

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/046

**5.76 acre site off Ullswater Drive,
Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville,
Suffolk**

CAC 042

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HER information

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Summary

This report presents the evidence from an archaeological excavation on a 5.76 acre site off Ullswater Drive, Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of the archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that following further analysis a full analytical report should be prepared. A summary of the results could also be submitted for inclusion in a journal such as the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

The site was located on the northwest slope of Bloodmoor Hill where the underlying natural strata are chalky till over glaciofluvial sand.

A Mesolithic worked flint and a few sherds of earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age pottery (most of which were residual finds in later contexts) suggested transitory use of the site in those periods.

The earliest evidence for settled occupation of the site dated to the later Bronze Age and was represented by the remains of two roundhouses, several square or rectangular buildings or structures, pits, postholes and external hearth deposits. The settlement was apparently unenclosed; an undated ditched track or drove-way to the north of the main area of occupation might have defined the limit of the settlement at one time. It is likely that the settlement extended beyond the area of excavation to the west.

Artefactual and environmental evidence suggests that this was a purely domestic site; there is no conclusive evidence for industrial activity. Cereal crops were used, but it would appear that these were not processed on site. The large later Bronze Age pottery assemblage is of regional significance.

The settlement was abandoned during the later Bronze Age and buried by wind-blown sand. A ditched track that truncated one of the roundhouses is not dated conclusively but might have been the continuation of a Roman track found previously to the east of this site.

There is no conclusive evidence for the use of the site in the medieval period, although a possible hollow way might have formed at that time. Some post-medieval ditches can be related to field and parish boundaries shown on 19th-century maps.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

An archaeological excavation took place within a 5.76 acre site off Ullswater Drive, Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville, described hereafter as 'the site'. The site is on the southern edge of Carlton Colville, centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 5182 8987 (Fig. 1). The excavated area measured 8494m², representing 36% of the total area of the site.

The site is bounded by housing estates to the north and east and open fields to the south and west.

1.2 The scope of the report

This report was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Anglia and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2006; Appendix 1) and is consistent with the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage, 1991). The principal aims of the report are as follows:

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

and in relation to recently drafted updates to those reports (Medlycott & Brown 2008).

- Make recommendations for further analysis and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The excavation was carried out by SCCAS Field Team in advance of a planning application for a housing development. Prior to the archaeological fieldwork the site was open land in recreational use.

An archaeological evaluation of the site had been carried out previously (Boulter, 1996). Due to the positive results of the evaluation a Brief and Specification for an archaeological excavation was issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2006).

The excavation took place between 26th February and 4th May 2007. A tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide, toothless bucket was used to strip the turf, topsoil and subsoil from an irregular area measuring 8494m² in the southern half of the site (Fig. 1). The northern half of the site was taken up almost entirely by a former clay extraction pit (dated by cartographic evidence to the second quarter of the 20th century) that had been used as a landfill site. It was assumed that the quarrying and subsequent activity would have destroyed any archaeological evidence that existed in that part of the site.

A number of archaeological deposits and intrusive features (principally ditches, postholes and pits) were identified below the subsoil, overlying or cutting into the natural strata (Fig. 2). These were excavated and recorded in accordance with the SCCAS Manual (SCCAS, 2002). Linear features were sample excavated and other features were half-sectioned or excavated fully. A photographic record was made, consisting of high resolution digital images and monochrome prints. Archaeological deposits and features were drawn in

plan (at 1:50) and section (at 1:20) with reference to a temporary site grid of 10m squares. Several deposits were sampled for environmental analysis and soil profiles were evaluated by a soil morphologist. A total station theodolite was used to locate the site grid. An on-site temporary bench mark of 9.24m OD was established by reference to an Ordnance Survey bench mark of 6.13m OD, located at 22 The Street, Carlton Colville.

Weather conditions during the excavation were unusually good for the time of year – mostly warm and dry. This caused a problem in that large areas of exposed natural sand were subjected to erosion by the prevailing northerly wind. This meant that archaeological features exposed by machine stripping in the southern half of the excavated area were prone to being buried by wind-blown sand. To counter this, the site was cleaned systematically with hand tools so that no evidence was lost. These conditions provided a useful reminder of the weathering processes that have affected the survival of archaeological remains on the site.

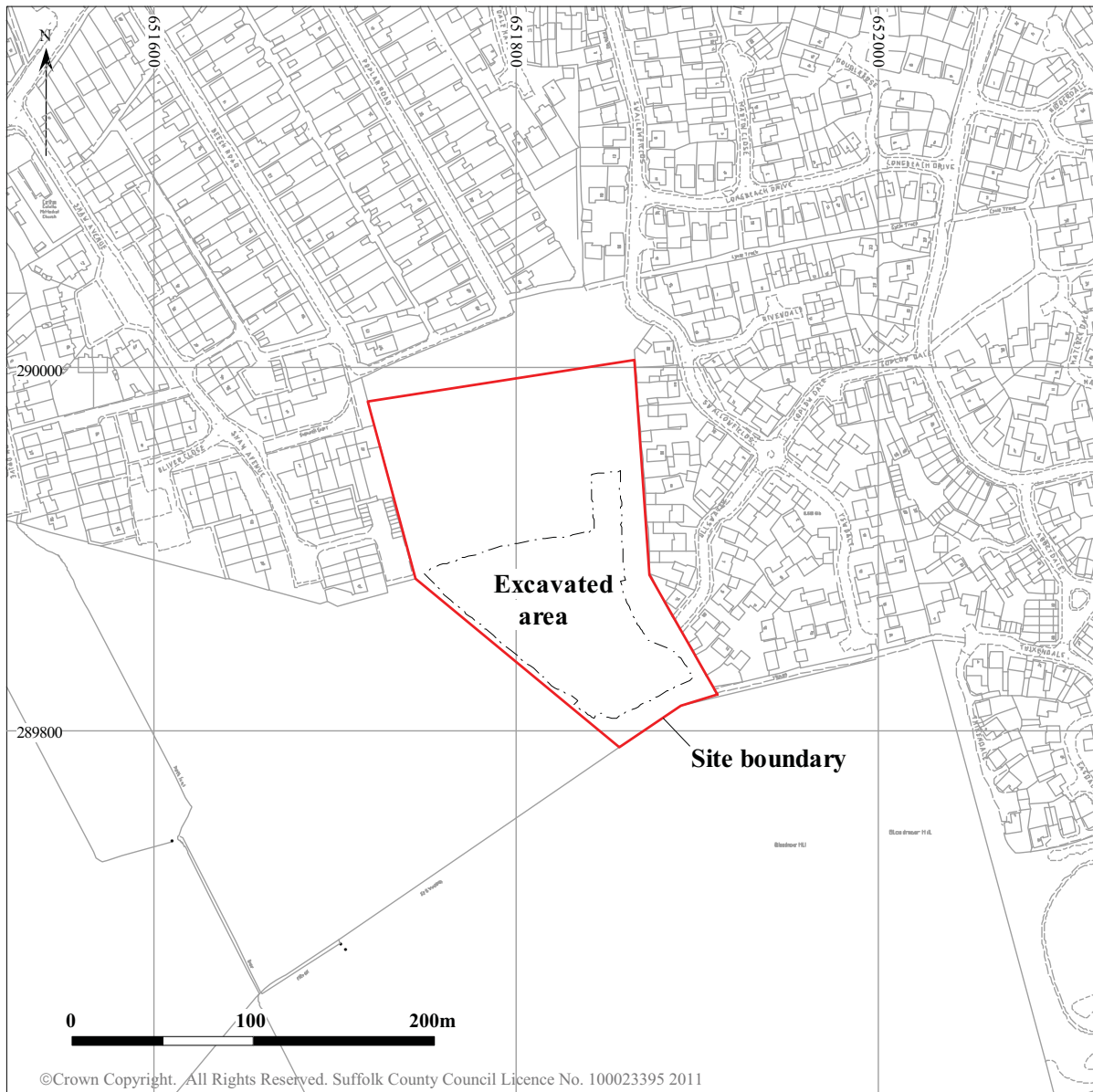
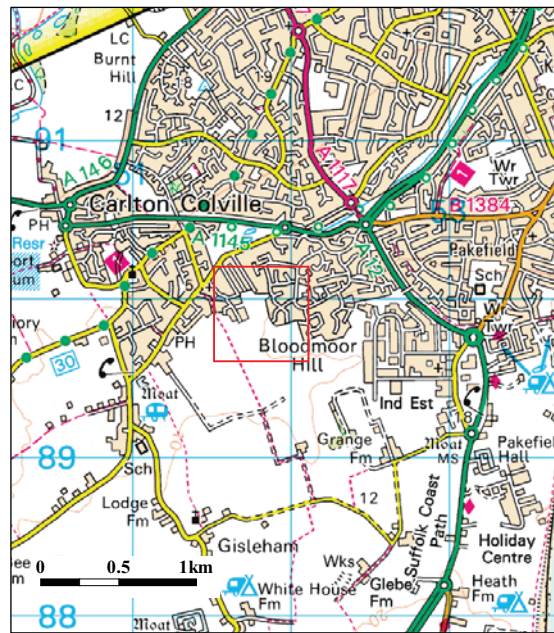


Figure 1. Site location

2 Topographic, archaeological and historical background

2.1 Topography

The site was on relatively high ground on the northwest side of Bloodmoor Hill. Generally ground level sloped from approximately 11.30m OD at the south end to approximately 9.60m OD at the north end of the site. However, the central part of the excavated area was within a slight depression, with a minimum ground level of approximately 9.20m OD. To the south and east of the site ground level rose towards the summit of Bloodmoor Hill and to the north and west the ground descended to a valley bottom.

The published surface geology of this area of Suffolk is glaciofluvial drift and chalky till deposits. The trenched evaluation (Boulter, 1996) indicated sandy geology across the southern half of the site, with boulder clay (glacial till) being observed in a limited area towards the north of the site. The presence of the former clay extraction pit in the northern half of the site demonstrated that the boulder clay became more extensive beyond the evaluated area.

The evaluation indicated that the natural strata were sealed by layers of subsoil (up to 0.25m thick) and topsoil (generally 0.30m thick) supporting coarse grasses and other scrub vegetation.

2.2 Archaeology

The site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. An Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery (CAC 013 / CAC 016), of national significance, are located just to the east of the site (Lucy *et al*, 2009). The same area also saw activity during the prehistoric and Roman periods. A rich Early Anglo-Saxon barrow burial (GSE 003) is recorded immediately to the south of the site (although its precise location is unknown), and an evaluation of the southern half of the site (CAC 014) produced evidence for Neolithic and Iron Age activity. There are

also numerous records of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds by metal detectorists.

2.3 History

A desk-top assessment carried out as part of the CAC 014 evaluation (*ibid.*) revealed that at the end of the 18th century the site was common land used for rough grazing. At that time the parish boundary between Carlton Colville, to the west, and the now defunct parish of Pakefield, to the east, lay just to the east of the site. The parish boundary followed Bloodmoor Lane, the line of which is now defined only by footpaths and property boundaries.

By 1842, when the tithe map and apportionment were published, the common land had been enclosed and the site had become two fields, both under arable cultivation, in the ownership and occupation of a Mr Woodthorpe. The boundary between these fields survived until at least the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882.

By 1928 these two fields had been amalgamated, and by 1951 the northern half of the site was occupied by a clay extraction pit, used subsequently as a refuse tip; it was entirely backfilled by the time of the archaeological evaluation in 1996.

3 Original research aims

The original research aim of the project, as defined in the Brief and Specification for the excavation (Tipper, 2006), was as follows:

ORA 1: *The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric occupation, particularly from the Neolithic and Iron Age periods.*

4 Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

The following is a provisional, period-based summary of the results of the fieldwork. As part of the post-excavation assessment the archaeological contexts (deposits and intrusive features) have been assigned to *Groups* of related contexts (numbered G2001–G2148) and these are described in more detail in Appendix 2. Assessment of the finds assemblage has allowed many of the Groups to be assigned provisionally to archaeological periods, as described below. Some of the undated Groups can also be assigned to periods on the evidence of their locations, forms and probable functions.

4.2 Natural strata

Across most of the excavated area the natural stratum consisted of horizontal deposits of yellowish brown or yellow sand, with concentrations of flint pebbles/nodules at the upper horizon (Fig. 2; G2142). A test pit on the east side of the excavated area revealed a more complex sequence that included iron-stained brownish yellow laminae and manganese-stained pans containing clay. These deposits suggested the presence of a palaeo-channel in this area of the site.

At the north end of the excavated area the sand was overlaid by chalky till (boulder clay) containing varying amounts of flint and exhibiting polygonal and sand-filled ice wedge features (patterned ground) and sand-filled stream channels. Geotechnical investigations indicated that the till extended across much of the northern half of the site and in places was up to 7m thick.

4.3 Mesolithic (10,000 – 4000 BC)

A worked flint microlith, a residual find in a later deposit, provided the only evidence for Mesolithic activity in the vicinity of the site.

4.4 Earlier Neolithic (4000 – 3000 BC)

There seems to have been some activity on the site in the Early Neolithic period, but this was represented only by two fragments of pottery (including a sherd of Peterborough ware) from two small pits in the central part of the excavated area (G2011 & G2093). The pottery was insufficient to provide a firm date for the features in which it was found.

4.5 Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age (3000 – 1600 BC)

Similarly, the only evidence for activity on the site during this period was nine sherds of Beaker pottery that occurred residually in later Bronze Age features. Notably, five sherds were from external hearth deposits of fire-cracked flint and charcoal (G2056). The others were from one of the postholes of a later Bronze Age roundhouse (G2067) and a possible cooking pit (G2091).

4.6 Later Bronze Age (1150 – 700 BC)

The earliest evidence for settled occupation of the site dated to the later Bronze Age and was represented by the remains of two roundhouses, several square or rectangular buildings or structures, pits, postholes and external hearth deposits. These are shown on Figures 4 and 5.

Roundhouse 1

Roundhouse 1 (G2049), in the south-western part of the excavated area, was represented by a posthole circle with a diameter of 7.20m. It is assumed that the postholes were for the load-bearing posts and as such the circle did not indicate the full diameter of the roundhouse. There were nine surviving postholes but it is likely that two more were removed by a later ditch (G2040). Generally the postholes had average dimensions of 0.24m wide and 0.28m deep; two larger postholes on the south-eastern side of the circle probably indicated the position of the entrance to the building. The spacing between the larger postholes suggests that the entrance was approximately 3.10m wide. The smaller postholes, making up the rest of the posthole circle, had an average spacing of 1.95m.

The postholes were recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural sand (G2142) and were masked by a layer of charcoal-rich soil (G2052). This deposit is thought to have been the remains of a contemporary ground surface that has been mixed by subsequent human activity and truncated by wind erosion (see 5.5); these processes removed any conclusive evidence for internal floors/surfaces that might have existed.

There was circumstantial evidence for a central hearth, in the form of a scorched deposit that appeared to have collapsed into the later ditch (G2040) that cut across the middle of Roundhouse 1. Environmental samples from the postulated ground surface within the roundhouse (G2052) included moderate amounts of cereals, charcoal and vitreous globules that are thought to have derived possibly from scattered hearth waste.

A higher concentration of environmental evidence, including barley and wheat grains, hazelnuts and sloe-type fruit stones, was contained in the fills of the posthole on the south side of the postulated entrance. Again, these organic remains are interpreted as evidence of domestic hearth waste associated with food preparation.

The only other stratigraphic evidence for possible activity within Roundhouse 1 consisted of two shallow pits or depressions (G2053; undated) and four (slightly speculative) stake-holes (G2050; undated).

Roundhouse 1 was sealed by a layer of blown sand (G2143) displaying some evidence of podzolisation (see 5.5). This 'subsoil' deposit extended site-wide and generally overlay the prehistoric (and possibly some later) features.

There was limited evidence for activity in the immediate vicinity of Roundhouse 1. A large pit (G2042) adjacent to the roundhouse contained a sequence of fills, some of which included frequent pottery and fire-cracked flints. The environmental assemblage from this pit includes a large quantity of charcoal and some cereal grains, possibly derived from hearth sweepings.

Otherwise the evidence for contemporary activity was confined to a scatter of small pits or postholes, mostly to the east of the roundhouse.

Roundhouse 2

Roundhouse 2 (Plate 1) was located in the centre of the excavated area, approximately 33m north of Roundhouse 1. It was represented by a circle of nine postholes (G2067) with a diameter of 7.20m – the same size as Roundhouse 1.

Most of the postholes were fairly evenly spaced, at an average of 2.27m apart. Two postholes on the southeast side of the circle were more widely spaced (at 3.10m) and probably marked the entrance to the roundhouse.

The nature of the posthole fills varied; those on the north and east sides of the building were characterised as charcoal-rich sand containing much fire-cracked flint and/or medium–large flint fragments and cobbles. Some of them contained frequent pottery fragments, and a notable find was a ceramic spindle whorl (SF 1009). These deposits probably represented the backfilling and consolidation of the postholes after the removal of the posts. By contrast, three postholes on the southwest side of the building were filled with ‘humic’ sand containing few inclusions. The nature of the fills suggests that these posts might have decayed *in situ*.

A layer of soil (G2080) within the roundhouse was likely to have been part of the contemporary ground surface, equivalent to G2052 in Roundhouse 1. A scorched area (G2079) at the centre of the roundhouse indicated the position of a hearth.

There were two substantial pits inside Roundhouse 2. The larger pit (G2081) was up to 2.25m wide and survived to a depth of 0.76m. There was some evidence that it might originally have had a timber or wattle lining. The smaller pit (G2082) was 1.30m wide and up to 0.56m deep. Both contained distinctive sequences of fills, often charcoal-rich and containing frequent pottery. Both also contained dumps of re-deposited boulder clay with scorched surfaces. It

is not clear from the stratigraphic evidence if these pits were in use while Roundhouse 2 was standing or were dug after the building had been partially demolished; one of them (G2081) was so close to the posts on the east side of the building that the former seems unlikely. Note however that the posts on the west side of the roundhouse were apparently retained (and allowed to decay *in situ*) when the rest of the building was demolished, and the pits might have been associated with that phase of use. A third (relatively insubstantial) pit (G2083) inside Roundhouse 2 remains undated.

A number of small pits or postholes (G2023, G2024, G2072–G2078) were concentrated just within or immediately outside the postulated entrance on the southeast side of Roundhouse 2. Most of them contained higher than average quantities of pottery, charcoal and fire-cracked flints.

Other buildings/structures

There were at least seven square or rectangular buildings/structures represented by arrangements of four postholes (Plate 2). Five of them were close to Roundhouse 2 (G2001, G2002, G2003, G2006, G2007), and the other two were located about 30m to the west of that building (G2096 & G2097); of the latter group, one of the proposed four-post buildings might actually have been part of a larger six- or eight-post building, incorporated an additional two pairs of postholes (G2098 & G2099). Another possible four-post building was located further to the north (G2126). Generally these four-post buildings were similar in size, with a maximum width of 2.30m. The postholes were larger and shallower than those for the principal structural timbers of the roundhouses. The fills of some postholes produced small amounts of later Bronze Age pottery, but many of them remain undated. Of particular interest was an arrangement of eight postholes (G2002 & G2003) located immediately east of the postulated entrance to Roundhouse 2 (see Figure 5); they are thought to have represented either a sequence of two buildings that were constructed on the same piece of ground or a single four-post building that was repaired by the insertion of new posts at each corner.

External hearth/cooking pits

A shallow depression (G2056) located between Roundhouse 1 and Roundhouse 2 was filled by deposits of charcoal-rich sand containing frequent fire-cracked flint and charcoal and large quantities of later Bronze Age pottery; it was probably an external hearth (Fig. 5; Plate 3). Environmental analysis has provided no evidence for its function – its fills contained neither food waste nor industrial residues. Notably these deposits produced five of the nine sherds of later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age pottery recovered from the site.

A sub-rectangular pit (G2136) at the north end of the excavated area (not shown on Figure 5) is undated but assumed to have been contemporary with the later Bronze Age activity on the site. The pit was filled with charcoal-rich sand and fire-cracked flint. Some carbonised timbers survived to indicate that a fire was built inside the pit, and this was confirmed by the obvious scorching of the surrounding natural sand (Plate 4). It is assumed to have been a cooking pit, although there is no environmental evidence to confirm its function.

A large, shallow pit (recorded as two separate features - G2090 & G2091; labelled 'cooking pit' on Figure 5) was filled with deposits of charcoal-rich sand containing frequent fire-cracked flints and some later Bronze Age pottery. Notably, the fill of G2091 also contained two sherds of later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age pottery.

Other features

A number of other cut features, mostly small pits and possible postholes, contained varying amounts of later Bronze Age pottery. Generally they were located close to the buildings and external hearth deposits described above.

4.7 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

The evidence for Roman activity on the site was negligible. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from a site-wide deposit of blown sand

(G2143). Another sherd has been assigned to the upper fill of a ditch (G2040) although its provenance is doubtful (see 4.10).

4.8 Medieval (1066 – 1500)

There were no features that can be assigned positively to the medieval period. A possible hollow-way running east–west across the southern part of the excavated area (G2055) produced a single sherd of Hollesley type ware dated to the late 13th–14th centuries; the pottery is sufficient only to provide a *terminus post quem* for the infilling of the feature (Fig. 6). A small pit (one of two adjacent features with similar fills; G2108) contained a single sherd of 15th- or 16th-century pottery. A sherd of 12th–14th century pottery occurred residually in a post-medieval field boundary ditch (G2089). Six sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a site-wide ‘ploughsoil’ that also contained post-medieval material (G2144).

4.9 Post-medieval (1500 – 1900)

There were only two dated post-medieval features (Fig. 6). The most significant was a substantial boundary ditch, oriented north–south and running the length of the excavated area (G2089). It corresponded to a field boundary shown on the 1840 Carlton Colville tithe map separating plots 103 and 104. The small pottery assemblage from the ditch included two fragments of a Westerwald stoneware tankard dated 1665–1750. A nearby pit (noted as a depression at ground level and probably relatively modern) contained a fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe stem (G2092).

Two shallow, parallel ditches (G2032 & G2033) in the south-eastern corner of the excavated area were undated but assumed to be post-medieval; they seem to have corresponded to a redundant parish boundary between Carlton Colville and Pakefield, as shown on 19th-century maps.

Another very shallow and undated ditch or gully (G2139) at the north end of the excavated area is assumed to be post-medieval (or modern) because its

chalk-flecked fill was very similar to the overlying post-medieval ploughsoil (G2144).

The ploughsoil (G2144) extended site-wide and varied in thickness between 0.12m and 0.34m. The presence of frequent chalk inclusions demonstrated that the chalky till deposits that underlay parts of the site were used for marling the soil (see 5.5). The only notable find from the ploughsoil was a Norwich farthing of 1670.

4.10 Modern (1900 – Present)

A small number of obviously modern features were found (Fig. 6). These included four widely separated rectangular pits (interpreted as machine-dug test pits, and not recorded) filled with re-deposited boulder clay and an oval pit with a similar fill (G2106).

Part of a large clay extraction pit, dated by cartographic evidence to the second quarter of the 20th century, extended into the northern part of the excavated area. Borehole evidence demonstrated that it covered much of the northern half of the site.

4.11 Undated

There were many undated features (Fig. 7), recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural strata and apparently sealed by an undated subsoil deposit of blown sand G2143. They included shallow and ephemeral 'pits' that could possibly be attributed to animal or root disturbance, posthole-sized features that might have been structural and a few larger pits. Generally the undated features had the same distribution as the later Bronze Age features described above (4.5) and it is likely that most of them were of prehistoric date.

In addition there were some undated ditches. Near the north end of the excavated area three or four parallel ditches (G2110, G2115, G2128 &

G2141) are interpreted as evidence for a possible track or drove-way, about 14m wide. The northernmost ditch (G2128) did produce eight sherds of later Bronze Age pottery but at present these are not considered sufficient to provide a firm date for the ditch. Other 'ditches' at the north-eastern end of the excavated area were extremely shallow with leached sandy fills and might have been natural erosion gullies rather than man-made features.

A more substantial ditch (G2040) crossed the central part of the excavated area, cutting through the remains of Roundhouse 1 and passing close to the postulated entrance to Roundhouse 2. It was up to 1.53m wide and 0.66m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base. It was recognised below subsoil layer G2143. Generally the ditch was filled with homogenous deposits of blown sand; where the ditch cut across Roundhouse 1 its fills were more complex and consisted of distinct interleaving deposits. Some of these might have derived from the weathering and collapse of horizontal deposits truncated by the ditch. Moderate amounts of later Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the ditch, but these were concentrated in those areas where the ditch truncated Roundhouse 1 and pits of that date in the vicinity of Roundhouse 2. A single sherd of Roman pottery was attributed to a fill of the ditch but since the fragment was retrieved from the machine-truncated surface of the ditch its provenance is uncertain.

Another ditch (G2039) ran parallel to and approximately 15m east of ditch G2040. It was up to 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep, with a consistent V-shaped profile. This ditch was also apparently sealed by subsoil layer G2143. It produced four sherds of later Bronze Age pottery but these are considered insufficient to give a firm date for the ditch. It is assumed that the two parallel ditches were contemporary, as part of a field system or perhaps defining a track- or drove-way. It is possible that it was the continuation of an extensive track-way, of Roman date, recorded on the CAC 016 excavation to the east of the site (Jess Tipper, *pers comm*).

Finally, a narrow trench (G2041) ran parallel to and about 2.0m east of the western ditch (G2040). It has a number of closely spaced, shallow and

irregular depressions in its lower sides and base, and these are interpreted as stake-holes or post impressions associated with a possible fence. This feature cut a large pit (G2042) adjacent to and contemporary with Roundhouse 1. Its fill contained fragments of later Bronze Age pottery but these could have derived from the earlier pit. The postulated fence-line is assumed to have been broadly contemporary with the adjacent ditch, particularly as both features post-date Roundhouse 1 and associated pits.

