	RFT	fs	1	156		vertical combed face, blackened on face	2-4C
0588	Rom	RBT	ms	2	114			
0625	LMed+?	B	cs	1	134		this appears to be brick	LMed+(?)
0625	Rom	RB	fs	1	179			
0629	Rom	RBT	fs	1	60			
0629	Rom	RFT	ms	1	118		combed	2-4C
0633	Rom	RB	mscp	1	143			
0633	Rom	RBT	ms	1	7			
0637	LMed+?	B?	mscp	5	192		appears to be brick	LMed+(?)

Ctxt	Period	Form	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Abr.	Notes	Date
0637	Rom	RBT	fs	1	128			
0637	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	55			
0646	Rom	TEG	ms	1	90		frag of a LCA	
0647	Rom	RBT	ms	1	20			
0647	Rom	RFT	mscp	4	364		at least two tiles rep., combed, on blackened internally	
0648	Rom	RFT	mscp	3	84		buff surface finish, combed	2-4C
0652	Rom	RBT	fs	1	19			
0652	Rom	RFT	mscp	1	61		buff surface, combed	2-4C
0654	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	127			
0655	Rom	RBT	ms	2	34			
0657	Med+	PT?	ms	3	24		10mm thick, prob PT	Med+?
0667	LMed+?	B?	ms	3	24		brick?	LMed+(?)
0667	Rom	RBT	ms	2	302			
0668	Rom	RBT	ms	3	11		frags	
0668	Rom	TEG	mscp	4	266		Ba 32mm, Haf 50mm, distinct with much pale clay	
0672	Rom	RBT	fs	3	84			
0672	Rom	RBT	ms	4	18			
0672	Rom	TEG	ms	1	47		buff-brown surface, Haf 33mm	
0678	Rom	RB	ms	1	167			
0678	Rom	RFT	fs	1	151		side of box flue with circular cut-out	
0685	Lmed+?	B	cs	1	27	*	appears to be brick	LMed+?
0685	Med+?	PT	ms	5	60		10-12mm thick	Med+?
0685	Udate	CBM	ms	8	45		undated misc pieces, prob Rom or later	
0705	Rom	RBT	fs	1	54	*		
0711	Rom	RBT	mscp	1	7			
0711	Rom	RFT	ms	2	15		combed, blackened interior	2-4C
0714	Med+?	PT?	ms	1	10		11 mm thick	Med+?
0714	Undate	CBM	ms	9	45		undated misc frags, Rom or later	
0719	Rom	RBT	ms	1	6		prob Rom	
0725	Rom	RI	mscp	1	64			
0725	Rom	TEG	fs	1	246		Ba 26mm, Haf 37mm, UCA	

Appendix 7. Fired clay catalogue

Ctxt	Fab.	Ctxt type	no	wtg	Abr.	Surf	Impressions	Notes
0139	fs		1	4	*			frag, abr.
0145	ms	hearth	42	682		Y	small wattle holes	brownish-red, wattle holes 5-7 mm dia, well fired, slightly abr. See 0228
0145	fs	hearth	2	554		Y		two finer bar(?) like pieces
0149	fsc	ditch	1	16		Y		
0153	fs		1	1	*			frag, abr.
0161	fsc	pit	4	125		Y		buff surfaces with pale reddish-brown fabric or all red-brown
0211	fsc		1	12	*			small lump, abr.
0222	fs	natural	1	6				abr.
0228			0	0				(stone - discarded)
0228	ms	pit	8	85				brownish-red, well fired, slightly abr. See 0145
0230	fs	slot	2	40				pale red buff, abr lump
0251	fsc	pit	6	71		Y		buff surfaces with pale reddish-brown fabric
0255	fscp	pit	1	15				red
0269	fsc	oven	122	3163		Y		fill of oven, commonly buff surfaces with pale reddish-brown fabric; visually more reddish brown pieces and slightly more fragmented than 0270
0270	fsc	oven	218	3203		Y		lining of oven wall, commonly buff fired pieces; some large surface pieces up to 120-130mm
0296	fsc	pit	114	1010		Y		commonly buff surfaces with pale reddish-brown fabric, 11 with 1 surface
0319	fs	pit	3	31				well fired, brown-grey
0494	fs		2	3	*			frags, abr.
0496	fs		4	1	*			frags, abr.
0521	fs		6	6	*			frags, abr.
0546	fs		1	1	*			frag, abr.
0554	fs		3	6	*			frags, abr.
0578	fs	pit	1	243		Y		thick piece (30mm) flat, red-buff surface with grey fabric; slab
0582	fs		1	2	*			frag, abr.
0582	fsc	gully	1	156		Y		thick piece (40mm) flat, buff surface with pale reddish-brown fabric; slab
0591	fs		1	5	*			frag, abr.
0611	fs		1	3	*			frag, abr.
0667	fsc	pit	2	29				frags

Ctxt	Fab.	Ctxt type	no	wtg	Abr.	Surf	Impressions	Notes
0678	fsc	ditch	4	85		Y		buff surfaces with pale reddish-brown fabric, lumps, Obj(?)
0685	fsc	ditch	4	15				pale buff
0693			0	0				(stone - discarded)
0726	fs		1	7	*	Y		buff surfaces with pink fabric, abr.

