Suffolk County Council

Land off Lady Lane, Hadleigh
HAD 089

Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/054

Client: Persimmon Homes (Anglia) ltd

Author: Simon Cass
November 2011

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer:	**Jess Tipper**
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Date: 22nd november 2011

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane, on the north-eastern edge of Hadleigh in February and March 2011 by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team on behalf of Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Plc. This was triggered by a previous phase of archaeological works on the site, consisting of fieldwalking and evaluation trenching, which identified an area of interest in the south-eastern corner of the development area.

The excavation located an area of early Iron Age occupation, with several post-structures and a probable small trackway, with hearth debris pits and domestic artefacts such as loom weights and spindle whorls suggesting that the larger post-structures could well have been dwellings, as well a single pit positively identified as being of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, with a small amount of disassociated 'stray' finds identified in the hill wash deposit to the south of the site. In addition, elements of late post-medieval/modern field boundaries were found across the site.

It is suggested that the Iron Age occupation is evidence of dispersed/ widely scattered activity along the hill crest north and north-west of the town of Hadleigh, which may extend from this site to a previous excavation carried out in 2001 at Red Hill Road (HAD 061).

A small amount of further work has been recommended, comprising more in-depth comparisons of the artefacts within their landscape setting, along with the potential for some scientific dating in order to refine and advance the understanding of Early Iron Age pottery chronologies in the region (as identified in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region). It is suggested that these results should be published, along with a short summary of the site, in a suitable journal.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was undertaken in February and March 2011 on land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane, Hadleigh, after previous phases of archaeological work had identified a concentration of archaeological remains in one part of the wider site under development by Persimmon Homes (Anglia) Plc. This was in order to satisfy a condition relating to archaeology attached to the planning application B/06/01488/OUT/MF. Permission had been granted for the development of c. 10ha of arable land for housing and industrial/commercial use, with the area identified as being of high archaeological potential by the evaluation being sited within the industrial/commercial section of the site, on the edge of the hillside overlooking the River Brett valley to the west.

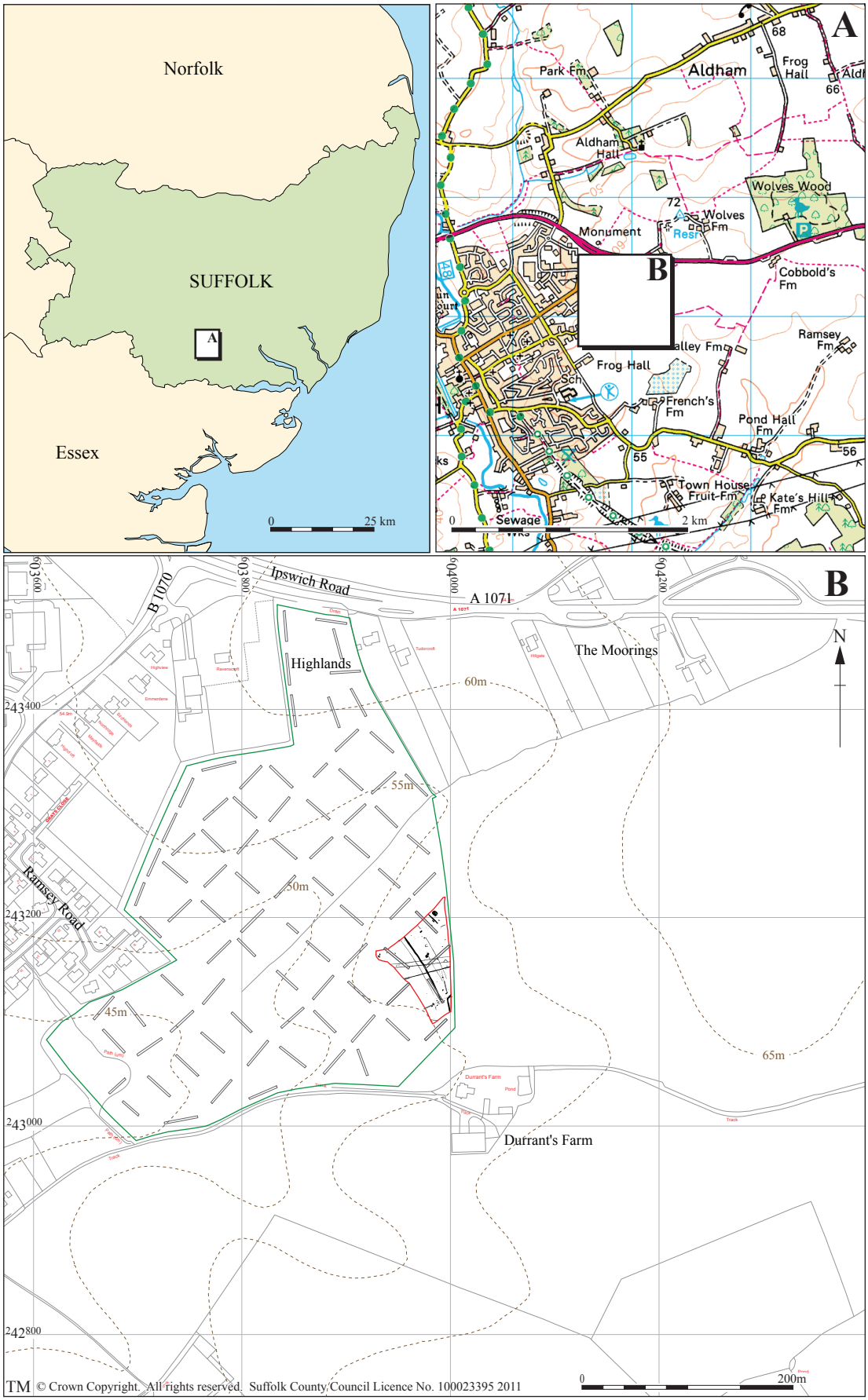

Figure 1. Location map, showing excavation area (red) and application area (green) with evaluation trenches (grey)

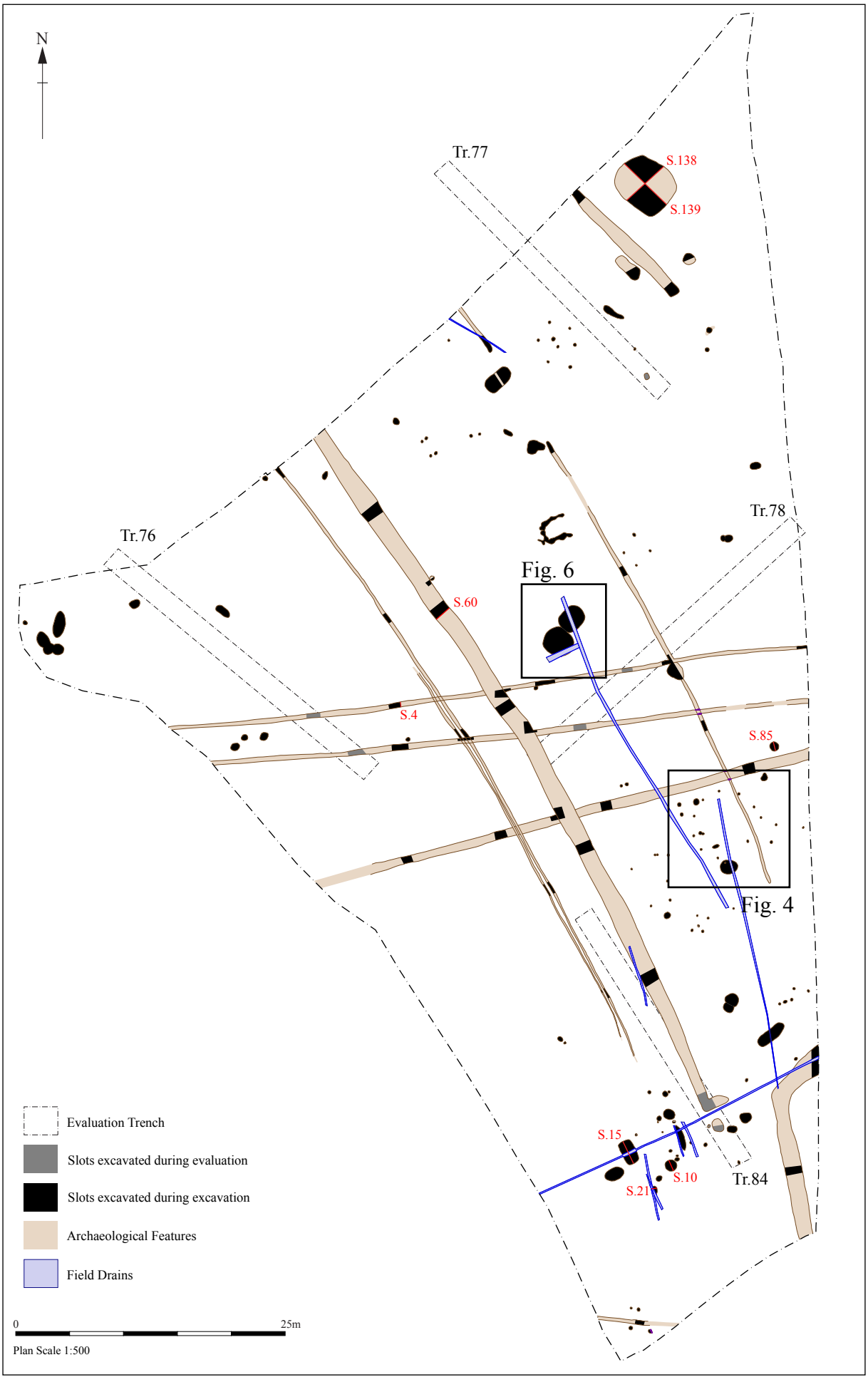

Figure 2. Excavation plan, showing location of detailed figures and selected sections

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The site of this excavation lies on the north-eastern edge of the town of Hadleigh, between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane, and just to the south of the A1071, on land currently used for agriculture.

2.2 Geology and topography

The site lies at TM 0397 4315 (Fig. 1), on undulating land which generally slopes from 62m OD in the north eastern part of the site to 40m OD in the south west. Levels within the excavation area varied between 58.34m in the northern corner to 53.86m to the south. The dominant underlying geology varies from glacio-fluvial drift in the west (loamy and sandy soils over gravel) to chalky till with calcareous clay and loam to clay in the east.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prior to the associated archaeological works for this development the site consisted of a large area not previously subject to systematic archaeological investigation. Its high archaeological potential was based on the landscape setting of the site, overlooking the River Brett, as well as its proximity to the medieval town of Hadleigh and significant Bronze Age sites which include evidence of occupation (HAD 061) and burial deposits (HAD 059). Iron Age, Roman and Saxon find spots are also nearby. Initial phases of archaeological assessment and fieldwork included fieldwalking and metal detector survey (locating a low density of pre-modern finds which are as likely to be the result of manuring or casual loss as from activity within the development area) and then an eighty-five trench evaluation which revealed scattered features of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval date over much of the site in the form of pits and boundary ditches, whilst an area of concentrated features was recorded in the south west corner of the site believed to relate to Roman activity. This concentration was decided to be a suitable prospect for further archaeological excavation, as documented in this report.

3. Methodology

The site was stripped carefully, with either a 2.6-tonne mini-digger or a 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavator, both fitted with toothless ‘ditching’ buckets and under constant

archaeological supervision. The smaller machine was needed to strip an area underneath a low overhead power cable and a 6m corridor either side of it which ran down the centre of the site. Once a safe distance from the cable was achieved, the larger machine was used to strip the rest of the site. Top/ploughsoil was removed down to the top of the natural geological layer, which across much of the site was only c. 0.3m below ground level. Towards the south of the site, an area of hillwash/colluvium was encountered with archaeological features encountered cut through it. No attempt was made to strip through this layer, since similar deposits had been examined elsewhere on the wider site during the evaluation works.

Features were hand-cleaned and excavated according to the brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team, with 10% of linear features and at least 50% of all discrete pits and postholes excavated. In practice, most discrete features were 100% excavated, frequently due to their potential as structural elements or the possibility of being inhumation or cremation deposits.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of each feature, with plans of the site drawn at 1:50 scale and sections usually drawn at 1:20 (unless a different scale was more suitable). The site has been issued the unique HER code of HAD 089 and site numbering continues on from those issued during the evaluation phase, forming a single site database.

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

The excavated area revealed archaeological features broadly dating to three phases, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and medieval/post-medieval, with additional undated features scattered across the area. Some features, while individually undated, have been assigned a phase due to their location and apparent relationships with nearby features (notably some of the postholes that appear to form various structures around the site).

A full phased plan of the features is presented here, with general descriptions to follow.