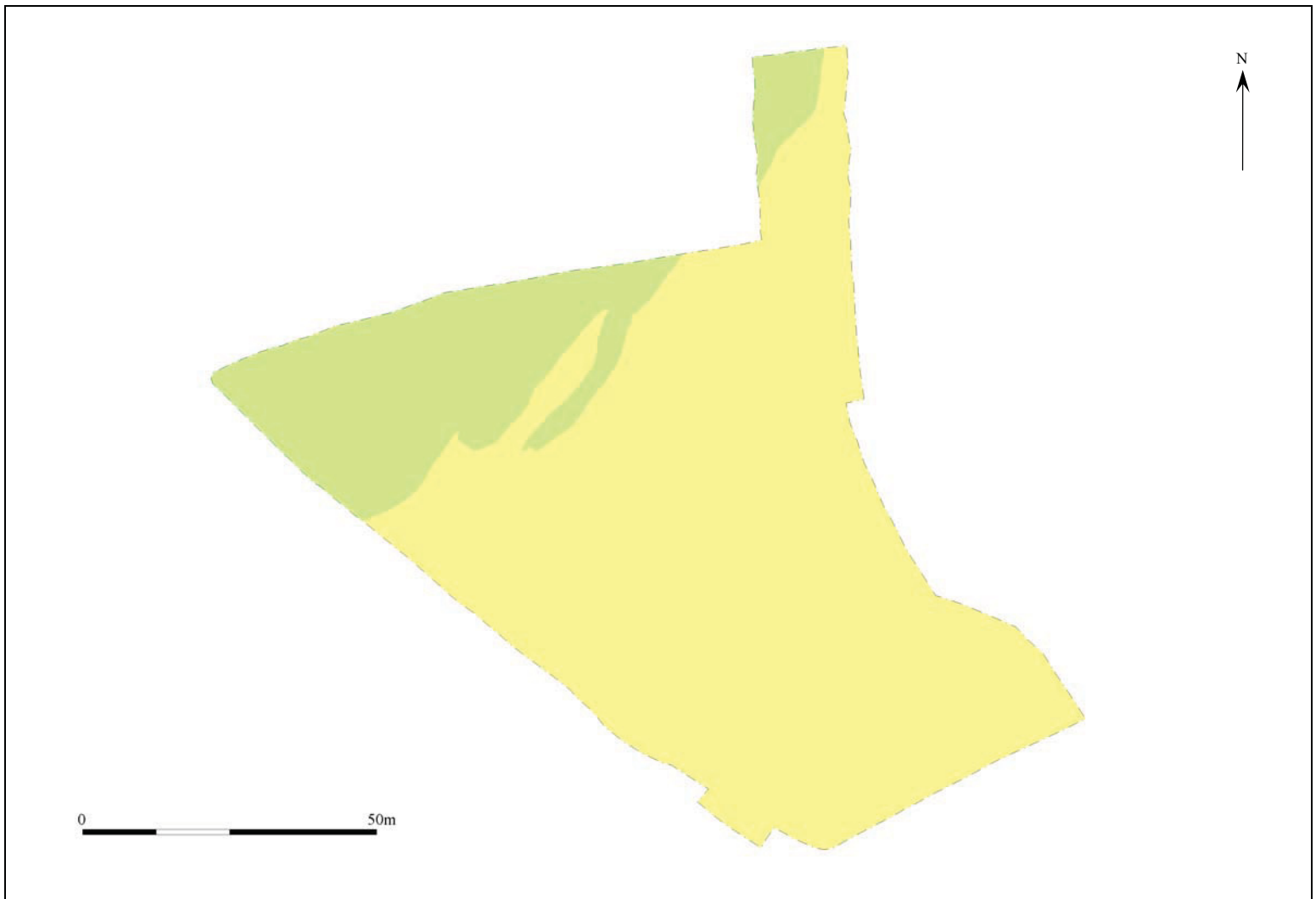


Figure 2. Plan of the natural strata (yellow = sand; green = chalky till)

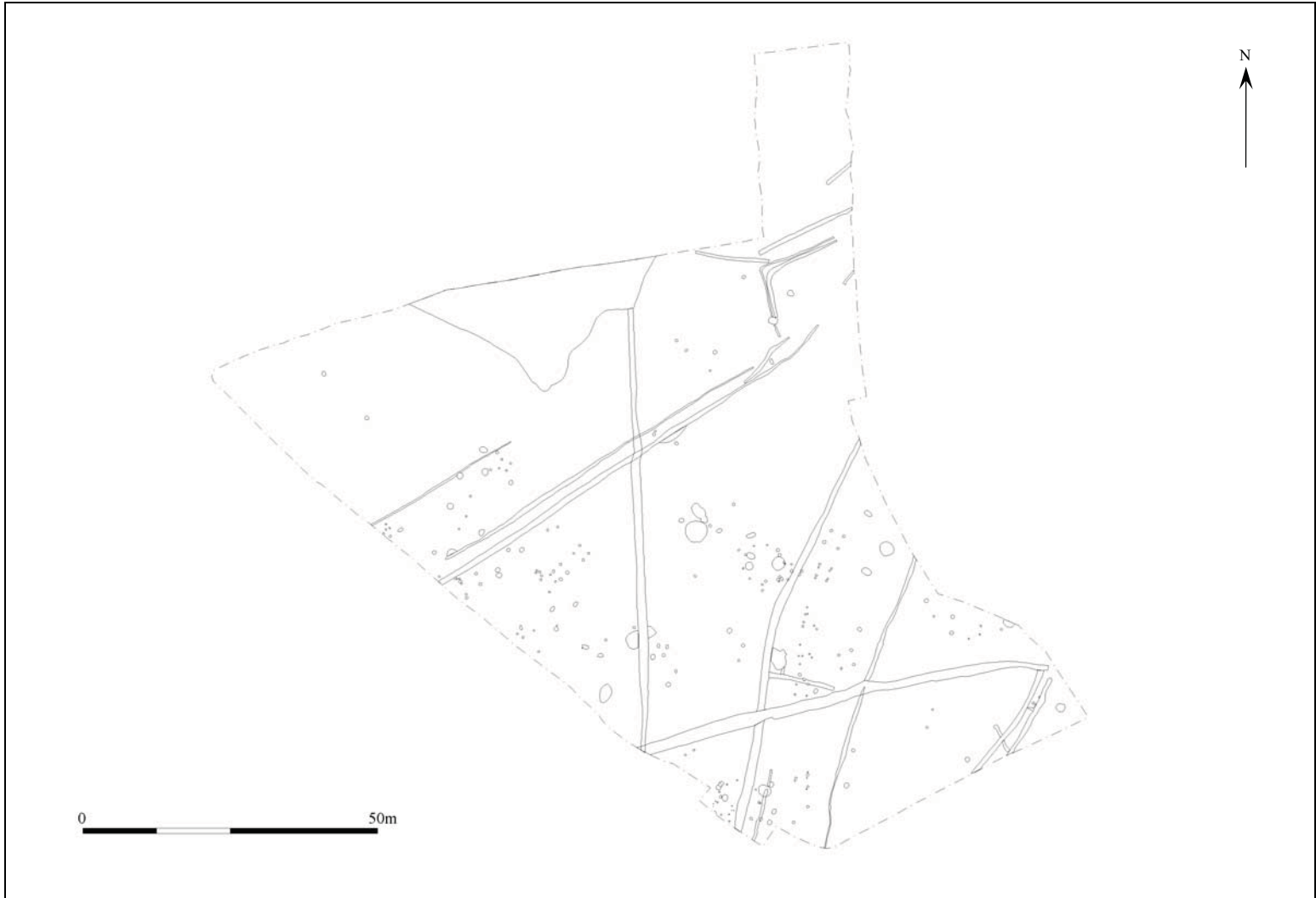


Figure 3. General plan of archaeological features

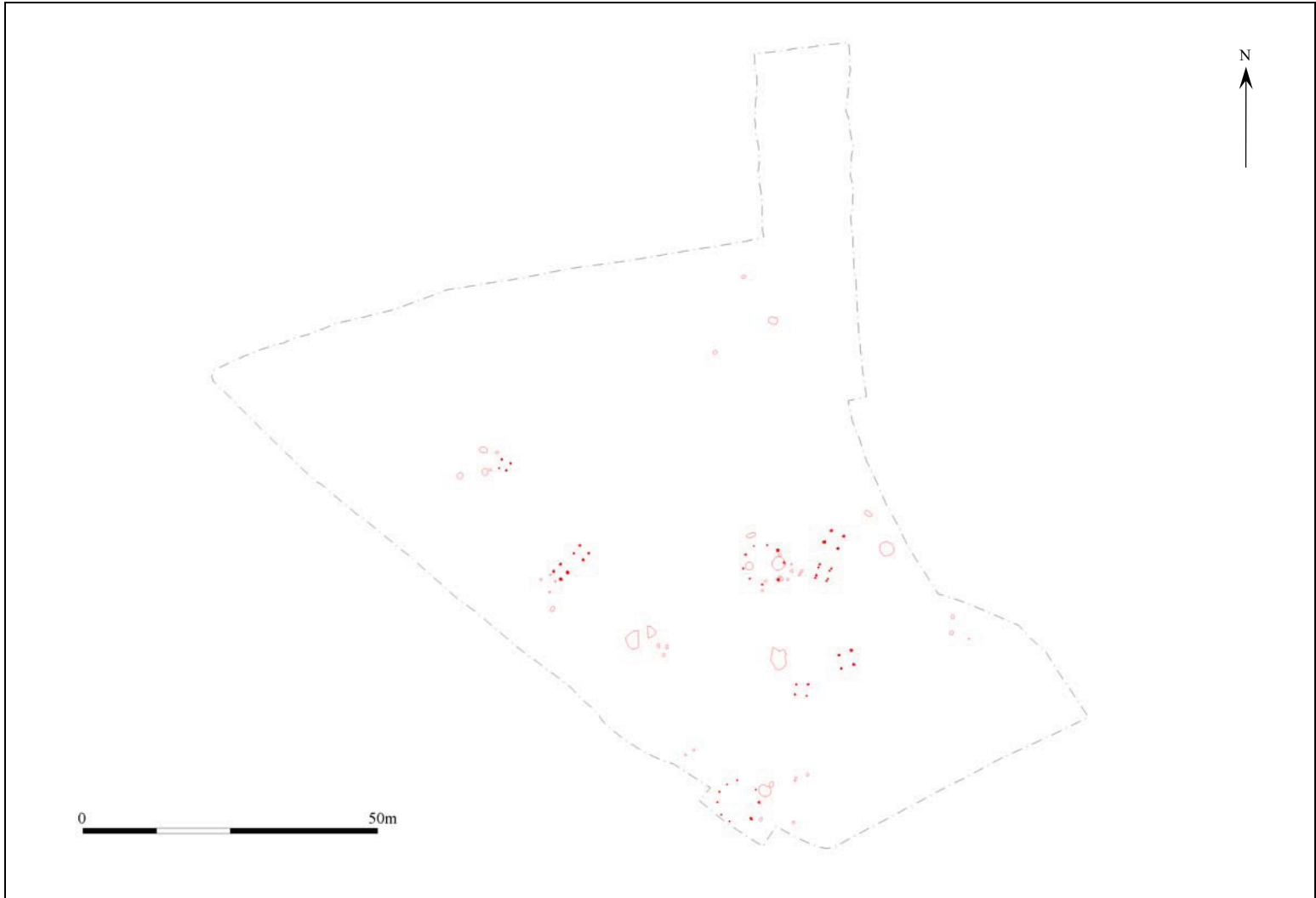


Figure 4. Plan of later Bronze Age features (general)

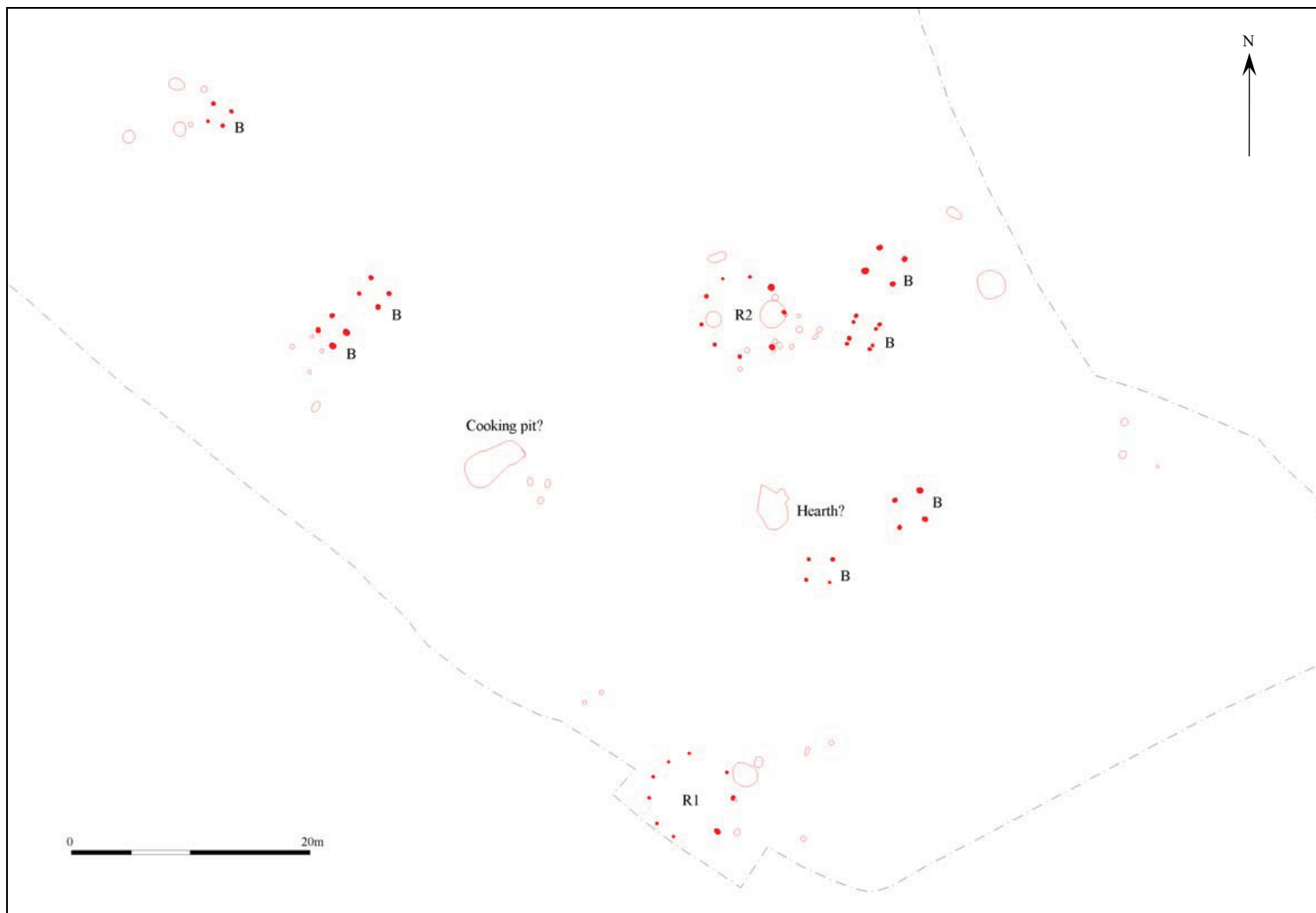


Figure 5. Plan of later Bronze Age features (detail); R = roundhouse, B = four-post building

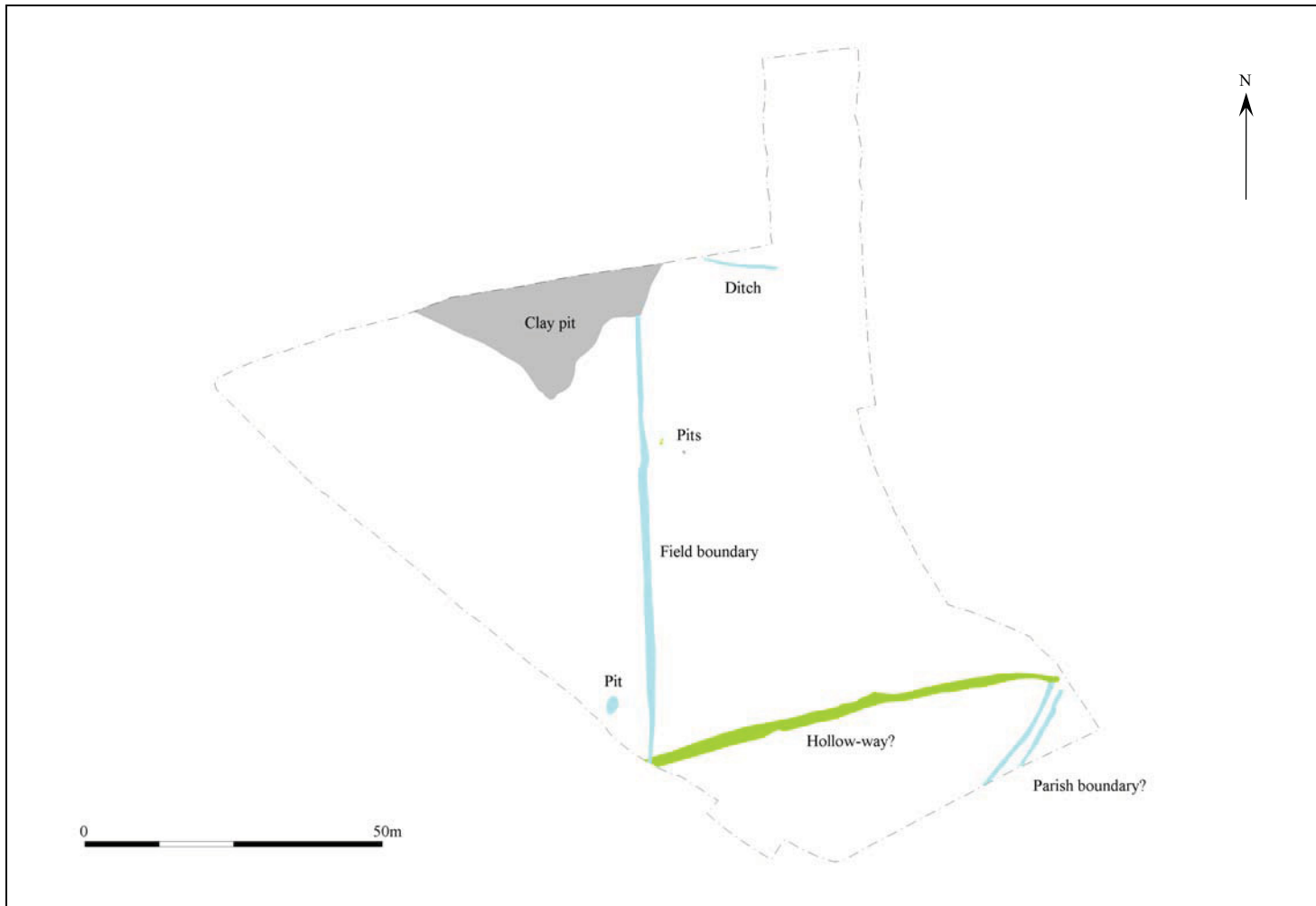


Figure 6. Plan of possible medieval (green), post-medieval (blue) and modern (grey) features

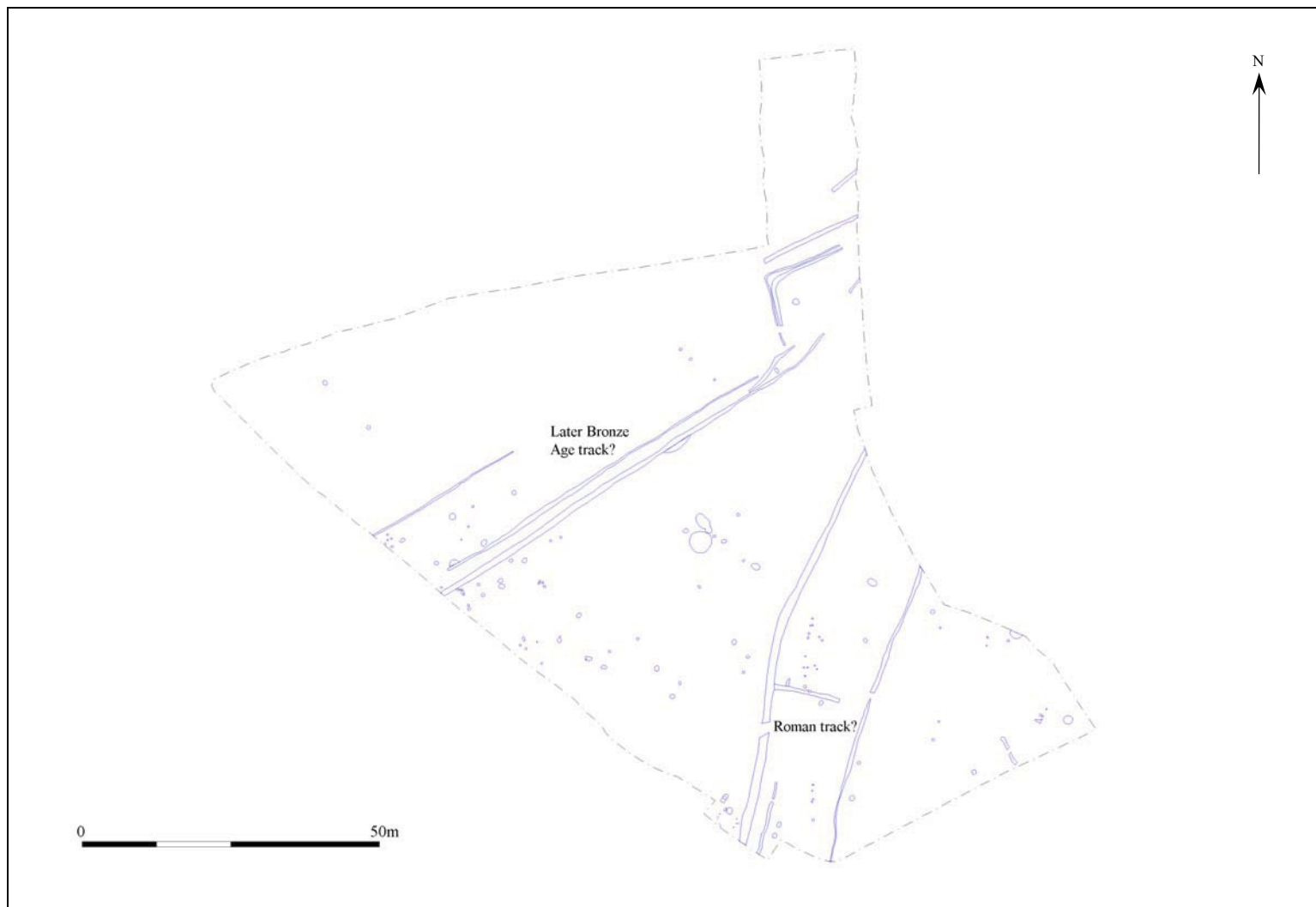


Figure 7. Plan of undated features



Plate 1. Roundhouse 2, looking northeast (2m scale)



Plate 2. Four-poster G2001, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 3. Probable external hearth G2056, partially excavated, looking SW



Plate 4. Cooking pit G2136, looking west (1m scale)

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed:

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

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Microsoft Access database of finds and environmental archives

Task 04: Catalogue and archiving of digital images

Task 05: Catalogue and archiving of monochrome images

Task 06: Plans digitised and converted to MapInfo tables

Task 07: Section drawings inked in

Task 08: Contexts allocated to Groups

Task 09: Group description/discussion text

Task 10: Production of Mapinfo Group plans

Task 11: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 12: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

Type	Number	Format
Context register sheets	15	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	673	A4 paper
Enviro sample register sheets (site version)	2	A4 paper
Enviro sample register sheets (archive version)	3	A4 paper
Environmental sample recording sheets	56	A4 paper
Plan register sheets	3	A4 paper
1:50 Plan drawing sheets (site version)	104	290 x 320mm film
1:20 Plan drawing sheets (site version)	1	290 x 320mm film
1:20 Plan drawing sheets (site version)	1	A1 film
1:50 Plan drawing sheets (composite, post-exc)	12	A1 film
Section drawing sheets (pencil, site version)	2	assorted film
Section drawing sheets (inked, archive version)	1	A1 film
Small finds register (site version)	1	A4 paper
Small finds register (archive version)	1	A4 paper
Digital image register (site version)	5	A4 paper
Digital image register (archive version)	7	A4 paper
Digital images (film codes: FRS/FRT)	159	3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg
B/W photograph register	6	A4 paper
B/W photographs (film codes: GAP/GAQ/GAR)	91	photographic negatives
B/W photographs (film codes: GAP/GAQ/GAR)	4	contact sheets
Evaluation Report (2009/046)	1	A4 ring-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

5.3 Quantification and assessment of the finds archive

Cathy Tester (with Sarah Bates, Richenda Goffin & Sarah Percival)

5.3.1 Introduction

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

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	1752	15429
CBM	4	1619
Fired clay	203	1612
Worked flint	163	3653
Burnt flint	932	22672
Burnt stone	53	5538
Slag	3	7
Stone	1	68
Lava quern	14	275
Animal bone	21	112
Charcoal	23	–

Table 2. Finds quantities

5.3.2 The pottery

Introduction

A total of 1,752 sherds of pottery weighing 15,429g was collected during the excavation. The majority of the sherds are prehistoric but a small amount of Roman and post-Roman wares were also found. The quantities by broad ceramic period are shown in Table 3 and a detailed quantification by context is included as Appendix 4.

Period	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
Prehistoric	1735	99.0	15253	98.9
Roman	3	0.2	46	0.3
Medieval	10	0.6	65	0.4
Post Medieval	4	0.2	65	0.4
Total	1752	100.0	15429	100.0

Table 3. Pottery quantities by period

Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

Introduction

In total, 1,735 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 15,253g were recovered from ninety-two contexts. The pottery is predominantly of later Bronze Age date (1150–700 BC) with smaller quantities of earlier Neolithic (4000–3000 BC) and later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age (3000–1600 BC) Beaker pottery. The assemblage is moderately well preserved but fragmentary and no complete vessels were found.

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Guidelines for analysis and publication (PCRG 1992; 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. They were examined using a 10x binocular microscope and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion: F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz. Vessel form and form element were recorded. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The quantities by period are shown in Table 4.

Period	Date range	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
Earlier Neolithic	4000-3200BC	2	0.1	9	0.1
Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age	3200-1800BC	9	0.5	57	0.4
Later Bronze Age	1150-800BC	1690	97.4	15137	99.2
Prehistoric, not closely datable	Prehistoric	34	2.0	50	0.3
Total		1735	100.0	15253	100.0

Table 4. Prehistoric pottery quantities by period

Earlier Neolithic

Two sherds of earlier Neolithic (ENEO) pottery weighing 9g were recovered. The first, an undecorated body sherd in a flint-tempered fabric, came from pit 0301 (G2093). A T-shaped rim with cord-impressed decoration, also in flint-tempered fabric, came from posthole 0311 (G2011). The sherd is from a

decorated bowl, perhaps Peterborough Ware, and dates from around 3600–2900 BC (Gibson 2002, 80).

Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age

Nine sherds of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age (LNEBA) pottery were recovered from four features and the quantities by feature type are shown in Table 5.

All of the later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age sherds are of Beaker and are made of grog or grog and flint-tempered fabrics. All are decorated, seven with square-tooth comb impressions, sometimes forming bands, and two sherds have fingertip-impressed rustication. No rims or bases were recovered. The mix of comb-impressed and fingertip-rusticated sherds is typical of Beaker assemblages from East Anglia and has been interpreted as representing fine and heavy-duty wares (Healy 1996, 112). Beaker pottery dates to around 2400–1800 BC (Gibson 2002, 89).

Feature type	Group	Context	No	Wt/g
Pit	G2091	0394	2	31
Posthole	G2067	0303	2	5
Spread	G2056	0191	1	2
		0192	3	12
Unspecified	G2056	0197	1	7
Total			9	57

Table 5. LNEBA Pottery quantities by feature type

Later Bronze Age

In total, 1,690 sherds of later Bronze Age (LBA) pottery weighing 15,137g were recovered and the assemblage is characterised by a mix of largely undecorated thin-walled jars, bowls and cups. The vessels are almost entirely of flint-tempered fabrics with a small number of sand-tempered sherds. A minimum of sixty-two vessels are represented in a limited range of coarse and fine wares. Most of the later Bronze Age pottery came from pits that produced over 76% of the total assemblage (11,636g). The remainder of the sherds came from a range of other excavated features. The quantities by feature type are shown in Table 6.

The assemblage has been catalogued using the form series devised by Barrett (1980) and is characterised by thin-walled, shouldered vessels with long, out-turned necks and heavily fingered surfaces. Decoration is scarce. Several vessels have fingertip-impressed decoration applied to the rim top or shoulder, and two examples have incised bands characteristic of the Darmsden Linton style group (Cunliffe 2005, fig. A:13). Radiocarbon dates from various East Anglian sites seem to confirm that decorated wares started to be used in the region from around 800 BC onwards (Needham 2007). The majority of the vessels however, are of the plain ware tradition current for the three centuries or so between 1150 and 800 BC (Needham 2007, fig. 1). The pottery assemblage contains a range of coarse and fine bowls and jars with no decoration similar to examples from the large assemblage from Lofts Farm, Essex, which produced an associated radiocarbon determination centred on 905–805 cal. BC (2680±70 bp HAR-8514, Brown 1988).

Feature type	No	Wt/g	% Wt
Ditch	52	194	1.3
Ditch segment	1	9	0.1
Finds	56	251	1.7
Hearth	8	46	0.3
Layer	170	1005	6.6
Linear feature	24	100	0.7
Pit	1071	11636	76.9
Pit/posthole	60	315	2.1
Posthole	201	1198	7.8
Spread	45	365	2.4
Stakehole	2	18	0.1
Total	1690	15137	100.0

Table 6. Later Bronze Age pottery quantities by feature type

Post-prehistoric pottery

A very small quantity of later pottery of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date was collected from a limited number of features. The fabric quantities by period are shown in Table 7.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt
Black-surfaced ware	BSW	1	6
Miscellaneous sandy greyware	GX	2	40
<i>Total Roman wares</i>		3	46
Hollesley-type ware	HOLL	1	6
Late Medieval and transitional	LMT	2	30
Medieval coarseware	MCW	6	23
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	1	6
<i>Total medieval wares</i>		10	65
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	16
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	2	49
<i>Total post-medieval wares</i>		4	65
Total		17	176

Table 7. Post-prehistoric pottery fabric quantities

Roman pottery

Three sherds of Roman pottery were collected from two features. A single Black-surfaced ware (BSW) bodysherd with a very ‘romanising’ fabric that contains black grog was recovered from subsoil layer 0002 (G2143) as well as a sandy greyware (GX) bodysherd. A greyware base was recovered from ditch 0080 (G2040).