Appendix 8. Flint catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comment	Date	illust
0100	flak	chip	1	v sm...?		
0100	flak	flake	2	irreg, 1 sm, 1 with abr/slight pat cort/dorsal face		
0100	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0102	blad	blade	2	both small, frags		
0102	flak	flake	8	various sm		
0102	pecr	piercer	1	thin slightly irreg bl like fl - ret/ut both sides of dist point		
0106	core	core fragment	1	sm long thin , poss frag from sm bl core		
0106	flak	spall	3			
0106	flak	flake	6	various, sm, severla thick jagged		
0106	pecr	spurred piece	1	therm flake with slight ret one side - forms sm spurred point		
0106	retf	retouched fragment	2	1 - sm thick therm frag, slight poss ret - ut as scr type? Another therm frag my be ut		
0106	retf	retouched flake	1	thickish flake, edges ret, multi facetted fl scars on dorsal face, - scr-like		
0106	retf	retouched flake	1	roughly traing frag - one face cortical, other white patina, but one broken side unpat, one side has qu neat but slightly crude ret along its length - scr like edge - may have been a larger piece - (ret side broken)		
0106	stfr	struck fragment	3	irreg frags struck from one edge - ?tested		
0106	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0106	utbl	utilised blade	1	thin smm medial frag, v slight damage to sides may be due to use		
0116	flak	flake	1			
0118	flak	flake	2	1 squat fl from repeatedly struck regular core ?singl plat, 1 sm frag - smooth fine flint		
0129	utfl	utilised flake	1	sm thin fl with ut on edge		
0133	flak	blade-like flake	1	sm thin		
0133	scpf	end scraper	1	long fl with thin grey smooth cort, near prim fl - one or two previous removal, ret around dist end, also v slight ut right side		?
0135	flak	flake	1	sm qu thick frag		
0139	flak	flake	1	sm squat		
0142	flak	flake	1	sm squat hh		
0142	flak	blade-like flake	1			
0145	flak	flake	2	both sm and thin and slightly curving		
0145	flak	spall	1			
0145	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarde		d
0147	retf	retouched flake	1	ret edge		

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comment	Date	illust
0153	flak	flake	1	slightly curving neat longish fl		
0155	flak	shatter	1	irreg...?		
0157	blad	bladelet	2	both v sm neat bladelet, 1 with abr plat	meso	
0157	core	single platform blade core	2	both are very neat parallel sided blade cores - one is patinated	meso/?eneo	?
0157	flak	flake	3	all sm, one pointed, one squat with hinge		
0159	flak	shatter	1	v sm		
0159	flak	flake	1	sm		
0159	scpf	end scraper	1	irreg, semi abrupt ret around dist end - qu thin		
0159	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0184	utfl	utilised flake	1	bl like, one side ut		
0186	utfl	utilised fragment	1	irreg thickish cortical therm frag, poss slight ut of an edge		
0190	flak	flake	1	irreg, v broad - pointed at both ends		
0195	scpf	scraper	1	sm thick fl with ret around thick dist end - v heavily abraded		
0211	flak	spall	1			
0211	flak	flake	2	both sm longish		
0211	stfr	struck fragment	1	v sm		
0211	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0217	flak	flake	1	sm qu squat and slightly curving, slightly abr plat edge		
0218	flak	flake	1	sm irreg prim		
0220	flak	flake	3	various, primary		
0228	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0242	flak	blade-like flake	1	qu sm , slightly curving		
0247	flak	flake	1	regular thickish fl on smooth grey flint, light patina, battered plat edge , hh plat/bulb		
0251	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	cortical nodule (looks like a seal!) - discarded		
0255	flak	flake	4	1 thinner frag, others thickish cortical/cort plats		
0258	flak	flake	1	sm slightly curving sub circ		
0258	flak	blade-like flake	1			
0258	retf	retouched flake	1	slightly curving long fl with rsm platform, et along parts of convex right side		
0260	flak	flake	3	sm, 1 qu neat curving with abr plat edge		
0260	flak	blade-like flake	1	long with irreg faces and thin patchy grey/cream cort		
0260	flak	spall	1			
0260	notb	notched blade	1	neat, faceted plat, slight ut edges incl a sm notch in right side towards dist end - and VERY slight sm notch (rev ret) in opp side		
0260	notf	notched flake	1	sm qu neat fl from multi plat core, ret right side to dist forms slight notch/dent area		

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comment	Date	illust
0260	retb	truncated blade	1	prox part of sm bl with rev ret at right side of prox end - forms a narrow 'point' but seems more like the ret edge itself was the working edge?		?
0260	retf	retouched flake	1	triang fl with broad hinged dist edge and slight irreg ret one edge		
0260	retf	retouched fragment	1	fl like therm piece, ret one edge		
0260	utfl	utilised flake	1	triang fl, thick cream cort, v slight ut edge		
0273	blad	blade	1	v sm broken bl with abr plat - pat'd - early type	m/eneo	
0273	retf	truncated blade	1	v sm 'bl-like' dist end is partially 'truncated' - sm tool?		
0285	flak	flake	1	hh, fairly thick long fl		
0288	flak	flake	1	sm thick		
0290	retf	retouched flake	1	thick hh plat/bulb, squat, slight ret edges		
0300	flak	flake	1	sm qu thick and angular		
0302	core	keeled core	1	sm, irreg, fls from both sides		
0319	flak	shatter	1	sm angular, poss thermal		
0346	flak	flake	2	1 v sm thin, 1 irreg		
0355	arhd	leaf-shaped	1	one end of prob leaf- shaped arhd, neat invasive ret dorsal face and more slight ventral, just around tip/end	eneo	?
0355	flak	spall	2			
0355	flak	chip	2	v sm		
0355	flak	shatter	12	irreg shattered frags, mostly cortical - but these are unpatinated and cld be shatter from knapping....?		
0355	flak	flake	23	various , mostly qu sm		
0355	scpf	scraper	1	v sm qu thick primary fl with slight ret around one side		
0355	stfr	struck fragment	5	irreg cortical frags which have been struck from one edge - poss tested as cores or ??1 or 2 poss core frags		
0355	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0364	flak	flake	2	both sm		
0378	flak	flake	2	both have white/pat'd cort		
0378	retf	retouched flake	1	prim fl, thin or cort, slight ut/ret of edge		
0416	core	keeled core	1	fairly sm, qu thin with some fls from both faces - qu irreg		
0426	retf	retouched fragment	1	thin prim frag (therm) with thin grey cort and slight ret at prox end		
0432	flak	flake	1	v sm		
0433	flak	flake	1			
0433	retf	retouched flake	1	hh qu sm slight ret one edge		
0439	flak	flake	1			
0440	fabr	fabricator	1	qu sm thick bl with qu crude ret of both sides - slight on rev face, and both ends slightly worn - look at again?		?
0440	flak	flake	1	thin		