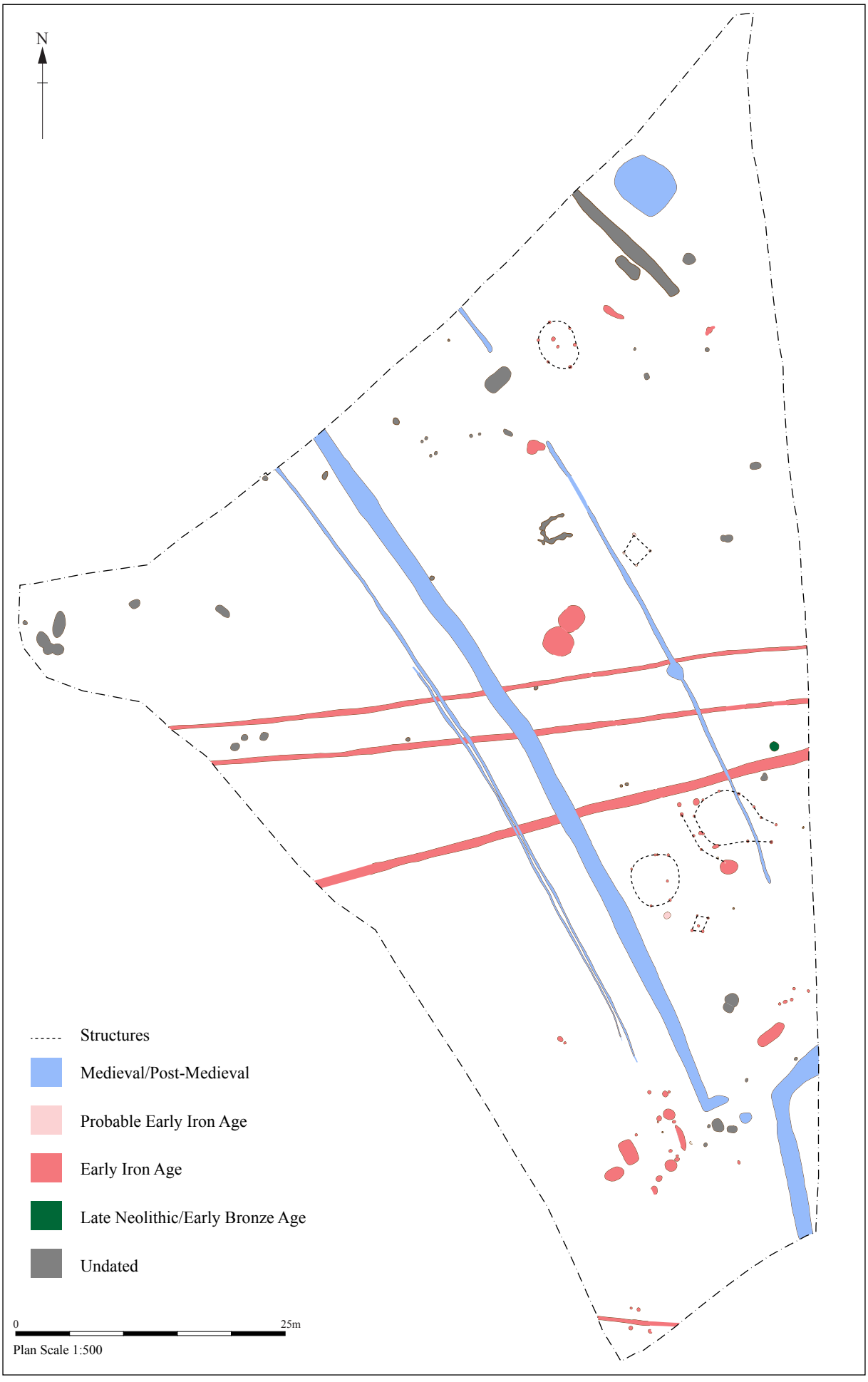

Figure 3. Phased site plan

4.1 Prehistoric

The majority of the dateable features present on the site appear to be associated with prehistoric activity of varying intensity. Finds of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date were recovered, as well as a significant quantity of earlier Iron Age artefacts.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

The late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity on the site was slight, being confined to a single distinct feature and stray finds within the hill wash towards the southern end of the stripped area. The pit (0373) was c. 0.9m in diameter, and up to 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a shallow concave/flat base.

Earlier Iron Age

This is the most active phase on the site, with the majority of the features occurring in this period. Several possible posthole-structures have been identified as belonging to this period, as well as some likely hearth debris pits. One pit feature in particular, situated just outside roundhouse GN 0539 contained several spindle whorls and large quantities of pottery and heat-affected clay (potentially including further degraded loom weights).

Indications of five roundhouses and/or probable post-built structures were identified across the site, with two positively dated as being of earlier Iron Age date, and the remaining three suggested as being likely to date to this period based on their location within close proximity to areas of intensive pitting and further postholes assigned to this period. They varied in size from a small 1m x 1.3m 4-post structure to a possible double-ring roundhouse with a diameter approaching 9m.

Roundhouse GN 0539 was situated towards the eastern edge of the site, and appeared to consist of up to 19 small pits/postholes, possibly arranged as an inner and outer circle, or with an entranceway to the south east and an overall diameter of approximately 8.8m. The postholes themselves generally were between 0.2m and 0.3m in diameter, with steep sloped sides to shallow concave bases between 0.05m and 0.2m in depth. This feature appeared to be the most complex post-structure present on the site.

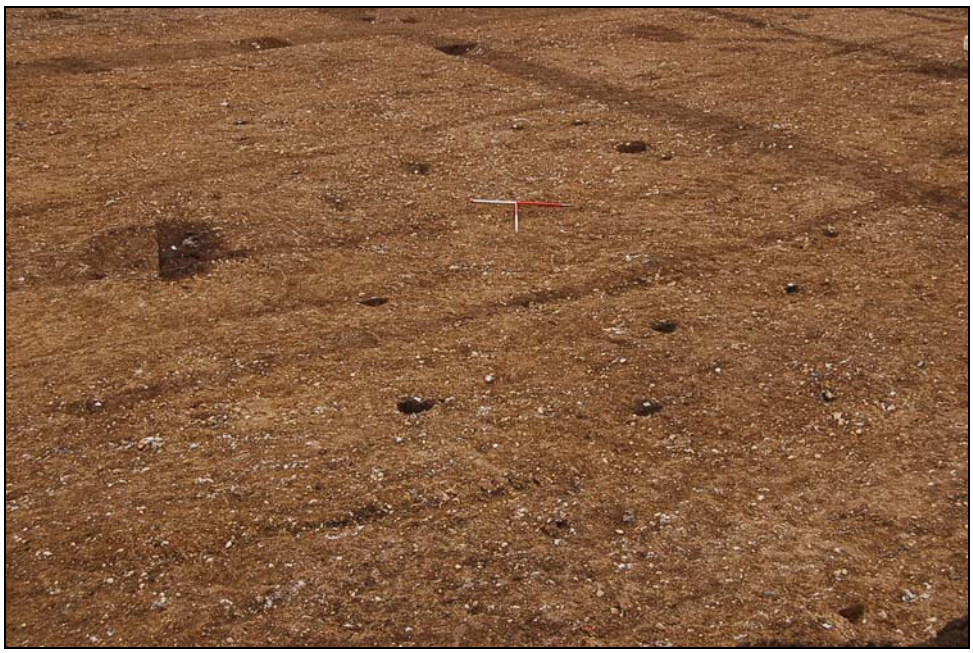

Plate 1. Roundhouse 0539, facing north-west (2 x 1m scales)

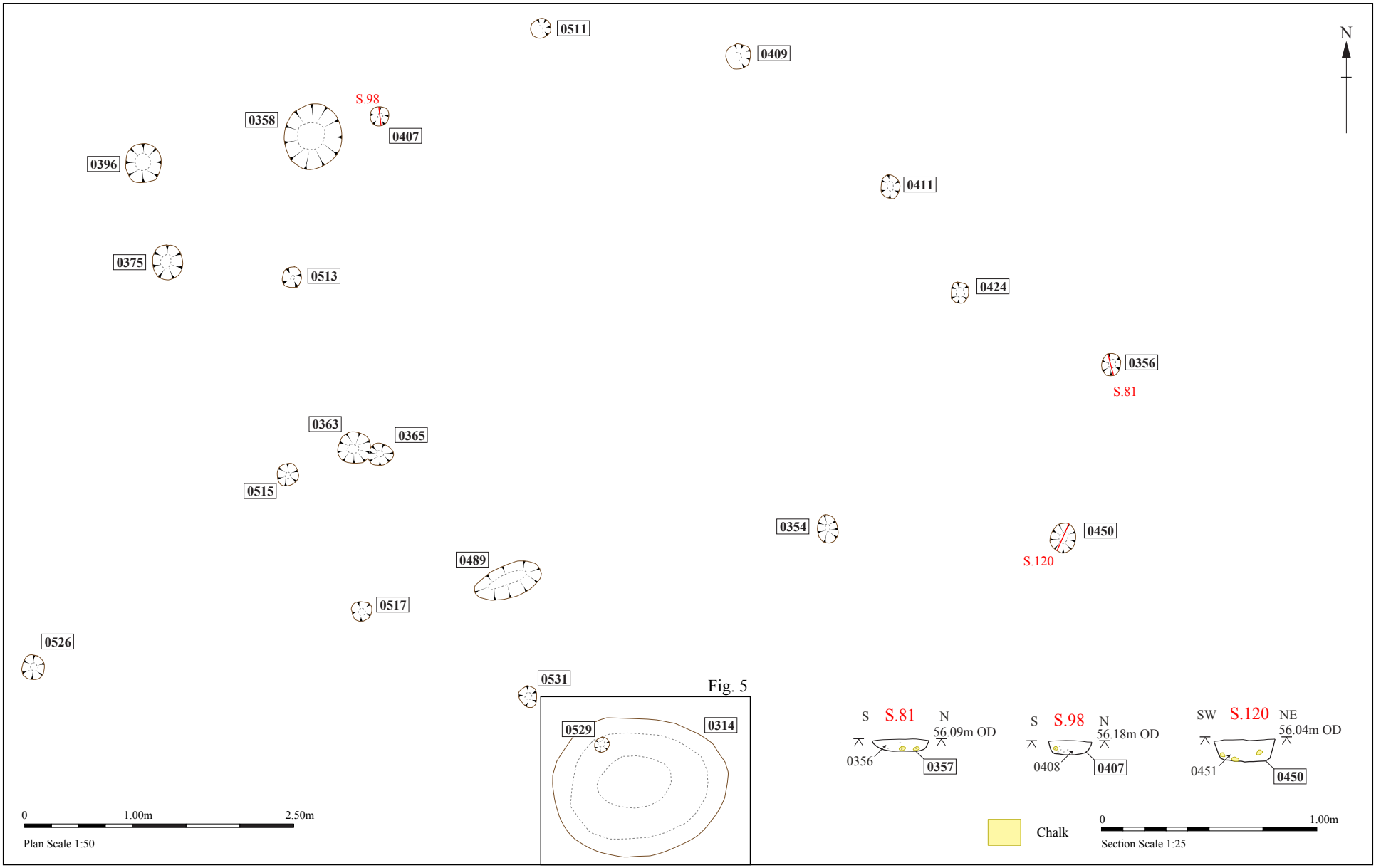

Figure 4. Roundhouse 0539 and sections 81, 98 and 120

A pit (0314) situated on the southern arc of postholes is believed to be a hearth debris pit, since it contained a large amount of broken charcoal and broken pottery but no evidence of *in situ* firing. It is possible that this pit post-dates the posthole structure, since one of the postholes appears to have been cut by the pit, although the manner of the discovery of the posthole meant that there was no stratigraphic evidence either way. It measured 1.6m (east-west) x 1.3m (north-south) and was c.0.3m deep, and contained a significant quantity of fired clay objects – including at least four spindle whorls and several other fragments that could have been structural remains with wattle impressions and areas of surface. At the time of excavation it was suspected that the spindle whorls may have been on a string together at the time of deposition.