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

(identified by Richenda Goffin)

Ten sherds of medieval pottery weighing 65g were collected from four features. They include six sherds (23g) of Medieval coarsewares (MCW) that are represented by a small bowl of 13th-14th century date from topsoil layer 0001 (G2144) and non-diagnostic bodysherds from topsoil 0001 (G2144) and ditch 0066 (G2089). Single sherds of Hollesley-type ware (HOLL) of late 13th to 14th century date from linear feature 0003 (G2055) and Unprovenanced glazed ware (UPG) from ditch 0066 (G2089) were present also.

Two fragments (30g) of Late medieval and transitional ware (LMT) of 15th–16th century date were recovered from two contexts. The first is a jar sherd with drops of clear glaze from topsoil layer 0001 (G2144) and the other is a small bodysherd from pit 0535 (G2108).

Four sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 65g were recovered from ditch 0066 (G2089). Two abraded glazed red earthenware (GRE) bodysherds of

16th–18th century date were recovered from two different fills of ditch 0066 (G2089, 0213 & 0408). A tankard fragment of Westerwald stoneware, a German import that dates from 1665 to 1750, was also present in fill 0408 of ditch 0066 (G2089).

5.3.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Four fragments of brick weighing 1,619g were recovered from within the fill of ditch 0066 (G2089) that has associated pottery of medieval and post-medieval date. General fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk CBM fabric types that are based on the coarseness of the matrix and by the main inclusions, and the forms were identified using Drury's (1993) classification of brick types. The descriptions are shown in Table 8.

Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Ht/mm	Notes	Date
msg	LB2	1	568	47	Max W c 95mm, medium sandy with grog	16th C+
msg	LB	1	549	42	W. 97mm, orange red, medium sandy with grog	LMed or PM
msfe	LB	1	245	42	Orange brown , medium sandy with ferrous inc	PMed
fsg	LB	1	257	44	fine yellowish-buff fabric w pinkish grog lumps	17th-9th C?

Table 8. Brick descriptions from ditch 0066 (G2089)

5.3.4 Fired clay

Introduction and methodology

In total, 203 pieces of fired clay weighing 1,612g were recovered from twenty-five contexts in twenty-three features. The fired clay was quantified by count and weight by context, fabric and type. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded. General fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Fired Clay fabric types which are based on the coarseness of the matrix and the main inclusions present. Data was recorded on a Microsoft Access database and a catalogue by context is in Appendix 5.

Fabric and form

Fifteen broad fabric types were identified and their quantities and brief descriptions are shown in Table 9.

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt./g	% Wt	Av Wt/g
Fine sandy few other inclusions	fs	36	201	12.5	5.6
Fine sandy calcareous inclusions	fsc	5	16	1.0	3.2
Fine sandy with flint	fsf	4	70	4.3	17.5
Fine sandy with ferrous fragments	fsfe	1	18	1.1	18.0
Fine sandy w small voids	fsv	16	87	5.4	5.4
Medium sandy with ferrous fragments	msfe	6	42	2.6	7.0
Medium sandy few other inclusions	ms	26	329	20.4	12.7
Medium sand clay pellets	mscp	1	3	0.2	3.0
Medium sandy with flint	msf	20	198	12.3	9.9
Medium sand ferrous	msfe	7	68	4.2	9.7
Medium sandy flint and voids	msfv	28	183	11.4	6.5
Medium sand organic	mso	25	98	6.1	3.9
Medium sandy small to moderate voids	msv	5	74	4.6	14.8
Coarse sandy with few other inclusions	cs	1	21	1.3	21.0
Coarse sandy with flint	csf	22	204	12.7	9.3
Total		203	1612	100.0	7.9

Table 9. Fired clay fabric quantities

The assemblage was dominated by fine and medium sandy fabrics (fs and ms) and medium and coarse sandy fabrics with flint (msf, msfv and csf). Other fabrics made up smaller proportions of the assemblage.

Few functional types were identified positively as most of the material is small and abraded, but several objects or possible objects and fragments of possible structural material were recorded. A fragment of Iron Age triangular loom weight with one perforation was recorded in pit/posthole 0384 (G2073) and another fragment from a possible loom weight was from posthole 0105 (G2049). Both are made in dense, fine sandy fabric (fs). Several fragments with very curved surfaces may be possible objects and it is notable that most of these are made in the finer, denser fabrics. A number of pieces were recorded with flat, wiped or smoothed surfaces that may be the remains of daub but no diagnostic features such as wattle impressions were present.

Deposition

The fired clay quantities by feature type are shown in Table 10.

Feature type	No.	Wt./g	% Wt	Av Wt/g
Ditch/linear feature	10	90	5.6	9.0
Hearth	7	96	6.0	13.7
layer/spread	65	619	38.4	9.5
Pits	72	569	35.3	7.9
posthole	49	238	14.8	4.9
Total	203	1612	100.0	7.9

Table 10. Fired clay quantities by feature type

The majority of the fired clay by weight came from nine pits (35.3%), two layers or spreads (38.4%) and seven postholes or posthole/pits (14.8%). Smaller amounts came from two ditches, a gully, a linear cut and a hearth.

5.3.5 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Introduction

In total, 163 pieces of struck or shattered flint were recovered. The flint is summarised in Table 11 and listed by context in Appendix 6. A full catalogue is available in the site archive.

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in a Microsoft Access database. The material was classified by *category* and *type* with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge-fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Type	Number
Multi-platform flake core	2
Core on flake	1
Core/tool	1
Tested piece	1
Struck fragment	9
Shatter	5
Flake	104
Blade-like flake	7
Chip	1
Spall	7
Blade	3
Bladelet	1
Scraper	4
End scraper	1
Backed knife	1
Knife	1
Notched blade	1
Piercer	1
Polished axe	1
Microlith	1
Retouched flake	6
Utilised flake	4
Total	163

Table 11. Summary of the worked flint

The assemblage

Two multi-platform flake cores are present. There is also part of a large flake from 0453 that appears to have been used as a core; flakes have been struck from two of its edges (pit G2081). Another, chunky, fragment from the same context has been struck on two faces and was probably tested for use as a core.

A small thick flake or fragment with flakes from its edges, mostly from its dorsal face but with some also struck from the other side, may be a core or a tool of some kind.

Nine irregular struck fragments are also present. Several are jagged in nature and one quite large probable flake fragment from 0002 (subsoil G2143) has shattered surfaces and many incipient flakes.

A large part of the assemblage (64% by number) consists of unmodified flakes. These flakes are predominantly quite small and irregular, often quite thick and/or squat. Most of the flint was probably struck by hard hammer.

There are also seven blade-like flakes, mostly small and three with slightly abraded platforms, five irregular shatter pieces, seven spalls and a small chip.

Four blades are present. Two are very small and the other two are fragments.

Five pieces have been classified as scrapers. There is one end scraper on quite a large flake with retouch of its narrower distal end from 0002 (subsoil G2143). From the same context there is quite a neatly retouched broad horseshoe-shaped or sub-circular scraper which is heavily patinated (SF 1011). There is also a thin sub-circular flake with part of its distal edge retouched from 0167 (pit G2005), an irregular flake with minimal retouch of its distal edge from 0002 (subsoil G2143) and a tiny fragment which has retouch of an edge from 0318 (posthole G2011).

A parallel-sided blade is retouched on its ventral face along both sides (0001; topsoil G2144). The retouch on the right side is steeper and may represent 'backing'; the piece has been classified as a backed knife although, possibly, it is some kind of rod-type form (Butler 2005, 54 & 134).

A bifacially flaked tool is present. It is on a thin flake and has been finely retouched by scale-flaking over most of one surface and much of the other face. One end of the piece is missing but the surviving part seems to represent the broader point of a leaf or dagger-shaped tool, although it is rather too small to be classified as a dagger (SF 1004; unstratified). It has been classified as a scale-flaked knife.

Other tools include a piercer on a small, quite thick pointed flake from 0038 (ditch G2032), a possible notched blade from 0269 (ditch G2040) and a backed microlith of probable later Mesolithic date from 0085 (linear feature G2055) (cf. Jacobi 1984, fig. 4.7 38). There is also part of a polished axe; this is quite thick and has polish over most of both faces with some abraded flake scars surviving from 0646 (SF 1013; pit G2124). Its end and part of one side are damaged through use.

Six retouched flakes and four utilised flakes are also present. The retouched pieces include a very small, thick ovate piece that could be classed as a very tiny scraper, from 0085 (linear feature G2055) and a fragment with possible bifacial flaking which might be part of a tool, from 0088 (posthole G2035).

Distribution

Total numbers of flints found in different types of excavated context are shown in Table 12. Detailed examination of the distribution of flint across the site and by feature has not been carried out at assessment.

Context type	No.
Pit	75
Layer	38
Post-hole	21
Ditch	9
Ditch segment	8
Gully	4
Linear feature	3
Pit/posthole	2
Spread	1
Stakehole	1
Topsoil	1

Table 12. Total flint by feature type

According to spot-dates provided at assessment, flint was found in the fills of excavated features dating to the (indeterminate) prehistoric period, the Iron Age, the Romano-British and post-Roman periods. Two pieces of flint came from a posthole of possible Bronze Age date.

Flints were recovered, mostly in small numbers, from many excavated features and deposits. Potentially significant numbers of flints (nine to sixteen pieces) came from pits 0267 (G2004), 0415 (G2082), 0451 (G2081) and 0531 (G2094) and twenty-nine flints were found in subsoil layer 0002 (G2143). Six flints came from posthole 0105 (G2049). It is notable that two of the pits were part of a group of features in the central part of the site and the posthole was part of another group in the southern corner of the excavated area.

Additionally, six flints came from three postholes associated with the central group of features and four came from four other postholes associated with the southern group of features

Discussion

The flint indicates activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period and the nature of the material suggests that it dates to more than one period. The microlith is of Mesolithic date, the polished axe dates to the Neolithic period and the two knives are likely to be of later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age date. Much of the general debitage from the site consists of hard-hammer-struck irregular flakes and is likely to be of later prehistoric date; it could be of later Neolithic to earlier Iron Age date. The presence of irregular

cores and the restricted range of retouched tools could support a later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age for some of the flint.

5.3.6 Miscellaneous finds

Heat-altered flint and stone

Heat-altered flint

In total, 935 fragments of heat-altered flint weighing 24,996g were recovered from eighty-one contexts. They were quantified by count and weight and a small sample was retained from each context. Most of the material consists of 'pot-boiler' debris and is blue grey to white and fire-crackled. It is un-datable in itself but is an indicator of prehistoric activity. Associated finds include large amounts of later Bronze Age pottery, and worked flint that could be later Neolithic to earlier Iron Age in date. The deposition quantities by feature type are shown in Table 13.

Feature type	No	Wt/g	%Wt
Ditch	53	2837	11.3
Gully	1	6	0.0
Hearth	11	350	1.4
Layers and spreads	356	8976	35.9
Pit	280	9037	36.2
Pit/posthole	35	693	2.8
Posthole	196	3076	12.3
Unknown	3	21	0.1
Total	935	24996	100.0

Table 13. Burnt flint deposition by feature type

The largest amounts by weight were collected from layers and spreads (35.9%) and from pits (36.2%). There were notable concentrations in spread 0172 (0191 & 0192; G2056) and pits 0650 (G2125), 0451 (G2081) and 0415 (G2082).

Heat-altered stone

A total of fifty-three fragments of heat-altered stone weighing 5,538g was recovered from twenty contexts. The material includes some stone that may have been heat-altered due to close proximity to or as part of structures such as hearths, but even more of it consists of fire-cracked fragments of rounded

non-flint pebbles (up to 65mm) and cobbles (65mm+) that probably served the same function as the heat-altered flint pot-boilers. All but two of the contexts that produced heat-altered stone also produced larger amounts of heat-altered flint pot-boiler debris. Like the flint, heat-altered stone was mainly collected from pits and layers or spreads and was often associated with later Bronze Age pottery and later prehistoric worked flint.

Slag

A small fragment (7g) of fuel ash slag was recovered from the upper fill of pit 0280 (G2042). The fragment is lightweight and vesicular in an off-white to grey colour and is the product of a non-metallurgical high temperature process. It was found in association with large amount of later Bronze Age pottery, worked flint and heat-altered flint and stone.

Stone

A fragment of limestone or burnt chalk (68g) from linear feature 0003 (G2055) has one flat face and the opposite has three grooves that may be cut through use rather than made naturally.

Lava quern

Fourteen fragments of lava stone weighing 275g were recovered from fill 0065 of linear feature 0003 (G2055). The pieces are fragmented and abraded with no measureable features but are probably all from a single larger fragment that still represents a very small proportion of the original stone. They are probably from a hand-operated rotary quern that could date from the Roman period onwards. The context had no associated finds but medieval pottery was recovered from another segment (0084) of the same feature.

5.3.7 Small Finds

Richenda Goffin

Thirteen items were recorded as small finds; eight of them were recovered from ploughsoil 0001 (G2144) and the remaining five items were found within excavated features. They include prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and

unknown-dated materials that are summarised by material and period in Table 14 and discussed briefly by period in the section below. The small finds have been provisionally recorded and quantified and SF 1001 and SF 1008 have been X-rayed (SX:1140). A full quantification by small find number order is in Appendix 7

Material	Preh	Med	PMed	Unk	Total
Ceramic	1				1
Cu alloy		1	1		2
Flint	3				3
Iron				1	1
Lead		2		2	4
Other				2	2
Total no. of SF	4	3	1	5	13

Table 14. Small finds quantities by material and period

Prehistoric

The earliest small finds are within the worked flint assemblage (see 5.3.5). They are a Neolithic polished axe from pit 0645 (SF 1013), a later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age scale-flaked knife (SF 1004), and a scraper of later Neolithic to earlier Iron Age (SF 1011). A complete biconical ceramic spindle whorl of probable Bronze Age date (SF 1009) was recovered from posthole 0352, part of Roundhouse 2 (G2067).

Medieval and post-medieval

A lead 'pot-mend' which had been applied to medieval Hedingham fineware of probable mid 12th to mid 13th-century date (SF 1006) and another possible lead 'plug' (SF 1007) were found in the ploughsoil (G2144).

A Norwich farthing dated 1670 (SF 1006) was also unstratified.

Undated

Undated material includes fragments of lead waste (SF 1002 & SF 1003), an iron nail (SF 1001) and other uncertain materials that may be modern (SF 1010 and SF 1021).

5.3.8 Biological evidence

Animal bone

A total of twenty-one fragments of animal bone weighing 112g was recovered from seven contexts in five features. Preservation is poor, and it is probable that none of the bone from the main period of occupation has survived due to soil conditions and the age of the features. That which is present comes from a very limited number of contexts from later-dated features. Even in the contexts with later Bronze Age (LBA) pottery dates, one suspects that any associated prehistoric material is residual or that the bone is possibly intrusive. In any case, the assemblage is too small to aid in the interpretation of the site except perhaps by its absence. The descriptions by context and the associated pottery dates are shown in Table 15.

Ctxt	Feature	Group	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date
0072	Linear 0003	G2055	10	3	Small mammal pelvis and radius	LBA
0085	Linear 0003	G2055	2	4	Sheep mandibular hinge	Med, LBA
0146	Ditch 0049	G2039	1	8	Med. mammal ulna prox.	LBA
0213	Ditch 0066	G2089	1	19	Pig tibia	PMed
0408	Ditch 0066	G2089	1	31	Horse radius	PMed, Med, Preh
0416	Pit 0415	G2082	2	6	Med. mammal ribs	LBA
0534	Pit 0533	G2095	4	41	Deer metatarsal, v eroded	Undated

Table 15. Animal bone by context

5.4 Quantification and assessment of the environmental archive

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and forty-three were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant

macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendices 8–12. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

As part of the assessment, it was requested that any material suitable for C14/AMS dating should be separated out from a number of specified assemblages. Where possible this has been done (based on the quantity of material present), with the material placed in individual glass vials. The results are presented in Table 16.

Sample	Context	Group	Feature type	Material	Potential
5015	0131	G2018	Pit	Seeds + charred root/stem	Low
5022	0197	G2056	Post hole	Charcoal	Can be removed if required
5028	0266	G2004	Pit	Nutshell	Medium/High
5029	0281	G2042	Pit	Cereals	Medium
5032	0363	G2072	Post hole	Seeds + Nutshell	Low/Medium
5037	0394	G2091	Pit	Nothing suitable	Heavy modern contamination
5043	0422	G2074	Pit	Cereals	Medium/High
5044	0452	G2081	Pit	Cereals	Medium/High
5047	0578	G2136	Pit	Charcoal	Can be removed if required
5048	0623	G2049	Pit	Cereals	Medium/High
5050	0625	G2049	Pit	Cereals	Medium/High

Table 16. C14/AMS potential based on quantity of material present

Results

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds and tree/shrub macrofossils were recorded at low to moderate densities in all but eleven assemblages. Preservation was moderately good, although a proportion of the grains were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring marginally more frequently. Chaff was generally rare, but glume bases of both emmer (*T. dicoccum*) and spelt (*T. spelta*) type wheats were noted. Sample 5050, from a fill within pit 0622 (G2049), contained two possible oat (*Avena* sp.) grains, although both were very poorly preserved.

Individual cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae), possibly of pea/bean type, were recorded from samples 5034 (pit 0384; G2073) and 5041 (pit 0416; G2082).

Weed seeds were generally scarce, with most appearing as single specimens within an assemblage. Of those recorded, most were of common segetal or grassland species including small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Seeds of persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*) were present within most assemblages, probably indicating that rank, damp grassland was an integral part of the local environment. A single seed of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) was noted within sample 5043, from the fill of pit 0421 (G2074). Tree/shrub macrofossils occurred infrequently, but did include fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) fruit stone and a single elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seed.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some pieces in excess of 5mm, were present throughout, and formed the major component of a number of assemblages. Other plant macrofossils were scarce, but did include fragments of charred root/stem (including a single piece of heather (Ericaceae) stem from sample 5033) and indeterminate culm nodes.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material, many of which were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, were present throughout, especially within the deposits associated with Roundhouse 1 and four-post structure G2006. Small pellets of burnt or fired clay were also recorded, most notably from material associated with hearth 0425 (Sample 5040; G2079) and the fill of pit 0389 (Sample 5035; G2088). Other remains included small bone fragments, many of which were burnt, small pieces of heat-altered flint/stone and globules of vitreous material.

Discussion

Samples from features associated with Roundhouse 1

Eleven samples were taken from floor deposits within the roundhouse and from the fills of two pits adjacent to the building (Appendix 8). The assemblages from within the structure are particularly sparse. Samples 5013 and 5014 do contain a slightly higher density of material, including cereals, charcoal and vitreous globules, possibly indicating that these assemblages are derived from scattered hearth waste. The remaining internal assemblages contain little other than occasional pieces of black tarry residue, again possibly derived from hearth debris, and it would appear that the structure was either little used, or kept scrupulously clean.

In contrast, the two small assemblages from pit 0622 (Samples 5048 & 5050; G2049) are relatively rich. Barley and wheat grains are common, along with some chaff, weed seeds and fragments of hazel nutshell and sloe-type fruit stone, and it would appear most likely that both assemblages are derived from domestic hearth waste, where the grains were accidentally spilled during culinary preparation. The weed seeds could either be present as contaminants of the grain or elements of the fuel used in the hearth. It is, perhaps, likely that pit 0622 contains material swept from the interior of Roundhouse 1, although this cannot currently be proved. Pit 0280 (Sample 5029; G2042) contains a high density of charcoal, and may again be derived from hearth refuse.

Samples from features associated with Roundhouse 2

Ten samples were taken from pits, postholes and a hearth associated with Roundhouse 2 (Appendix 9). Of these, four assemblages from pits within the building (Samples 5034, 5041, 5043 and 5044) contain material probably derived from domestic hearth waste including cereals, large pulses and fragments of nutshell/fruit stones. However, the assemblages are all very small (all 0.1 litre or less in volume), and it is unclear whether this material was deliberately deposited as refuse within the pits, or whether its inclusion was accidental. Whichever is the case, these assemblages are in marked contrast to the material from Roundhouse 1 (see above), where it would

appear that the building was kept extremely clean, with refuse being disposed of outside rather than inside the building. The assemblage from the hearth itself (Sample 5040) contains little other than charcoal and numerous pieces of burnt or fired clay, possibly indicating that the hearth was regularly cleaned, probably in order to minimise the risk of accidental fires. The remaining assemblages contain insufficient material for conclusive interpretation.

Samples from four-post structure G2006

Samples were taken from each of the postholes forming the structure (Appendix 10). With the exception of charcoal fragments, plant remains are generally rare, with most probably being derived from scattered detritus and, therefore, almost certainly being accidental inclusions within the contexts.

Samples from remaining features

With only rare exceptions, the remaining eighteen assemblages from Bronze Age pit fills and from the other prehistoric and un-dated features are largely composed of charcoal fragments, with very occasional cereals and/or weed seeds (Appendices 12 & 13). The assemblages would appear to be principally derived from small deposits of hearth or midden waste. Sample 5028, from the fill of pit 0267 (G2004), contains a number of fragments of hazel nutshell, but at an insufficient density to be indicative of anything other than 'snacking' on gathered wild food. The assemblage from sample 5035 (pit 0389; G2088), which contains a high density of charcoal and minute pellets of burnt or fired clay, is closely paralleled by material from hearth 0425 (G2079) in Roundhouse 2, possibly indicating that this too is material derived from a hearth deposit.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are mostly very small (0.1 litres in volume or less), with a large number almost certainly being composed principally of scattered or wind-blown refuse including domestic hearth waste and midden detritus. The material from the two roundhouses indicates that the structures were almost certainly principally domestic, although slightly differing regimes appear to have been in place within the two buildings.

Cereals were being utilised by the occupants of the site, although the low density of chaff within the assemblages may indicate that either the processing of the grain was not being undertaken locally or the occupants were following a largely pastoral regime, with their cereal requirements being met by imported batches of semi-cleaned grain. In either case, the frequency with which seeds of *persicaria* occur within the assemblages may indicate that at least some of the grain was being grown in newly cultivated areas, which had hitherto been rank grassland.

Although a small number of the assemblages studied do contain sufficient material for quantification, analysis of these samples in isolation would add little to the information already contained within this assessment. Therefore, no further scientific analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this report should be included within any published report of the results of the excavation.

5.5 Soil evaluation

Dr. R. I. MacPhail

Introduction

The buried soil sequence was investigated in relationship to the Quaternary geology, and the pedological, erosional and anthropogenic site formation processes displayed in selected vertical sections were recorded in line with established practice (Goldberg and Macphail 2006, 455; Hodgson, 1997).

Results

The local soils at Bloodmoor Hill are Typical Brown Sands (Newport soil series) formed in glaciofluvial drift and chalky till (Newport 3 soil association, Hodge *et al.*, 1983). Where machine excavation exposed the chalky till (at the north end of the excavated area) patterned ground (polygonal and sand-filled ice wedge features), an upper geliflucted 'soil' (i.e. the 'active zone') and sand-filled stream channels are present (Avery 1990, 165; Catt, 1986). Similar features were recorded at the HWRC Lowestoft Industrial Estate

South site (Macphail, 2006; site code 035). 'Clay' from the till would have been used in the past to make cob and 'clay' floors (Macphail 1995, 4) and for marling the sandy soils (see below).

The main recent (Holocene) soil-forming and geomorphological processes were brown soil formation, weak podzolisation and deflation/blown sand accumulation, as found elsewhere in East Anglia, at the multi-period site of West Heslerton, North Yorkshire and at other European sandy sites (Avery, 1990, fig 5.2; Corbett, 1973; Fisher and Macphail, 1985; Mikkelsen *et al.*, 2007).

Pit 0645 (G2124)

An, as-yet unexcavated, prehistoric pit containing pottery, charcoal and a polished flint axe was studied. Both burned dark reddish brown (5YR3/2) humic 'topsoil' and reddish grey (5YR5/2) subsoil seem to be present. Neolithic burned tree-throw features have been reported from both Drayton Cursus, Oxfordshire and Raunds, Northamptonshire, for example (Barclay *et al.*, 2003; Healy and Harding, forthcoming; Macphail and Goldberg, 1990). In East Anglia it is presumed that most sandy soils on glaciofluvial deposits were brown soils during the Neolithic and any podzolisation that followed commenced no earlier than the Bronze Age (Macphail 1987, 332-379; Macphail and Crowther, 2002).

Soil sequence at Roundhouse 1

The soil sequence overlying Roundhouse 1 was recorded (see Table 17). No internal 'floor' is preserved; instead the discontinuous remains of a weakly humic Ah horizon (2bB(h)/2b'Ah') is present (G2040) over the subsoil (2bB/C; G2142); this might represent an original ground surface. A charcoal concentration was reported from this layer (Kieron Heard, *pers comm*). It is probable that this occupation soil was truncated and mixed by post-roundhouse activities (ploughing?) and associated wind erosion (deflation).

Subsequently there was burial by blown sand (bB(s)) in which a weakly-formed podzol developed (G2143). This led to possible preferential illuvial

humus (Bh) staining of the 2b'Ah' layer and weak sesquioxide (Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3) cementation of the bBs layer. Chemistry and soil micromorphology demonstrated this post-depositional process at the blown-sand site of West Heslerton in sequential Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon features (Fisher and Macphail, 1985; Powlesland *et al.*, 1986).

It seems likely that the bBs horizon was truncated and buried by agricultural activity that included marling utilising the local chalky till (G2144). To quote Avery (1990, 164) concerning a cultivated glaciofluvial sandy soil profile in Cheshire:

“It has an Ap horizon of a sandy loam texture, probably as a result of marling. This was widely practised in the area until the end of the nineteenth century, nearly every field containing a marl pit from which slightly calcareous till was dug and spread on surrounding land to alleviate acidity and give ‘body’ to the coarse textured soils”.

Ditch 0080 (G2040)

The fills of the ditch were examined at two locations, on the west and east sides of the site. They are dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) weak medium sands. These fills may be the result of rapid infilling of the ditch by sandy soils that were wind blown from ‘agriculturally’ disturbed soils.

Natural strata (G2142)

In the vicinity of Roundhouse 1 the natural is yellowish brown (10YR5/6) very weak sand. A test pit against the eastern edge of excavation revealed a sandy geology that includes iron-stained brownish yellow (10YR6/8) laminae and manganese-stained pans that also include clay. These natural features probably record the location of a palaeo-channel here.

Mosaic of humic soils, features and exposed subsoil/natural

Once sandy soils lose their protective humus topsoil (through ploughing), or this is breached by human trampling, soils can be affected by wind erosion (deflation) and sand burial (Evans, 1992, 57). This has given rise to

differential erosion and burial at Bloodmoor Hill, with relatively more wind resistant patches of humic soils being preserved at some locations.

Conclusions

A number of excavated surfaces and sections were examined. Glaciofluvial sandy deposits are present over chalky till. The upper part of the till has been mixed with sands by periglacial processes. Sands developed as brown soils during the Holocene (for example, by the Neolithic period). These soils were affected by wind erosion (deflation) and sand blowing, variously eroding and burying soils and 'surfaces'. There is some evidence that weak podzolisation took place at times. The roundhouse (Building 1) seems to have been eroded with only some patchy remains of a possible original ground surface remaining, although the latter might in fact post-date the building. Blown sand buried the site here, and local till was later exploited to amend agricultural soils, up to very recent times.

Layer	Depth and brief description
Modern and probably historic Ap (current rough grazing)	0-56 cm: very firm dark brown (10YR3/3) medium sand/loamy sand; poorly developed medium subangular blocky becoming massive with depth; common fine flecks of chalk and few flints; poorly humic; very rare fine pores; abrupt, horizontal boundary.
bB(s)	56-78 cm: weak strong brown (7.5YR4/6) medium sand; massive; at 56-66 cm common earthworm channels (0.5 cm wide) introducing Ap soil down-profile; gradual, irregular boundary.
2bB(h)/2b'Ah' (OGS? – associated with charcoal spread)	78-105 cm: discontinuous weak to very weak dark brown (7.5YR3/4) weakly humic sand; massive; irregular, discontinuous gradual boundary.
2bB/C	105+ cm: dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) very weak, structureless medium sand.