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comment	Date	illustr
0440	notf	notched flake	1	sm with slight shallow notch		
0440	retf	retouched flake	1	broad irreg with slight ret dist edge		
0451	blad	blade	1	v sm narrow		
0451	flak	flake	2			
0457	core	core fragment	1	fragment with fls struck form two edge, one face, some other surfaces are thermal but another brokenk		
0461	blad	blade	1	neat blade - both ends missing but nature - and white/bluish patina suggest Meso/enoe type		
0462	flak	flake	1	sm thin frag		
0462	retf	retouched flake	2	1 thin sm fl with slight ret around dist part, other sm with cort pat and poss irreg ret edges		
0462	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	incls some v sm abr chips		
0463	core	multi platform flake core	1	sm chunky - appears to have been struck - might be v sm core		
0463	dent	denticulate	1	qu sm, has ret dit part of right side - v slight notch, left side has rev ret form dent edge		?
0463	flak	flake	2	v sm		
0463	retf	retouched flake	1	sm bl-like with shoprt length ret/ut one edge		
0463	scpf	scraper	1	qu thick with thin grey/white cort/prim piece, ret around dist edge		?
0463	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0467	flak	spall	2			
0487	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0492	flak	flake	1	v sm hh		
0494	flak	flake	1	sm squat ovate		
0494	flak	shatter	1	qu sm and pointed triang section, shatter		
0494	retf	retouched flake	1	broad irreg fl with ret around convex dist edge - scr-like		
0498	flak	flake	2			
0526	flak	flake	5	all v sm, 1 chip like, others thin		
0526	flak	shatter	1	irreg frag - poss thermal		
0526	pecr	piercer	1	sm fl, thicl lat and slight ret along left side to asymm dist point		
0534	flak	flake	1			
0534	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	v tiny abraded chips - one non flint, hh - Fe staining of percussion point - metal hammer?		
0535	flak	spall	1	discarded		
0539	retf	retouched flake	1	irreg hh , is abr and one side is battered and with poss slight ret		
0543	retf	retouched flake	1	thick squat fl with hinged dist, one blunt 'corner has slight ret		
0546	flak	flake	2	sm		
0546	retf	retouched fragment	1	therm frag, slight ret edge		
0546	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded - sm abraded and patinated chips		

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comment	Date	illust
0546	utfl	utilised flake	1	sm sq ovate fl with a rounded end ut - scr-like		
0554	retf	retouched flake	3	1 thin frag, 1 with v thin cortex, 1 very smooth dark grey flint, varying ret of edges		
0554	scpf	scraper	1	v sm sub circ prim fl with use as scr		
0554	scpf	scraper	2	both are sm irreg cortical frags - with sometherm surface and each with one edge ?ret/ut as scr like implement		??
0555	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	tiny irreg and pat'd chips		
0574	dent	notched flake	1	sm bl like fl with ret of right side - including a sm notch		
0576	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	v sm/tiny pieces, all but one patinated and heavily abraded, one non flint ?quartzite - discarded		
0578	core	multi platform flake core	1	irreg, qu chunky		
0578	flak	shatter	1	irreg qu thin - poss thermal		
0578	flak	flake	1	v sm		
0578	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0622	notf	notched flake	2	1 v sm, 1 qu sm, both with poss notchin edge		
0625	flak	flake	1	long bl-like but may be thermal		
0625	stfr	struck fragment	2	both are sm qu chunky frags with therml surfaces but both have incipient cones, one has one smooth slightly glossy convex surface which, altho not polished, has 'scratches' on it - they ar eabraded - ie not recent - prob non cultural		
0625	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0633	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0637	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	v sm pat'd chip - discarded		
0639	dent	serrated blade	1	sm thickish bl - dist missing, ret one side - coarse serrations		
0639	flak	flake	1	v sm		
0639	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0641	flak	flake	1	braod irreg, pat'd white dorsal surface and thicker white pat plat/cort		
0641	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0646	flak	blade-like flake	1			
0646	utfl	utilised flake	1	longish tapering cortical fl - poss bl type core, has ut non cort left side - incl slight 'serration'		
0654	blad	blade	1	v sm thin, slightly curving, brownish flint		
0654	flak	blade-like flake	1	v sm poointed, cort plat		
0654	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0655	blad	blade	1	cortical but qu neat - bl core trimming, unpat blackish flint		
0655	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0660	flak	flake	1	1 v thick angular hh, dist missing		
0660	retf	retouched flake	1	bl like with crude ret along left side - forms slight nothc at its prox end of that iside		
0661	flak	shatter	1	sm angular, pale grey, slightly coarse textures flint		