Plate 2. Pit 0314 half-excavated (facing north, 1m scale)

Plate 3. Pit 0314, showing spindle whorls at base of pit (facing north, 0.3m scale)

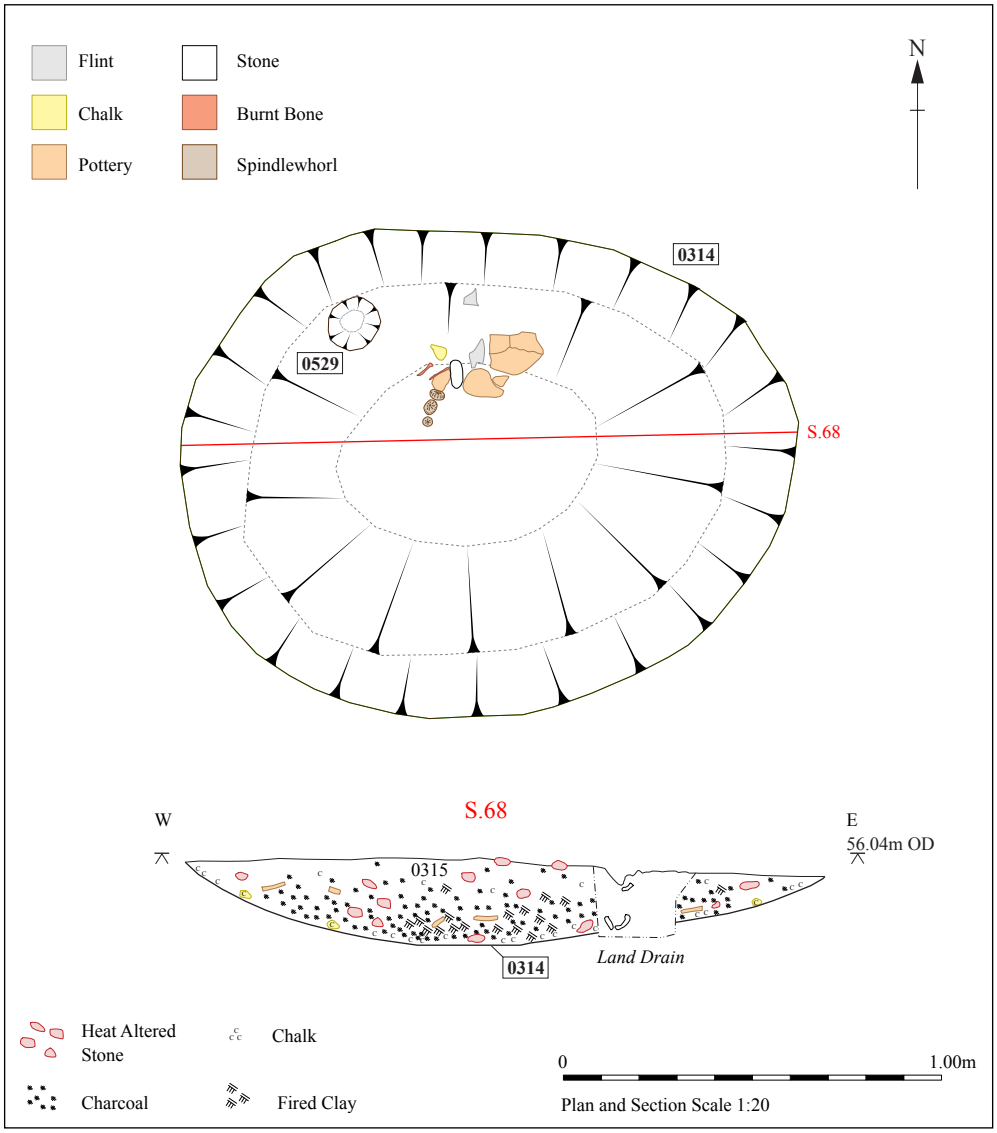

Figure 5. Pit 0314 plan and section

A second roundhouse (GN 0534) was noted adjacent to GN 0539, some 2.5m west of the larger roundhouse. It consisted of seven identifiable postholes, with a diameter of approximately 4.5m. The postholes themselves were between 0.15m and 0.3m in diameter, and again between 0.1m and 0.2m in depth. While none of the postholes themselves provided directly dateable artefactual evidence, this group has been assigned to the Early Iron Age phase based on its similar nature and close proximity to GN 0533.

A small possible four-post structure (GN 0535) was situated just to the south of these two roundhouses, measuring 1.3m x 1.0m, with a central stakehole as well as the corner posts. Again, with no definite dateable artefacts being recovered, this group has been assumed to be of approximate equivalent date to the surrounding features of similar characteristics – namely postholes and small pits of Early Iron Age date.

A third probable roundhouse (GN 0536, situated near the northern edge of the site) consisted of eight postholes, including two positioned approximately centrally. One post (0474) contained pottery dating to the Early Iron Age.

The final post-built structure was a four-post structure (GN 0537), situated a short distance south of 0536, which was approximately 2m square. No directly dateable material was recovered from this feature, and it is the most isolated of the post-structures, although again there seems to be little chance of it being anything other than of earlier Iron Age date.

A suspected trackway (GN 0538) was identified during the previous evaluation phase, and further exploratory sections were excavated as more of the ditches were exposed. The two ditches were orientated approximately east-west, with an internal gap of between 3m and 4.6m (increasing from west to east), although there was no sign of any hardened/metalled internal surface or significant wear patterns between them.

Plate 4. Trackway 0533, facing west

Pits 0379, 0398 and 0417 were situated just to the north of the trackway, and prior to excavation appeared to be two large circular pits, just intercutting each other. After half-sectioning, it became clear from the visible stratigraphy in the sections and the shape of the bases of the features that there were three large pits involved.

Pit 0379 measured 2.55m north-east/south-west and 2.8m long north-west/south-east, and was up to 1.4m deep, with near vertical sides and a shallow flattish base, with a small central depression. Several tip lines/distinct fills were evident in the section exposed and recorded prior to full excavation of the feature. While there was a moderate amount of dateable ceramic finds from the higher deposits, a large, near-complete but broken triangular loomweight (SF 1022) and several pieces of thick-walled pottery were recovered from the lowest deposits in the pit, possibly representing placed deposits at the point of backfilling of the pit.

Pit 0398 was believed to have been slightly truncated by 0379 on its south-western edge though this interpretation is not certain, due to the steep angle of coincidence between the two, as well as the dried /weathered and similar composition of the respective upper fills. This feature was 1.8m wide, 2.3m long and approximately 0.38m deep, with broad, medium/shallow curved sides to a near flat base. Pottery was recovered from the fills of this pit, and positively dated to the Early Iron Age.

Pit 0417 was discovered below pit 0398, apparently having had its upper 0.4m truncated by that feature. As surviving, it was 0.71m deep, with steep sloped sides and a concave base (as shown below in Plate 5).

Plate 5. Pits 0417 and 0398, facing south-east (2m scale)

Plate 6. Pit 0379, facing south-east (2m and 1m scales)

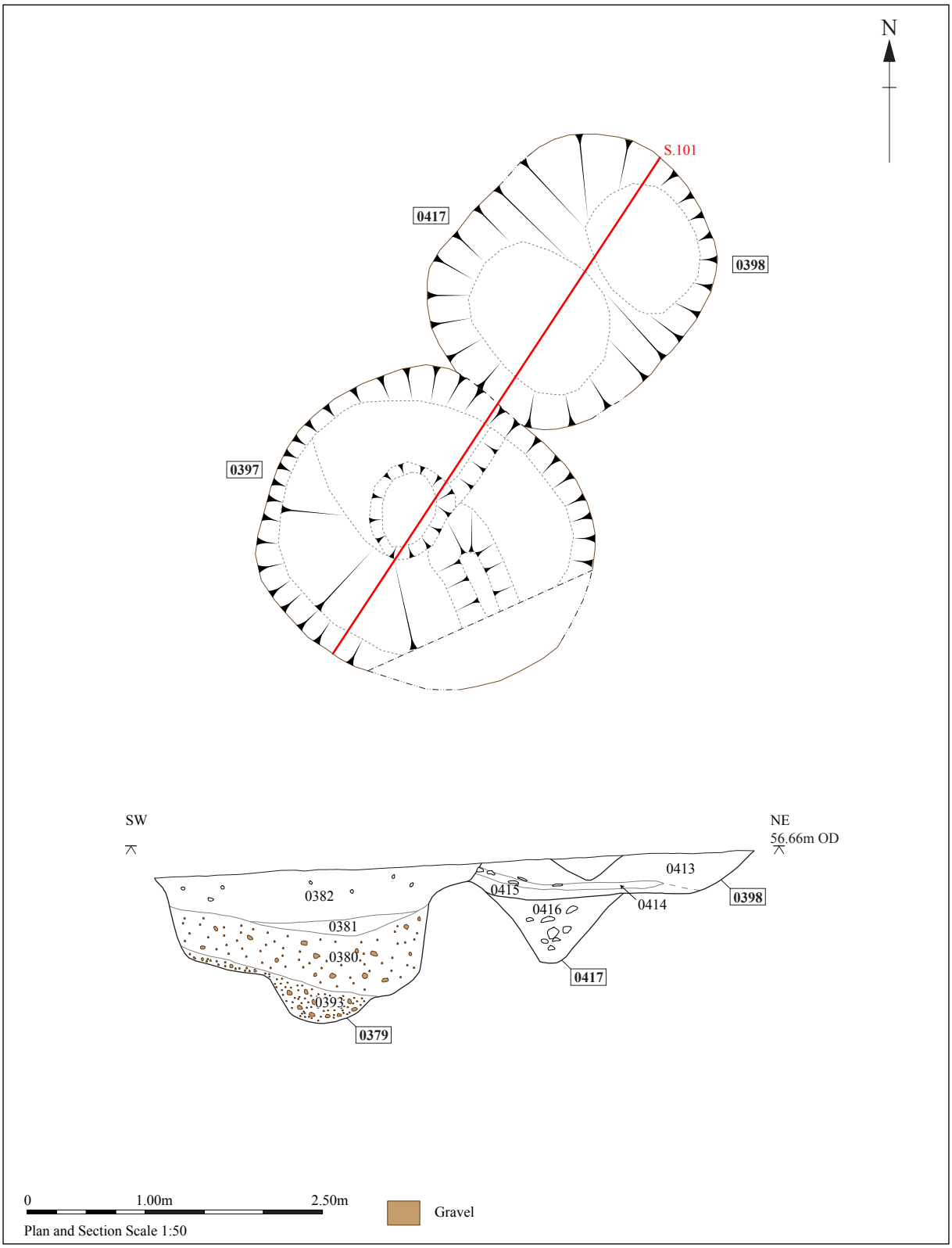

Figure 6. Pits 0397, 0417, 0398 plan and section

Several postholes and pits were seen towards the southern end of the excavation area, most of which were found to contain Early Iron Age pottery and flintwork. A selection are described below as exemplars. This area appeared to be particularly badly affected by plough and drain damage, for some reason, and several of the features had been affected by one or more of these modern truncations.

Pit 0170 was an ovoid feature, 2.3m long and 1.3m wide, orientated approximately north-northwest by south-southeast, with near vertical sides and a flat base and was 0.6m deep. A modern plastic field drain was found cutting through the pit though this is not expected to have caused any significant problems in interpreting the feature. Initially it was felt that this feature may have been a grave cut, but no trace of an inhumation burial was found. Burnt bone noted during the excavation of the feature was sampled, but was found to be animal bone, likely to be from hearth debris disposed of in the pit. The primary fill of this pit was a light brown/grey silty sandy clay (0173) with very occasional small/medium flints/stones which was sealed by a thin layer of dark brown silty sandy clay (0172) with occasional largish clay lumps and moderate charcoal flecks throughout. In addition very occasional small pieces of heat-altered/burnt bone were present within this fill. Above this deposit was a mid brown silty sandy clay (0171) which was slightly orangey in places with occasional small/medium rounded stones. Pottery found in all three deposits was dated to the Early Iron Age.

Plate 7. Pit 0170, facing east (2m scale)

Posthole 0179 was situated just to the south of pit 0170, and had been partially truncated by two mole ploughs on its western and southern sides. The surviving feature was 0.55m by 0.4m in diameter, and 0.27m deep. It was filled with a mid/dull greyish brown plastic silty clay with occasional small-medium flints and the pottery fragments found within it were dated to the Early Iron Age.

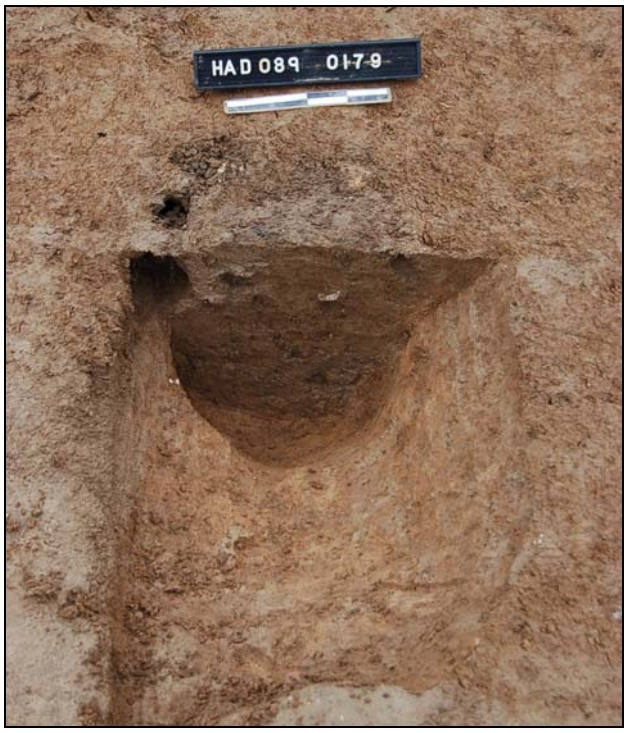

Plate 8. Posthole 0179, facing north (0.2m scale)

Pit 0160 was situated to the east of pit 0170, measuring c. 1.05m in diameter and 0.28m deep. The primary fill (0177) was a mid brown firm clayey silt with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks/lumps and a moderate quantity of pottery sherds. The secondary fill was a dark brownish grey firm sandy silty clay, again with occasional small flints and stone and occasional charcoal flecks and lumps but with much more frequent pottery sherds, some of considerable size (easily visible in section in the plate below). In total, this pit provided 537 sherds of pottery, weighing nearly 3.5 kilograms, with the majority being thick-walled vessels, generally considered to have been used for cooking or food storage.