Table 17. Brief description of soil sequence at Roundhouse 1

6 Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aim

ORA 1: *The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric occupation, particularly from the Neolithic and Iron Age periods.*

Realisation: There was slight evidence for activity on or close to the site in the earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age, but only in the form of a few sherds of pottery in isolated features or residually in later deposits; this suggests only transitory use of the site during those periods. Permanent occupation of the site began in the later Bronze Age with the establishment of a settlement, represented by two roundhouses, some four-post buildings\structures and associated activity.

There is no stratigraphic or artefactual evidence to indicate that exploitation of the site continued into the Iron Age; it seems likely that pottery from the archaeological evaluation (CAC 014) that was dated to that period has been identified incorrectly.

6.2 General discussion of potential

The site archive has the potential to address research objectives dependant on topography and environment, land-use, settlement types, structural forms and artefact studies, with particular relevance to the later Bronze Age.

Stratigraphic archive

For the purposes of this assessment only a low level of interpretation (grouping) has been applied to the stratigraphic archive; this has allowed a provisional site sequence to be determined (see 4). Further analysis of the site records, incorporating the results of existing and proposed work on the finds and environmental archives, would lead to a fuller understanding of the site sequence and its regional significance.

The excavation revealed part of a later Bronze Age settlement occupying the north-western slope of Bloodmoor Hill. The settlement almost certainly extended beyond the western boundary of the site. Not surprisingly it was confined to an area of free-draining sand, avoiding the heavy and impermeable boulder clay at the north end of the site. The settlement seems to have been unenclosed and there is no clear evidence for an associated field system, although the postulated (and undated) track/drove-way at the north end of the excavated area might at one time have defined the extent of the later Bronze Age settlement. The proximity of the settlement to an Anglo-Saxon burial barrow higher up the slope of Bloodmoor Hill might be significant, given that it has been postulated that the barrow could have had a prehistoric origin (Jess Tipper, *pers comm*).

There is considerable potential for further analysis and reporting of the settlement evidence. Locally it could be considered in terms of its landscape setting and its possible relationship with other prehistoric sites in the immediate area. On a regional scale it could be compared and contrasted with contemporary sites elsewhere in East Anglia. Until recently the evidence for later Bronze Age settlement was sparse in Norfolk and Suffolk but more widespread in Essex, where enclosed and unenclosed sites have been recorded (Brown & Murphy 1997, 18). More recently a number of later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age settlement sites have come to light in Suffolk, good examples being those at Churchfields Road, Chilton (Craven, *in prep*), Red Hill Road, Hadleigh (Meredith, 2004) and Flixton Park Quarry (Boulter, 2008).

The Bloodmoor Hill settlement contained at least two roundhouses of similar size, orientation and methods of construction. Environmental evidence suggests that they were domestic dwellings, although slightly different regimes may have been practiced within the two buildings. There is certainly no evidence for industrial activity within the settlement. There is potential to compare the roundhouses with those found on other sites (locally and regionally) in terms of their likely forms and functions.

Associated with the roundhouses were several square/rectangular timber buildings/structures of a type that are usually defined as granaries, although other interpretations (such as funerary structures) have been proposed. Until recently these 'four-post buildings' were thought to be uncommon in Suffolk but more evidence for them has come to light in the last few years (Boulter 2008, 244). The Bloodmoor Hill examples could be compared with others in the East Anglian region in terms of their size, their relationship to other types of buildings and the types of settlement in which they occur.

There is environmental evidence for the use of cereals by the inhabitants of the settlement as well as limited evidence for other foodstuffs and environmental indicators such as weed seeds. Although the environmental assemblage is relatively small there is some potential for comparison with contemporary sites elsewhere in the region. Further work is required to analyse the distribution of the environmental evidence within the settlement.

There were a number of pits either within or in close proximity to the roundhouses and other buildings/structures. Further analysis of their forms and locations, and consideration of associated artefacts and environmental evidence, might help to clarify their functions. Similarly, there were many undated pits that had the same general distribution as the later Bronze Age features and that are *likely* to have been contemporary with them; further analysis of these features, in terms of their forms, locations and the nature of their fills, is required.

Finds and environmental archives

The finds from each context have been quantified and recorded by count and weight and additional detailed catalogues have been made of the pottery, CBM, fired clay, flint, small finds and plant macrofossils. Many categories of finds (Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, CBM, slag, stone, lava quern and animal bones) have been recorded and described adequately in the site archive and in this report; these require no further analysis or reporting.

The fired clay and heat-altered flint/stone assemblages do not generally require further recording but potentially have some significance in relation to prehistoric activity on the site – analysis of their spatial distribution might help with the understanding of the later Bronze Age settlement. Within the fired clay assemblage, a triangular loom weight, another possible loom weight and other possible fired clay objects should be described in greater detail, although none of them require illustration. It is noted that the loom weight has been dated to the Iron Age: this will need to be reconsidered in the light of the associated pottery dating evidence.

More than half of the small finds were from the topsoil or subsoil layers and contribute little to the understanding of the site sequence. However, some small finds are of intrinsic interest and require further analysis and illustration; they are three flint artefacts (SF 1004, SF1011 & SF 1013) and a Bronze Age ceramic spindle whorl (SF 1009). The other small finds need complete catalogue descriptions.

Two categories of finds – prehistoric pottery and worked flints – are considered to have the greatest potential for further analysis and reporting.

The earlier Neolithic T-shaped rim sherd is of intrinsic interest and should be drawn and described in greater detail. A short note on the nine later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age (Beaker) sherds should be written for publication, although none require illustration.

The later Bronze Age pottery is of particular interest, being the largest assemblage of its date to have been excavated in Suffolk using modern excavation techniques. The stratigraphic evidence for the later Bronze Age settlement will provide the context in which this important pottery assemblage should be studied.

For this assessment the pottery has been considered at context level only. Further analysis and cataloguing of the later Bronze Age pottery is required, in order to take account of the stratigraphic group and/or phase data. The aim

would be to produce a catalogue and report text that would include a description of the fabrics, forms and distribution/deposition of the pottery (are there any joining sherds between contexts/features, for example) as well as a discussion of its function, dating and regional parallels.

Fifteen sherds that could provide a published form series for the later Bronze Age pottery have been selected for illustration and a catalogue of these should be prepared. Provision of absolute dates for the material, such as a series of radiocarbon determinations, would provide an important chronological framework within which to place the form and fabric series.

The worked flint assemblage is of less significance than the pottery but still has some potential for further work. The analysis of its spatial distribution may assist in the phasing and interpretation of the excavated features, and a study of the distribution of the material within individual features might inform on the manner of deposition and potential for residuality.

The flint should be considered also in association with the prehistoric pottery assemblage; much of the flint is likely to have been contemporary with the later Bronze Age pottery and as such it could contribute to current debate regarding later prehistoric flint-working (Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2004). A summary report on the worked flint should be prepared for further dissemination and three or four pieces have been selected for illustration.

7 Significance of the data

In this section the significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered mainly in terms of the East Anglian Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000); reference is made also to a draft update of that document – the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott & Brown, 2008).

In 2000, when the Regional Research Framework was published, most of the evidence for later Bronze Age settlement sites came from south and central Essex; the density and range of settlement types elsewhere in the East Anglian region was understood poorly. Since then a number of occupation sites and field systems have come to light in Norfolk and Suffolk (see 6.2), but further evidence is required for a fuller understanding of regional patterns of settlement and land use, and changing perceptions of landscape and environment that allowed the development of a farming economy. Of particular interest is the development, during the later Bronze Age, of enclosed settlements in tandem with the continued use of unenclosed sites.

Furthermore, the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition has been the subject of several important recent studies (Needham, 2007) and is highlighted as an area requiring further investigation in the Regional Research Framework (Bryant 2000, 17).

The settlement evidence from this site is significant therefore in relation to the Research Theme *Origins and development of the agrarian economy* and in particular with the topic *Development of a fully agricultural economy during the Neolithic and Bronze Age* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 44).

The important pottery assemblage can make a significant contribution towards the regional Research Theme concerned with *Finds Studies*, in particular the topic *Development of artefacts within the Neolithic and Bronze Age* (*ibid*, 45).

The importance of these Research Themes is reinforced in the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region in which human interaction with landscape and environment is seen as central to archaeological study. Two Future Research Topics proposed by that report have particular relevance here:

Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the inter-relationship between settlements and monuments. This, coupled with more extensive palaeo-environmental evidence would enable past landscapes and economies to be recreated (Medlycott & Brown 2008, 31).

Typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery linked to close radiocarbon dating is badly needed, particularly for northern East Anglia where 'fine' wares are rare. It is increasingly notable that the occurrence and abundance of 'fine wares' versus 'coarse wares' varies markedly from site to site and across the region (ibid, 31).

Clearly, the analysis and publication of the later Bronze Age settlement evidence and associated pottery assemblage at Bloodmoor Hill would make a significant contribution towards regional research themes.

8 Analysis and reporting: aims and objectives

8.1 Revised Research Aims

RRA 1: *Can further analysis of the stratigraphic archive provide a better understanding of the later Bronze Age settlement; in particular what is the significance of the various pit types, and can the undated features be understood more fully?*

RRA 2: *Are the buildings (roundhouses and four-posters) typical of the later Bronze Age? Is the stratigraphic evidence sufficient to allow their original forms to be understood?*

RRA 3: *Is there any evidence for prehistoric (particularly later Bronze Age) activity in the immediate vicinity of this site?*

RRA 4: *How does the later Bronze Age settlement evidence compare to that from contemporary sites, both locally and regionally?*

RRA 5: *Can spatial analysis of the environmental evidence provide evidence for zones of activity within the settlement?*

RRA 6: *What is the distribution of pottery types within the settlement?*

RRA 7: *How does the pottery assemblage compare with those from other sites, regionally and nationally?*

RRA 8: *Can C14 dating provide absolute dates for the pottery assemblage?*

RRA 9: *Can further analysis of the flint assemblage, particularly with reference to stratigraphic group/phase data and the associated pottery assemblage, provide a better understanding of later Bronze Age flint working.*

8.2 Analytical report synopsis

It is proposed that following post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives the results of the fieldwork should be described in greater detail in an analytical report.

The report would include a phase- and period-based account of the site sequence, and would concentrate on the evidence for the later Bronze Age settlement. The Revised Research Aims stated above (8.1) would be used to place the settlement evidence in its broader context. A discussion of the Bronze Age pottery assemblage would be an important component of the report.

The text would be accompanied by relevant maps and plans, representative photographs, section drawings and finds illustrations.

It is possible that the analytical report could also be used as the basis for a synthetic article for publication in, for example, the county journal *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

9 Analysis and reporting: task sequence

The following tasks are required in order to complete the stratigraphic, finds and environmental analysis, leading to the production of a full analytical report:

9.1 Stratigraphic method statement

Task 1: Analyse the stratigraphic archive, with particular reference to finds and environmental data, in order to define phases and periods.

Task 2: Write descriptions of stratigraphic phases and periods.

Task 3: Carry out research, *via* the HER and published sources, in relation to prehistoric settlement evidence in East Anglia.

9.2 Finds method statement

Task 4: ENEO & LN/EBA pottery – catalogue and draft report text.

Task 5: Later Bronze Age pottery – full analysis, research and draft report text; catalogue of illustrated sherds.

Task 6: Fired clay – spatial and temporal analysis, descriptions of loom weights and other possible fired clay objects; summary report preparation.

Task 7: Worked flint – full analysis and draft report text.

Task 8: Small finds – spindle whorl SF1009 (research and draft report text); other (non-flint) small finds (cataloguing only).

Task 9: Compile/edit specialist finds reports, catalogues and appendices.

Task 10: Other finds categories – updating of catalogues and summary reporting as required.

Task 11: General tasks, including ordering work, preparation of finds and liaison with specialists, illustrators etc; archiving

9.3 Graphics method statement

Task 12: Production of draft plans for stratigraphic phases and periods.

Task 13: Production of draft section drawings.

Task 14: Production of final plans and sections for report.

Task 15: Pottery illustration (sixteen sherds).

Task 16: Flint illustration (four pieces).

Task 17: Spindle whorl illustration.

9.4 Radiocarbon dating method statement

Task 18: Selection of samples with greatest potential for analysis.

Task 19: Radiocarbon dating procedure.

Task 20: Integration of results with stratigraphic and finds archives.

9.5 Photographic method statement

Task 21: Selection of digital and/or print images for analytical report.

Task 22: Preparation/manipulation of photographs for analytical report.

9.6 Analytical report text method statement

Task 23: Production of draft report.

Task 24: Copy editing of report.

Task 25: Specialist edit and corrections.

9.7 Project management method statement

Task 26: General project management.

Task 27: External reader

Task 28: Subsequent corrections

Task 29: Copy edit and indexing

Task 30: Archiving

9.8 Summary of tasks

No.	Description of task	Staff	Days
<i>Stratigraphic</i>			
1	Stratigraphic analysis	KH	5
2	Phase/period descriptions	KH	2
3	Research	KH	5
<i>Finds</i>			
4	ENEOL & LN/EBA pottery – catalogue & report	SP	0.25
5	LBA pottery – analysis, report & catalogue	SP	2.75
6	Fired clay – analysis & report	CT	0.5
7	Worked flint – analysis & report	SB	2.5
8	Small finds – research, report & catalogue	CT	0.5
9	Compile/edit specialist finds reports etc	CT	2
10	Other finds – catalogues & reporting	CT	1.5
11	General finds tasks (ordering, etc)	CT	2
Consumables (archive boxes, transport etc)			
<i>Graphics</i>			
12	Draft phase/period plans	KH	3
13	Draft section drawings	KH	3
14	Report plans & sections	CB	7
15	Pottery illustration	DW	2
16	Flint illustration	DW	1
17	Spindle whorl illustration	DW	0.25
<i>Radiocarbon dating</i>			
18	Selection of samples for C14 dating	KH	0.25
19	C14 dating (up to five samples @ £290 each)	SUERC	n/a
20	Integration of C14 results	KH	0.5
<i>Photographic</i>			
21	Selection of photographs for report	KH	0.5
22	Preparation of photographs for report	CB	0.5
<i>Report text</i>			
23	Production of draft analytical report	KH	10
24	Internal editing of report	RG	1
25	Specialist edit & corrections	SB/SP	0.5
<i>Project management</i>			
26	General project management	RG	3
27	External reader	TBA	1
28	Subsequent corrections	KH	1
29	Copy edit & indexing	RG	2
30	Archiving	KH	1

KH = Kieron Heard (Project officer and principal author, SCCAS)

RG = Richenda Goffin (Post-excavation manager, SCCAS)

CB = Crane Begg (Graphics manager, SCCAS)

CT = Cathy Tester (Finds officer, SCCAS)

DW = Donna Wreathall (Illustrator, SCCAS)

SP = Sarah Percival (External specialist – Prehistoric pottery)

SB = Sarah Bates (External specialist – Worked flint)

SUERC = Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

TBA = To be arranged

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Appendix 1: Brief and specification

1. Background

- 1.1 A planning application is to be made to develop land adjacent to Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (TM 518 899) (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The development area lies in an area of high archaeological importance, defined in the County Sites and Monuments Record. Archaeological evaluation of about 40 hectares has identified an important historic landscape, with four previously unknown sites that included the excavation of an Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery (CAC 016) of national importance, immediately to the east. The location of a rich Early Anglo-Saxon barrow burial is recorded immediately to the south (GSE 003). The current site has been evaluated (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No 1996/4). A significant area of prehistoric archaeology, both Neolithic and Iron Age, was recorded in the southern half of the site. A clay extraction pit, later a refuse tip, occupies the northern part, although the exact limit of this recent disturbance is not known.
- 1.3 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.5 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 In the area defined on Figure 1, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 4, is to be carried out prior to development. The northern limit of archaeological investigation will be formed by the southern limit of the refuse tip; the exact edge of this pit will be established by the archaeological work.
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric occupation, particularly from the Neolithic and Iron Age periods.
- 2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of

minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).

- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation (See also Section 4)

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.2 Fully excavate all features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural. 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 a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.3 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts.

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

- 3.4 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 Project Design 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 J. Sidell, 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.

- 3.5 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.6 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.7 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.8 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.9 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.10 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 the Conservation Team.
- 3.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.12 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. Area for Excavation (Figure 1) (see 2.1)

- 4.1 Within the development area marked on Figure 1, topsoil stripping will be done under close archaeological supervision with a toothless machine bucket and will cease at the uppermost archaeological deposit or the surface of clean subsoil. Archaeological features will be excavated and recorded as defined in Section 3 of this brief. 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.

5. Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

- 5.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground during the construction of the access road.

- 5.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 5.3 In the case of topsoil stripping for the car parking area unimpeded access at the rate of one and a half hours per 10 sq metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before building begin. The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with a toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. In the case of footing and main service trenches unimpeded access at the rate of two hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 5.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 5.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Sidell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for 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.

6. General Management

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

- 6.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

7. Archive Requirements

- 7.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 7.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 7.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).
- 7.4 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 7.5 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).
- 7.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 7.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 7.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 7.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 7.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

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

8. Report Requirements

- 8.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 8.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 8.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 8.4 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. 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.
- 8.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied, however, the developer should be aware that there may be a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 8.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

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Reference: / BloodmoorHillCarltonColville2006

Appendix 2: Stratigraphic group descriptions

G2001: Four-post building (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0150, 0151, 0249, 0250, 0251, 0252, 0253, 0254

A square four-post building approximately 2.3m wide represented by four large postholes (0151, 0250, 0252 and 0254). The postholes are circular or oval with average dimensions of 0.46m wide x 0.29m deep.

Fills 0150, 0249, 0251 and 0253 are deposits of soft, mid grey sand containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material

G2002: Four-post building (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0174, 0175, 0198, 0199, 0202, 0203, 0206, 0207

A square four-post building approximately 2.0m wide represented by four postholes (0174, 0198, 0202, 0204). The postholes are circular with average dimensions of 0.35m wide and 0.16m deep.

Fills 0175, 0199, 0203 and 0207 are deposits of mid brown sand containing small quantities of fire-cracked flint and pottery.

G2003: Four-post building (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0176, 0177, 0200, 0201, 0204, 0205, 0208, 0209

A square four-post building approximately 1.9m wide represented by four postholes (0174, 0198, 0202, 0204). The postholes are circular with average dimensions of 0.32m wide and 0.23m deep.

Fills 0177, 0201, 0205 and 0209 are deposits of mid brown sand containing small quantities of fire-cracked flint and pottery.

Note that group 2003 (four-post building) is almost coincident with G2002 (four-post building) and that it is possible that they represent a single eight-post building with paired corner posts. Note also that groups 2001, 2002 and 2003 (all four-post buildings) share the same orientation and are adjacent to and parallel with ditch 0080 (G2040) to the west.

G2004: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0266, 0267

0267 is a pear-shaped pit measuring 1.30m x up to 0.85m x 0.25m deep. Fill 0266 consists largely of charcoal-rich sand, containing moderate small-medium fragments, and occasional large fragments, of pottery, with some fire-cracked flint and possible struck flint flakes. The function of the pit is uncertain, but it is possible that the charcoal represents burning in situ. The charcoal was sampled for C14 dating.

G2005: Pit and fill (probably Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0166, 0167

0166 is a large sub-circular pit measuring 2.37 x 2.13 x 0.47m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0167 consists of distinct dumps of variously coloured sand, some of which are charcoal-rich and were sampled for environmental analysis. The fill contained a few struck flints. The function of the pit is uncertain, but given its size it might have been a small sand quarry.

The pit is close to G2001, G2002, and G2003 (four-post buildings) and G2004 (possible fire pit).

G2006: Four-post building (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0152 (composite), 0158, 0159, 0160, 0161, 0162, 0163, 0164, 0165

A sub-square four-post building approximately 2.3 wide represented by four postholes (0158, 0160, 0162, 0164). The postholes are sub-circular and exhibit contrasting sizes and profiles; the pair on the east side of the building (0158 and 0164) are larger (up to 0.58m wide), approximately 0.3m deep and have bowl-shaped profiles. The pair on the west side (0160 and 0162) are smaller (up to 0.43m wide) and deeper (0.42m) and have tapering profiles.

Fills 0159, 0161, 0163 and 0165 are similar deposits of dark brown, charcoal-rich silty sand with some fire-cracked flint and with occasional pot fragments in 0159.

G2007: Four-post building (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0292, 0293, 0294, 0295, 0296, 0297, 0338, 0339

A sub-square four-post building approximately 1.8m wide represented by four postholes (0292, 0294, 0296, 0338). The postholes are sub-circular, ranging from 0.20–0.35m in diameter and 0.20–0.35m in depth, with bowl-shaped profiles.

Fills 0293, 0295, 0297 and 0339 are deposits of variously coloured silty sand, some of which are charcoal-rich. They contain occasional fragments of fire-cracked flint but no dateable material.

Note that post-hole 0338 cuts ditch 0332 (G2058).

G2008: Pit/post-hole and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0340, 0341

0340 is a small, circular pit or large post-hole 0.50m in diameter and 0.30m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0341 is a soft, mid greyish brown sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material. The pit/post-hole has no obvious associations with other structural features.

Note that post-hole 0340 cuts ditch 0332 (G2058).

G2009: Pit/post-hole and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0321, 0322

0321 is a small, sub-circular pit or large post-hole up to 0.45m wide and 0.36m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0322 is dark brown silty sand that is charcoal-rich but contains no cultural material. The pit/post-hole has no obvious associations with other structural features.

G2010: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0344, 0345

0344 is an oval pit measuring 0.82m long x 0.58m wide x 0.34m deep and with a bowl-shaped profile. It is filled by deposit 0345: light-mid brown sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

G2011: Postholes and fills (undated; x1 sherd of ENEO pottery)

Contexts: 0311, 0312, 0313, 0314, 0315, 0316, 0317, 0318, 0319, 0320, 0342, 0343

A localised cluster of six postholes (0311, 0313, 0315, 0317, 0319, 0342) with no obvious associations other than a similarity in size and in the nature of their fills. They range from 0.23–0.36m wide and 0.12–0.20m deep and have bowl-shaped profiles. Fills 0312, 0314, 0316, 0318, 0320 and 0343 are similar deposits of mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and fragments of fire-cracked flint, and a small amount of abraded pottery in 0312.

G2012: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0170, 0171

0170 is a small, oval pit measuring 0.75 x 0.58 x 0.20m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0171 is a deposit of brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and fragments of charcoal but no cultural material. The pit is close to four-post building G2006, but has no obvious associations with it.

G2013: Two postholes and their fills (undated)

Contexts: 0180, 0181, 0182, 0183

Two postholes (0180, 0182) that were recognised in the base of pit 0178 (G2014) although the relationship between pit and postholes is uncertain. The postholes are of similar dimensions, being approximately 0.30m in diameter and 0.40m deep. Both postholes have tapering profiles and rounded bases, and they contain similar fills (0181, 0183) of dark brown silty sand with charcoal flecks.

G2014: Pit and fill (probable recent tree bole; not illustrated)

Contexts: 0178, 0179

0178 is a large but shallow oval pit measuring 2.20m long x 1.60m wide x 0.40m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0179 is dark brown silty sand with some pebbles but no cultural material. The function of the pit is unknown but the presence of frequent roots within the fill suggests that it might be a recent tree bole.

G2015: Five (possible) postholes and fills (undated; x4 sherds LBA pot in 0225)

Contexts: 0224, 0225, 0226, 0227, 0228, 0229, 0230, 0231, 0238, 0239

A localised cluster of five (possible) postholes (0224, 0226, 0228, 0230, 0238) with no obvious associations other than that they are all in the vicinity of G2014 (probable tree bole). There might be some relationship with the two postholes forming G2013. The postholes vary from 0.25–0.39m in width and 0.14–0.36m in depth. They have varying profiles and three of them (0228, 0230, 0238) have slightly inclined or under-cut sides. Fills 0225, 0227, 0229, 0231 and 0239 are variously coloured deposits of silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal. 0225 contained occasional very abraded pottery.

G2016: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0140, 0141

0141 is a small, steep-sided pit with a rounded base, measuring 0.80m x 0.60m x 0.40m deep. Fill 0140 is soft, mid-dark greyish brown sand containing moderate pebbles but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2017: Posthole and fill (undated; x1 struck flint)

Contexts: 0142, 0143

0143 is a circular posthole with near-vertical sides and a rounded base. It is 0.30m in diameter and 0.40m deep. Fill 0142 is soft, mid-dark grey sand containing occasional (fire-cracked?) flints and one struck flint. This isolated posthole has no obvious associations but is close to two pits (G2018 and G2019) containing frequent prehistoric pottery.

G2018: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0130, 0131

0130 is a small, oval pit with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.64m x 0.56m x 0.27m deep. Fill 0131 is mottled, dark brown and black fine sand, apparently charcoal stained, containing moderate fire-cracked flint and frequent small–large fragments of prehistoric pottery. The fill also contained small patches of grey clay. The frequency of pottery is unusually high (for this site) and it is hoped that analysis of the environmental sample might indicate the function of the pit. Note that a similar feature (G2019) is located only 2.10m to the south.

G2019: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0115, 0116

0115 is a small, circular pit with steep sides and a rounded base, measuring 0.56m in diameter and 0.28m in depth. Fill 0116 is mottled, dark brown and black silty sand, apparently charcoal stained, containing moderate fire-cracked flint and frequent small-medium fragments of prehistoric pottery. The frequency of pottery is unusually high (for this site) and it is hoped that analysis of the environmental sample might indicate the function of the pit. Note that a similar feature (G2018) is located only 2.10m to the north.

G2020: Pit/posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0119, 0120

0119 is a small, shallow pit or posthole with a saucer-shaped profile, measuring 0.25m in diameter and only 60mm in depth. Fill 0120 is soft, light yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional small fragments of pottery. Its function is unknown but it might have been associated with the undated pits/postholes described as G2021.

G2021: Three pits/postholes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0117, 0118; 0122, 0123; 0125, 0126

A localised group of three shallow and undated pits or postholes is located immediately east of the prehistoric pits described as G2018 and G2019.

0117 is a small, circular pit or posthole with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Fill 0118 is mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles.

0122 is a small, oval pit or posthole with an irregular bowl-shaped profile measuring 0.32m x 0.28m x 0.14m deep. Fill 0123 is mid brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles.

0125 is a small, sub-circular pit or posthole with a bowl-shaped profile measuring 0.38m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Fill 0126 is soft, mid brown silty sand.

G2022: Pit and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0121, 0132, 0133, 0134, 0135

0121 is a large pit extending beyond the limit of excavation. It measures 2.00m x at least 1.00m x 0.55m deep and has a bowl-shaped profile. The pit contains a horizontal sequence of fills, none of which produced dating evidence:

0132, at the base of the pit, is a thin deposit of yellow sand with some charcoal staining.

0133 is charcoal-rich dark brown/black silty sand with occasional pebbles.

0134 is mid brown silty sand with some charcoal fragments and medium-large flint pebbles.

0135, the uppermost fill, is mid brownish grey silty sand containing moderate flecks and small fragments of charcoal.

Although undated, the pit is assumed to be of some antiquity since it is sealed by layers of subsoil similar to those that overlie the remains of Roundhouses 1 and 2 elsewhere on the site.

G2023: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0240, 0241

0240 is a sub-circular pit with a bowl-shaped profile, approximately 0.55m in diameter and 0.21m in depth. Fill 0241 is mottled dark brown and black sand, apparently charcoal-rich, containing occasional pebbles and frequent small-large fragments of pottery. The fill also contained some possible worked flints. As excavated the pit cut the fill of ditch 0080 (G2040) although in retrospect this relationship is considered doubtful unless confirmed by dating evidence. The function of the pit is uncertain. It is adjacent to another pit of similar dimensions (G2024) that also produced frequent pottery. Both lie immediately east of the entrance to the posthole circle for Roundhouse 1 (G2049).