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comment	Date	illust
0667	flak	shatter	2	both v sm frags...?		
0667	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0672	flak	shatter	1	shatter frag		
0675	flak	blade-like flake	1	plunging dist end with cortex on thicker dist edge		
0675	unsk	non-struck fragment	0			
0678	flak	flake	2	both irreg qu thin with rough whitish cort		
0678	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0685	buil	building fragment	1	cortical frag - one end broken surface, cortical side has cream sandy mortar adhering, flatter other surface (also cortical) is pinkish - perhaps burnt		
0685	flak	flake	5	mainly cortical with chalky white qu fresh looking cortex, one v sm tert fl		
0685	retf	retouched flake	2	both qu sm and neat fls with ret of an edge		
0685	stfr	struck fragment	1	poss core frag, longish cortical frag, struck at one end		
0685	utbl	utilised blade	1	sm with cort along left side and v slight damage to right edge - poss ut, cort backing		
0685	utfl	utilised flake	1	sm prim fl with slight ut one edge and poss small notch in same edge		
0702	blad	blade	1	sm prox frag		
0702	core	core fragment	1	struck triang frag, one side rounded with thin smooth grey cort, one slightly concave edge - poss 'keeled' type core - or frag -flakes struck from both sides, other side broken		
0702	flak	flake	3	1 qu neat 'bl-like', others irreg		
0702	stfr	struck fragment	1	sm chunky - poss core frag		
0714	flak	spall	1			
0714	flak	flake	1	qu thick irreg . Bl-like in shape		
0725	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		
0726	flak	blade-like flake	1	medial frag, thin prim fl		
0726	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		

Appendix 9. Heat affected stone catalogue

Ctxt	flint (no)	flint (g)	SaSt/Qtz (no)	SaSt/Qtz (g)
0106	4	109		
0120	2	48		
0139			1	412
0161	1	11		
0186	1	555		
0228	1	36		
0230	1	17		
0255			1	33
0273	1	76		
0285	1	47		
0294	1	35		
0296			1	116
0319	2	27		
0355	3	67		
0432	1	56		
0433	1	56		
0435	1	7		
0440			3	199
0451			2	93
0457			1	87
0463	1	34		
0487	1	46		
0526	2	126		
0534	1	17		
0535	1	19		
0546			7	507
0555			2	115
0578	1	4	4	363
0641	1	62		
0652			1	30
0654			2	27
0655	4	262	4	749
0660	2	19		
0667	1	142	5	626
0702	2	9		
0711	1	2		
0717	2	4		
0726	1	2		

Appendix 10. Small Finds catalogue

SF	Ctxt	Material	Description	Period
1050	0100	Copper alloy	Nummus - contemporary copy. On obverse: laureate bust facing R. Legend visible : SPFAVG. Rest of legend obscured. Reverse: Soldier spearing fallen barbarian. Legend: [FEL] TEMP. Copy of nummus of Constantius II. (AD 355-361).	Roman
1051	0100	Copper alloy	Coin in quite poor condition. Most of the legend not readable. Possibly a contemporary copy. Obv: diademed bust facing R. Rev: Emperor standing L with spear. Part of legend visible [SPES] RE[I PVBLICE]. Nummus of Constantius II. (AD 357-361).	Roman
1052	0149	Bone	Polished bone with one end tapering towards a point (broken), with a natural groove running along one side. Broken at both ends. In section it appears to be triangular.	Saxon(?)
1053	0100	Copper alloy	Nummus - likely to be a contemporary copy of the House of Constantine. Obv: Worn. Bust facing L. Rev: ?Two soldiers holding one standard. (AD 337).	Roman
1054	0100	Stone	Two pieces of lava quern. Both pieces have dressed surfaces and an outer worked edge. One piece shows furrowed tool marks. The stone is grey and vesicular - probably Rhenish in origin.	
1055	0100	Copper alloy	Barbarous radiate probably copying either Victorinus or Tetricus. Very worn on both sides. Obv: radiate bust facing R. Possibly letters T E visible. Rev: Possibly Salus facing L with cornucopia. Letters ?S AVG. (AD 275-285).	Roman
1056	0100	Copper alloy	Very worn nummus. Very little visible on either the obverse or reverse. Possibly the letter S in the area where the mint mark would be.	Roman
1057	0100	Copper alloy	Circular weight. Underside flat. Top surface has a concentric groove around the edge with a crown cast into it. It is a coin weight - a noble with fleur-des-lis and crown. (AD 1421-1471).	Medieval
1058	0100	Copper alloy	Oval shaped piece of waste from metalworking with two spurs on the underside, one of which has broken.	
1059	0100	Copper alloy	Incomplete buckle plate. Rectangular with remnants of a hole on one edge and another complete hole by the opposite edge. Decorated with incised grooves around the edge and across the plate. Slightly curved.	Medieval
1060	0206	Copper alloy	Two pieces of plate metal. One piece is rectangular with three rivet holes, two on one edge, one opposite. Through the single hole is threaded a piece of looped wire. The second plate is decorated with 4 raised ribs and punched dots.	Medieval(?)
1061	0206	Copper alloy	Fragments of a corroded plate object made from sheet copper alloy.	
1062	0100	Copper alloy	Colchester type brooch. Complete one piece brooch with a round fronted bow and flat back with horizontal notches across it. The spring and pin are a continuation of the body, held by a hook which also comes out of the body and bent forward onto the bow. Catchplate is pierced with three rectangles. (See fig. 63, no. 63 in EAA 106 Hacheston excavations). (AD 25-60).	Roman
1063	0177	Silver	Silver siliqua in poor condition with a section missing of the legend. Obv: bust with jewelled diadem facing R. Legend reads [DN HON]ORI - VSPFAVG. Rev: Victory seated facing L holding victory and sceptre. Legend is [VIRTUS ROMANO] RVM. Mint mark is [M]D[PS] for Milan. Coin slightly clipped. Probably a siliqua of Honorius AD 395-402. However if on the obverse the legend is not ORI but N it could be Eugenius (AD 388-395)	Roman
1064	0100	Copper alloy	Poor contemporary copy of a nummus. Part of the coin is lost. Worn. Obv: legend and bust not struck central on the flan. Possibly the letters IN visible. Rev: Possible copy of the emperor standing L with globe and spear. Letters IE visible at the end of legend - likely to be [SPES REPVBL] I [C] E. No mint mark apparent. Copy of nummus of ? Constantinus II. (AD 357-361).	Roman
1065	0100	Copper alloy	Complete conical bell with a suspension loop at the top. There are traces of iron within the loop. The interior of the bell is filled with soil.	Roman