Plate 9. Pit 0160, facing east (1m scale)

4.2 Medieval/post-medieval

The next phase of activity on the site is represented by two large field boundary ditches, and occasional smaller parallel gullies, as well as a large quarry (?) pit in the north-eastern corner of the site. The boundary ditches appear to share orientation with the field systems to the east of the site, and possibly include a boundary which first appears between 1905 and 1927 on an Ordnance Survey map covering the site which then disappeared in the late 1970's (the right-angled ditch in the south-eastern corner of the site).

Linear ditch GN 0540 was approximately 74.1m long, 1.7m wide and up to c. 0.61m deep, with medium sloped sides to a shallow concave base. Segment 0291 is included below as an exemplar. The southern end of this ditch turned 90 degrees to the east before terminating 1.7m past the corner. This feature contained the majority of the metal-detecting finds, usually iron nail heads or suspected farming machinery fragments.

Plate 10. Ditch 0291 (part of GN 0540), facing south (1m scale)

Pit 0487 was 4.6m wide and 5.4m long, with a round-cornered rectangular shape in plan. It had steep, near vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to a shallow/flattish base and had a deeper section in its northern quadrant. It was filled with a mid yellowish brown silty clay, with a noticeable concentration of large rough flint nodules at the base of the fill. Pottery recovered from the fill was not closely dateable, but is believed to date to any time from the medieval period onwards. This pit appears to represent some form of quarrying activity, probably for clay since a large amount of flint was apparently rejected.

Plate 11. Pit 0487, facing north (2 x 1m scales)

4.3 Undated features

Several undated features were identified across the site. The majority of these were small posthole and pits, away from areas with concentrations of dateable features of similar nature (where it may be reasonably assumed that the undated features could well be of similar ages to the dated features).

A short length of ditch was located entering the site near the northern corner. It was 13.5m long, up to 1.4m wide and where excavated was up to 0.20m deep (ditch terminus 0316). While it remains undated, the shared orientation with the post-medieval boundary ditch in the centre of the site suggests a later rather than earlier date for this feature.

Plate 12. Ditch terminus 0316, facing north (1m scale)

Pit 0394, situated near the northern boundary of the site, was 2.7m long, 1.4m wide and approximately 0.15m deep, orientated north-east/south-west. Initially this feature was considered to be a possible sunken floored building (SFB) or grubenhaus and thus potentially of Anglo-Saxon date, but the absence of any remains positively dated to this period across the excavation area (a single sherd was encountered during the evaluation some 200m north east of the excavation area), and the lack of dating within this feature itself do not support such a suggestion. A sample was taken of the fill of the pit for further examination, but was found not to contain any useable or identifiable artefacts or ecofacts.

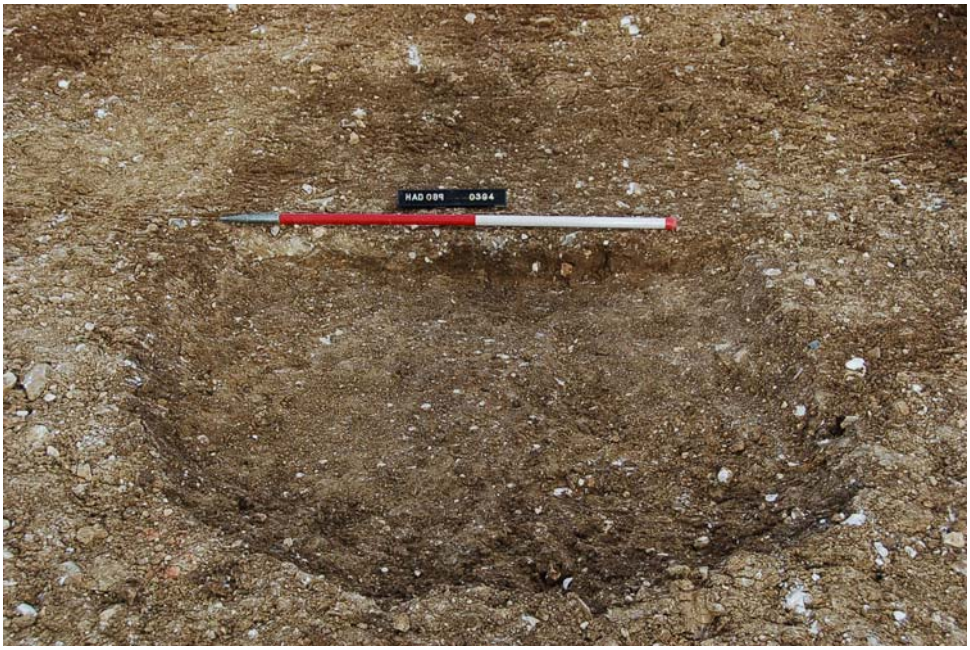

Plate 13. Pit 0394, facing north-east (1m scale)

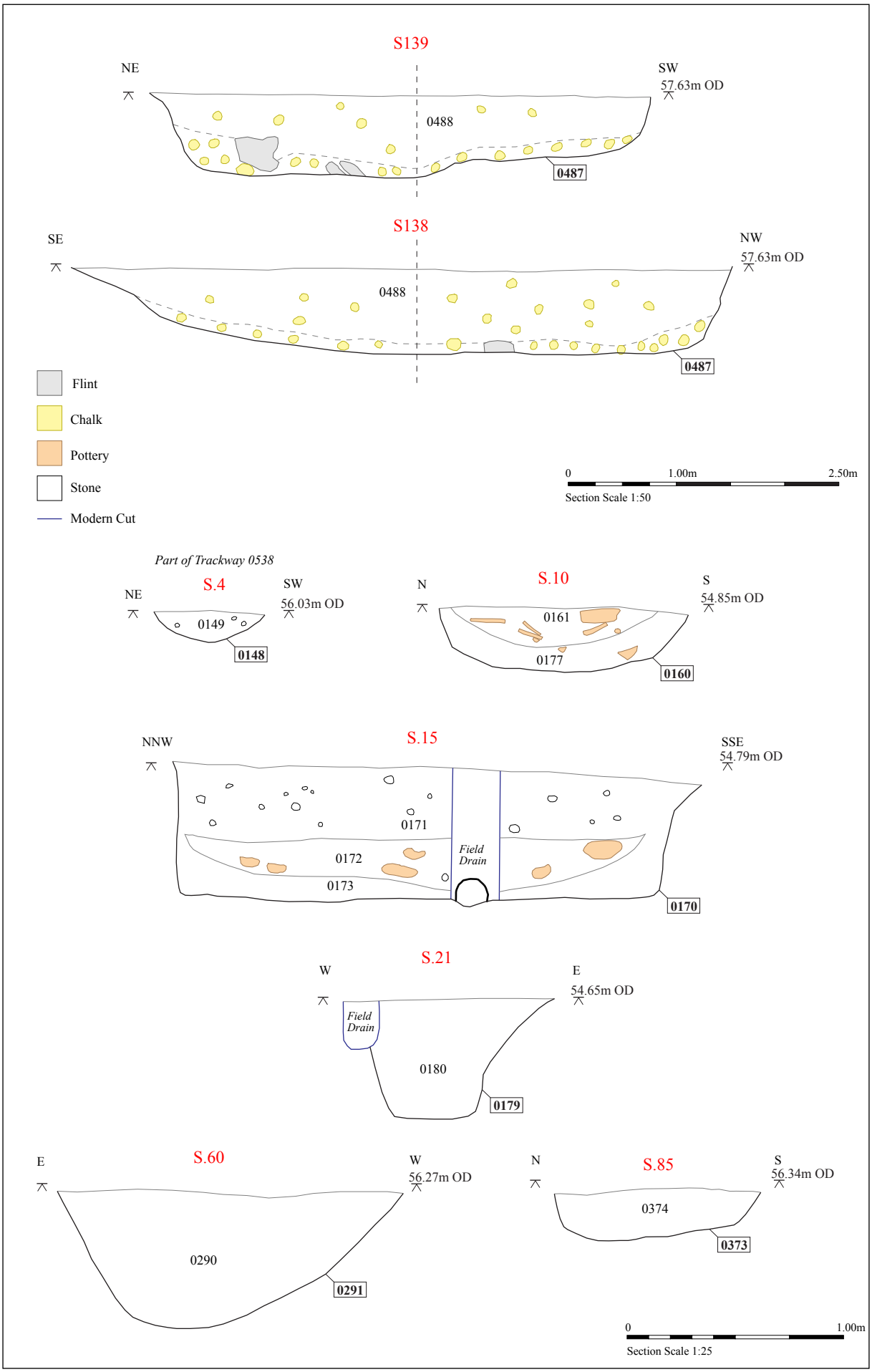

Figure 7. Selected sections

5. Quantification and assessment of the finds evidence

Stephen Benfield

5.1 Introduction

The quantities of bulk finds types recovered are listed in Table 1. A full quantification of the finds by context with spot dates is included as Appendix 3. In addition to the bulk finds categories there are a number of individually numbered small finds (SF) listed in Appendix 8.

This report covers the finds from the excavation. Some finds categories from the preceding archaeological evaluation (SCCAS 2008/007) were only provisionally reported. These are prehistoric pottery, flint and animal bone. In the case of each of these finds types the opportunity has been taken to obtain a specialist report which includes both the finds from the evaluation and from the excavation.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	1776	17365
CBM	79	3220
Fired clay	308	3004
Worked flint	87	3876
Heated (burnt) stone	735	20729
Clay pipe	2	3
Stone	5	2475
Shell	2	15
Coal	5	13
Carbonised material	5	18
Iron objects (p-med/modern)	14	2665
Animal bone	373	1654

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities.

5.2 Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

Introduction

In total 1,776 sherds, together weighing 17,365g, were collected from fifty-two excavated contexts. This includes the prehistoric pottery recovered from both the evaluation and the excavation (see Appendix 4). A small quantity of later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery was found, however, the majority of the pottery is of earlier Iron Age date (Table 2). Two sherds (22g) are prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable. The pottery is fragmentary with a mean sherd weight of 9g. The condition of the sherds varies with some being abraded and others heavily burnt.

Pottery date	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
Later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age	12	0.70	26	0.20
Early Iron Age	1753	99.20	17213	99.70
Not closely datable	2	0.10	22	0.10
Total	**1767**	**100.00**	**17261**	**100.00**

Table 2. Quantity and weight of pottery by period

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992; 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

The small earlier prehistoric assemblage comprised twelve sherds of Beaker weighing 26g. The sherds are made of a fine sandy fabric with moderate, small sized inclusions of grog. Five sherds (13g) came from two layers of hillwash (0065 and 0094) and are decorated with pinched-out fingertip impressions characteristic of domestic Beaker assemblages. These sherds may have become incorporated within the layers of hillwash from surface deposits. Six sherds weighing 12g were found within the fill of pit 0373 (0374). These sherds are also in grog-tempered fabric but are heavily abraded. Two of the sherds from pit 0373 have comb-impressed decoration, a decorative style also found within domestic Beaker assemblages. A single extremely abraded sherd came from the fill of ditch 0124 (0125). The presence of the small quantity of Beaker sherds suggests limited, perhaps transient activity at the site in the later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age.

Early Iron Age

A significant assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered, comprising 1,753 sherds, together weighing 17,213g and including rims from forty-one vessels. The mean sherd weight is moderate to low being 9.8g, reflecting the highly fragmentary condition of the assemblage.

Fabric

The most distinctive characteristic of the fabrics within this assemblage is the extensive use of crushed burnt flint as an opening agent. Flint forms the dominant component of five of the fabrics and is present in a further four of the sandy fabrics, around 90% of the total assemblage (Table 3). Moderate to coarse flint-tempered fabrics F2 and F3 are particularly prevalent, contributing 45% of the total assemblage.