G2024: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0270, 0271

0270 is a sub-circular pit with a bowl-shaped profile, approximately 0.66m in diameter and 0.33m in depth. Fill 0271 is mid brown sand containing occasional pebbles, some possible worked flint and frequent small–large fragments of pottery. As excavated the pit was cut by ditch 0080 (G2040) although in retrospect this relationship is considered doubtful unless confirmed by dating evidence. The function of the pit is uncertain. It is adjacent to another pit of similar dimensions (G2023) that also produced frequent pottery. Both lie immediately east of the entrance to the posthole circle for Roundhouse 1 (G2049).

G2025: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0035, 0036

0036 is a fairly large, sub-circular pit with a step-sided but irregular profile, measuring 1.50m x 1.30m x 0.55m deep. Fill 0035 is soft, mottled brownish grey and yellowish brown sand containing occasional small–large flint pebbles but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2026: Three cuts and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0025, 0026; 0027, 0028; 0029, 0030

A localised group of three shallow and undated cut features is located between ditches 0022 (G2032) and 0129 (G2033).

0025 is an oval cut measuring 0.44m x 0.32m x 0.17m deep. The excavator suggested that it might be an animal burrow. Its fill, 0026, is soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with patches of yellow sand.

0027 is a shallow, oval cut measuring 0.28m x 0.21m x 60mm deep. The excavator suggested that it might be an animal burrow. Its fill, 0028, is greyish brown silty sand with patches of orange sand, containing occasional flecks of charcoal and small pebbles.

0029 is a shallow, oval cut measuring 0.24m x 0.18m x 60mm deep. The excavator suggested that it might be an animal burrow. Its fill, 0030, is brownish grey silty sand with patches of orange sand containing occasional small pockets of greenish grey clay/silt and small pebbles.

G2027: Two pits/postholes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0041, 0042; 0043, 0044

A pair of pits or postholes, approximately 3.0m apart, is located in an area of relatively low activity at the south end of the site. The pits/postholes are of unknown date and function.

0041 is a circular cut with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Fill 0042 is mid brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles and flecks–small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material.

0043 is a circular cut with a bowl-shaped profile measuring 0.39m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Fill 0044 is mid brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

G2028: Two undated pits and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0014, 0015, 0016; 0045, 0046

A pair of small pits, approximately 6.0m apart, is located in an area of relatively low activity at the south end of the site. The pits/postholes are of unknown date and function, although both contain fills that are charcoal-rich. They are adjacent to the eastern edge of ditch 0049 (G2039).

0014 is a small, oval pit with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.90m x 0.80m x 0.37m deep. Lower fill 0015 is mid yellowish brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles and flecks—small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material. Upper fill 0016 is soft, dark brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles and frequent flecks—small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material.

0045 is a sub-circular pit with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. Its single fill, 0046, is soft, mid-dark brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles and frequent flecks—small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material.

G2029: Area of scorched ground (undated)

Context: 0013

An irregular patch of scorched natural sand is located in an area of relatively low activity at the south end of the site. It is up to 0.86m across and has diffuse edges, with no evidence for an associated cut. There is no charcoal or fire-cracked flint within the scorched area and no dating evidence.

G2030: Evaluation Trench 3 and its fills (modern; not illustrated)

Contexts: 0127, 0128

In the south east corner of the site the west side of a modern trench was seen in section only, cutting subsoil layer 0002 (G2143) and sealed by topsoil layer 0001 (G2144). The base of the cut coincides with the surface of the natural sand. The fill 0127 consists of clearly delineated sandy deposits with lenses of coal, mortar and pebbles. The nature of the fill and the position/orientation of the cut indicate that this is evaluation trench 3 (CAC 014) excavated in 1996.

G2031: Unspecified cut feature and fill (undated; x2 worked flints)

Contexts: 0032, 0033 (segment 0031)

0032 is a short, linear feature on the northwest side of, and at a right angle to, ditch 0022 (G2032). The cut is 1.40m long x 0.24–0.86m wide x up to 0.17m deep. Although only partially excavated, it seems to have shallow, concave sides and an irregular base. The fill 0033 is mid brownish grey silty sand with pebbles and some small fragments of charcoal. The relationship between G2031 and G2032 could not be determined due to the similarity of their fills. The date and function of G2032 are unknown, although potentially it might have been an animal burrow in the side of ditch 0022 (G2032).

G2032: Ditch and fill (undated, but probably post-medieval)

Contexts: 0022, 0023, 0034, 0038, 0040 (segment 0024, 0031, 0037)

0022 is a shallow ditch running NE–SW for at least 15.0m. At its north end it has a rounded terminus, and to the south it runs beyond the limit of excavation. It is 0.80–0.90m wide and has a flattened U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a depth of up to 0.43m.

Fills 0023, 0034, 0038 and 0040 were recorded in four separate segments but were fairly similar deposits of soft, mid orangey brown or brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and flecks/small fragments of charcoal. Some small fragments of pottery were recovered from fill 0038 at the northern terminus of the ditch and two pieces of worked flint came from fill 0034.

Note that ditch 0022 (G2032) runs close to and parallel with ditch 0129 (G2033) and that these might equate to two ditches, 14 and 22, recorded in evaluation trench 3 (CAC 014). Those ditches were thought to relate to the redundant parish boundary between Carlton Colville and Pakefield shown on 19th-century maps.

G2032 and G2033 both cut ditch 0018 (G2034).

G2033: Ditch and fill (undated, but probably post-medieval)

Contexts: 0004, 0011, 0021, 0129 (segments 0005, 0010, 0019)

0129 is a shallow ditch running NE–SW for at least 21.5m. To the south it runs beyond the limit of excavation. At its north end it has an uncertain relationship with possible hollow-way 0003 (G2055) and might have continued further than it appears to do on plan. It is up to 0.85m wide and has an irregular U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a depth of up to 0.24m.

Fills 0004, 0011 and 0021 were recorded in three separate segments but were fairly similar deposits of soft, mid orangey brown or brownish grey sand with occasional pebbles and flecks/small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material.

Note that ditch 0129 (G2033) runs close to and parallel with ditch 0022 (G2032) and that these might equate to two ditches, 14 and 22, recorded in evaluation trench 3 (CAC 014). Those ditches were thought to relate to the redundant parish boundary between Carlton Colville and Pakefield shown on 19th century maps.

G2032 and G2033 both cut ditch 0018 (G2034).

G2034: Ditch and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0018, 0020, 0039 (segment 0019)

0018 is a shallow ditch running NNW–SSE for at least 5.0m. To the north it tapers out and to the south it is removed by ditch 0022 (Group 2032). It is up to 0.47m wide with a U-shaped profile and is up to 0.24m deep. It is also removed partially by ditch 0129 (G2033).

Fills 0020 and 0039 were recorded in separate segments but are similar deposits of soft, orange-brown or brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and flecks/small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material. The date, extent and function of the ditch are unknown.

G2035: Posthole, post pipe and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0087, 0088, 0089

0087 is a sub-circular posthole with a bowl-shaped profile measuring 0.42m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. 0089 is a vertical post pipe, 0.18m in diameter, in the centre of 0087. It is filled with dark brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles, representing the decay of the post in situ. 0088 is the packing around the post and consists of dark brownish grey silty sand containing pebbles, occasional small fragments of pottery and some fire-cracked or struck flints.

The posthole has no obvious associations, although it is only about 6.0m from the entrance to Roundhouse 1 (G2049).

G2036: Five postholes/stake-holes and their fills (undated)

Contexts: 0008, 0009; 0053, 0054; 0055, 0056; 0057, 0058; 0059, 0060

N–S row of five, unequally spaced postholes and stake-holes, approximately 6.0m in length.

0008 is a circular posthole with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.38m in diameter and 0.22m in depth. Fill 0009 is soft, yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material.

0059 is a circular stake-hole with steep sides tapering to a rounded base. It is 0.14m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Fill 0060 is mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles but no cultural material.

0057 is a circular posthole with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.31m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. Fill 0058 is soft, mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material.

0055 is a circular stake-hole with steep sides tapering to a pointed base. It is 0.13m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Fill 0056 is mid-dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles but no cultural material.

0053 is a shallow, sub-circular posthole(?) with a saucer-shaped profile, measuring 0.18m x 0.15m x 80mm deep. Fill 0054 is soft, mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material.

This row of features is close to Roundhouse 1 (G2049), and parallel to ditch 0080 (G2040) which cuts, and therefore post-dates the roundhouse. Posthole 0051, which produced LBA pottery, is in the same row.

G2037: Posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0061, 0062

0061 is an isolated, oval posthole with a saucer-shaped profile, measuring 0.57m x 0.35m. Generally it is 0.15m in depth but a deeper, circular depression at the north end is up to 0.25m deep. Fill 0062 is soft, mid-dark brownish grey silty sand containing occasional small fragments of pottery, some pebbles and moderate flecks/small fragments of charcoal.

The posthole has no obvious associations but is located about 2.0m west of the postulated fence-line described as G2036, and close to Roundhouse 1 (G2049).

G2038: Probable animal burrow and fill (undated; not illustrated)

Contexts: 0068, 0069

0068 is an oval cut feature measuring 0.85m NS x 0.54m EW x 0.25m deep. It has an asymmetrical profile, generally with gently sloping sides but with a steeply under-cut edge on the east side. Fill 0069 is mid brown sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

The nature of the fill, the absence of cultural material and the shape of the profile suggest that this feature is an animal burrow.

G2039: Ditch and fills (undated; x4 sherds of Later Bronze Age pottery)

Contexts: 0047, 0048, 0049, 0073, 0145, 0154, 0156 (segments 0048, 0050, 0071, 0146, 0153, 0155)

0049 is a linear ditch running NNE–SSW for at least 52m, extending beyond the limits of excavation at either end. It is up to 0.85m wide and has an average surviving depth of 0.30m, with a consistent V-shaped profile. The ditch cuts natural sand and at its N end is clearly sealed by subsoil layer 0002 (G2143).

Fills 0048, 0073, 0145, 0154 and 0156, from five separate segments, are similar deposits of brownish grey or greyish brown sand with occasional pebbles. A few small fragments of pottery were recovered from fills 0047 (segment 0048) and 0145 (segment 0146).

Ditch 0049 intersects with possible hollow-way 0003 (G2055) but the stratigraphic relationship between them is unclear. Note that 0049 runs parallel with ditch 0080 (G2040), approximately 15m to the west.

G2040: Ditch and fills (Roman or later)

Contexts: 0080, 0081, 0082, 0095, 0097, 0098, 0099, 0100, 0101, 0148, 0149, 0242, 0247, 0259, 0269, 0272, 0285, 0286, 0334, 0358, 0386, 0414, 0471, 0472, 0638, 0660, 0661, 0662, 0663 (segments 0079, 0086, 0096, 0144, 0243, 0248, 0258, 0268, 0359, 0637, 0659)

0080 is a linear ditch running NNE–SSW for at least 70m, extending beyond the limits of excavation at either end. It is up to 1.53m wide and has a maximum surviving depth of 0.66m, with a flattened U-shaped profile and moderately steep sides. The ditch is sealed by subsoil layers 0002 and 0093 (G2143).

The ditch was examined at 13 locations. Generally the fills are fairly homogenous mid brown/greyish brown/orange-brown sand with occasional pebbles. At the south end of the site, where it cuts Roundhouse 1, the fills are more complex and consist of distinct interleaving sandy deposits. Some of these are likely to have derived from the weathering and collapse of horizontal deposits truncated by the ditch. For example, fills 0386 and 0414 (dark brown/black sand deposits against the sides of the cut in segment 0086) derive probably from occupation/destruction layers 0094/0104 (G2052) associated with the roundhouse. Similarly, deposit 0095 in segment 0086, an area of scorched sand slumping into the north side of the ditch, might indicate the position of the hearth at the centre of the roundhouse.

Very few finds were recovered from ditch 0080. Some pottery from fill 0269 (segment 0268) might represent contamination from some pot-rich features cut by the ditch at this point. Similarly, pottery from 0101, 0660, 0661 and 0662 might have tumbled in from the 'roundhouse deposits' cut by the ditch at that point. More reliable dating might come from fills 0081 and 0259.

Ditch 0080 has a number of relationships with other features, not all of which are clear. It cuts the occupation/destruction deposits (G2052) associated with Roundhouse 1 at the south end of the site and 'burnt mound' deposit 0172 (G2056). It is cut by possible hollow-way 003 (G2055). Its relationship with ditch 0332 (G2058) is unclear (possibly contemporary). In segment 0268 the ditch has uncertain relationships with pit 0240 (G2023), pit 0270 (G2024) and pit 0255 (G2076).

G2041: Probable fence-line (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0077, 0078, 0234, 0235, 0257, 0287 (segment 0074)

0077 was identified originally as a posthole but is seen now as the possible southern terminus of linear feature 0257. Its fill 0078 is mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and small fragments of pottery. 0257 is a linear cut with a possible rounded terminus (0077) at its south end, which tapers out to the north. It is 2.2m long x 0.26m wide x 0.10m deep, with a V-shaped profile. There are a number of closely spaced, shallow depressions in the lower sides and base of the cut, and these are interpreted as stake-holes or post impressions. The fill of 0257 was not recorded.

0234 is a linear cut with a possible rounded terminus at its north end, which runs beyond the limit of excavation to the south. It is >9.0m long x up to 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep, with a V-shaped profile. There are a number of closely spaced, shallow and irregular depressions in the lower sides and base of the cut, and these are interpreted as stake-holes or post impressions. One of the stake-holes contained fill 0287 that produced a single sherd of pottery. The general fill of the cut, 0235, is mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles, fire-cracked flint and small fragments of pottery.

0234 and 0257 are probably part of a single feature oriented NNE–SSW, the apparent 0.50m gap between them being the result of slumping into an underlying feature. This is assumed to be a structural cut feature, with the stake-holes/post impressions in the base of the cut representing a probable fence-line. It is later than pit 0280 (G2042) and pit/post-hole 0277 (G2043). It has uncertain relationships with horizontal deposit 0094 (G2052) and pit/post-hole 0075 (G2046). Note that the postulated fence-line is parallel to ditch 0080 (G2040) approximately 2.15m to the west.

G2042: Pit and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0280, 0281, 0282, 0283, 0284

0280 is a large oval pit measuring 2.20m NW–SE x 1.80m SW–NE x 0.48m deep. It has steep sides breaking sharply into an undulating base. Basal fill 0284 is approximately 0.14m thick and consists of dark brown/black silty sand containing some fire-cracked flint and pottery fragments (amounts unknown). 0282 and 0283 are deposits of brownish yellow sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material, lying against the sides of the pit. They are thought to indicate slumping of the natural sand through which the pit is dug. 0281 fills the upper

part of the pit to a depth of 0.34m. It consists of dark brown/black silty sand (perhaps charcoal-rich) containing frequent fire-cracked flints and pottery fragments.

Pit 0280 is immediately adjacent to Roundhouse 1 and it is likely that they were contemporary although finds data might prove otherwise. The pit was sealed by layer 0094 (G2052) that is interpreted as an occupation/destruction layer associated with the roundhouse. Finds and environmental evidence might indicate the function of the pit.

G2043: Pit/posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0277, 0278, 0279

0277 is an oval pit or posthole measuring 0.60m x 0.48m x 0.31m deep. It has steep sides and a flat base. Basal fill 0279 is soft, light brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material. Upper fill 0278 is soft, dark orangey brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of pottery. The function of the pit is unknown, although its position close to the likely entrance to a prehistoric roundhouse might suggest a structural function (porch post?). It is cut by linear feature 0234 (G2041).

G2044: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0189, 0190

0189 is a small, oval pit measuring 1.02m x 0.64m x 0.42m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It cuts subsoil layer 0093 (G2143), indicating that it is of relatively late date and ought to post-date the nearby prehistoric roundhouse. Fill 0190 is mid brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles, fire-cracked flint, pottery and small fragments of charcoal. The function of the pit is unknown and it has no obvious associations, although it is similar to nearby pit 0233 (G2045), which also cuts subsoil layer 0093.

G2045: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0232, 0233

0233 is a small, oval pit measuring 0.82m x 0.74m x 0.46m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It cuts subsoil layer 0093 (G2143), indicating that it is of relatively late date and ought to post-date the nearby prehistoric roundhouse. Fill 0232 is mid brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pottery, fire-cracked flint and charcoal. The function of the pit is unknown and it has no obvious associations, although it is similar to nearby pit 0189 (G2044), which also cuts subsoil layer 0093.

G2046: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0075, 0076 (segment 0074)

0075 is a small, oval pit measuring 0.88m x 0.70m x 0.36m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0076 is soft, mid orangey brown silty sand containing occasional pottery, fire-cracked flint and charcoal. The pit was recognised only at the level at which it cuts natural sand, but is likely to have been deeper originally. The function of the pit is unknown and it has no obvious associations. Its stratigraphic relationship to adjacent linear feature 0234 (G2041) is unknown.

G2047: Unspecified cuts and fills (undated; pre Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0298, 0300, 0327, 0328, 0613 (segments 0299, 0329, 0612)

0298 is a short curvilinear cut feature, approximately 4.0m long x 0.90m wide x up to 0.36m deep. It has a V-shaped profile and is deeper at the NE end (in segment 0299), becoming shallower and petering out to the SW (segment 0612). Its fill 0300/0613 is very light greyish brown (probably leached) slightly silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

0327 is a short linear cut feature, at least 1.75m long x 0.72m wide x up to 0.39m deep. It has a V-shaped profile and is deeper at the NW end (in segment 0329), becoming shallower to the SE where it is removed by ditch 0080 (G2040). Its fill 0328 is very light greyish brown (probably leached) slightly silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

These two adjacent cut features both pre-date a prehistoric roundhouse, being cut by the postholes (G2049) and sealed by the associated occupation layer (G2052). They cut natural sand only. Their date and function are unknown.

G2048: Three cuts and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0102, 0103, 0275, 0276, 0323, 0324

0102 is an oval pit measuring 0.90m x 0.75m x 0.31m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0103 is mid brown sand containing occasional fire-cracked flint and charcoal but no cultural material.

0275 is an oval pit measuring 0.72m x 0.59m x 0.22m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0276 is mid brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles and charcoal but no cultural material. Its relationship with overlapping pit 0102 is unknown.

0323 is a sub-circular pit measuring 0.65 x 0.60 x 0.17m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0324 is mid brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles and charcoal but no cultural material. It is cut by pit 0275.

These three inter-cutting pits post-date linear feature 0298 (G2047) and lie just outside the post-circle of a prehistoric roundhouse (G2049). They might have been below the eaves of the roof of that building. Their date and function are unknown.

G2049: Posthole circle (Roundhouse 1; Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0105, 0106, 0107, 0108, 0111, 0112, 0184, 0185, 0186, 0187, 0210, 0211, 0606, 0607, 0610, 0611, 0614, 0615, 0622, 0623, 0624, 0625

The postholes 0105, 0107, 0111, 0184, 0186, 0606, 0610 and 0614 are generally sub-circular with an average diameter of 0.24m and average depth of 0.28m (0.17m minimum; 0.36m maximum). They have very steep/vertical sides and rounded bases. Of these, only 0606 displays an obvious post pipe. They are filled with deposits of dark brown/black sand containing varying amounts of charcoal, pebbles and burnt flint. Fill 0187 contains occasional pottery and 0611 contains frequent pottery. Posthole 0186 cuts earlier posthole 0210.

Postholes 0210 and 0622 are larger than the others. 0210 is circular with a diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.44m. Its fill 0211 is dark brown/black silty sand containing occasional fire-cracked flint and pottery. 0622 is oval, measuring 0.40m x 0.33m x 0.33m deep. It displays a clear post pipe. 0625 (the fill of the post pipe), and 0623/0624 (the packing around the post pipe) all produced fragments of pottery.

The two larger postholes (0210 and 0622) are thought to indicate the position of the entrance to the roundhouse, on the SE side of the posthole circle. Note that 0210, on the NE side of the entrance, had to be replaced by posthole 0186. The spacing between the larger postholes suggests that the entrance is approximately 3.10m wide. The smaller postholes, making up the rest of the posthole circle, have an average spacing of 1.95m.

Ditch 0080 (G2040) cuts across the roundhouse and is likely to have removed two postholes, suggesting that the circle contained originally 11 posts. The diameter of the posthole circle is 7.20m.

G2050: Four possible stake-holes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0608, 0609, 0616, 0617, 0618, 0619, 0620, 0621

0608, 0616, 0618 and 0620 are four (slightly suspect) circular stake-holes, with an average diameter of 100mm and average depth of 88mm. As excavated, they have tapering profiles and are filled with similar deposits of dark brown/black sand. Fill 0609, in stake-hole 0608, was the only one to produce fragments of pottery. They all appeared to cut occupation layer 0626 (G2052) and are located inside the posthole circle (G2049) representing Roundhouse 1. Apart from their apparent stratigraphic relationship and physical location the stake-holes are not obviously associated and do not seem to form a coherent structure.

G2051: Fourteen possible stake-holes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0667

0667 is a cluster of 14 (slightly suspect) stake-holes, 80–100mm in diameter and with an average depth of 80mm. They are arranged in an irregular arc around the W and S sides of posthole circle (G2049). The fills have not been described. The stake-holes cut natural sand and, in some cases, occupation layers 0626 and 0627 (G2052) associated with Roundhouse 1. Apart from their apparent stratigraphic relationship and physical location the stake-holes are not obviously associated and do not seem to form a coherent structure.

G2052: Roundhouse 1: occupation/destruction deposits (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0094, 0104, 0626, 0627, 0649 (composite number 0188, discarded during post-excavation analysis)

These four deposits are different areas of the same layer of soft, dark brown/black silty sand, up to 0.20m thick, which is largely confined by posthole circle G2049 (Roundhouse 1). They contain occasional pebbles, small fragments of pottery, charcoal and fire-cracked flint, and were sampled comprehensively for environmental evidence. 0649 is the number given to a concentration of pottery within this layer. They are all cut by ditch 0080 (G2040) and overlie natural sand. They are sealed by subsoil deposit 0093 (G2143).

It is unclear whether this layer represents the destruction or use of Roundhouse 1, or a combination of both. The dark colour of the deposit suggests that it is charcoal-rich and might therefore represent the destruction of Roundhouse 1 by fire. Alternatively the apparent charcoal content might reflect activity with the roundhouse during its occupation.

G2053: Two pits and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0325, 0326, 0635, 0636

0325 is an oval pit measuring 1.13m x 0.93m x 0.35m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0326 is soft, dark brown silty sand, devoid of inclusions.

0635 is an oval pit measuring 0.48m x 0.32m x 0.14m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0636 is mid brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal but no cultural material.

These adjacent pits are located inside the posthole circle of Roundhouse 1 (G2049) and appear to cut the occupation/destruction layer 0104/0626 (G2052). They are sealed by subsoil layer 0093 (G2143). Their dates and functions are unknown; the absence of cultural indicators in their fills suggests that they might even be animal burrows.

G2054: Two pits and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0109, 0110, 0113, 0114

0109 is a circular posthole with a diameter of 0.43m and depth of 0.43m, vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill 0110 is soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles.

0113 is a circular posthole with a diameter of 0.35m and depth of 0.45m, vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill 0114 is soft, mid brown silty sand without inclusions.

These two postholes are approximately 1.63m apart. They have similar forms, dimensions and fills, but otherwise there is no evidence to suggest that they were associated. They are close to possible hollow-way 0003 (G2055) and might therefore be the remains of a larger structure (perhaps a four-poster) that has been removed partially by 0003.

G2055: Possible hollow-way and its fills (Medieval / Post-med)

Contexts: 0003, 0006, 0063, 0065, 0072, 0083, 0085, 0147 (segments 0007, 0017, 0064, 0070, 0071, 0079, 0084, 0144)

0003 is a linear cut feature running ENE–WSW for at least 70m. To the W it extends beyond the limit of excavation and to the E it tapers out. It was examined at nine locations and found to have a very irregular profile – sometimes V-shaped with a rounded base (segments 0007 and 0064), but mostly a very flattened U-shape with an undulating base. It is from 1.12m to 2.10m wide and generally about 0.30m deep, becoming deeper (0.45m) at the extreme W end (segment 0064).

In each segment 0003 contains only a single, homogenous fill, described variously as mid brown or greyish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles but little cultural material. Small fragments of pottery and bone were recovered from fills 0072 (segment 0071) and 0085 (segment 0084).

0003 is cut by post-medieval ditch 0066 (Group 2089) and almost certainly cuts ditches 0049 (G2039) and 0080 (G2040). The irregular nature of its profile and shallow depth both suggest that 0003 is not a ditch, but might be an eroded hollow-way. Note that it is on a different alignment to the ditches (of any date) on this site. The presence of bone in its fills suggests that 0003 is relatively recent, since there is very little survival of bone elsewhere on the site, particularly from prehistoric features.

G2056: “Burnt mound” deposits (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0172, 0191, 0192, 0193, 0194, 0195, 0196, 0197

0172 is the general number for a sequence of heat-altered deposits confined to an area of about 3.8m NS x 2.7m EW and with a combined thickness of up to 0.20m.

0193, at the base of the sequence, is a spread of light greyish brown sand up to 0.10m thick and containing occasional pottery and fire-cracked flint. It occupies a shallow depression or scoop in the surface of the natural sand.

0194 and 0196 are shallow depressions or scoops in the surface of spread 0193. They are about 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep and are filled with 0195 and 0197 – deposits of dark grey/black charcoal-rich sand with some fire-cracked flints.

These two depressions are sealed by 0192 – a discontinuous spread of dark grey/black charcoal-rich sand with frequent fire-cracked flints and some pottery.

0191, at the top of the sequence, is soft, light grey (possibly ashy) sand containing moderate fragments of pottery and fire-cracked flint. It is up to 60mm thick.

0172 was removed to the NW by ditch 0080 (G2040) and has an uncertain relationship with gully 0335 (G2057) to the south.

The origin or purpose of these heat-altered deposits is uncertain and the term “burnt mound” is applied loosely here. The deposits were sampled comprehensively for environmental or industrial residues. The shallow depression (not numbered) in which they lie might have been a ‘working hollow’ and presumably it was deeper originally. There are no features obviously associated with G2056 although there are several nearby, such as a posthole cluster (G2011) only 2.0m to the east.

Note that a similar feature was found in Evaluation Trench 6, approximately 10m to the east.

G2057: Gully and fill (undated; pre- Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0335, 0336

Gully 0335 is at least 1.36m long x 0.45m wide x up to 0.20m deep, with a shallow, U-shaped profile. The base of the gully slopes down from north to south. It is filled with 0336, a light grey sand containing occasional fire-cracked flint.

At the N end it has an uncertain relationship with the “burnt mound” deposits and associated depression (G2056) and it is possible that they were contemporary. At the S end the gully has

a right-angled junction with gully 0332 (G2058). The relationship is uncertain due to the similarity of their fills, but the bases of the two features are at the same level and it is possible therefore that they also are contemporary.

G2058: Gully and fill (undated; pre- Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0332, 0333, 0337

Gully 0332 is at least 11.30m long x up to 0.78m wide x 0.12m deep, on a WNW–ESE alignment. It has a shallow, concave profile and is filled by 0333 and 0337 – deposits of soft, light grey sand with occasional pebbles at separate locations. At its W end it has a right-angled junction with ditch 0080 (G2040) but due to the similarity of their fills their stratigraphic relationship is not known. At its E end it tapers out. It is cut by one of the postholes of G2007 (a four-post structure) and a pit/posthole (G2008). It also has an uncertain relationship with gully 0335 (G2057), which meets it at a right angle.

G2059: Two pits/postholes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0262, 0263, 0264, 0265

Pit/posthole 0262 is sub-circular with a diameter of 0.54m and depth of 0.20m, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0263 is light brownish grey sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

Pit/posthole 0264 is sub-circular with a diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.15m, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0265 is mid brownish grey sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

These two undated pits/postholes have no obvious association other than their proximity to each other. However, given that these features are so shallow, it is possible that other associated postholes might have been removed by truncation.

G2060: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0260, 0261

Oval pit 0260 measures 0.85m x 0.77m x 0.20m deep and has a bowl-shaped profile. It is filled by 0261 – stiff, light grey clay/silt containing some fired clay fragments but no datable artefacts. It has no obvious associations and is notable only for the nature of its fill, which is relatively rare on this site.