SF	Ctxt	Material	Description	Period
1066	0100	Copper alloy	Nummus of Valens. Obv: bust with jewelled diadem facing R. Legend DNVA[LEN]SPRAVG. Rev: Victory walking L with wreath. Legend: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Mint Mark is PCON for Arles. To the left of Victory are the letters ?OP. To the right the letter I. (AD 364-378) .	Roman
1067	0100	Copper alloy	Cast thimble - flattened/squashed. The crown may originally have been flat. Oval shaped pits/dots spiralling down from the crown. The interior of the thimble is filled with soil.	Post - medieval
1068	0100	Silver	Long cross silver penny, worn, with edges of the flan broken away. Obv: Long faced bust with open crown and pellet at right side of crown. Legend incomplete, possible to see HENRI. Rev: Cross pattee with two rings in centre. Much of the legend not there - just V/ AS. Long cross penny of Henry VI minted in Durham - one of the cross-pellet issues. (AD 1454-1460) .	Medieval
1069	0100	Copper alloy	?Contemporary copy of a fourth century nummus. Worn and poorly copied. No legend clearly visible (4th century) .	Roman
1070	0100	Copper alloy	Condition of coin poor with rough edges. Obv: ?diademed bust facing R. Struck off centre on the flan. No remaining legend. Rev: Could be Salus with snake and altar. No legend visible. Small size indicates a barbarous radiate (AD275-285)	Roman
1071	0255	Copper alloy	Fragment of a bracelet. Decorated with groups of transverse grooves, separated by plain panels. Within the plain panels it is possible there is additional dot decoration. Rectangular in cross section. (Compare to No.47, Fig. 73, p111 in EAA 106, Hacheston excavations). (Probably 3rd-4th century AD)	Roman
1072	0100	Copper alloy	Nummus of the House of Constantine. Likely to be contemporary copy. Obverse and reverse images struck off the flan. Obv: helmeted head of Constantinopolis. Of the legend only POLIS is readable. Rev: Victory on prow with sceptre and shield, with a x above the prow. Mint mark not visible. (AD 330-340)	Roman
1073	0100	Copper alloy	Very worn coin with much of the surface detail corroded away. Obv: jewelled diadem bust facing R. Of the legend only AN SP remains. Rev: all detail worn away. Possibly a nummus of Constans. (AD 333-350)	Roman
1074	0100	Copper alloy	Small and worn coin - possibly a contemporary copy of a nummus of the House of Constantine. Obv: encrusted with little detail visible. Rev: Wolf (and twins, though these not visible). (AD 330-335)	Roman
1075	0300	Copper alloy	Piece of a strap end made from sheet copper alloy. Tapers to a point (broken) at one end. One surface smooth with edges folding inwards; opposite surface has wear lines.	?Medieval
1076	0350	Iron	Corroded and broken shank of an iron nail. Rectangular in cross section.	
1077	0100	Copper alloy	Small decorative collar encrusted in dirt. Consists of ovals joined with thin bands - would appear wavy.	
1078	0355	Flint	Worked piece of flint - worked along two edges to form a point. Broken across the centre.	Prehistoric
1079	0369	Copper alloy	Well preserved coin - struck slightly off the flan. Obv: helmeted head of Constantinopolis. Legend - CONSTANTI[NOPO]LIS. Rev: Victory on prow with sceptre and shield. Mint mark - LPG - Lyons. Nummus of House of Constantine (AD 330-335)	Roman
1080	0100	Copper alloy	Nummus of Helena. Surface of coin not too worn, but edges of coin broken and corroded. Obv: Bust with laurel wreath facing R. Legend: FLIVLHELENAEAVG. Rev: Pax facing L holding a branch and sceptre. Legend: [PA]X PVBLICA. Mint mark - TRS for Trier. (AD 337-340)	Roman
1081	0100	Copper alloy	Colchester type brooch Part of the pin and catch plate missing. Brooch very similar to SF1062. One piece brooch with a round fronted bow. The spring and pin are a continuation of the body held iby a hook bent forward onto the bow. Catchplate pierced with two rectangles. (See fig. 63, no.63 EAA 106 Hacheston excavations). (AD 25-60)	Roman
1082	0100	Silver	Long cross penny - slightly bent in the centre. Obv: legend reads EDWAR R ANGLDNSHYB. Initial mark appears to be a cross pattee. Bust is worn, appears to be a cross on the breast. Rev: long cross pattee with three pellets in each quarter. Legend reads CIVI/TAS/CAN/TOR. Minted in Canterbury. Possibly a Type 11a of Edward II (AD 1307-1327)	Medieval