Fabric code	Description	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
F1	Sparse to moderate fine flint >1mm	161	9.20	934	5.40
F2	Moderate small angular flint 1-3mm	495	28.20	3544	20.60
F3	Moderate medium to large angular flint 3 -4mm	449	25.60	4340	25.20
F4	Sparse flint 1 – 3mm, granular quartz	138	7.90	533	3.10
F5	Sparse large angular flint 3 – 4mm	127	7.20	924	5.40
Q1	Dense fine quartz sand	65	3.70	882	5.10
Q2	Dense fine quartz sand; sparse small flint >1mm	37	2.10	475	2.80
Q3	Dense fine quartz sand; sparse small flint 1 – 3mm	106	6.00	1644	9.60
Q4	Dense fine quartz sand; sparse medium flint; sparse medium shell	168	9.60	3870	22.50
Q5	Dense fine quartz sand; sparse flint; mica	7	0.40	67	0.40
Total		**1753**	**100.00**	**17213**	**100.00**

Table 3. Quantity and weight of earlier Iron Age pottery by fabric

The predominance of flint-tempering within the fabrics is highly characteristic of earlier Iron Age pottery in northern East Anglia being found in all the contemporary assemblages from the nearby sites of Great Bealings, (BEG010) Barham (BRH017) and Darmsden (Martin 1993, Cunliffe 2010, fig. A:13). This suggests that flint was the tempering agent of choice within the local communities. Just over 22% of the pottery contains quantities of fossil shell (Q4). These sherds are likely to represent vessels imported to the site.

Form

Rims from a minimum of forty-one vessels are present within the assemblage. The vessels are predominantly jars/bowls which are mostly large to medium in size and were almost certainly used for cooking and food preparation as a number of examples have burnt food residues adhering to the interior or sooting beneath the rim (0177, 0230, 0308 & 0528). Present in smaller numbers are small delicate cups and large, thick walled storage jars. All fall within the range of coarse and fine wares identified within the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Barrett 1980). The presence of this variety of utilitarian vessels indicates a domestic assemblage. Two rim forms, both characteristic of earlier Iron Age pottery are common within the assemblage, one is a beaded rim found particularly on the fine jars and cups and the second is a flattened trimmed rim

associated with the coarse cooking jars and storage vessels. The bases are either simple or pinched-out. Most of the vessels have exaggerated shoulders and two examples have sharp angular carinations.

Decoration within the assemblage is limited to the rim top. Around 4% of the sherds are decorated (74 sherds) mostly with tool-impressed decoration forming a cable motif on the rim top. A small number of rims are fingertip-impressed. Two vessels have sharply incised scoring or slashing to the exterior of the body and several have vertical finger-wiping. No sherds were found with fingertip-impressions to the shoulder as might be expected of pottery of the earliest Iron Age.

Deposition

In common with most Iron Age sites in northern East Anglia the majority of the pottery was recovered from the fills of pits. Sixteen pits produced pottery representing 96% of the total assemblage. The distribution of the sherds between the features was however far from even. Whilst most pits contained less than fifty sherds, one contained over 150 and three contained over 300 sherds, with these four features alone producing 90% of the total assemblage. Further small quantities of sherds came from post holes, layers, ditch fills and spot finds. A number of the sherds are heavily burnt indicating that the contents of the pits were not deposited directly after use but were derived from a surface accumulation or midden.

Discussion

The large earlier Iron Age assemblage is of interest as it was recovered close to the Gipping Valley which has produced several significant contemporary assemblages (Martin 1993, fig.12). The assemblage includes many of the traits indicative of the earlier Iron Age Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition including the extensive use of flint temper, the presence of small and delicate cups alongside larger sharp-shouldered jars and bowls and the use of decoration to the rim top (Barrett 1980). However the absence of any vessels with finger-tip decoration to the shoulder suggests that although early the Lady Lane assemblage does not belong to the earliest Iron Age, c.800 – 600/550BC but is perhaps a little later, c.600 – 400BC, being contemporary with the large assemblage found at Fordham, Cambridgeshire (Percival 2005).

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

S Benfield with identifications by Richenda Goffin

Introduction

There are nine sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery with a total weight of 104g. The average sherd weight is 11.5g. This pottery is listed by fabric in Table 4 and by context in Appendix 4.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Date range
Glazed red earthenwares	GRE	1	7	16-18C
Hedingham fine ware (fine variant)	HCWF	4	53	M12-M13C
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3	35	L12-14C
Staffordshire-type slipware	STAF	1	9	L17-18C
Total		**9**	**104**	

Table 4. Quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery by fabric types

Medieval

All of the medieval sherds appear abraded. There is one thick rim sherd (30g) in Fabric MCW from the pit 0487 (0488). This is from a jar or bowl with a developed square rim which can be dated to the 13th-14th century. One small sherd (2g) in the same fabric was recovered from the ditch 0276 (0277) and another (3g) from ditch 0291 (0290). Also, from the gully 0389 (0390), there are four base sherds all from the same vessel, probably a large jug dating to the Late 12th-14th century, which are described below.

> Pot base (0390). Four sherds, weight 53 g. Abraded sherds from edge of a vessel base. The fabric is a fine sandy brownish-orange and faintly micaceous, with sparse fine silver mica. Most of the sherds have a pale brown fabric core, although in places they are orange throughout. The sherds are moderately thin at 4mm and the base appears to be relatively flat. Thumbing at the base edge and its size suggests is probably from a large jug. The fine, brownish orange fabric is possibly a fine variant of Hedingham coarse ware (Fabric HCWF).

Post-medieval

There is one unstratified sherd of Fabric GRE (7g), which was collected with a metal detected find (0278), and one abraded sherd of Fabric STAF (9g) from ditch 0291 (0290).

Discussion

The pottery adds to the small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered during the evaluation (SCCAS Report No. 2008/059). As with the evaluation, the majority can be dated to the period of the late 12th/13th-14th century with a few sherds of post-medieval date (16th-18th century). This indicates two distinct periods of activity, with the majority of the pottery dating to the medieval period. As the sherds are mostly small and abraded they suggest the site was peripheral to a medieval settlement and probably primarily represent material incorporated into manure spread onto fields. The few post-medieval sherds possibly represent similar practice.

It should be noted that a single sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered during the evaluation (SCCAS Report No. 2008/059), but none was identified among the pottery from the excavation.

5.3 Ceramic building material

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

In total seventy-nine pieces of CBM were recovered which have a combined weight of 3220g. The average weight is 40g. These are listed by type in Table 5 and a full catalogue by context is provided in Appendix 5. The types of tile recorded are peg tile (PEG), brick (LB) and land drain (LD). The CBM fabrics were divided into four broad fabric types based on a quick visual inspection, aided by a hand lens and these are described in Table 6.

CBM code	CBM type	number	Weight (g)
PEG	Peg tile	34	684
LB	brick	15	2432
B/T	Brick or tile fragments	6	21
LD	Agricultural land drain	11	67
	Unidentified	13	16
Total		**79**	**3220**

Table 5. CBM types by number and weight

CBM Fabric	Description	number	Weight (g)
rfs	red with fine sand	43	587
rms	red with medium sand	26	663
rms fe	red with medium sand and red ferrous sandy inclusions	1	1787
rcs	red with coarse sand	9	183
Total		**79**	**3220**

Table 6. CBM fabric descriptions

Discussion

All of the CBM can be dated to the medieval to post-medieval or modern period and the most closely dated pieces are all probably post-medieval or modern.

The most commonly identified CBM is from peg tiles. These are only broadly dated as medieval-post medieval or modern. At Harwich (Essex) peg tiles first appear in contexts dated to the 13th century, but only became common from the 14th century onwards (Ryan 1993, 97) and remain in use into the modern period.

A part brick (0281) and corners from two other bricks (0271) were recovered as well as a number of fragments from other bricks. All of these are in red, sandy, fabrics, except for one of the corner pieces (0271). This has a brown exterior and red core and there are small patches of a pale grey glaze or of vitrified material on the end surface. Only three measurements were able to be recorded. One red brick (0281) is 60mm deep and 115mm wide and a brown surfaced brick (0271) is 45mm deep; although it is not clear if the full depth of this brick survives as the base is red rather than brown and it seems possible that the brick may have been split. All of the bricks represented are likely to be of post-medieval date or later, and most are probably modern. It can be noted that some of the brick and peg tile piece have traces of white or pale cream mortar on surfaces showing that they derive from building demolition.

Pieces of agricultural land drains of post-medieval or modern date, (most probably modern) were recovered from two sample flot residues. These are Sample 234 (0266) and Sample 38 (0307).

5.4 Fired clay

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

In total 308 pieces of fired clay with a combined weight of 3004g were recovered. The assemblage includes several complete or near complete objects which were small found. These are a near complete, broken triangular loomweight (SF1022) and four baked clay spindle whorls (SF 1008, SF 1010, SF 1011 & SF 1012). These are listed and discussed with the other small finds. The average weight of the fired clay recovered

is 9.7g. However, this average includes the loomweight and excluding this object, the average weight is 5.9g.

Nine broad fabric types were identified and the number and weight of pieces by fabric were recorded for each context. The presence of surfaces and wattle impressions were noted. The quantity of fired clay by fabric type is listed in Table 7 and a full catalogue of the fired clay is provided as Appendix 6.

code	Fabric	No	Wt g
fs	fine sand	179	799
fsbt	fine sand with dark, burnt organic matter	1	70
fsch	fine sand with chalk fragments	83	1822
fspc	fine sand with pale clay streaks or fragments	2	3
fsfe	fine sand with some sandy ferrous inclusions	9	38
fsvt	fine sand with some vegetable matter fragments	3	33
ms	medium sand	26	121
msch	medium sand with chalk fragments	3	106
mscp	medium sand with pale clay streaks or fragments	2	12
	Total	***308***	***3004***

Table 7. Quantity of fired clay by fabric

The assemblage

Fabrics

Most of the fired clay pieces are in fabrics which contain fine to medium sand, but with no other visible inclusions other than rare small stones. A small number of pieces have other inclusions, almost all of which are, or are probably naturally occurring in the clay. The most important of these in terms of a distinct fabric type are chalk fragments. Inclusions which were certainly introduced into the clay consist of organic material. This appears in some of the fabrics as sparse, burnt out impressions of small vegetable fragments (0172); as small, dark, burnt patches (0172) and as burnt out impressions of vegetable fragments in surviving surfaces (0189). Some small spheres of vitreous matter were noted in one piece (0173) which appear to result from the gaseous combustion of fragments of organic material. Although it appears likely that some of the organic material present was deliberately introduced into the clay, the general low density of inclusions leaves open the possibility that it much may result from accidental incorporation of detritus. The visible fragments occurring only in surfaces probably result from vegetable material lying on working or drying surfaces, or from wiping the clay surface with organic material.

The fired clay

Among the fired clay recovered from the site some thick pieces have flat edges which could also be part of fired clay objects. Four pieces (0319), two of which retain fragments of a flat edge may be from a loomweight or parts of clay slabs or bricks; the fabric includes chalk fragments and is similar to the fabric of the one identified loomweight. A similar, thick piece (SF1009) in a fabric with chalk fragments (0393) also has a flat surface and again might possibly be part of a loomweight or brick.

Two pieces from the pit 0170 (0172), in a fine-moderately sandy fabric, have been shaped. One is an elongated with a rounded ridge surface. The surviving piece is a bar shape, but the back appears broken away and the piece may have been attached to a surface, although a clay bar remains possible. The shaped surface includes an approximate ninety degree, rounded internal corner at one end. The piece is 55mm long by 25mm wide. The other piece, which is quite small, appears to have been pinched to shape. Both are possibly parts of clay supports or bars, perhaps from a hearth or oven.

Other fired clay

Most of the fired clay could not be identified to a specific object type or use. The group consists mainly of rounded, abraded pieces in various fabrics with variable density and degree of firing; although some pieces can be described.

A small, curved piece from the pit 0379 (0380), in a fabric with coarse chalk inclusions, has an inner and outer surface. The surface on the inner part of the curve is noticeably smoother than the outer, suggesting it may have been formed against a curving surface. This piece also preserves part of a small angular offset at one side, which suggests that this area may have been formed against a wattle or edge. The maximum thickness of this piece is 20mm.

A number of relatively well fired pieces from the pit 0314 (0528) (SF1013 & SF1016) have wattle impressions and areas of surface. These are in a dense, orange and grey coloured sandy fabric. One surface is curved, other smaller pieces appear relatively flat, but this may be an impression due to their small size. One of the flatter pieces (SF1013) has a half-round wattle impression, while another (SF1016) has fine wattle or vegetable stem impressions.

A lump with a rounded outer surface (SF1025) from pit 0314 (0528) is in a slightly friable sandy fabric. Although no wattle marks are present, it is probably more likely to be a structural piece or hearth lining rather than part of an object.