G2061: Two pits and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0214, 0215, 0216, 0217

Pit 0214 is oval, measuring 0.79m x 0.70m x 0.26m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0215 is mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

Pit 0216 is oval, measuring 0.66m x 0.30m x 0.28m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0217 is mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

These two undated pits/postholes have no obvious association other than their proximity to each other. However, given that these features are so shallow, it is possible that other associated postholes might have been removed by truncation.

G2062: Pit and fills (undated; some fire-cracked flint)

Contexts: 0218, 0219, 0244

0218 is an oval pit measuring 0.88m x 0.79m x 0.20m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. It was recognised only at the level at which it cut natural sand but was probably deeper originally. Basal fill 0244 is light brown silty sand, devoid of inclusions. Upper fill 0219 is mid brown/black, charcoal rich silty sand with some fire-cracked flint and small fragments of fired clay. There is no evidence to suggest that the heat-altered deposit represent burning in situ.

G2062, G2063, G2064 and G2065 are possibly related, being in close proximity.

G2063: Pit and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0220, 0221, 0245

0220 is a small oval pit measuring 0.70m x 0.65m x 0.26m deep, with an asymmetrical profile. Basal fill 0245 is light brown silty sand, devoid of inclusions. Upper fill 0221 is mid brown/black, charcoal rich silty sand with some fire-cracked flint and small fragments of pottery. There is no evidence to suggest that the heat-altered deposit represent burning in situ.

G2062, G2063, G2064 and G2065 are possibly related, being in close proximity.

G2064: Pit and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0222, 0223, 0246

0222 is a small oval pit measuring 0.58m x 0.51m x 0.37m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Basal fill 0246 is mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. Upper fill 0223 is mid brown/black, charcoal rich silty sand with some fire-cracked flint and small fragments of pottery. There is no evidence to suggest that the heat-altered deposit represent burning in situ.

G2062, G2063, G2064 and G2065 are possibly related, being in close proximity.

G2065: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0236, 0237

0236 is a small oval pit measuring 0.72m x 0.43m x 0.35m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Fill 0237 is mid brown/black, charcoal rich silty sand with some fire-cracked flint and small fragments of pottery. There is no evidence to suggest that the heat-altered deposit represent burning in situ.

G2062, G2063, G2064 and G2065 are possibly related, being in close proximity.

G2066: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0348, 0349

0348 is an isolated, oval pit (of rather dubious interpretation) measuring 0.48m x 0.40m x 0.17m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0349 is dark brown silty sand, devoid of inclusions, over yellow sand with possible charcoal flecks. It has no obvious associations.

G2067: Posthole circle (Roundhouse 2; Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0303, 0304, 0305, 0306, 0352, 0353, 0354, 0355, 0356, 0357, 0368, 0369, 0370, 0371, 0382, 0383, 0423, 0424

The postholes 0304, 0306, 0352, 0354, 0356, 0369, 0371, 0382, and 0423 are generally sub-circular with diameters ranging from 0.26m to 0.50m and depths of between 0.23m to 0.56m (average 0.46m deep). They have very steep/vertical sides and rounded bases.

The nature of the posthole fills varies. Fills 0303, 0305, 0353, 0355, 0357 and 0424 are characterised as dark brown/black, charcoal-rich sand, usually with moderate-frequent fire-cracked flint and/or medium-large flint fragments and cobbles. 0303 and 0353 both include frequent pottery fragments, with lesser amounts in 0305 and 0424. Note the rare occurrence of possible burnt bone in fill 0353. These deposits suggest backfill/consolidation of the postholes after the removal of the posts. By contrast, fills 0368, 0370 and 0383 (all on the SW side of the roundhouse) are deposits of mid-dark brown sand with a slightly humic texture, containing relatively few inclusions of pebbles, fire-cracked flint and (in 0370 and 0383) pottery. The nature of the fills suggests that these posts might have decayed in situ.

There are nine postholes making up the circle, which has a diameter of 7.20m. They are fairly evenly spaced, at an average of 2.27m apart. Postholes 0304 and 0423 are more widely spaced (at 3.10m) and are thought to mark the entrance to the roundhouse.

Most of the postholes were recognised only at the level at which they cut natural sand. 0304, as excavated, cut the fills of pit 0451 (G2081), but this relationship is uncertain. Postholes 0352 and 0369, as excavated, cut occupation layers of G2080, while 0423 was recognised only once the occupation layers had been removed.

Note that 0304 and 0423, relatively large postholes marking the entrance to the roundhouse, were both replaced by smaller, shallower postholes 0309 and 0360 (G2068) on their SE sides.

Roundhouse 2 has the same diameter (7.20m) as Roundhouse 1 but contains only nine structural posts as opposed to 11 in Roundhouse 1. The entrances to both roundhouses are on the ESE side of the buildings and are the same width (approximately 3.20m). It is possible that part of the roundhouse wall, on the SW side survived longer than the rest, with the posts decaying in situ rather than being pulled out.

G2068: Two postholes and fills (associated Roundhouse 2; Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0309, 0310, 0360, 0361

0309 is an oval posthole measuring 0.24m x 0.20m x 0.26m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded base. It is filled by 0310, a greyish brown sand with black (charcoal-rich) mottling but no inclusions.

0360 is a circular posthole with a diameter of 0.28m and depth of 0.15m. It contains 0361 - dark brown sand with some patches of clay, moderate pebbles and charcoal fragments but no cultural material.

These two relatively small and shallow postholes appear to be replacements for postholes 0304 and 0423 (G2067) at the entrance to Roundhouse 2. They are both adjacent to and on the SE side of their predecessor, with 0360 clearly cutting 0423.

G2069: Pit/posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0350, 0351

0350 is a small, oval pit or posthole measuring 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.20m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0351 is light brownish grey sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

This small pit/posthole is located close to Roundhouse 2 (G2067) but its date and function are unknown.

G2070: Posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0397, 0398

0397 is a circular posthole with a diameter of 0.59m and depth of 0.26m. It has steep/vertical sides and a rounded base. Fill 0398 consists of a central post pipe (diameter 0.29m) filled with dark brownish grey sand with occasional fire-cracked flint and charcoal fragments, surrounded by yellow sand.

Ostensibly the posthole is part of the posthole circle defining Roundhouse 2 (G2067), but due to its position it is unlikely to be part of the original structure. It might be a replacement for nearby posthole 0306.

G2071: Unspecified cut and fill (not illustrated)

Contexts: 0399, 0400

0399 was excavated initially as a posthole but the interpretation was subsequently proved to be incorrect. Its 'fill' 0400 is actually part of much larger feature 0451 (G2081).

G2072: Pit/posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0362, 0363

0362 is a small, sub-circular pit or posthole measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.18m in depth, with vertical sides and a fairly flat base. Fill 0363 is a distinctive mid brown sand with discrete patches of charcoal, containing moderate fire-cracked flint, occasional small-medium fragments of pottery and a few small fragments of burnt bone. It was sampled for environmental analysis.

The pit/posthole is just outside the posthole circle of Roundhouse 2 (G2067) and is likely to be contemporary with that building, yet its function is unknown. The survival of bone is relatively rare on this site.

G2073: Pit/posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0384, 0385

0384 is a small, circular pit or posthole measuring 0.49m in diameter and 0.49m in depth, with vertical sides and a rounded base. Fill 0385 is a distinctive mid brown sand with discrete patches of charcoal, containing moderate fire-cracked flint, frequent small-medium fragments of pottery and a few small fragments of burnt bone. There are also small patches of unfired and fired clay. It was sampled for environmental analysis.

The pit/posthole is just inside the posthole circle of Roundhouse 2 (G2067) and is likely to be contemporary with that building, yet its function is unknown. The survival of bone is relatively rare on this site.

G2074: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0421, 0422

0421 is a small, oval pit measuring 0.58m x 0.38m x up to 0.28m deep. It has steep sides and an irregular profile, being deeper at the SE end. Fill 0422 is a distinctive mid brown sand with discrete patches of charcoal, containing moderate fire-cracked flint, frequent small-medium fragments of pottery (mostly at the NW end of the cut) and a few small fragments of burnt bone. It was sampled for environmental analysis.

The pit is inside the entrance to the posthole circle of Roundhouse 2 (G2067) and is likely to be contemporary with that building, yet its function is unknown. The survival of bone is relatively rare on this site. It was recognised only after the removal of occupation layers 0407/0420 (G2080), but might have been cutting from a higher level.

G2075: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0426, 0427

0426 is a small, circular pit with a diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.14m, and a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0427 is mid brown sand with charcoal-rich patches, containing occasional pebbles, fire-cracked flint and small fragments of pottery.

The pit is inside the entrance to the posthole circle of Roundhouse 2 (G2067) and is likely to be contemporary with that building, yet its function is unknown. It was recognised only after the removal of occupation layers 0407/0420 (G2080), but might have been cutting from a higher level.

G2076: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0255, 0256

0255 is a sub-circular pit with a diameter of 0.50m and depth of 0.18m, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0256 is dark brown sand with black, charcoal-rich patches, containing

occasional pebbles and (possible) worked flint fragments and frequent small-medium fragments of pottery.

The pit is located just outside the entrance to the posthole circle of Roundhouse 2 (G2067) and is likely to be contemporary with that building, yet its function is unknown. It has an uncertain intersecting relationship with ditch 0080 (G2040).

G2077: Pit/posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0273, 0274

0273 is a small, circular pit or posthole with a diameter of 0.23m and depth of 0.16m, steep sides and a rounded base. Fill 0274 is dark brown/black sand with occasional pebbles, fire-cracked flint and small fragments of pottery.

Assuming this to be a posthole, it could be for the corner post of a porch attached to the posthole circle of Roundhouse 2 (G2067), with pit/posthole 0388 (G2078) at the opposite corner.

G2078: Pit/posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0387, 0388

0388 is a small, oval pit or posthole measuring 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.25m deep, with steep/vertical sides and a fairly flat base. Fill 0387 is mottled light yellowish brown and mid-dark brown sand with occasional pebbles and flecks of pottery (not kept).

Assuming this to be a posthole, it could be for the corner post of a porch attached to the posthole circle of Roundhouse 2 (G2067), with pit/posthole 0273 (G2077) at the opposite corner.

G2079: Hearth (Roundhouse 2; Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0425

This is a sub-circular area of disturbed ground at the centre of Roundhouse 2. It is approximately 1.80m across and 0.10m deep and comprises random patches of mid brown, light yellowish brown, reddish brown and dark grey silty sand. The degree of obviously burnt soil increases towards the centre of the feature. Generally the deposit contains moderate small-large fragments of flint (some fire-cracked), moderate small-medium fragments of fired clay and occasional small fragments of pottery.

There is no obvious stratigraphic relationship with surrounding occupation layers 0420 etc (G2080) – just a subtle merging of one with the other.

Note the “stony horizon” (not numbered) between hearth 2079 and the underlying natural sand. This is assumed to be part of the ground surface contemporary with the construction of the roundhouse – elsewhere it has been largely removed during machine stripping of the site.

G2080: Occupation deposits (Roundhouse 2; Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0407, 0413, 0420

Within Roundhouse 2 a general layer of assumed occupation soil was excavated in three sectors, to the E (0407), N (0413) and S (0420) of the central hearth. It is up to 0.10m thick but tapers out towards the edges (probably machined out).

Generally it is compact, mid-dark brown silty sand containing moderate small-medium pebbles, moderate small-medium fragments of pot, occasional small-medium fragments of flint (some fire-cracked) and fired clay.

Due to the dryness of the ground at the time of excavation most of the stratigraphic relationships associated with G2080 are uncertain. For example, it is not clear if it sealed pit

0451 (G2081) or was cut by the pit. Similarly, pit 0436 (G2083) was recognised only after the removal of the occupation layer, but might actually have been cutting that layer.

The lower boundary of the occupation deposit was clear only where it overlay the stony horizon at the top of the natural sand sequence (see G2079 for discussion of this horizon). Note that most of the G2080 finds were from 0407, and might therefore have derived from the fills of pit 0451 (G2081).

G2081: Pit and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0451, 0452, 0453, 0455, 0481

0451 is a large oval pit measuring 2.25m x 2.10m x 0.76m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contains a distinctive sequence of fills:

0455 is soft, mid yellowish brown sand containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material. It lies in the base and against the sides of the cut, where it appears to bow out towards the centre of the pit. It is interpreted as re-deposited natural sand used as a backfill behind a postulated (partially collapsed) lining, no trace of which survives.

0481 is a thin (up to 50mm) layer of dark brown/black charcoal-rich silty sand confined to the base of the pit on its SW side. There is no cultural material in it.

0453 is a stiff, greenish grey clay/silt containing frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk, frequent small-medium fragments of pottery and fire-cracked flint and occasional small fragments of fired clay. In places, notably on its lower surface, the deposit has been fired to a bright red colour, and there are pockets of charcoal-rich sand within it. 0453 is up to 0.20m and is confined to the N and W sides of the pit, its surface sloping down to the SE. It is interpreted as a "slab" of clay that has been dropped into the pit. It is similar to the natural clay/silt "boulder clay" at the N end of the site.

0452 is dark brown/black silty sand containing large quantities of fire-cracked flint, pottery and charcoal. It fills the upper part of the pit to a depth of 0.50m and is interpreted as a secondary backfill marking the disuse of the pit.

The function of pit 0451 is unclear at present. A flexible (wattle?) lining is postulated; this would have been approximately 1.20m wide and presumably circular in plan. As the lining collapsed the backfill deposit (0455) behind it began to slump towards the middle of the pit. Clearly the pit could not have held water, but it might have been a cesspit or soak-away.

It is located inside Roundhouse 2, but was not necessarily contemporary with the use of that building. The pit was identified only after the occupation layers associated with the roundhouse (G2080) had been excavated, but in retrospect it might have cut those layers.

G2082: Pit and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0415, 0416, 0417, 0418, 0419

0415 is a sub-circular pit with a diameter of 1.30m and depth of 0.56m. The sides are vertical or slightly convex, breaking sharply into a fairly flat base. It contains a distinctive sequence of inter-digitating fills:

Basal fill 0419 is dark brown/black charcoal-rich silty sand, without inclusions. It is up to 0.12m thick and confined to the N part of the cut. Above this, 0418 is greyish brown sand with flecks and small fragments of charcoal but no cultural material. This is up to 0.26m thick and confined to the N half of the pit. Most of the pit is filled with deposits of dark brown/black, charcoal-rich silty sand (0416) containing frequent pot and fire-cracked flint and moderate large fragments of stone (flint?). A band of yellow sand with charcoal inclusions (0417) interrupts these deposits. 0416 also contains a large patch of partially fired clay with pottery inclusions.

The fills of pit 0415 are similar to those in pit 0451 (G2081), particularly the patch of partially fired clay and the charcoal-rich backfill. In size and form, pit 0415 is similar to the central part of pit 0451 (that is, within that pit's postulated lining). It seems likely therefore that 0415 might also have had a lining within a larger construction cut that was not identified on site.

G2083: Pit and fill (Undated)

Contexts: 0436, 0437

0436 is an oval pit measuring 1.50m x 1.00m x up to 0.28m deep. It has moderately steep sides and an irregular (stepped) base, being shallower at the W end. It is filled by 0437 – soft, dark brown sand with charcoal flecks, fading to a light brown towards the base of the pit. The fill contains occasional pebbles and larger fragments of flint, but no cultural material.

The pit is within Roundhouse 2 and was recognised below occupation layer 0413 (G2081), but might have been cutting that layer. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2084: Pit and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0364, 0365, 0366, 0367

0364 is an oval pit measuring 1.45m x 0.66m x 0.32m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile.

0367 is the basal fill and comprises soft, orange-yellow sand with frequent pebbles and flint fragments but no cultural material. The second fill, 0366, is light greyish brown sand, also devoid of finds.

Upper fill 0365 is dark brown/black charcoal-rich sand with patches of bright red, scorched sand and yellow sand. It contains occasional fire-cracked flint and pottery, and some possible small fragments of bone.

The pit is located 1.30m N of Roundhouse 2 and is possibly contemporary with that building, although its function is unknown.

G2085: Three pits and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0372, 0373, 0405, 0406, 0409, 0410

0372 is a shallow, oval pit measuring 0.84m x 0.63m x 0.20m, with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0373 is dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate small fragments of charcoal and pebbles but no cultural material.

0405 is a circular pit measuring 0.47m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a pointed base. Fill 0406 is mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small fragments of charcoal and pebbles but no cultural material.

0409 is a circular pit measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0410 is mid brown silty sand with occasional small fragments of charcoal and pebbles but no cultural material.

These three shallow pits are of unknown date and function. They are located a few metres N of Roundhouse 2.

G2086: Pit and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404

0401 is a large, irregular pit measuring 3.76m x 1.85m x 0.92m deep. It has moderately steep sides and (generally) a bowl-shaped profile. It contains fills of mid brown, mid brownish grey and dark brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles and varying amounts of charcoal (the latter concentrated in the upper centre of the pit) but no cultural material. There is a degree of interleaving of the fills, and the sides of the cut are indistinct.

The nature and disposition of the fills and the absence of cultural material suggest that this might be a tree-throw hole / burnt-out root bole.

G2087: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0411, 0412

0411 is a large, circular pit with a diameter of 3.70m and depth of 0.80m, and a bowl-shaped profile. Its single, homogenous fill 0412 is light-mid brown sand with lenses of yellowish brown sand containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

The date and function of the pit are unknown. The size of the pit and the absence of cultural material in its fill suggest that it might be either a tree-throw hole or a sand quarry pit.

G2088: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0389, 0390

0389 is a small, oval pit measuring 0.86m x 0.73m x 0.37m deep. It has vertical sides and a fairly flat base. Fill 0390 is dark brown/black charcoal-rich silty sand containing occasional small fragments of fired clay and pebbles but no dateable material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2089: Ditch and fills (Post-medieval)

Contexts: 0066, 0213, 0408 (segments 0070, 0212)

Ditch 0066 runs N–S for at least 75m, is 1.40m wide and up to 0.30m deep, with a flattened U-shaped profile. Its homogenous fills are mid brown or brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles and small amounts of pot, ceramic building material and bone. The pottery is clearly of post-medieval date.

The ditch cuts linear feature (hollow-way?) 0003 (G2055), pit 0391 (G2090), pit 0393 (G2091), ditch 0454 (G2110) and ditch 0482 (G2114). It was previously recorded as ditch 0042 in Evaluation Trench 5, being the boundary between the plots 103/104.

G2090: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0391, 0392

0391 is a large, apparently irregular shaped pit measuring 2.00m NS x at least 1.40m EW x 0.40m deep. It has vertical sides breaking gradually into a fairly flat base. Fill 0392 is mid-dark brown silty sand with pockets of black charcoal-rich sand containing frequent fire-cracked flint and moderate small-medium fragments of pottery.

The pit is removed to the W by ditch 0066 (G2089) and might be the same as pit 0393 (G2091) on the other side of the ditch. The nature of the fill suggests that this might have been a cooking pit.

G2091: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0393, 0394

0393 is a large, sub rectangular pit measuring 2.80m NS x at least 2.40m EW x 0.30m deep with gently sloping sides and an undulating base. Fill 0394 is mid greyish brown silty sand, becoming yellow towards the base, containing frequent fire-cracked flint and occasional small-medium fragments of pottery.

The pit is removed to the E by ditch 0066 (G2089) and might be the same as pit 0391 (G2090) on the other side of the ditch. The nature of the fill suggests that this might have been a cooking pit.

G2092: Pit and fill (post medieval)

Contexts: 0173

0173 is an oval pit measuring 3.20m x 2.00m in plan but of unknown depth. It was not excavated because it is clearly of relatively recent origin – it formed a pronounced depression at ground level prior to machine stripping, and its fill contained a fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe stem.

G2093: 11 Pits and fills (undated; x1 sherd of ENEO pottery)

Contexts: 0288, 0289; 0290, 0291; 0301, 0302; 0307, 0308; 0330, 0331; 0346, 0347; 0395, 0396; 0428, 0429; 0430, 0431; 0432, 0433; 0434, 0435

This is a group of 11 small pits, either sub-circular or irregular in plan, ranging from 0.20m to 1.00m wide and of shallow depth. They have similar fills of light grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles, some with occasional charcoal or fire-cracked flint. Fill 0302 produced a small sherd of prehistoric pottery. They are within an area of about 21m x 6m on the W side of the site, close to prehistoric features.

G2094: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0531, 0532

0531 is a shallow, oval pit measuring 1.01m x 0.56m x 0.12m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. It was recognised only at the level at which it cut natural sand, but might have been deeper originally. Fill 0532 is dark grey sand containing occasional pebbles, pottery and possible worked flint. The function of the pit is unknown.

G2095: Unspecified cut and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0533, 0534

0533 is a shallow, oval pit/scoop measuring 0.90m x 0.64m x 50mm deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0534 is mid grey sand containing occasional pebbles, charcoal and small fragments of bone. Due to the unusual survival of bone, the fill was 100% sampled for environmental analysis.

G2096: Four-post building (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0374, 0375; 0376, 0377; 0378, 0379; 0380, 0381

A rectangular four-post building measuring approximately 2.00m x 1.60m represented by four postholes (0374, 0376, 0378, 0380). The postholes are circular with bowl-shaped profiles. They vary from 0.34m–0.40m in diameter and 0.10m–0.18m in depth.

Fills 0375, 0377, 0379 and 0381 are deposits of light grey sand containing small quantities of fire-cracked flint but no cultural material.

Note that this four-post building is of similar dimensions and has the same orientation as structure G2097, to the SW.

G2097: Four-post building (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0438, 0439; 0440, 0441; 0442, 0443, 0444; 0445, 0446, 0447

A rectangular four-post building measuring approximately 1.80m x 1.60m represented by four postholes (0438, 0440, 0442, 0445). The postholes are sub-circular or oval, up to 0.64m wide and 0.43m deep with bowl-shaped profiles.

Fills 0439, 0441, 0444 and 0447 are deposits of light grey sand containing small quantities of fire-cracked flint or charcoal but no cultural material. In postholes 0442 and 0445 there are upper fills of dark grey-black charcoal-rich sand (0443 and 0446) of which the latter produced a small fragment or two of pottery.

Note that this four-post building is of similar dimensions and has the same orientation as structure G2096, to the NE. However, there are other postholes to the SW (G2098 and G2099) that might be associated with this group, forming a larger, rectangular building.

G2098: Two postholes and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0448, 0449; 0450, 0464

Oval posthole 0448 measures 0.36m x 0.30m x 0.17m deep with an asymmetrical but generally bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0449 is light grey soft sand devoid of inclusions.

Sub-circular posthole 0450 has a diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.32m, with vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill 0464 is light grey soft sand, also devoid of inclusions.

These two postholes are adjacent to possible four-post building G2097 and are potentially associated with it, forming a larger, rectangular building.

G2099: Two postholes and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0456, 0457, 0458; 0459, 0460, 0461

Sub-circular posthole 0456 has a diameter of 0.33m and depth of 0.37m, with vertical sides and a concave base. Its basal fill 0458 is light grey soft sand devoid of inclusions. Upper fill 0457 is black, charcoal-rich sand, also devoid of inclusions.

Sub-circular posthole 0459 has a diameter of 0.38m and depth of 0.36m, with vertical sides and a concave base. Its basal fill 0461 is light grey soft sand devoid of inclusions. Upper fill 0460 is black, charcoal-rich sand, also devoid of inclusions.

These two similar postholes are near possible four-post building G2097 and are potentially associated with it (and possibly G2098), forming a larger, rectangular building.

G2100: Four pits and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0462, 0463; 0465, 0466; 0467, 0468; 0469, 0470

This is a cluster of four shallow, sub-circular or oval cut features, up to 0.41m wide and 0.11m deep. They all have saucer-shaped profiles and are filled by similar deposits of light grey sand devoid of inclusions.

They are close to four-post buildings G2096 and G2097, and paired postholes in G2098 and G2099. Their dates and functions are unknown.

G2101: Two pits/postholes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0581, 0582; 0583, 0584

0581 is a small, oval pit or posthole measuring 0.42m x 0.35m x 0.12m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. 0583 is a small, oval pit or posthole measuring 0.36m x 0.30m x 0.25m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. The cuts are filled with similar deposits of light grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks but no cultural material.

This pair of pits/postholes, 1.80m apart, are located close to four-post buildings G2096 and G2097 and might represent part of a similar structure that has been removed partially by ditch 0454 (G2110) to the north.

G2102: Two pits and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0490, 0491; 0574, 0575

0490 is a circular pit with a diameter of 0.60m and depth of 0.24m. It has steep-vertical sides and a concave base and is filled by 0491 – light brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

0574 is an oval pit measuring 0.86m x 0.68m x 0.27m deep. It has moderately steep sides and a concave base and is filled by 0575 – light grey sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

These two pits are approximately 1.6m apart. Their date and function are unknown, but they are in the vicinity of four-post buildings G2096 and G2097.

G2103: Two pits and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0492, 0493; 0494, 0495

0492 is an oval pit measuring 0.80m x 0.70m x 0.18m deep. It has a shallow, bowl-shaped profile and is filled by 0493 – light brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

0494 is an oval pit measuring 1.00m x 0.75m x 0.25m deep. It has a shallow, bowl-shaped profile and is filled by 0495 – light brownish grey sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

The dates and functions of the pits are unknown, but they are in the vicinity of four-post buildings G2096 and G2097.

G2104: Two postholes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0496, 0497; 0498, 0499

0496 and 0498 are two similar postholes, approximately 1.9m apart. Both are circular with diameters of 0.45 – 0.50m and depths of 0.35m. They have vertical sides breaking gradually into fairly flat bases. Fills 0497 and 0499 are similar deposits of light brownish grey sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

Given their similarities it seems likely that these two postholes were associated, although their dates and functions are unknown. Potentially they were associated also with the group of postholes (G2105) to the SW.

G2105: Eight postholes and fills (possible building; undated)

Contexts: 0500, 0501; 0502, 0503; 0504, 0505; 0506, 0507; 0508, 0509; 0510, 0511; 0512, 0513; 0516, 0517

This is a group of circular postholes ranging in diameter from 0.32m – 0.50m and in depth from 0.10m – 0.35m. The shallow ones have saucer-shaped profiles and the deeper ones are bowl-shaped or have vertical sides and fairly flat bases. They are filled with similar deposits of light brownish grey sand with occasional pebbles or charcoal flecks but no cultural material.

They are assumed to be structural but it is not clear to what extent they are associated with each other. As a group they form an arc which, if extended, would describe a circle with a diameter of approximately 7.2m. This is the same as Roundhouses 1 and 2 to the south. Alternatively, postholes 0502 and 0506 represent potentially the west side of a rectangular four-post building with the two postholes of G2104, to the NE.

G2106: Pit and fill (Modern; not illustrated)

Contexts: 0529, 0530

Pit 0529 is oval with dimensions of 0.46m x 0.39m x 0.29m deep and a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0530 is brownish green sandy clay/silt with moderate small fragments of chalk and occasional pebbles. The fill is similar to those of a number of obviously modern features (not recorded, but thought to be test pits).

G2107: probable tree bole and fill (post-medieval; not illustrated)

Contexts: 0590, 0591

0590 is an irregular oval cut feature, measuring 1.00m x 0.63m x 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 0591 is a mixture of dark brown silty sand containing charcoal fragments and light brown sand. The darker, charcoal-rich deposits extend beyond the vague edges of the cut, suggesting that this is a tree bole with burnt-out roots. It is noted also that post-medieval ditch (G2089) kinks around this feature.

G2108: Two pits and fills (medieval / post-medieval)

Contexts: 0535, 0536; 0537, 0538

0535 is a circular pit, 0.30m in diameter and 0.15m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0536 is mid-dark brown clayey silty sand with occasional pebbles and pottery that is thought to be medieval in date.

0537 is a circular pit, 0.50m in diameter and 0.24m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0538 is mid-dark brown clayey silty sand with occasional pebbles, similar to that of pit 0535.

Given the similarity of their distinctive fills these adjacent pits are probably associated, although their function is unknown. They do not relate obviously to other features.