SF	Ctxt	Material	Description	Period
1083	0100	Copper alloy	Nummus of Constans Possibly a contemporay copy. Obv: diademed bust facing R. Legend reads [CONST]AN SPFAVG. Rev: Two victories facing one another, each holding a wreath. Letter D between them. Legend reads [VI]CTORIAEDD AVG. Mint mark - TRP for Trier. (AD 347-348)	Roman
1084	0100	Copper alloy	Slightly worn coin with some of the design struck off the flan. Obv: helmeted head of Constantinopolis facing L. Legend reads - [CONSTANT]INOPOLIS. Rev: Victory on prow with sceptre and shield. Mint mark TRP for Trier. Nummus of House of Constantine (AD 330-335)	Roman
1085	0100	Copper alloy	Unusual and currently unique version of the BEATA TRANQVILLITAS type coin. Quite worn. Obv: radiate bust facing L. with legend CONSTANTINVS and possibly IVNNC. Rev: altar inscribed with VO/TIS/XX. Either side of the altar is CR - so mint mark is CR PLG which is Lyons. Legend is an unbroken BEATATRANQVILLITAS. This legend is not usually found with this particular obverse. It is a coin of Constantine I (AD 321 , possibly to AD 323) (Note requires photographing)	Roman
1086	0100	Copper alloy	Coin encrusted with dirt masking detail. Obv: helmeted head of Roma facing L. Legend reads VRBS [ROMA]. Reverse: Wolf and twins. Mint mark PS* - so probably Trier. Nummus of House of Constantine (AD 330-335)	Roman
1087	0100	Lead	Probably a line weight, domed head, central perforation evidence of use wear around the perforation. (Some soil remains within the perforation.) (see Green 1999, 68 no 3 & fig. 25 in <i>Excavations at Boxfield Farm, Chells, Stevenage, Hertfordshire</i> , Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, Report 2, 68-69)	Roman
1088	0100	Lead	Probably a line weight, domed head, central perforation, evidence for use wear around the perforation, groove running around the lower edge of the sides. Very similar to SF1087.	Roman(?)
1089	0100	Copper alloy	Small fragment of a coin. Detail quite clear - nummus of House of Constantine). Obv: shoulders and neck of helmeted head of Constantinopolis. Legend: C [ONSTANINOPOLIS]. Rev: shield and prow visible of Victory on prow. Mint mark NST for Arles (AD 330-335)	Roman
1090	0100	Copper alloy	Remains of a coin - edges very broken. Worn surfaces. Obv: diademed bust facing R. Legend - ? FAVG. Rev: possibly soldier spearing barbarian fallen from horse. Little of the legend remains. ?Contemporary copy of Constantinius II (AD 354-361).	Roman
1091	0100	Copper alloy	Round bowled spoon, probably dating from second half of first century and second century. Much of the bowl damaged around the edge. Most of the spoon handle missing. Bowl is semi-circular in section. (See no. 2008, fig 73, p 70 in N. Crummy, <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 2</i>) (c AD 50-200)	Roman
1092	0440	Copper alloy	Broken strip of copper alloy. Rectangular in cross-section. Corroded. Slightly twisted.	
1101	0655	Copper alloy	Small curved strip of copper alloy. Ribbed along both edges. Possibly a fragment of a bracelet? Rectangular in cross section.	
1102	0186	Iron	Possibly a tumbler lock lift key with L shaped lift key with two teeth. Shaft surviving is square in section. Some corrosion around the teeth.	
1103	0167	Iron	Corroded fragment of an iron strip, rectangular in cross section. Possibly shaft of an object.	
1104	0186	Iron	Fragment of iron - corroded. Curved with possible rim. Could be a strip belonging to an object or a piece of a vessel.	