Discussion

A small number of the fired clay pieces might be from objects, although not enough survives to identify them. A few pieces 0314 (0528) (SF1013 & SF1016) have clear impressions from small wattles and most likely derive from oven or hearth structures where the clay has become heated sufficient to bake it. There are also two pieces which might possibly be from clay supports or bars, from the pit 0170 (0172), which could suggest some complex oven or kiln structures in use on the site. None of the fired clay could be identified as burnt daub from buildings and it appears likely that much of the fired clay recovered derives from broken-up oven or hearth structures.

5.5 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context. This includes all of the worked flints recovered from both the evaluation and the excavation. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was also noted and is included in Appendix 7. It has been discarded and is not included in the following report.

Introduction

Eighty-seven struck or shattered flints were recovered from the site. The flint varies from pale to dark grey with various mottling. There is a range of cortex types including some quite fresh whitish rough nodule type cortex as well as orangey cream to patinated smooth white cortex from gravels and weathered fragments. The flint is summarised in Table 8 and listed by context in Appendix 7.

Type	Number
tested piece	1
struck fragment	4
shatter	23
flake	32
blade-like flake	5
spall	7
end scraper	1
scraper	2
piercer	1
notched flake	1
hammerstone	2
retouched flake	4
retouched fragment	1
utilised flake	3
Total	**87**

Table 8. Summary of the flint

There are no formal cores or obvious core fragments. Four irregular fragments may be struck. One of these, a quite large fragment from a patinated lump of flint, may have been tested for use as a core 0315. Two large fragments or broken nodules from the same context have a rough off-white cortex, one of them is slightly abraded, the other has a few strikes from one edge which may represent its testing for use.

Thirty-two unmodified flakes were found. They are mostly small and/or irregular in nature many with pronounced bulbs of percussion indicative of hard hammer working. Eighty-one percent the flakes are complete and most are sharp or quite sharp. Sixty-three percent have cortex and eight flakes have cortex (often patinated) on their platforms. None of the flakes show evidence for platform preparation. Two flakes have hinged terminations. These characteristics all suggest the expedient use of available flint. Seven spalls are present and there are five blade-like flakes, four of them regular and slightly curving pieces. One appears to be from the side of a neat, possibly conical type, blade core 0199. The other blade-like piece is very small and pointed with thick cortex along one side 0421.

Twenty-three shattered fragments have been retained and may be from knapping. Almost all of these are from one context 0315 and are mostly shattered flake-like pieces which are probably the result of an attempt at knapping thermally affected or flawed flint. Several pieces are cortical or 'primary' fragments from gravel nodules.

Three scrapers are present. There is an end scraper on a squat flake which is neatly retouched around its distal part 0178 and two irregular scrapers (both 0001); one on a small primary fragment and the other with irregular retouched edges 0001.

A small thin pointed blade has its distal tip missing but appears to have been used as a piercer 0065 and a small fragment might be deliberately notched 0391 although the absence of patina on the 'notch' suggests it could be accidental damage – or possible reuse?

Four retouched flakes, two slightly utilised flakes and a retouched fragment are present. Most of these pieces are irregular. Others are small, also undiagnostic, pieces.

Two small hammerstones were found. One is sub-spherical with thickish white cortex over most of its surface providing a good hand hold and a 'strip' around one side being battered through use 0277. The other is slightly ovate in shape with patchy iron-staining on its abraded gravel type cortex and part of its surface pitted and battered 0175. A few flakes from one side suggest it was tested or used as a core prior to its use as a hammer.

Flint by context

Flint was recovered from the fills of excavated pits, linear features and post-holes, from a layer of soil, from the topsoil and from an unstratified context (Table 9).

Feature type	Number of flints
Pit	52
Ditch/gully	17
Layer	6
Posthole	3
Topsoil	2
Unstratified	7

Table 9. Flint by feature type

Although some of flint was found residually alongside medieval or later pottery much of it was found in pits and other features which are dated, by ceramics, at assessment to the later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Discussion and potential for further work

The flint assemblage is quite small and there are no closely dateable tools. The irregular hard hammer struck nature of the material, however, suggests that is likely to date to the later prehistoric period. Although some material was found residually, much of it seems to have been found alongside, and is likely to be contemporary with, later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in pits and other features. This is of interest and its further consideration in relation to the excavated features and prehistoric pottery is worthwhile.

5.6 Heat altered stones

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

In total 735 pieces of heat altered stone with a combined weight of 20,729g was recovered. The stone types recorded are flint and sandstone/quartzite. All the heat altered stone is listed by context in Table 10 and in Appendix 3.

Ctxt	Burnt Flint	Burnt Flint W(g)	Burnt sandstone/ quartzite	Burnt sandstone/ quartzite W(g)
0151	80	305		
0161	2	69		
0171	2	42	1	52
0172	7	376		
0173	1	4		
0175	1	137	3	600
0177	1	3		
0197	2	34	5	1064
0237	1	25		
0241	16	128		
0271			3	12
0315	31	1919	8	570
0318	1	9		
0351	150	468	1	6
0380			2	291
0381			2	45
0382			3	200
0415			4	20
0416	1	39		
0421	1	7		
0423	1	19		
0439	27	75	322	15002
0488			5	636
0463	1	9		
0528	36	739	14	824
Total	***362***	***4407***	***373***	***19322***

Table 10. Quantity of heat altered flint and sandstone/quartzite by context

The assemblage

In total there are 362 pieces of heated (burnt) flint, together weighing 4,407g. The average weight is 3.9g. Most of the heated flint is calcified, shattered and crazed; although some pieces are not significantly altered but have discoloured red. Heated flint was recovered from eighteen contexts. The largest quantities come from pits 0150 (0151), 0170 (0172), 0314 (0315 & 0528), 0349 (0351), 0438 (0439) with the remaining contexts producing only one or two pieces each. This flint was recovered by hand excavation, but also from processing bulk samples by which method most or all of the heated flint recorded for contexts 0151, 0241 and 0351 was recovered. Although numerically large, the average size of the flint pieces recovered from the samples is small at between 3-8g. A large quantity of heated flints were recovered from the pit 0314 (0315 & 0528) which produced sixty-seven pieces with a combined weight of 2,658g (average weight 39.7g). It can be noted that the heated flints from the pit 0314

include one very large piece weighing 1185g. Numerically large quantities were also recovered from the pits 0150 (1051) and 0339 (0351) but with low average weights of between 3-4g. Smaller, but significant, quantities (between seven and twenty-seven pieces) were recovered from several contexts in other pit features: 0170 (0172), 0240 (0241) and 0438 (0439). One or two pieces of heated flint were also recovered from a further twelve contexts.

A total of 373 pieces of heated stone, other than flint, was recovered. The combined weight of these is 19,322g and the average weight is 52g. This heated stone consists of pieces of heat fractured, naturally rounded sandstone/quartzite; although a small pieces of tabular, micaceous grey sandstone and a small piece of a dark metamorphic(?) stone were noted in contexts 0271 and 0439 respectively. The great majority of the heated stone (322 pieces, together weighing 15002g) was recovered from the pit 0438 (0439). The average weight of the pieces from this pit is 46.6g. A small quantity (twenty-six pieces, together weighing 1394g) was also recovered from pit 0314 (0315 & 0528). One, two, or a few heated stones were also recovered from nine other contexts.

Discussion

The heated (burnt) stones consist of flint and sandstone/quartzite. All were recovered from pit fills. The two types of stone have different thermal properties, that of sandstone/quartzite being superior as it is less likely to crack than flint when heated (Crummy et al 2007, 19). Both these stones would have been collected locally. However, it is likely that flint is by far the most common stone type in the surrounding natural. At Stanway, Colchester, Essex, flint makes up over 95% of the local gravels (Crummy et al 2007, 19). The sandstone/quartzite stones would therefore have to be preferentially collected and must have been selected for their superior thermal properties.

Several of the contexts with significant quantities of heat altered stones also appear to be dominated by one stone type (Table 10). No heated sandstone/quartzite was associated with the two contexts with numerically largest numbers of heated flints (0151 & 0351). This may be influenced by the fact that much of the flint from these contexts was recovered from processing samples, although heated sandstone/quartzite was recovered from other samples so that it appears its absence from these contexts is genuine. Equally the largest concentration of heated sandstone/quartzite, pit 0438 (0439), is heavily dominated by that stone type with flint making up 8% by count and

only 0.5% by weight. Although the proportions of the two stone types from the pit 0314 (0135 & 0528) are more even, flint dominates in that pit as 74% by count and 66% by weight. The heated stones are often referred to as 'pot-boilers' indicating a use for heating water, although hearth lining and possible purposeful heating to break-up flint for use as pot temper are other possible uses where they would have been exposed to heating. The presumed significant greater difficulty in obtaining the sandstone/quartzite stones and the difference in the quantity of the two stone types from different pit features might indicate different use.

5.7 Quantification and assessment of the small finds

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

There are a small number of copper-alloy objects (SF1021, SF1023 & SF1024) which were recovered from features of post-medieval or modern date. A small number of objects of fired clay were also small found. These are a triangular loomweight (SF1022) from the pit 0379 and four spindle whorls (SF 1008, SF 1010, SF 1011 & SF 1012) from the pit 0314. Four other finds from the pit 0314 were also allotted small find numbers. These are two small pieces of animal bone (SF1014 & SF 1015) and two flint flakes (SF 1019 & SF1020).

A few sherd flakes of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery (weight 3g) from the pit 0134 were also small found (SF1016) and one piece of modern iron (SF1007) which is listed with the other iron recovered from the site. All of the numbered small find objects are listed together in Appendix 8.

Objects of copper alloy

Four objects of copper alloy were recovered. All come from contexts which contained finds dated as post-medieval or modern. Only one, a button, can be identified. The objects are listed below.

> Button. SF 1024 (0278). Circular, small button with part of central loop attachment surviving on rear.
>
> Strip. SF1021 (0279). Small, plain, folded strip piece.
>
> Sheet. SF1023 (0290). Two small, flat pieces. Both plain, with very corroded, powdery surfaces.

Objects of fired clay

Loomweight

A near complete, broken triangular loomweight (SF1022) was recovered from the pit 0379 (0380). This feature also contained a large quantity of pottery dated as Early Iron Age. The fabric contains inclusions of chalk fragments. All three corners have single perforations passing through the width of the body. There is no indication of use wear around the ends of the perforations on the complete corner. The weight is 1200g which, allowing for the missing portion, suggests an original weight in the region of about 1500g which appears to be toward the lower end of recorded weights for this loomweight type (Crummy *et al* 2007, 43).

SF1022 Loomweight, pit 0379 (0380)

The loomweight is of triangular form with perforated corners. It is also near complete but broken into five pieces. The four main pieces join together. Two of the three corners are missing and have broken away along the line of the perforations. The other corner is complete with a central perforation of approximately 10mm diameter. The edges of the perforation do not appear to be worn. The surviving corner is dished (saddled) and this appears to be original shaping rather than wear. The centre of the dishing is not directly aligned between the two ends of the perforation. The fabric is moderately well fired and contains a moderate density of chalk fragments up to circa 10 mm, but mostly less than 5mm. The surface is smoothed and there are some small, rare fragments of burnt out vegetable material visible in it. The surface colour is yellow-brown and the fabric core dark grey. Body thickness circa 60mm, height (measured mid side to opposing corner apex) circa 160 mm, weight 1200g.

Spindle whorls

Four fired clay spindle whorls (SF 1008, SF 1010, SF 1011 & SF 1012) were recovered from the pit, 0314. These were recorded under two context numbers (0315, 0528) which are part of the same context, the fill from each half being assigned a separate context number. The three whorls (context 0528) were located together in the base of the pit, whilst the other (context 0315) is considered to have been located adjacent to these three, but was recovered earlier when the pit was first sectioned. All are in flint-tempered fabrics.