G2109: Linear cut and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0521, 0522 (segment 0520)

Probable linear feature 0521 measures 5.50m x > 1.20m x 0.44m deep. Where examined in segment 0520 it has a V-shaped profile and a rounded base. Only the curving S edge of the cut was recorded in plan. Fill 0522 is mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and with a band of gravel running the length of the cut near the top of the fill. In section, 0521 is clearly cut on the N side by ditch 0454 (G2110).

The date and function of the feature are unknown. It has a ditch-like profile, suggesting that it might be a precursor to ditch 0454 (G2110), although that would not explain its curving edge.

G2110: Ditch and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0454, 0473; 0474, 0489, 0515, 0523, 0528, 0546, 0554 (segments 0475, 0488, 0514, 0520, 0527, 0545, 0553)

Ditch 0454/0473 runs for > 90m SW-NE, with a slight change of alignment to the N at its E end. It extends beyond the limits of excavation to SW and NE. It is up to 1.12m wide and 0.43m deep and has a V-shaped profile with a rounded base. It survives to greater depth on the W side of the site; to the E it becomes shallower and discontinuous.

The ditch was examined at seven locations, each of which revealed similar, homogenous fills of light-mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no cultural material.

The ditch runs parallel to adjacent ditch 0482 (G2114) and to ditch 0569 (G2128), approximately 14m to the N. It is earlier than post-medieval ditch 0066 (G2089). It cuts undated linear feature 0521 (G2109). The date of ditch 0454/0473 is unknown. Its function is uncertain but it is possibly a roadside ditch.

G2111: Unspecified cut and fill (Modern; not illustrated)

Contexts: 0539, 0540

Circular 'cut' with a diameter of 0.48m and depth of 0.26m, steep sides and a flat base. Its banded 'fills' consist of yellow sand and dark brown sand, devoid of inclusions. In retrospect these are seen as variations in the natural sand and the feature is considered to be purely arbitrary.

G2112: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0479, 0480

0479 is an oval pit measuring 1.05m x 0.50m x 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Fill 0480 is yellow sand with patches of dark brownish grey sand, devoid of inclusions. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2113: Ditch/gully and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0476, 0477 (segment 0478)

0476 is a shallow linear feature, up to 0.70m wide but only 0.15m deep, with a flattened U-shaped profile and indeterminate edges. It runs for about 11m, petering out at either end. Fill 0477 is brownish grey sand devoid of inclusions.

Given the indeterminate nature of this feature it is more likely to be an eroded natural feature rather than a man-made ditch. Failing that it could be a wheel rut, given that ditch 0454/0473 (G2110) is interpreted tentatively as a roadside ditch.

G2114: Ditch and fills (undated; x1 sherd of prehistoric pottery)

Contexts: 0482, 0524, 0526, 0573, 0577, (segments 0485, 0525, 0576)

0482 is a linear ditch running SW—NE for at least 61m. At the SW end (in segment 0485) it is up to 0.67m wide x 0.37m deep, with a V-shaped profile and angular base. Elsewhere the profile is recorded as V-shaped with a rounded base, a flattened U-shape or a more pronounced U-shape with slightly convex sides. The ditch was examined at four locations, each one revealing a single, homogenous fill describes variously as light brownish grey or mid brown silty sand, devoid of inclusions.

The ditch has an apparent butt-end to the SW and peters out to the NE. It runs parallel with and is about 2m to the N of ditch 0454/0473 (G2110). It is earlier than post-medieval ditch 0066 (G2089) and later than pit 0483 (G2115). Its date is unknown and its function unclear, although (like G2110) it might be a roadside ditch.

G2115: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0483, 0484 (segment 0485)

Pit 0483 is probably sub-circular with a diameter of 1.70m and depth of 0.16m. It has a shallow, saucer-shaped profile and is filled by 0484 – mid grey silty sand devoid of inclusions. The pit is removed to the S by ditch 0482 (G2114). Its date and function are unknown.

G2116: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0486, 0487

0486 is an irregular shaped pit measuring 1.20m x 0.90m x 0.25m deep. It has a saucer-shaped profile and is filled by 0487 – light brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2117: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0518, 0519

0518 is a circular pit with a diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.20m. It has a saucer-shaped profile and is filled by 0519 – light brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2118: Five probable postholes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0557, 0558; 0559, 0560; 0561, 0562; 0563, 0564; 0565, 0566

This is a cluster of five probable postholes ranging from 0.25m – 0.40m in diameter and 0.24m – 0.34m in depth. They all have vertical sides and either flat or concave bases. They are all filled with single deposits of light grey silty sand, sometimes containing occasional pebbles.

The postholes are undated and apart from their proximity to each other there is nothing to suggest that they are associated.

G2119: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0567, 0568

0567 is an oval pit measuring 1.00m x 0.50m x 0.35m deep with vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Its single fill 0568 is mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

The date and function of the pit are unknown. It might be associated with the cluster of undated postholes (G2118) immediately to the W.

G2120: Three possible postholes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0639, 0640; 0641, 0642; 0643, 0644

0639, 0641 and 0643 are three possible postholes of similar dimensions, being between 0.25m – 0.35m in diameter and 0.22m in depth. They have vertical sides and flat bases, and are filled with similar deposits of light grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

Although the postholes are arranged in a rough line they are widely and unequally spaced and there is nothing to suggest that they form part of a coherent structure.

G2121: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0647, 0648

0647 is a large circular pit with a diameter of 1.10m and depth of 0.40m. It has an asymmetrical, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0648 is light brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2122: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0593, 0594

0593 is an oval pit measuring 0.62m x 0.51m x 0.23m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0594 is light greyish brown sand with occasional small pebbles but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2123: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0665, 0666

0665 is a large oval pit measuring 1.20m x 1.00m x 0.50m deep. It has steep sides breaking gradually into a fairly flat base. Fill 0666 is mid-dark brown silty sand containing occasional pottery but no other inclusions such as pebbles or charcoal.

The function of the pit is unknown but it is located close to a probable posthole structure (G2126).

G2124: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0645, 0646

0645 is a shallow, oval pit measuring 1.10m x 1.00m x 0.22m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0646 is light to mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of pottery and some worked flint (notably part of a polished axe).

As excavated the pit cuts ditch 0569 (G2128) although this relationship might be revised as a result of dating evidence.

G2125: Pit and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0650, 0651

0650 is an oval pit measuring 1.28m x 1.00m x 0.30m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0651 is light brownish grey sand containing occasional pebbles, worked/burnt flint and pottery.

The function of the pit is unknown but it is located close to a probable posthole structure (G2126).

G2126: possible Four-post building (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0597, 0598; 0599, 0600; 0628, 0629, 0630; 0633, 0634

Postholes 0597, 0599, 0628 and 0633 are arranged in a rough square with sides ranging from 1.30m to 1.65m. They range from 0.27m to 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m to 0.19m in depth and have bowl-shaped profiles. They are generally filled with deposits of light grey sand with discrete patches of black, charcoal-rich sand. Fills 0598, 0600 and 0629 contain small fragments of pottery and the two latter include fragments of worked/burnt flint.

It is possible that these postholes represent a four-post building although the arrangement is not as regular as with the examples further to the S.

G2127: Two postholes and fills (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0595, 0596; 0631, 0632

0595 is a sub-circular posthole with a diameter of 0.36m and depth of 0.22m, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0596 is light grey sand with patches of charcoal-rich sand and occasional pottery fragments.

0631 is a sub circular posthole with a diameter of 0.46m and depth of 0.24m, with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0632 is light grey sand with occasional fragments of pottery and worked/burnt flint.

These postholes, approximately 3.2m apart, are close to possible four-post building Group 2126 and are possibly associated with it.

G2128: Ditch and fills (possibly Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0569, 0570, 0658 (segments 0571, 0657)

0569 is a linear ditch running SW–NE for >27.50m. To the SW it extends beyond the limit of excavation and to the NE it has an apparent butt-end. The ditch has a V-shaped profile, is up to 0.30m wide and 0.25m deep at the SW end, becoming shallower to the NE. In section it appears to be sealed by topsoil and subsoil, suggesting it is relatively ancient. Also, it is apparently cut by pit 0645 (G2124), although this relationship might be revised as a result of dating evidence.

The ditch was investigated at two locations, both of which indicated a single homogenous fill of light brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles. Fill 0658 produced some small fragments of prehistoric pottery.

Note that the ditch runs parallel with ditches 0482 (G2114) and 0454 (G2110) to the south, and like those this is interpreted as a possible roadside ditch.

G2129: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0670, 0671

0671 is an oval pit measuring 0.80m x 0.70m x 0.40m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Fill 0670 is firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt containing frequent small-medium fragments of flint and chalk, moderate small fragments of charcoal and occasional flecks of fired clay.

One of only two pits (with G2130) found on the area of chalky till and the N end of the site. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2130: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0672, 0673

0673 is an oval pit measuring 0.80m x 0.60m x 0.50m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Fill 0672 is firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand containing frequent pebbles but no cultural material.

One of only two pits (with G2129) found on the area of chalky till and the N end of the site. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2131: Probable animal burrow and fill (undated; not illustrated)

Contexts: 0555, 0556

0556 is an oval cut measuring 0.90m x 0.70m x 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides, a flat base and a localised area of deep undercutting in one side. Fill 0555 is mid-dark brown silty sand with lenses of yellow sand containing moderate pebbles but no cultural material.

The shape of the cut and the nature of its fill suggest that this is an animal burrow.

G2132: Pit and fill (undated, but assumed Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0543, 0544

0543 is an irregular oval pit measuring 0.72m x 0.55m x 0.64m deep. It has vertical sides tapering towards the rounded base. Fill 0544 is black silty sand (charcoal-rich?) containing moderate fragments of fire-cracked flint and occasional medium fragments of charcoal but no cultural material. The date and function of the pit are unknown.

G2133: Three postholes and fills (undated)

Contexts: 0541, 0542; 0549, 0550; 0551, 0552

0541 is sub-circular with a diameter of 0.33m and depth of 0.26. It has vertical sides and a concave base. Fill 0542 is light brown sand with occasional pebbles and flecks of fired clay and charcoal.

0550 is pear-shaped with maximum dimensions of 0.50m x 0.40m x 0.50m deep. It has vertical sides and an irregular base with a pronounced circular depression in the centre. Fill 0549 is light-mid yellowish brown sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

0552 is oval, measuring 0.50m x 0.40m x 0.25m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0551 is soft, mid brown sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

These three disparate postholes are undated. They are arranged in a line with irregular spacing but there is no evidence to suggest that they are associated.

G2134: Pit and fill (undated, but assumed Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0604, 0605

0604 is a shallow, sub-circular pit with a diameter of 0.60m and depth of 0.12m and a saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0605 is dark brown sand with occasional fragments of fire-cracked flint and flecks of charcoal but no cultural material.

G2135: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0547, 0548

0547 is a, sub-circular pit with a diameter of 0.92m and maximum depth of 0.23m. It has moderately steep sides and a ridiculously irregular base, suggesting that it has been modified by animal burrowing. Fill 548 is dark brown/black sand with occasional fragments of fire-cracked flint and flecks of charcoal but no cultural material.

G2136: Cooking/fire pit and fills (undated, but assumed Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0572, 0578, 0579, 0580, 0592

0572 is a sub-rectangular pit measuring 1.53m x 1.11m x 0.30m deep. It has rounded corners, moderately steep sides and a fairly flat base.

Basal fill 0580 is a layer of carbonised timber, mostly crushed and compressed to about 40mm thick but in places showing enough structure to indicate that the timbers were laid the length of the pit. It is clear that the timbers were burnt in situ because of the red, scorched appearance of the sand through which the pit was dug.

Above the burnt timber is 0579: a layer of black, charcoal-rich sand and fine flakes/fragments of fire-cracked flint (30:70). There are frequent medium-sized fragments of fire-cracked flint and occasional large fragments of fired clay. This fine material is assumed to have sifted down from the overlying layer of larger flint fragments.

The top fill 0578 is a layer of small-large fragments of flint, mostly fire-cracked, in a black, charcoal-rich sand matrix (60:40).

0592 is a decayed stake with carbonised edges lying horizontally in the top of the natural sand next to pit 0572. It is assumed that the stake was dragged or fell out of the pit and its presence at this level suggests that the pit could not have been much deeper originally. This is supported by the fact that patches of subsoil survived over the fill of the pit, indicating that the pit is of some antiquity.

The cooking/fire pit is undated but assumed to be prehistoric. The fills were sampled for environmental analysis and this might shed some light on the function of the pit.

The pit seems to cut ditch 0587 (G2138) and possibly 0585 (G2137).

G2137: Ditch/gully and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0585, 0586 (segment 0589)

0585 is a roughly L-shaped section of ditch running for 7.5m NS then turning to the E for 13m. It tapers out at either end, so its original extent is unknown. It is up to 0.90m wide and 0.10m deep and has a flattened U-shaped profile. Fill 0586 is light grey, compacted sand devoid of inclusions. The feature was recognised only at the level at which it cut natural sand but might have been deeper originally. It has an unknown relationship with pit 0572 (G2136) and runs parallel with ditch 0587 (G 2138).

This is an extremely ephemeral feature of unknown date and function. It might be eroded rather than dug deliberately, although the right-angled turn suggests that it is artificial.

G2138: Ditch/gully and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0587, 0588 (segment 0589)

0587 is a roughly L-shaped section of ditch running for 12m NS then turning to the E for 13.5m. It tapers out at either end, so its original extent is unknown. It is up to 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep and has a U-shaped profile. Fill 0588 is light grey, compacted sand devoid of inclusions. The feature was recognised only at the level at which it cut natural sand but might have been deeper originally. It appears to be cut by pit 0572 (G2136) and runs parallel with ditch 0585 (G2137).

This is an extremely ephemeral feature of unknown date and function. It might be eroded rather than dug deliberately, although the right-angled turn suggests that it is artificial.

G2139: Ditch/gully and fill (undated, but probably post-medieval)

Contexts: 0602, 0603

0603 is a linear feature running approximately E–W for at least 13m, petering out at either end. It is up to 0.50m wide and only 60mm deep, with a shallow, concave profile. Fill 0602 is light grey compacted silty sand with moderate flecks of chalk and occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

The date and function of the feature are unknown. However, the presence of chalk flecks in its fill suggests that it is of relatively recent date, since chalk occurs only in the post-medieval plough-soil, where it is used as marling.

G2140: Ditch/gully and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0668, 0669

0668 is a linear feature running approximately SW–NE for at least 17.5m, petering out at the SW end and extending beyond the limit of excavation to the NE. It is up to 0.42m wide and 0.18 deep, with a shallow, concave profile. Fill 0669 is mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material. The fill dries to a light greyish brown colour, making it similar to other ditch/gully features in this part of the site.

The date and function of the feature are unknown.

G2141: Ditch/gully and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0652, 0654, 0656 (segments 0653, 0655)

0652 is a linear ditch running approximately SW–NE for at least 5.5m, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the NE and having a rounded terminus at its SW end. It is up to 0.76m wide and 0.32m deep, with a V-shaped profile. Fills 0654 and 0656 (from different segments) are deposits of soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

The date and function of the feature are unknown.

G2142: Natural sand

Contexts: 0136

Generally the natural sand that occurs across most of the site is not recorded or described. 0136 is orange-brown sand with occasional pebbles at the upper horizon of the natural stratum at the point where it is cut by pit 0121 (G2022). Elsewhere, in segment 0664 (close to Roundhouse 1) it is recorded as horizontally banded deposits of variously coloured orange/orange-yellow/yellow sand.

In a few places, notably below Roundhouse 2, there is a stony horizon at the top of the natural sand.

For further details see Richard MacPhail's report.

G2143: Subsoil (undated)

Contexts: 0002, 0093, 0137

This deposit occurs site-wide but was removed mostly by machine in order to expose the underlying archaeological features. Generally it occurs between the natural sand (G2142) and the plough-soil (G2144).

0002, in the SE corner off the site, is soft, varying light-mid yellowish grey or yellowish brown sand containing moderate to frequent flint pebbles. It is between 0.10 – 0.25m thick. It produced two fragments of Roman pottery.

0093, overlying Roundhouse 1, is orange-brown silty sand that notably dries to a slightly pinkish colour. It is up to 0.30m thick.

0137 is mid orange-brown silty sand sealing pit 0121 (Group 2022).

For further details see Richard MacPhail's report.

G2144: "Ploughsoil" (post-medieval)

Contexts: 0001, 0092, 0138

This deposit occurs site-wide and was removed entirely by machine. It is mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt containing moderate pebbles, flecks/small fragments of chalk, medieval and post-medieval pottery. It is 0.30m thick in the SE corner of the site (0001), 0.34m thick where it overlies Roundhouse 1 (0092) and 0.12m thick where it overlies pit 0121 (G2022). The 'plough-soil' becomes very hard when dry. The presence of chalk flecks and fragments is an indication of deliberate marling of the soil.

For further details see Richard MacPhail's report.

G2145: Dumped deposit (modern)

Contexts: 0091

This is a layer of dark brown/black loam/humus seen only in section in the area of Roundhouse 1. It lies above 'plough-soil' 0092 (G2144) and below modern turf/topsoil 0090 (G2146). It is clearly a very recent deposit.

G2146: Modern turf/topsoil

Contexts: 0090, 0139

Recorded in section at only three locations (same as G2144), this is the turf/topsoil forming the current ground surface. It is generally 0.20m thick.

G2147: Pit and fill (undated)

Contexts: 0168, 0169

0169 is an oval pit measuring 1.60 x 1.00 x 0.45m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Fill 0168 is a deposit of light-mid greyish brown sand containing pebbles and flint fragments but no cultural material. The function of the pit is unknown.

The pit is close to G2001, G2002, and G2003 (four-post buildings) and G2004 (possible fire pit).

G2148: Posthole and fill (Later Bronze Age)

Contexts: 0051, 0052

0051 is a shallow, oval posthole with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.46m x 0.37m x 0.17m deep. Fill 0052 is soft, mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and small fragments of charcoal and pottery.

Appendix 3: Bulk finds quantities

Ctxt	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt Flint		Burnt stone		Miscellaneous	Spot date
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001	13	119			8	149						PM, Med, preh
0002	114	556	34	0.258	29	837	18	253	6	167		Rom, Preh
0033					4	12						
0034					1	3						
0038	2	4			1	6			1	131		LBA
0047	2	11										LBA
0052	2	2										LBA
0062	5	12										LBA
0065											Lava quern (14-0.275) AB 10-0.003	
0072	1	2										LBA
0076	7	40										LBA
0078	3	12										LBA
0081	1	33										Rom
0085	2	13			2	4	1	7			Stone(1- 0.068), AB (2- 0.004)	Med, LBA
0088	1	1			1	4						LBA
0093	4	7					4	66				LBA
0094	16	152			1	1	25	614				LBA
0095							8	1894	4	224		
0100	1	5										LBA
0101	1	4										LBA
0104	1	2					1	100				LBA
0106			9	0.037	6	108	13	218				
0108					1	6	1	66				
0110							9	131				
0112	1	1					1	1				LBA
0114	4	38					2	10				LBA
0116	44	686			1	3	6	54				LBA
0120	10	31										LBA
0131	62	819	1	0.017	7	123	8	185				LBA
0135			1	0.002								
0142					1	73						
0145	2	5			2	3	1	12				LBA
0146	1	9			8	249	22	529			AB (1-0.008)	LBA
0159	5	54					4	122				LBA
0161							4	64	2	56		
0163							3	48				
0165							6	144				
0167					4	27						
0175	4	12										LBA
0185							1	55				
0187	3	34			1	5						LBA
0190	12	109					12	160				ILBA
0191	29	256	11	0.066			48	1380				LBA, LNEBA
0192	17	92	14	0.185			251	6406	3	213		LBA, LNEBA
0193	3	31	6	0.110	1	1						LBA
0195							2	16				
0197	1	7	4	0.011			14	176				LNEBA
0211			4	0.004			2	90				
0213	1	6	1	0.009							Iron (2-0.090)	PM
0219							4	59				
0221	8	82	29	0.267					3	1203		LBA
0223	1	33							1	108		LBA
0225	4	5										LBA
0232	6	33					5	29				LBA
0235	22	91	2	13	1	6	4	24				LBA

Ctxt	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt Flint		Burnt stone		Miscellaneous	Spot date
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0237	16	97					1	26				LBA
0239												
0241	91	1006			1	75	3	65				LBA
0256	26	94			2	4	6	18	2	42		LBA
0259	5	7										LBA
0261			5	110								
0266	26	228			9	172	4	125	1	252		LBA
0269	16	52			1	3						LBA
0271	28	310			2	14	35	481	4	350		LBA
0274	3	15					1	2				LBA
0278	4	50										LBA
0281	123	1572	1	5	4	41	7	101			Slag (3-0.007);	LBA
0284	52	344					3	96				LBA
0287	1	1										LBA
0293					1	15	1	48				
0297												
0302	1	4										ENE0
0303	50	255	5	52	2	8	36	528	2	59		LBA LNEBA
0305	1	3										LBA
0308							2	42				
0312	1	5										ENE0
0314							1	34				
0318					2	6	1	6				
0320												
0322												
0331							4	130				
0333			1	14								
0336			6	54			1	6				
0353	24	29	3	7	2	6	24	202				LBA
0355					2	23	23	353	1	33		
0357							3	32				
0363	5	75	1	7			9	210				LBA
0365	1	8					2	69				LBA
0370	3	9			1	4						LBA
0379							1	46				
0383	52	256					5	108	2	156		LBA
0385	52	225	23	120	2	212	25	481				LBA
0392	18	200					17	488	7	1388		LBA
0394	20	155	3	7			6	6	2	99		LBA LNEBA
0404							1	13				
0407	26	180					7	128	1	105		LBA
0408	13	137									CBM (4-1.619), AB (1-0.031) AB (2-0.006)	PM, Med, Preh
0416	176	1232	25	98	11	201	36	859	4	556		LBA
0420	5	26			1	2						LBA
0421	78	1000					4	134				LBA
0424	6	59					15	60				LBA
0425	8	46	7	96			11	350				LBA
0427	3	8										LBA
0439							2	21				
0441							1	6				
0443							2	16				
0446	1	17										LBA
0447							1	12				
0452	160	1342	6	42	13	150	19	288				LBA
0453	46	1777			2	407	28	1226				LBA
0495			1	21								
0532	5	7			16	170	3	82				Preh
0534											AB (4-0.041)	
0535												
0536	1	4										Med
0572												
0577	1	1			2	12	1	28				Preh

Ctxt	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt Flint		Burnt stone		Miscellaneous	Spot date
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0578								2228	5	142		
0596	1	15							1	172		LBA
0598	2	40										LBA
0600	3	30					2	29				LBA
0607	1	7					6	74				ILBA
0609	2	18			1	5						LBA
0611	12	205			1	47	2	29				LBA
0623	4	22										LBA
0624	1	7										LBA
0625	6	59					5	284				LBA
0626	5	14					1	12				LBA
0627	3	18					1	17				LBA
0629	1	5					3	23				LBA
0632	9	16					1	14	1	82		LBA
0646	28	197			1	195	7	288				LBA
0649	56	251					1	5				LBA
0651	33	235			2	17	55	1715				LBA
0658	8	18										LBA
0660	3	3			2	51	11	220				LBA
0661	4	8					5	123				LBA
0662	4	11										LBA
0666	2	5										LBA

Appendix 4: Pottery

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
0001	3	LMT	body	1	26	Jar	Drops of clear glaze	15-16th c
	3	MCW	rim	1	4	Bowl	Hollesley type? sm bowl	13-14th c
	3	MCW	body	4	17		Abr & pocked b'sherds	12-14th c
	1	F1	U	4	9			LBA
	1	F3	U	2	6			LBA
	1	Q1	B	1	57			LBA
0002	2	BSW	body	1	6	Jar	V 'romanising' fabric	ERom
	2	GX	body	1	7	Jar	Band of b.lattice dec	ERom
	1	F1	U	39	170			LBA
	1	F1	U	2	9		Abraded, burnt	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	4	Jar	Flat rim, out turned	LBA
	1	F1	H	2	23		Rounded applied handle	LBA
	1	F2	U	13	111		Includes flat gritted base sherds	LBA
	1	F4	U	1	4		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F4	U	4	85		Inc flat gritted base shds	LBA
	1	F4	U	41	128		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	U	U	9	9		Very abraded	Preh
0038	1	F1	U	1	3		Burnt	LBA
	1	F2	U	1	1		Smooth surf. Abraded.	LBA
0047	1	F3	U	2	11			LBA
0052	1	F1	U	1	1			LBA
	1	F4	U	1	1		Burnt, abraded,	LBA
	1	F2	U	5	12			LBA
0072	1	F1	U	1	2		Abraded	LBA
0076	1	F1	U	7	40		Wiped surf.	LBA
0078	1	F4	U	3	12		Very abraded	LBA
0081	2	GX	base	1	33	Jar	Jar base (type 3) worn	Rom
0085	3	HOLL	body	1	6		Hollesley type	13-14th c
	1	F4	U	1	7		Burnt	LBA
0088	1	F1	U	1	1			LBA
0093	1	F2	U	3	4			LBA
	1	F2	U	1	3			LBA
0094	1	F1	U	13	115			LBA
	1	F4	U	3	37			LBA
0100	1	F3	U	1	5			LBA
0101	1	F4	U	1	4		Wiped surf.	LBA
0104	1	F4	U	1	2			LBA
0112	1	F1	U	1	1			LBA
0114	1	F1	U	2	9			LBA
	1	F1	B	2	29		Lipped base	LBA
0116	1	F1	R	4	95		Flat rim (190mm,20%); short out turned neck, fingered dec	LBA
	1	F1	U	1	7		Wiped surf.	LBA
	1	F1	U	28	473		Fingered dec	LBA
	1	F1	B	1	17		Simple base	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	28		Flat rim. short out turned neck Wiped surf.	LBA
	1	F4	U	9	66		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F1	U	9	21			LBA
0120	1	F4	U	1	10		Fingered dec	LBA
	1	F1	B	1	3			LBA
0131	1	F1	B	1	22		Pinched base (100mm,15%)	LBA
	1	F1	B	3	37		Simple base, fingered dec. Gritted	LBA
	1	F1	U	25	443		Fingered dec	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	18	Class I jar closed	Folded flat rim	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	41	Class I jar open	Flat rim (210mm,15%). Fire clouded.	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	41			LBA

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
	1	F3	U	22	67		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F3	R	5	133	Class I jar closed	Rounded rim (160mm, 10%)	LBA
0131	1	F4	R	1	24	Class III bowl	Folded flat rim (200mm, 10%). Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F4	B	1	20		Simple base. Smoothed surf. Gritted	LBA
	1	Q1	B	1	11		Too damaged to tell base type	LBA
0145	1	F1	U	1	4			LBA
	1	U	U	1	1		Very abraded	Preh
0146	1	F3	U	1	9			LBA
0159	1	F1	U	3	21			LBA
	1	F3	U	1	5		Wiped surf.	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	28	Class I open jar	Bevelled rim (220mm, 10%)	LBA
0175	1	F1	U	3	9			LBA
	1	F1	B	1	3		Gritted base	LBA
0187	1	F1	U	3	34		Fingered dec	LBA
0190	1	F1	U	6	39			LBA
	1	F2	U	1	25	Class II neutral jar	Thin walled. Rounded rim; fingered dec	LBA
	1	F2	U	2	9		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F4	U	2	27			LBA
	1	Q1	U	1	9			LBA
0191	1	F1	U	6	42		Very abraded, burnt	LBA
	1	F1	U	7	130			LBA
	1	F3	U	3	7			LBA
	1	F4	R	4	21			LBA
	1	F4	U	8	54			LBA
	1	G1	D	1	2	Beaker	St comb impressed	LNEBA
0192	1	F1	U	14	80		Fingered dec	LBA
	1	G1	D	3	12	Beaker	St comb impressed	LNEBA
0193	1	F4	U	3	31		Burnt	LBA
0197	1	G1	D	1	7	Beaker	St comb impressed bands, very abraded	LNEBA
0213	4	GRE	b	1	6		Abr bodysherd	16-18th c
0221	1	F1	U	6	61		Fingered dec	LBA
	1	F3	U	2	21			LBA
0223	1	F3	B	1	33		Simple base. Roughened surf.	LBA
0225	1	F1	U	4	5			LBA
0233	1	F1	U	6	33		233=cut 232 is fill! -	LBA
0235	1	F1	U	18	53			LBA
	1	F1	U	2	7		Very abraded	LBA
	1	F4	U	2	31			LBA
0237	1	F1	U	16	97		Fingered dec, abraded	LBA
0241	1	F1	R	3	73	Class II open jar	Flattened rim (320mm, 22%). Smoothed surf. int finger wiped	LBA
	1	F1	R	2	68	Class II neutral jar	Folded flat rim (210mm, 10%); fingered dec	LBA
	1	F1	U	77	799		Fingered dec. some large sherds	LBA
	1	F2	R	1	38	Class I open jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim (180mm, 5%)	LBA
	1	F2	U	8	28		Smoothed surf.	LBA
0256	1	F1	U	1	17		Roughened surf.	LBA
	1	F4	U	8	41		Burnished	LBA
	1	F4	U	16	32		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	G1	U	1	4		Very abraded	Preh
0259	1	F1	U	1	5		Abraded	LBA
	1	Q	U	4	2		Very abraded	LBA