Appendix 11. Faunal remains catalogue

Context	Count	Species	Element summary	Other
0106	10	Sheep/goat	Pelvis, scapula, vertebrae	
0108	5	Horse	Long bones	
0120	1		Fragment	
0129	2		Fragments	
0142	18	Cow	Mandible, scapula, long bones, tooth, phalange, skull	
0145	13	Cow, sheep/goat	Mandibles, long bones, skull	Charred
0149	22		Vertebrae, long bones	
0153	23	Cow, sheep/goat, pig	Mandibles, teeth, long bones, scapula, horncore	Butchery
0161	1		Fragment	
0167	2		Long bones	
0169	1		Fragment	
0182	4		Ribs	
0186	10	Cow, sheep/goat	Long bones, ribs, mandible	
0187	4		Long bones, ribs	Butchery
0188	5	Cow	Long bones	Possible pathology
0191	1	Sheep/goat	Tooth	
0195	4	Cow	Mandible, vertebrae	
0203			Flot: Large bag of cremated remains, possibly human.	
0205	1		Fragment	
0206	1	Horse	Long bone	
0211	44	Sheep/goat, pig, horse	Pelvis, mandibles, long bones, ribs, vertebrae, skull	
0217	15		Long bones, ribs, vertebra, tooth, skull	
0218	3		Long bones	
0220	12	Sheep/goat	Teeth, long bones, ribs	
0229	1	Sheep/goat	Mandible	
0230	7	Sheep/goat	Long bones, tooth	
0232	2		Long bones	
0242	1	Sheep/goat	Long bone	
0245	10		Scapula	Butchery
0251	32	Cow	Long bones, ribs, pelvis	
0255	23	Cow, sheep/goat	Long bones, teeth	
0257	9	Sheep/goat, Horse	Mandible, vertebra, long bones, pelvis	
0258	14	Cow	Skull, long bones, ribs, scapula, skull, tooth	
0273	5		Long bones	
0275	4	Cow	Phalange, tooth	
0286	3		Fragments	
0293	8		Long bones	
0296	15	Sheep/goat	Long bones, ribs	
0314	4		Long bones, scapula, pelvis	
0324	3	Cow	Teeth	
0355	2	Sheep/goat	Long bones	
0359	1	Horse	Tooth	
0390			Flot: Fragmented but otherwise good condition	
0412	8		Fragments	

Context	Count	Species	Element summary	Other
0426	17	Cow, horse	Mandible, teeth, long bones	
0432	8	Cow	Mandible, long bones	
0433	300	Cow	Long bones, teeth	
0435	19	Horse	Teeth, long bones	
0436	6	Horse	Pelvis, long bones	
0440	76	Cow	Long bones, vertebrae	
0441	25	Cow, sheep/goat, pig	Long bones, mandibles, ribs	
0451	3		Fragments	
0455	4	Horse	Tooth	
0457	27	Cow	Mandible	
0459	1		Fragments	
0462	408	Cow, horse, deer, dog	Long bones, phalanges, horncores, vertebrae, teeth, ribs, mandible	
0463	12	Horse	Teeth, scapula, ribs, vertebra	
0465	1		Fragments	
0467	5	Sheep/goat	Teeth	
0487	20	Cow, sheep/goat	Long bones, ribs, teeth. Flot: Fragmented but otherwise good condition	
0489	1		Long bone	
0492	1	Cow	Long bone	
0493	5	Sheep/goat	Mandible	
0494	111	Cow, pig	Long bones, teeth, skull, horncore	Butchery
0508	14	Cow	Scapula	
0511	6		Long bones	
0518	35		Long bones	
0520	141	Cow	Long bones, tooth	
0521	14		Vertebrae	
0526	4		Fragments	
0528	1	Horse	Tooth	
0534	202	Cow, sheep/goat	Mandibles, teeth, long bones, phalanges	
0535	45	Cow	Mandible, long bones	
0539	1	Sheep/goat	Long bone	
0542	18	Cow	Mandibles, long bones	
0543	21	Horse	Scapulae, ribs, tooth, skull, long bones	
0546	134	Cow, horse	Mandibles, long bone, vertebrae, teeth, pelvis, phalanges, skull	Butchery
0547	165	Cow, horse	Long bones, teeth, vertebrae, scapula, ribs	
0549	24	Cow	Long bones, tooth	
0553	2		Fragments	
0554	34	Cow, pig, horse	Long bones, scapula, mandibles, teeth, ribs, skull, phalange	
0555	25	Cow, sheep/goat, pig	Long bones, teeth, mandible, scapula	
0564	2	Sheep/goat	Tooth	
0565	5	Sheep/goat, horse	Teeth, vertebra	
0567	4		Rib, long bones	
0576	73	Cow	Long bones, horn cores, teeth, mandible, ribs, vertebrae	
0577	5		Skull fragments, rib	Butchery

Context	Count	Species	Element summary	Other
0578	704	Cow, pig, horse	Long bones, vertebrae, scapulae, skull, phalanges, teeth, pelvis, horncore, skull	Butchery
0582	2	Horse	Horse, long bones	
0591	6	Cow, horse	Long bones, pelvis, vertebra, tooth	
0605	97	Cow	Teeth, fragments	
0607	26		Tiny fragments	
0611	36	Cow, horse	Long bones, scapula, mandibles, teeth, ribs	Butchery
0622	7		Fragments	
0625	11	Cow	Teeth	
0629	1	Pig	Long bone	
0633	18	Cow	Pelvis, horncore, mandible	
0637	11		Long bones	
0641	1	Cow	Tooth	
0648	2		Fragments	
0652	12	Cow, sheep/goat	Long bones, tarsal, vertebra, mandible	Charred, calcined
0654	51	Cow	Pelvis, mandible, long bones, vertebrae, phalange	
0655	41	Cow	Long bones, phalanges, teeth, ribs	
0660	2	Cow	Phalange	
0661	1		Long bone	
0667	107	Cow, sheep/goat, horse	Mandibles, teeth, long bones, vertebrae	Calcined
0668	27		Long bones	
0672	18	Pig	Mandible, cow mandible, long bones	
0675	16		Pelvis, vertebrae, long bones	
0678	41	Cow, pig	Mandible, skull, long bones	
0682	23	Cow, dog	Long bones, pelvis fragments	
0685	1	Sheep/goat	Scapula	
0693	33	Cow	Maxilla, long bones	
0705	6		Ribs	
0711	7	Cow	Tooth, vertebrae	Charred, calcined
0714	1		Long bone	
0719	5		Fragments	Charred
0725	58	Cow, sheep/goat, horse	Mandibles, long bones	
0726	9	Cow, pig	Long bones, tooth.	Butchery