SF 1008 Spindle whorl, pit 0314 (0315)
Complete biconical whorl. Small chip or spall missing from girth area on one edge. Fabric tempered with abundant fine calcified flint and rare larger pieces up to 3mm. Brown grey surface colour. Diameter 34mm, height 26mm, diameter of central perforation 6mm. Weight 31.7g

SF1010 Spindle whorl, pit 0314 (0528)
Complete bun shaped whorl. Fabric tempered with fine calcified flint. Body smoothed/burnished. Dark grey surface colour. Upper surface has less visible flint-temper showing and appears slightly better finished, but the lower half may have more surface flint and shows signs of flaking or abrasion. Depression 11 mm across surrounding top of central perforation on upper surface. Diameter 28 mm, height 15mm, diameter of central perforation 5mm. Weight 12.9g

SF1011 Spindle whorl, pit 0314 (0528)
Near complete biconical whorl. Fabric tempered with fine calcified flint. Grey brown surface colour. Part of one side broken away with two, small fitting fragments from this area. Possibly complete when deposited. Large crack in body from edge to central perforation. Upper sides slightly concave. Top of central perforation on upper surface slightly expanded. Diameter 33 mm, height 21mm, diameter of central perforation 6mm. Weight 23.4g

SF1012 Spindle whorl, pit 0314 (0528)
Complete bun shaped whorl. Fabric tempered with fine calcified flint. Fabric tempered with fine calcified flint and rare larger piece up to 4mm. Grey brown surface colour, orange brown where abraded on underside. Area of burnish on upper face and probably originally burnished all over. Slightly flattened around top and base of perforation. Diameter 32 mm, height 20mm, diameter of central perforation 6mm. Weight 20.7g

Bone

Two pieces of animal bone were small found (SF1014 & SF1015). Each came from the pit 0134. Both are mandible pieces, one a condyle piece (SF014) (weight 5g), the other a ramus piece (SF 1015) (weight 4g). Although not joining, they are almost certainly part of the same mandible, from a very young small-medium size mammal. The species could not be clearly determined due to the very young age of the animal, although sheep is possibly most likely.

Flint

Two irregular thin flint flake pieces from the pit 0134, possibly shatter pieces, were allotted small find numbers (SF1019 & SF1020). One side of both pieces consists entirely of cortex. They appear to have been heated as there is dark discolouration to the cortex and some modification to the structure of the flint. One edge of flake SF 1019 preserves very small areas of flake scars.

Discussion

The most significant of the finds which are small found are the objects of fired clay.

The triangular loomweight (SF1022) is of significant interest. This loomweight type first appears in the Iron Age and possibly gradually replaces the cylindrical and truncated pyramidical weights of the Bronze Age (Major 1982). They are most frequent in Late Iron Age contexts (Major 1998) and the form persists into the Early Roman period. The association with flint-tempered pottery dated as Early Iron Age suggests that this is an early example of this loomweight type. In Essex, Early Iron Age examples are rare (Major 1982); the earliest dated being from Burnham where they were associated with a complete flint-tempered pot dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (Couchman 1977). The loomweight had probably broken in antiquity as two of the corner pieces are missing and were not recovered. These are broken along the line of the corner perforations suggesting they may have broken in use which may have been the reason that it was discarded. However, as a near complete object recovered from a pit it may represent a placed object. At Burnham the loomweights were clearly part of a placed deposit as they were recovered with a complete pot. It can also be noted that another near complete triangular loomweight, recovered from an isolated pit at Flixton, near Bungay in Suffolk, may also come from a structured deposit, but dating to the Early Roman period (Anderson 2006).

Four complete spindle whorls were recovered from the same pit feature. The shape, small perforations and the fabric are consistent with spindle whorls of Late Bronze Age-Iron Age date. Three were certainly located adjacent to each other in a line, possibly indicating they had originally been strung together. The fourth spindlewhorl was probably originally part of this group, but was excavated earlier and the precise relationship lost. These appear to be a very unusual concentration or group of this type of object. They were clearly put into the pit together and almost certainly represent a selected, placed deposit.

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

Quantities of animal bone were retrieved from hand excavated contexts and a range of plant macrofossils were recovered from bulk environmental samples.

6.2 Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 1.654kg of faunal remains was retrieved from the evaluation and excavation phases of investigation. A minimum of five species were seen in the assemblage.

Methodology

This summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was briefly examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone (Von Den Driesch, 1976), as well as for individual element groups. Where possible, bone classified as 'mammal' was identified further as 'large mammal' or 'small to medium mammal'. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report (Appendix 9) and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 1.654kg of faunal remains, consisting of 373 pieces, was recovered from evaluation and excavation fills. Bone was recovered from a variety of ditch, pit and post-hole fills and one layer. Almost 70% of the assemblage (in terms of weight) was produced from three pit fills, just over 27% was recovered from four ditch fills, the remaining 3% was yielded from a single layer and one post-hole fill. Just over 65% of the assemblage was derived from the four fills of one Early to Mid Iron-Age pit, feature 0379 (0380, 0381, 0382 & 0383). Quantification by feature type and spot date can be seen in Table 11 (by weight) and Table 12 (by number of pieces).

Spot date	Feature Type				Spot date Total
	Ditch fill	Layer	Pit fill	Post-hole fill	
EIA		29	595		624
EIA/MIA			557		557
Rom?	151				151
E.Sax?				18	18
Med/LM	60				60
PM+	99				99
Undated	144		1		145
Feature Total	***454***	***29***	***1153***	***18***	***1654***

Table 11. Quantification of the faunal remains by weight, feature type and spotdate

The remains in this assemblage are highly fragmented, with few complete elements surviving and few elements sufficiently complete to allow measurements (following Von Den Driesch, 1976) to be taken. Some features show variation in wear suggesting that some pieces may be residual.

Spot date	Feature Type				Spot date Total
	Ditch fill	Layer	Pit fill	Post-hole fill	
EIA		3	181		184
EIA/MIA			49		49
Rom?	62				62
E.Sax?				9	9
Med/LM	10				10
PM+	12				12
Undated	46		1		47
Feature Total	***130***	***3***	***231***	***9***	***373***

Table 12. Quantification of the faunal remains by number of pieces, feature type and spotdate

One fill from the ditch 0063 (0063), showed clear invertebrate damage that might suggest waste deposited in a more organic and damper environment and burial of waste in summer months when such invertebrates are more active. No gnawing, which might indicate the availability of waste for scavengers, was noted.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least five species were identified in this assemblage. The cattle, sheep/goat and equids are most likely to be of domestic origin; the canid and porcine remains recorded may be of domestic or wild animals. The total percentage of bone that could be identified to an individual species or group was 21%, with 79% only identifiable as ‘mammal’. Where possible, this ‘mammal’ bone was separated further into large mammal, small-medium mammal, or ‘mammal’ where separation was not possible. Of

this ‘mammal’ bone, most of the remains were too fragmentary to determine further than ‘mammal’ and of the remainder, more of the fragments were recorded as ‘large mammal’. Quantification of the species (NISP) by feature type can be seen in Table 13.

Species	Feature Type				Species Total
	ditch fill	layer	pit fill	post-hole fill	
Cattle	7		8		15
Dog/wolf	45				45
Equid		1	8		9
Mammal	77	2	211	8	298
Pig/boar	1		2	1	4
Sheep/goat			2		2
Feature Total	**130**	**3**	**229**	**9**	**373**

Table 13. Quantification of the species by NISP and feature type.

More fragments and a greater range of species were recorded from the Early Iron-Age fills, which produced four of the five species identified. The canid remains were produced from a fill with no datable artefacts and no clear context date at the time of this assessment. Quantification of the species (NISP) by spot date is presented in Table 14.

Species	Spot date							Species Total
	EIA	EIA/MIA	E.Sax?	Rom?	Med/LM	PM+	Undated	
Cattle	6	2		5	2			15
Dog/wolf							45	45
Equid	5	4						9
Mammal	170	42	8	57	7	12	2	298
Pig/boar	1	1	1		1			4
Sheep/goat	2							2
Spot date Total	182	49	9	62	10	12	47	373

Table 14. Quantification of the species by NISP and spot date.

Sparse remains of cattle were seen in five fills. Most of the bovine bone was derived from adult animals, with one fill producing sub-adult remains and one fill producing juvenile bone. Clear butchering of the cattle remains was only evident in the Early Iron-Age pit 0379 (0380). Sheep/goat were seen in two fills of the Early Iron-Age pit 0379, with a tooth in one fill (0381) and a fragment of lower limb in another (0383). Single

bones of pig/boar were found in four fills, two of EIA date, one from the Saxon post-hole fill (0082) and a single bone in the medieval/late medieval ditch fill (0053). Equid bones were seen from three fills of an Early Iron-Age date, with eight of the nine equid bones recovered from the EIA pit 0379 (0380 & 0381). Some signs of stress and strain were seen on the metapodial (0381) which would suggest a traction animal.

A mandible, along with front and rear leg bones of a dog/wolf was found in the ditch 0063 (0064), which is currently not datable. The fusion of the bones and the wear on the teeth of this canid would suggest an animal of at least two years old. The size of the bones recovered are within the range for a medium to large-sized dog or wolf. No evidence of skinning was seen on any of the canid bones, which might perhaps be expected if the remains are those of wolf.

Conclusions

A similar assemblage to that from the ditch 0063, dominated by the remains of a dog/wolf in a possible medieval ditch fill, was seen at a site at Stowmarket (Curl, 2010). These bones showed some possible butchering, whereas the evidence of the Hadleigh remains do not; although any butchering evidence may have been lost with wear. A greater range of wild species (such as deer) and a higher number of ovicaprid remains might be expected from prehistoric fills (as was seen at Haverhill, Curl, 2011) where there is generally a greater dependence on sheep and goat for milk and wool and hunting for meat. The lack of these may simply reflect the disposal of waste in another location. The assemblage from Hadleigh shows greater variation of species than that seen in a prehistoric pit fill at nearby East Bergholt (Curl, 2011) where the assemblage consisted entirely of fragments of cattle.

6.3 Plant macrofossils

Lisa Gray

Introduction

Sixty samples were presented for assessment, following one carried out previously on twelve samples from HAD089 (SCCAS 2008/007). The samples were taken from pits, ditches, post/stakeholes, gullies and tree throws. Most of these features were undated but some were provisionally dated as prehistoric, Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age. The results are listed in Appendix 10.

This report assesses the type and quality of preservation of organic (mainly botanical) remains and any inorganic materials in these samples and considers their potential and significance for further analysis including radio carbon dating. The samples starred in Appendix 10 contain identifiable charcoal and identified charred plant remains which are potentially suitable for radiocarbon dating.

It should be noted that the comments in this assessment report are provisional and should not be considered as the author's final opinion.

Sampling and processing methods

Sampling, flotation and residue sorting was carried out by the client. The sampling strategy was to take bulk samples from dateable deposits (Heard 2010). Processing was carried out using a flotation tank with a 300 micron mesh sieve (pers. comm. Anna West).

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10x to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale. All data was recorded onto paper record sheets for tabulation. These sheets are kept with the author's archive and copies are available on request.

Identifications were made using modern reference material and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers et al. 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010) and for mollusca from Kerney and Cameron (Kerney and Cameron 1979). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Due to the low number of non-charcoal charred plant remains these were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance.

Results

Quality and type of preservation of the plant macrofossils

Charred and uncharred (not waterlogged and unmineralised) plant remains were recorded. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; English Heritage

2002, 12). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57). Charring leaves a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2002, 12).

The uncharred seeds are accompanied by uncharred fragments of grass stem and mollusca. The presence of uncharred rootlets and terrestrial snail shells particularly those of the subterranean snail Ceciliodes acicula indicates that the soils were probably aerated and bioturbation was taking place. This means that the uncharred seeds are likely to be intrusive. These items were also observed in Fryer's assessment (SCCAS 2008/007) and were interpreted as 'modern contaminants'.

The charred plant remains

Charred wood/charcoal fragments were present in every sample. Identifiable charcoal was recovered from ditches 214 and 379, pits 150, 170, 176, 205, 240, 379, postholes 206, 212, 356 and 436 and tree throw 486.

Other charred plant remains were found in samples from twenty-seven features. All were very low in frequency with less than one charred item per litre of sampled soil. They consisted of cereal grains, weed seeds, one glume base and low numbers of grass stem fragments. The most frequent grains were those of wheat (Triticum sp.). Poorly preserved wheat grains were also seen during the first phase of assessment (SCCAS 2008/007) and one recovered from samples taken from a palaeosol (Krawiec et al 2009, 6). Most of these were too poorly preserved to be identified beyond genus but one spelt (T.spelta) grain was found in stakehole 0411 (Sample 53) and two emmer (T. dicoccum) grains were found in posthole 0206 (Sample 29) and pit 0240 (Sample 33). One possible free-threshing type (T. aestivum) wheat grains was found in posthole 0206 (Sample 29). One oat (Avena sp.) grain was found in pit 0170 (Sample 21). One fragment of wheat glume base was found in pit 0240. Unfortunately this was too poorly preserved to help with the species identification of the wheat grains.

Seeds were also present in low densities in these samples. Most of them were found in pit 0170 and pit 0240. The most frequent type were those of cleavers (Galium aparine). These segetals were also seen in sample recorded during the first phase (SCCAS 2008/007). Also observed in samples from both phases were small legumes (Fabaceae), sloe type (Prunus cf. spinosa) stones and fragments of hazelnut (Corylus

avellana) nutshell.

Other seeds found in this phase of assessment included low numbers of plants of grassland and disturbed ground, such as fat hen (Chenopodium album) and ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata).