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
0266	1	F1	U	2	19			LBA
	1	F1	U	1	2		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F2	R	1	88	Class II neutral jar	Rounded rim (200mm,15%). Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F2	U	2	82			LBA
	1	F4	U	15	22		Abraded. Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	1		Incised band below rim	LBA
0266	1	F4	R	1	6	Class IV open bowl?cup	Flat rim (140mm,10%). Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F4	R	2	6	Class IV closed bowl cup		LBA
	1	Q1	D	1	2		Incised band dec	LBA
0269	1	F1	U	3	11		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F1	U	12	38			LBA
	1	F1	U	1	3	?	Rounded rim	LBA
0271	1	F1	R	1	13	Class II neutral jar	Flattened rim (190mm,5%) Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F1	U	20	148		Fingered dec	LBA
	1	F2	R	1	83	Class I open jar	Flattened rim (270mm,10%), possible cable dec on rim top	LBA
	1	F2	U	1	41		Smoothed surf. sooted interior	LBA
	1	F4	U	5	25		Abraded. Smoothed surf.	LBA
0274	1	F1	B	1	6		Stepped base, gritted	LBA
	1	F4	U	2	9			LBA
0278	1	F1	B	1	37		Simple base, slightly gritted	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	3	Class III bowl	Outturned rim. Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F1	U	2	10		Fire clouded. Abraded.	LBA
0281	1	F1	U	81	875		Fingered dec	LBA
	1	F1	U	4	38		Burnt, residue	LBA
	1	F1	U	7	79		Fingered dec	LBA
	1	F1	B	1	40		Pinched base, gritted	LBA
	1	F1	B	6	264		Pinched base, gritted	LBA
	1	F1	R	2	17	Class I jar	Pinched int lip rim (280mm,5%)	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	14	Class II neutral jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim (180mm,5%)	LBA
	1	F1	R	2	46	Class II neutral jar	Folded flat rim	LBA
	1	F1	B	1	92		Simple base, gritted	LBA
	1	F2	R	2	14	Class II open jar	Folded rim. Class II open jar	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	23	Class I jar	Flattened ext lip rim (230mm,5%)	LBA
	1	F4	U	7	44		Burnished	LBA
	1	F4	U	7	20		Smoothed surf.	LBA
1	F4	R	1	6		Simple ext lip rim	LBA	
0284	1	F1	U	36	273			LBA
	1	F3	U	4	13			LBA
	1	F4	U	4	18	Class III fine bowl	Burnished	LBA
	1	F4	U	5	26		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	5	Class III fine bowl	Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	U	U	2	9		Residue	LBA
0287	1	F1	U	1	1		Residue	Preh

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
0302	1	F7	U	1	4		Abraded	E NEO
0303	1	F	U	2	5		Very abraded	Preh
	1	F1	U	23	122			LBA
	1	F4	U	23	123		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	G1	D	2	5	Beaker	St comb imp bands, triang stamped	LNEBA
0305	1	F4	U	1	3		Burnished	LBA
0312	1	F7	R	1	5	Peterborough Ware	T shaped rim, cord impressed dec on rim top	E NEO
0353	1	F5	R+	24	29	Class V fine cup	Underscored rim (110mm,5%). Burnished	LBA
0363	1	F1	R	1	8	Class I		LBA
	1	F1	R	1	29	Class I neutral jar	Flattened rim (200mm,6%)	LBA
	1	F1	U	3	38			LBA
0365	1	F1	U	1	8			LBA
0370	1	F1	U	1	4			LBA
	1	F4	U	1	4		Burnished	LBA
	1	F5	U	1	1		Burnished	LBA
0383	1	F1	U	33	185			LBA
	1	F1	R	1	3	Class V small bowl or cup	Beaded rim	LBA
	1	F4	U	14	33		Burnished	LBA
	1	F4	B	3	26			LBA
	1	F4	R	1	9	Class II open jar	Simple outturned rim. Burnished	LBA
0385	1	F1	U	28	71			LBA
	1	F1	R	2	12		Rounded rim (220mm,5%)	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	4		Flattened rim	LBA
	1	F3	U	9	97			LBA
	1	F4	R	1	2		Flattened rim. Burnished	LBA
	1	F4	U	11	39		Burnished	LBA
0392	1	F1	U	15	172			LBA
	1	F4	U	3	28		Burnished	LBA
0394	1	F1	U	12	59			LBA
	1	F4	U	1	4		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	FG	D	2	31	Beaker	Fingertip impressed rusticated	LNEBA
	1	Q1	R	1	6		Fingertip impressed on rim top	LBA
	1	Q1	U	3	15			LBA
	1	Q1	B	1	40			LBA
0407	1	F1	U	15	153			LBA
	1	F4	U	4	5		Burnished	LBA
	1	F4	U	5	18			LBA
	1	F4	R	2	4	Class V fine cup	Simple rim (120mm,6%). Burnished	LBA
0408	4	GRE	bod	1	10		Abraded	16-18th
	4	WEST	bod	2	49	Tankard	Westerwald stoneware (cobalt & mang is early)	1665- 1750
	3	MCW	bod	1	2		MCW?	12-14th c
	3	UPG	b	1	6		V hard. Later med-e Pmed. Spots of clear glaze	
	1	F1	U	7	45			LBA
	1	Q1	B	1	25		Stepped base (130mm,10%)	LBA
0416	1	F1	B	1	128		Pinched base (90mm,100%)	LBA
	1	F1	R	2	67	Class I neutral jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim (140mm,25%)	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	4	Class II neutral jar	Pointed folded rim (150mm,&%). Smoothed	LBA

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
	1	F1	U	62	504		surf.	
	1	F1	D	1	12		Smoothed surf.	LBA
							Fingertip impressed on shoulder	LBA
	1	F1	B	5	41		Simple base, gritted	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	8	Class IV open bowl?cup	Flattened rim. Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F2	R	2	6	Class I jar	Smple rim	LBA
	1	F3	R	2	11	Class I jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim	LBA
	1	F3	R	1	8	Class I jar	Folded flat rim	LBA
	1	F4	U	63	269		Burnished	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	6	Class II jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim. Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	2	Class I jar	Outturned flat rim. Burnished	LBA
	1	F5	R	1	9	Class II open jar	Pointed rim. Burnished. Pale	LBA
	1	F5	R	1	1	clAss V fine cup	Bead rim, thin walled. Burnished	LBA
	1	F5	R	9	33	Class V fine cup	Flattened rim (120mm,15%). . V fine flint.Burnished	LBA
	1	Q1	U	22	123			LBA
0420	1	F1	U	4	21			LBA
	1	F4	U	1	5		Burnished	LBA
0421	1	F3	U	10	115		V coarse	LBA
	1	F5	PP	68	885	Class IV neutral bowl	Simple flat rim (300mm, 30%);simple slightly omphalous base. Burnished. Orange, fire clouded	LBA
0424	1	F4	U	2	30		gritted flat base	LBA
	1	F4	U	4	29			LBA
0425	1	F1	U	6	27			LBA
	1	F1	R	1	9	Class I	Flat rim	LBA
	1	F1	U	1	10		Very abraded, burnt	LBA
0427	1	F1	U	1	4			LBA
	1	F4	R	1	3	Class II	Flat rim (270mm, 5%). Burnished	LBA
	1	F4	U	1	1			LBA
0446	1	F1	U	1	17		Abraded	LBA
0452	1	F1	R	4	17	Class V coarse cup	Simple rounded rim	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	14	Class I neutral jar	Simple rounded rim	LBA
	1	F1	R	2	24		Flat pinched ext lip rim (250mm,5%)	LBA
	1	F1	U	141	1217		Wiped surf.	LBA
	1	F4	U	11	68		Smoothed surf. Voids	LBA
	1	U	U	1	2		Very abraded, burnt	Preh
0453	1	F1	U	36	1577		Fingered dec, orange, big sherds mostly one vessel	LBA
	1	F1	R	8	188	Class I neutral jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim (180mm,35%); fingered dec.,orange, big sherds one vessel	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	10		Flat pinched int lip rim, Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	U	U	1	2		Very abraded	Preh
0532	1	F	U	4	2		Very abraded	Preh
	1	F1	R	1	5		Rounded rim	LBA
0536	3	LMT	b	1	4		Green glaze	15-16th c
0577	1	U	U	1	1			Preh

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
0596	1	F1	U	1	15		Fingered dec	LBA
0598	1	F1	U	1	26	Class I open jar	Flat outturned rim	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	14			LBA
0600	1	F1	U	3	30			LBA
0607	1	F1	R	1	7	Class V coarse cup	Flat pinched ext lip rim	LBA
0609	1	F1	R	1	4		Flat pinched ext lip rim	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	14		Flattened rim	LBA
0611	1	F1	R	1	13	Class I neutral jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim	LBA
	1	F1	U	8	77			LBA
	1	F1	R	2	111		Slack shouldered. Flat pinched ext lip rim (250mm,10%) finger dec	LBA
	1	Q1	U	1	4		Burnished	LBA
0623	1	F1	U	3	14			LBA
	1	F4	B	1	8		Simple base, gritted	LBA
0624	1	F4	U	1	7		Very abraded	LBA
0625	1	F1	U	5	57		Burnt	LBA
	1	F4	U	1	2			LBA
0626	1	F1	U	2	9			LBA
	1	F1	U	1	4		Burnt	LBA
	1	F4	U	2	1		Smoothed surf.	LBA
0627	1	F1	U	2	14			LBA
	1	F4	U	1	4		Burnished	LBA
0629	1	F1	U	1	5			LBA
0632	1	F1	U	9	16		Scraps	Preh
0646	1	F1	U	20	126			LBA
	1	F1	B	4	53		Stepped base. Roughened surf. Gritted	LBA
	1	F4	U	2	12		Smoothed surf.	LBA
0646	1	F4	U	1	2		Burnished	LBA
	1	Q1	U	1	4			Preh
0649	1	F1	U	46	234	Class V fine cup	Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F1	U	8	15		Burnt	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	1		Flattened rim	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	1		Flat pinched ext lip rim	LBA
0651	1	F1	U	26	153	Class I	Orange	LBA
	1	F1	R	1	4		Flat pinched ext lip rim.	LBA
							Orange	
	1	F2	U	3	64			LBA
	1	F4	U	2	10		Thin walled. Smoothed surface	LBA
	1	F4	R	1	4	Simple rim. Smoothed surf. Scraps	LBA	
0658	1	F1	U	6	12		Smoothed surf.	LBA
	1	F2	R	1	4		Flat pinched ext lip rim	LBA
	1	F4	U	1	2		Burnished	LBA
0660	1	F	U	3	3		Scraps	Preh
0661	1	F1	U	2	6			LBA
	1	F1	U	2	2		Burnt	LBA
0662	1	F1	U	3	5			LBA
	1	F1	U	1	6		Burnt	LBA
0666	1	F1	U	2	5		Abraded	LBA

Key: R = rim sherds, B =base sherds, D =decorated sherds, U =undecorated body sherds.
Per = Period: 1 = Prehistoric, 2 = Roman, 3 = Medieval, 4 = Post-medieval

Appendix 5: Fired clay

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Abr	Surface	Notes
0002	fsv		4	29	y		Buff ext, dk grey core . voids
	ms	u	1	33	y		No voids
	msf	u	1	13		1 smoo	
	msfv	u	28	183	y		Small round voids
0106	fs	obj?	9	37			Object? LW
0131	fsv	u	1	17			Very poorly mixed. 'foamy' in one part
0135	fs	u	1	2	y		Buff-white/orange
0191	fsv	u	9	28	y	1 fs	Light orange-buff all same
	msv	u	2	38	y		Brown & orange, Straw imp
0192	ms	u	9	118		?poss.flat	Orange & grey
	msf	obj	5	67			Loomweight - LBA
0193	fs	u	2	27			
	ms	obj?	1	23		curved	Curved surface, poss. obj. orange-brown
	msf	u	1	3	y	1 fs	Orange w buff surf
	msfe	u	1	29			
	msv	u	1	28			V hard. grey
0197	fsf	u	3	8	y		Buff/orange
	mscp	u	1	3	y		Orange-brown
0211	fs	u	3	1	y		Orange streaky
	msv	u	1	3	y		Hard red
0213	msfe	u	1	9		n	Buff pink & red
0221	csf	u	21	190		n	Dark red - all same
	fsfe	obj?	1	18			Buff-white, very curved, plus voids
	ms	u	2	29		1 smoo or wiped	Brown-orange. Joining
	msfe	u	5	30			Speckly streaky white & orange
0235	fsv	u	2	13			Buff ext dk grey core ++voids
0261	fsf	u	1	62			Dense fabric
	msf	u	4	48			
0281	msv	u	1	5			Buff
0303	msf	u	5	52		1 poss. flat	Buff ext, dark grey int
0333	csf	u	1	14			Buff/orange
0336	fs	u?	2	5			Sl curved surf. buff-white, plus black organic burnt bits streaky orange-white w sm voids
	fs	obj	1	25		smoothed	Very curved surface, smoothed
	ms	u	2	16		1 fs	Grey, grass impressions
	msf	u	1	8			
0353	ms	u	3	7			2 buff 1 grey
0363	ms	u	1	7			Buff-pink
0385	fs	u	5	5	y		Orange
	fs	LW	13	99			Loomweight.1 perforation orange-buff ext + burnt organic material
	fsc	u	5	16	y	flat	Flat surfs, buff ext. pink-orange int.
0394	msf	u	3	7	y		Dark orange-brown
0416	mso	u	5	56		?	Grey and some with pink-brown ext all same.Grass imp= some black burnt stemmy material
	mso	u	20	42	y		Dark red-brown +black blobs - burnt organic material.
0425	ms	u	4	60	?	1 poss. 1fs	Light orange&buff streaks, grass imp on surf
	ms	u	3	36			Black ferric/org/bt? bits. dark red
0452	m/fsfe	u	6	42	y		Orange and lt grey, poorly mixed.ferr frags. Stemmy voids w some black bt remains.
0495	cs	u	1	21		1 fs	Hard, orange-fired

Appendix 6: Worked Flint

Ctxt	Type	No.	Patina	Notes
0001	backed knife	1		Parallel-sided with both sides retouched on ventral face, steeper on right side (backing), slightly more shallow on left side. Also poss. could be classed as some kind of rod/fabricator? (illus?)
	blade	1		V small, slight abr platform
	flake	4	2	2 V small, 1 thick clearly hard hammer
	knife	1	1	Bifacially scale-flaked thin, one end missing, surviving end broader and to a point, narrows to broken end - shaped like dagger - but too small, class as elaborate scale-flaked knife? SF1004 (illus?)
	retouched flake	1	1	Patinated and abraded piece with shallow qu coarse retouch one edge and v slight/few flakes from other side of same edge
0002	blade	1		Proximal end missing, small
	end scraper	1		Quite large flake, narrower distal end is retouched
	flake	19	5	Includes some qu large, from fairly regular core/s but mostly have hard hammer evidence
	retouched flake	1	1	Small part of edge retouch nr prox end, distal missing
	scraper	1	1	Slightly irreg, dist edge retouch - quite minimal
	scraper	1	1	Squat horseshoe/sub circ shape with neat retouch around distal and right sides, pat dull off-white, almost cherty texture. SF1011
	shatter spall	1		Small
	struck fragment	1	1	Irreg, like part of large flake, has shattered surfaces in places and many incipient flakes
	struck fragment	1	1	Probably part of core, qu chunky
0033	bladelet	1		Distal missing
	flake	1		Small quite thick
	flake	2		Both small squat thick - one frag??
0034	flake	1		Very small
0038	piercer	1		Irreg thick triangular section, pointed, qu small, retouch one edge at dist point
0085	microlith	1	1	?Straight backed piece (see Jacobi 1984, fig. 4.7 38) - prob later Mesolithic
	retouched flake	1		Very small, quite thick ovate with retouch of dist end - could be described as v tiny scraper?
0088	retouched flake	1		Thin and qu small frag with ?bifacial flaking - /part of tool
0094	utilised flake	1		Small blade-like with utilisation of sloping dist edge
0106	blade-like flake	1		Small jagged
	chip	1		Quite small jagged, poss slight burnt
	flake	2		Small squat
	multi platform flake core	1		Quite small, chunky but qu jagged
	struck fragment	1		Chunky qu small - may be from core, part cherty
	flake	1		Cortical - poss prim
0116	flake	1	1	Small squat
0131	flake	7	2	Irreg jagged and sharp, 1 v thick with incip percussion
0142	flake	1	1	Quite large, has abraded pebble type cortex
0145	flake	1		Small
	spall	1		
0146	flake	7	2	Generally broad, irreg hard hammer
	multi platform flake core	1	1	Poss slight burnt
0167	blade-like flake	2		Both v sm, 1 abr plat, other prox missing
	flake	1		Thin, irreg shape
	scraper	1	1	Subcirc thin fl, cortical, retouch around dist part
0187	flake	1		Small qu thick frag

Ctxt	Type	No.	Patina	Notes
0193	blade	1	1	Very small
0235	flake	1		Quite small
0241	struck fragment	1		Irreg, qu jagged
0256	flake	1		Small
	spall	1		
0266	flake	8	5	Irreg, 2 v small thick irreg, 1 or 2 with abraded pebble cortex
	struck fragment	1		Irreg jagged
0269	notched blade	1	1	Small, v slight abr plat, notch in left edge slightly irreg but may be delib?
0271	flake	2		Both qu squat/broad, 1 clear hard hammer, both cortex plats
0281	flake	4	2	Various as incl 1 white pat cortex and 1 abraded cream grey cortex, 1 small thin tert
0293	struck fragment	1		Small irreg
0303	flake	2	1	Both small, 1 thick and squat
0318	scraper shatter	1		Tiny irreg frag with retouch of an edge
		1		Small irreg
0353	flake	1		Small irreg broad
	spall	1		
0355	flake	2		Hard hammer, 1 broad with cortical platform
0370	flake	1		Broad
0385	flake	2	1	
0416	flake	8	1	irreg mainly qu squat and thick, 3 cortical platforms
	retouched flake	1		Irreg qu thin with slight retouch one edge
	struck fragment	2		Both small
0420	blade-like flake	1		Small
0452	flake	10	2	2 slight burnt, all are v small, mostly chip-like hard hammer and irreg, several cortical platforms
	retouched flake	1		Ovate primary flake with slight flaking/shallow retouch from each end, too shallow to be classed as double end scraper
	shatter	1		Small jagged
	struck fragment	1		irregular
0453	core on flake	1		Quite large prob flake one or two edges of which has been used to strike flakes from
	tested piece	1		Chunky frag with pat cortex, has been struck on two faces but looks irreg/flawed, some incipient percussion
0532	blade-like flake	1		Quite large irreg, slight burnt
	core/tool	1		Slight burnt, poss thick flake or frag, quite small /keeled core or small tool - most flakes from edges on 'dorsal' face
	flake	9	1	All fairly sm and jagged/irreg, tho thin
	shatter	1		Quite small
	spall	2		
	utilised flake	2	1	Both have slight util edges, 1 is patinated and slightly abr looking with an abraded platform
0577	blade-like flake	2	1	1 with dist missing qu neat, both have v slight abr platforms
0609	flake	1		Small squat and thick chip-like hard hammer
0611	flake	1		Hard hammer, qu large irreg
0646	polished axe	1	1	Part of polished axe-prob about half of it, qu thick w polish over most of both faces, some fl scars remain but abr. in appearance, some use damage of end and one side SF1013 (illus?)
0651	flake	1		Small pointed, qu jagged
	shatter	1	1	irreg - pat cortex
0660	flake	1	1	Quite thick irreg triangular piece
	utilised flake	1		Irregular cortical flake with prob use of one edge

Appendix 7: Small finds

SF	Ctxt	Period	Material	Name	No.	Wt/g	Notes
1001	0001	Unk	Iron	Nail	1	3	Small fragment, probably nail. MD in ploughsoil, Grid H2
1002	0001	Unk	Lead	Waste?	1	25	Fragment of twisted lead strip, possibly came waste, Grid H1
1003	0001	Unk	Lead	Waste?	1	2	Fragment of lead strip possibly from came, Grid G1
1004	0001	Preh	Flint	Knife	1	20	Bi-facially scale-flaked knife, one end missing, surviving end broader and to a point, narrows to broken end
1005	0001	PMed	Cu Alloy	Token	1	3	Norwich farthing, dated 1670
1006	0001	Med	Lead	Plug?	1	7	Circular plug or potmend applied to leadglazed redware, prob Hedingham fineware. Mid 12th-M13th C
1007	0001	Med?	Lead	Plug?	1	3	Small semicircular fragment, perhaps part of plug or repair
1008	0002	Med/ PMed?	Cu alloy		1	1	Fragment of plate, poss part of belt mount, no rivet holes. Med/Pmed?
1009	0353	Preh	Ceramic	Spindle whorl	1	26	Complete, biconical with depression around spindlehole. Diameter 40mm, perforation (upper) 6.5mm max, (lower) 4mm. Part oxidised fabric w flint inclusions.
1010	0453	Unk	Other metal		1	1	Small spherical frag of ?mineral, non-magnetic but looks like iron lump.
1011	0002	Preh	Flint	Scraper	1	32	Broad horseshoe-shaped or subcircular scraper.
1012	0001	Mod?	Other metal		1	26	?Modern fragment from ploughsoil A1, some kind of modern alloy?
1013	0646	Preh	Flint	Axe	1	195	Polished Neolithic axe fragment,

Appendix 8: Environmental samples associated with Roundhouse 1

Sample No.	5013	5014	5051	5052	5053	5054	5055	5056	5029	5048	5050
Context No.	0104	0094	0626	0626	0626	0626	0627	0627	0281	0623	0625
Group No.	G2052	G2052	G2052	G2052	G2052	G2052	G2052	G2052	G2042	G2049	G2049
Feature type	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Pit	Posthole	Posthole
Cereals											
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)											xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x								xx	xx
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x	xcf					x	x	xx	x
(glume bases)										x	x
(spikelet bases)		x								x	x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)										xcf	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	xxfg						x	x	xxx	xx
Herbs											
Fabaceae indet.	x										x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	x	x								xtf	
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>		x							x		
Large Poaceae indet.										x	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.										x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	x								x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.				xcf			xcf			x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x			xcf				xcf		x	xcf
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (fruit stone frags.)											xcf
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	x	x				x	xxxx	xx	x
Charred root/stem	x			x				x			x
Indet.seeds										x	x

Other materials

Black porous 'cokey' material		x						x	x	xx	x
Black tarry material			x	xx	x	x	xx	xx		x	xx
Bone								xb		xb	xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	xx					x		x	x	x
Burnt stone	x										
Fish bone			xcf								
Vitrified material	xx	xxx	x	x				x		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10ss	10	10	10	10	10ss	10	10ss	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%

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

Appendix 9: Environmental samples associated with Roundhouse 2

Sample No.	5031	5032	5033	5034	5040	5041	5042	5043	5044	5045
Context No.	0353	0363	0365	0385	0425	0416	0416	0422	0452	0453
Group No.	G2067	G2072	G2084	G2073	G2079	G2082	G2082	G2074	G2081	G2081
Feature type	Posthole	Pit/PH	Pit	Pit/PH	Hearth	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Cereals										
Large Fabaceae indet.				xcfg		xcfg				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)				xcf		xcf		x	x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)				x		x	xfg	x	x	
(glume bases)				x				x	x	
(spikelet bases)				x		x		x		
<i>T. dicoccum</i> Schubl (glume bases)				x						
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)						x		x	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)				xx	x	xx	x	xfg	x	
Herbs										
<i>Bromus</i> sp.								x		
Fabaceae indet.	x	xcf		x		x		xcf		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love				x			xtf	x		
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.								x		
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x			xx		x		x		
Large Poaceae indet.								x		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.								xcf		
<i>Polygonaceae</i> indet.				x						
<i>Rumex</i> sp.				x						
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.								x		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.						x		x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		xcf		x	xcf	xx	xcf			
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (fruit stone frags.)			xcf							
<i>P. spinosa</i> L.								x		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.				x						

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xxx	xx		x		xx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm			x							
Charred root/stem			x	x		x	x	x		
Ericaceae indet. (stem)			x							
Indet.culm node frag.							x			
Indet.seeds						x		x		
Other materials										
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx				x					
Black tarry material					xx		x			
Bone	xb		x	xb	xb	xb		xxb	xb	x
Burnt/fired clay				x	xxxx				x	xx
Burnt stone					x		x			
Small coal frags.			x							x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x xb							x		
Vitrified material	x	x	xxx		x	xxx		xx		
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10	10ss	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Appendix 10: Environmental samples from structure G2006

Sample No.	5012	5018	5019	5020
Context No.	0161	0159	0163	0165
Group No.	G2006	G2006	G2006	G2006
Feature type	Posthole	Posthole	Posthole	Posthole
Cereals				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x		xx	x
Herbs				
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x	
Fabaceae indet.				x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love			x	x
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	x			
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.			xcf	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.		x		xcf
Tree/shrub macrofossils				
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (fruit stone frags.)			x	
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	xxx	
Charred root/stem		x		
Indet.seeds			x	
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x	
Bone	xb			x
Small coal frags.		x		
Vitrified material				x
Sample volume (litres)	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Appendix 11: Environmental samples from remaining features

Sample No.	5015	5017	5026	5027	5036	5037
Context No.	0131	0116	0223	0237	0392	0394
Group No.	G2018	G2019	G2064	G2065	G2090	G2091
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Cereals						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			x			
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg			xfg	
Herbs						
Fabaceae indet,	x	x				
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>		x	x	xcf	x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.			x			
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxx		x	xxxx	x
Charred root/stem	x			x		
Indet.seeds	x					
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x				x	
Black tarry material			x		x	x
Bone		xb			xb	
Burnt/fired clay		x	x			
Burnt stone					x	
Small coal frags.	x	x				x
Small mammal/amphibian bones						xpmc
Vitrified material	xx	x				
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10ss	10	10ss	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Appendix 12: Environmental samples from remaining features (continued)

Sample No.	5011	5016	5021	5022	5023	5024	5028	5030	5035	5039	5046	5047
Context No.	0133	0167	0192	0197	0219	0221	0266	0192	0390	0403	0534	0578
Group No.	G2022	G2005	G2056	G2056	G2062	G2063	G2004	G2056	G2088	G2086	G2095	G2136
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Layer	PH	Pit	Pit	Pit	Layer	Pit	Pit	Cut	Pit
Cereals												
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)									x			
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schubl (glume base)							x					
Cereal indet. (grains)						x			x			
Herbs												
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						x						
Tree/shrub macrofossils												
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.					x		xx		xcf			
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	x	xxx	xxxx	x	x		xxxx
Charcoal >5mm			x	x				xx				x
Charred root/stem	x				x							
Indet.culm nodes						x						
Other remains												
Black porous 'cokey' material		x			x	x			x			x
Black tarry material	x	x				x				x		x
Bone						xb	x		x xb	x	x	
Burnt/fired clay						x	x		xxxx			
Burnt stone			x	x	x							x
Fish bone					x							
Small coal frags.				x	x					x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones												x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.8	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4
% flot sorted	100%	50%	25%	25%	100%	100%	100%	12.50%	100%	100%	100%	25%

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