Appendix 12. Environmental sample catalogue

Sample No.	18	24	25	29	37	40	53	67	77	98
Context No.	0228	0253	0255	0296	0390	0384	0433	0487	0521	0724
Feature No.	0227	0254	0254	0295	0389	0382	0431	0486	0514	0721
Group No.				018			029	029	029	
Date			R3-4C				R	R3-4C	R3-4C	R
Cereals										
<i>Avena</i> sp. (awn frags.)						x				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x	x	x	x	xx				
(rachis node)			x							
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x		x	xcf	x	x		x
(glume bases)	x	x	xxx	x	x		xx	x		
(spikelet bases)		x	xxx				x	x		
(rachis internodes)		x	xx							
<i>T.spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x	xx	xxxx	x		x	xx	x		
<i>T.aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)							x		x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxxx	xx xfg	x xfg	x	x	xxxx	x	x		x
(detached embryos)	x	x				x				
(detached sprouts)			xx				x			
Herbs										
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.			x			x	x			
Asteraceae indet.							x			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.			x							
Brassicaceae indet.						x				
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	xx	xx xxf	xxx	x	x		x	x		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x		x							
Chenopodiaceae indet.		x			x		x		x	
Fabaceae indet.		x	x	x				x		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love		x	x		x					
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.				x				xcf		
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.					xcf					
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	x				x					
Small Poaceae indet.	x		x		x	x	x		x	
Large Poaceae indet.								x		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.				x						
Polygonaceae indet.							x			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x		x			x			
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.			x							x
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.)Schultz-Bip			x							
Wetland plants										
<i>Carex</i> sp.				xcf						
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.			xcf							
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xcf		x	x	x		xcf	xcf	x	
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxxx	x	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	x	xx		x	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >10mm		x	x	x	x					
Charred root/stem			x		x		x	x		
Indet.seeds	x	x	xx			x	x	x		x
Indet.tuber					x					
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x			x				x	xx	x
Black tarry material	x			x	x	x		x	xx	
Bone	x		x xb		xx	x	xxx	xx xb	x	
Burnt/fired clay			x	x		x				
Fe.frags.			x							
Fe.globules				x						
Fe.hammer scale									x	
Mineralised/faecal concretion		x								
Pottery								xcf	xcf	
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x					x		x	x	
Sample volume (litres)	40	20	40	40	30	30	40	40	40	10
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt
 R = Roman C = century E.Sax = Early Saxon Crem = cremation

Table 1. EYE 094 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the pit fills

Sample No.	22	26	44	49	63	83	50
Context No.	0251	0288	0137	0149	0388	0564	0244
Feature No.	0250	0287	0136	0148	0387	0562	0243
Group No.			005		015	020	001
Date	R1-2/3C	R3-4C		R2-3C		R	R
Cereals							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (awn frags.)				x			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x			xcf	x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x		x		x	x
(glume bases)		x		x	x	x	x
(spikelet bases)		x			x		x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x	x	x	x	x		xx
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x		x	x	x	x
(detached sprouts)							x
Herbs							
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x	x		xcf		x	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.					x		
Fabaceae indet.		x		xcf	x	x	x
<i>Malva</i> sp.				x		x	
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.					xcf	xcf	
Small Poaceae indet.				x	x	x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	x		x			x
Wetland plants							
<i>Carex</i> sp.						x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xcf			xcf		x	
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	xxx	xx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Charcoal >10mm	x						
Charred root/stem	x		x	x	x	x	x
Indet.seeds				x	x	x	
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x			x	x
Black tarry material		x		x	x		x
Bone		x xb	x	x	x	x	x
Burnt/fired clay		x			x		
Ferrous globules		x					x
Pottery	x					x	x
Siliceous globules		x					
Small coal frags.	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x				x		x
Vitreous material							x
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	30	40	40	40	40
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	0.2	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%

Key

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt
 R = Roman C = century E.Sax = Early Saxon Crem = cremation

Table 2. EYE 094 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the ditch and gully fills

Sample No.	12	16	28	39
Context No.	0146	0203	0269	0412
Feature No.	0144	0202	0252	0411
Feature type	Hearth	Crem.	Oven/kiln	Crem
Group No.			018	
Date	R		R2-4C	
Cereals				
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x			
(awn frags.)	xxxx			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx		xcf	xx
(spikelet bases)	x			x
(rachis internodes)	x			
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x		x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxx		x	x
(detached embryos)	x			
Herbs				
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	x			
Apiaceae indet.	x		x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x		x	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x			
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	x			
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.			x	
Small Poaceae indet.	xxxx			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xx		x	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	xcf			
Wetland plants				
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	xcf			
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x		xxx	x
Charcoal >10mm			xx	
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x
Indet.inflorescence frags.	xx			
Indet.seeds	x	x		x
Indet.thorns (<i>Prunus</i> type)	x			
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x		x	x
Bone		xb		xx
Burnt/fired clay			xx	x
Small coal frags.	x	x		x
Vitreous material			x	
Sample volume (litres)	10	3	40	7
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	25%	100%

Key

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt
 R = Roman C = century E.Sax = Early Saxon Crem = cremation

Table 3. EYE 094 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the other features

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