The low number of these charred remains suggests that they are general background waste. No assemblage indicates the function of any feature but the presence of grains, seeds and a glume base may be evidence for cereal processing in the area of the site. The cereals observed are typical of Iron Age samples in Southern and Eastern England (Jones 1981).

Faunal material in the flots
These were dominated by terrestrial mollusca. The author is not a mollusc specialist so this is a rudimentary account of the molluscs in the samples. Species preferring shade and open ground were present. Other faunal remains consisted of fragments of beetle, centi/millipede, a fly (probably modern) and earthworm egg cases in very low numbers in most samples.

Inorganic material
Magnetic fragments had been extracted during processing and each flot was scanned for hammerscale. No spheroidal hammerscale was observed. Most of these fragments were found in pits and postholes.

Biases in recovery, residuality and contamination
The evidence for bioturbation has already been mentioned here. No other observations were supplied regarding residuality or contamination.

Discussion, concluding summary and key points

Sixty samples were presented for assessment. They were taken from pits, ditches, post/stakeholes, gullies and tree throws. Most of these features were undated but some were provisionally dated as prehistoric, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The flots contained evidence of bioturbation in the form of uncharred rootlets and many terrestrial snails. This meant that the uncharred plant remains were likely to be intrusive so should not be included with any interpretation of the archaeobotanical remains. The charred plant remains consisted of charcoal, cereal grains, chaff (on glume base) seeds and nutshell. The cereals are typical of those found in other Iron Age samples in southern

and eastern England. There is no evidence for plant food storage or on site. The charred plant remains appear to be general background waste entering the features with backfill.

Acknowledgements
The author wishes to thank Anna West (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) for providing her with background information.

6.4 The potential significance of the finds data

Stephen Benfield

Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

The earliest activity on the site can be dated to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and is represented by a small quantity of Beaker pottery. Apart from a group of small sherds in pit 0373 which otherwise contained no later dated finds, this pottery was residual from later dated features and from hillwash deposits. Some of the worked flint might belong to this period, although none could be closely dated to it, and the impression from the finds is of limited, probably transient occupation during this period.

Early Iron Age

Almost all of the pottery assemblage is dated to the Early Iron Age date and most of the pit features are probably of this period. Given this pottery dating there are two points of note concerning the flint assemblage and a triangular loomweight.

Given the lack of clear early dated worked flint types and the apparently limited nature of the identifiable earlier activity, the flint can be assumed to be mostly associated with the Early Iron Age occupation, dated by the pottery assemblage. This suggests that much of the flint is probably of Early Iron Age date. This is consistent with the relatively crude nature of the flint assemblage which, of itself, indicates a general Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

The triangular loomweight, possibly a placed deposit, came from the pit 0379, which also contained pottery dated as Early Iron Age. Although not unique at this period, this represents an early appearance of this type of loomweight which is most frequent on sites dated to the Middle-Late Iron Age period. Given the apparent early dating of this feature a radiocarbon date could be useful in establishing more closely the dating of material from it and by association, the potential dating of the loomweight.

Also of significance among the finds is a very unusual group of four complete spindle whorls from the pit 0134. These appear to represent an associated artefact group, and are probably a placed deposit. No parallel for a similar group of spindle whorls is known to the author. The pit also contained pottery dated as Early Iron Age.

In terms of the site the loomweight implies wool weaving on an upright, warp weighted loom and a sheep flock that includes animals tended into mature years to provide wool (Crummy 2006, 43). The spindle whorls can also be seen as part of this domestic activity and wider economic husbandry; the possible social significance of which appears to be reflected in the selection of these and possibly the loomweight for special deposition on the site. In this respect it is unfortunate that just a small proportion (21%) of the animal bone was able to be identified to species as this may have provided information on the nature of the flocks and herds associated with the Early Iron Age site; although a mixed stock regime is implied by the identified bones which include horse (equid), cattle, pig/boar as well as a small number from sheep.

In a broader view close dating of artefacts and assemblages in the Iron Age is acknowledged to be problematic (Bryant 200).

It should be noted that the lower fill from pit 1074 (0176) was lifted as a block as it was thought that this might represent a cremation with the remains of an accompanying pot. However, the block contained rim and body sherds from more than one vessel with a few pieces of fired clay and appears to be a more usual kind of pit deposit or fill.

Late Iron Age-Roman

Although no finds which can be dated to this period were recovered, the absence calls for some comment as a small quantity of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery (dating mostly to the 1st century AD) and one piece of Roman tile was recovered during the evaluation (SCCAS 2008/007). Much of this material was recovered from ditches (SCCAS 2008/007). The implication would seem to be that the site is probably peripheral to the centre of Late Iron Age-Roman occupation; the pottery representing manure scatter and sparse finds from relatively isolated features such as field ditches of Roman or later date.

Medieval-modern

A small, but significant proportion of the finds can be dated to the medieval, post-medieval and modern period and they are associated with a number of ditches and pits on the site. These finds consists primarily of pottery, brick, tile and iron objects. The pottery is the most closely dated; although all the iron work can also be dated with some confidence as post-medieval/modern and most, if not all, is probably modern.

There are a few sherds of medieval pottery which are current over the period of the mid-late 12th-14th century. However, apart from part of the base of a jug, these were recovered as individual sherds and all are abraded. The jug base can also be seen as a single (large) sherd, later broken and the impression is that this pottery is probably all residual in their various contexts. The peg tiles probably date to the later medieval period or after, but are not closely dated. The brick pieces are also poorly dated but are likely to date to the late medieval to post medieval period or after. However, there are just two pottery sherds of post-medieval date.

The iron work, some almost certainly parts of agricultural tools or machinery, was recovered from ditches 0276 and 0291, pit 0258 and as metal detected finds (0278).

6.5 Recommendations for further work

Prehistoric pottery

Further work on the prehistoric pottery assemblage is required. This work consists of:

- The selection of 15 - 20 sherds for illustration
- Production of a full illustrated sherd catalogue
- Integration of any phasing information into the catalogue
- Production of a full report with detailed description of fabric and form types identified, analysis of deposition and distribution and an expanded discussion of regional parallels and affinities

It is estimated that this further work will require 1 day.

Fired clay

The near complete triangular loomweight should be illustrated, although a photograph might suffice which would require the pieces to be stuck together. The four spindle whorls should also be illustrated, and a photograph of the group would be useful. The relevant descriptions are already completed for these objects.

Flint

Further work on the flint assemblage will be required. This work consists of:

- Consideration of the flint in relation to the excavated features and pottery.
- A summary comparison of the flint with material from other LBA/EIA sites and a short discussion of flint-working during this period.
- An appropriate report to be completed.

No flint will need to be illustrated.

The estimated time for this work is a half day.

Carbonised material

Five pieces of carbonised material from the Early Iron Age pit 0314 (0315), possibly fuel ash slag, are not identified and should be seen by a relevant specialist to attempt to ascertain their nature.

Faunal remains

There is little more information that can be retrieved from the small and fragmentary assemblage. There may be value in further research on the canid remains if a secure date can be achieved, to attempt a more precise species identification. Otherwise, no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage.

Plant macrofossils

The plant remains in the samples were very thinly spread with a low <1 number of items per litre of sampled soil. It is unlikely that they can provide any more information than that given in this assessment report. No further work is recommended on the plant remains. There is no evidence for cess disposal or large numbers of plant remains that could indicated plant food/craft waste. The plant remains appear to be general background waste entering the features incidentally during backfilling.

Dating

Radiocarbon dating of a few selected features should be carried out as this would allow closer dating of the pottery, flint work, triangular loomweight and spindle whorls.

Four of the Early Iron Age pottery sherds (0177, 0230, 0308 & 0528) have burnt food residues adhering to the interior or sooting beneath the rim which might be suitable for radiocarbon (C14) dating. These are preferable to associated burnt or organic material as they should provide a date within the use life of the vessel.

A minimum of two dates are desirable. One of the sherds with residue (0528) is from the pit with the spindle whorls. The carbonised material from the pit 0314 (0315), which contained the loomweight, might also prove suitable for dating. Otherwise, one or two datable samples chosen for features with significant assemblages of pottery and flint are also desirable. The cost of obtaining a radiocarbon determination is approximately £300.00 per sample.

Summary of costing for analysis and publication of finds

Tasks	Specialist	Time (days)	Rate (day/hour/item)	Cost (£)
Prehistoric pottery: Selection of sherds for illustration and cataloging; production of a full report	S Percival	1.0 day	£240	£240
Fired clay Five pieces should be illustrated – see below	-	-	-	-
Flint See flint recommendations (pg. 51)	S Bates	0.5 day	£250	£125
Carbonised material Identification of carbonised material from pit 0314	D Challinor	0.5 day	£265	£132.50
Dating C14 dates. Minimum of two dates (£600) poss. Max. four (£1200). Selection of material for potential radio metric (C14) dating	University of Glasgow S Benfield	0.5 day	£300.00 £204	£1200 £102
Illustration Prehistoric pottery: 15-20 sherds Fired clay: triangular loomweight Fired clay: Four spindle whorls (cross section)	S Holden S Holden S Holden	1.5 day 0.5 day 0.5 day	£320	£480 £160 £160
Report Creation of publication report for appropriate Journal (PSIAH?) Integration of the evaluation finds into the final report and final report preparation Finds management, liaising with specialists Graphics work for illustrations in report Carriage, delivery of finds etc	S. Cass/L Everett S Benfield S Benfield C Begg	10 days 2.0 day 3.0 day 1.5 days	£210 £204 £235	£2100 £408 £612 £352.50 £100
Total				**£6172.50**

Table 15. Summary of costings for further work

7. Discussion

This site has provided further evidence of scattered Early Iron Age habitation on the hillcrests to the north-east of the present town of Hadleigh. It shares some attributes with the site recorded at Red Hill Road (HAD 061) some 800m away to the north-west, with enclosure boundaries and a possible trackway, as well as sub-square post-structures. The scattered nature of the features, along with their shallow and/or narrow profiles and the prevalence of modern field drains and plough damage appears to have made them hard to detect with conventional evaluation trenching methods. It is possible that this low-density occupation exists all across the hillside between here and Red Hill Road, and the evaluation trenches between the two (including much of the site evaluated in 2008) simply missed the positions of significant/identifiable features.

Four-post structures are usually interpreted as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, and the most common suggestion for their use is as granaries/storage in areas where the geology of the site made underground storage pits not viable (Ellison and Drewett 1971). This interpretation would fit well with the present site, with the four-post structures near to larger circular post-structures presumably used as living space.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for publication

This site contains evidence suggestive of intermittent/diffuse Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity, represented by a single pit and small amount of stray finds within the hill wash deposit, as well as a significant area of occupation during the Early Iron Age, with a possible trackway and several post-built structures on site, as well as possible hearth debris pits. While some pits were originally thought to potentially contain human remains, none were identified and no discernable ‘shadow’ remained, though it is generally considered uncommon for inhumation to be practiced during this period. It is possible that the concentration of features extends outside the area excavated, and that the evaluation trenching simply missed the areas where the archaeology was situated.

It is suggested that this site is suitable for a short text publication in an appropriate Journal, likely to be the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, and financial provision for this has been included in the summary of costings for further work. This should include a comparison with other, similar, sites such as at Exning and

Caple St Mary (EXG 082 and CSM 030 respectively). A thorough examination of the HER would no doubt locate further examples. This would also be a suitable point to address the potential for placed/structured deposition of objects within the site – certainly the apparent intentional deposition of a string of spindlewhorls within a hearth debris pit could be significant.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Hadleigh\HAD 089 Excavation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HGA-HGZ

Finds and environmental archive: **H** / **89** / **2**

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The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, Gemma Adams and Crane Begg and the specialist finds report by Steve Benfield. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Sarah Bates, Julie Curl, Lisa Gray, Richenda Goffin, and Sarah Percival. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Excavation

LAND BETWEEN LADY LANE AND TOWER MILL LANE, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK (B/06/01488/OUT)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Babergh District Council (B/06/01488/OUT) for mixed use development on Land between Lady Lane and Tower Mill Lane, Hadleigh, Suffolk (TM 038 432). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) (which replaced PPG 16 in 2010) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.

1.3 An extensive trenched archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCCAS Contracting Team in 2008 (SCCAS report 2008/059; HAD 089). This work has defined scattered prehistoric and Roman occupation deposits in a discrete area of the evaluation site.

1.4 The archaeological features will be severely damaged, and destroyed, by the intense piling and ground beams required for the current development. Consequently, full archaeological excavation is required (followed by analysis and reporting), to preserve by record the archaeological remains, prior to development. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

1.5 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

2.1 Full archaeological excavation is required prior to development of an area measuring 0.44ha. centred on the archaeological features identified in evaluation trenches 78 and 84 (TM 0398 4315).

2.2 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.

2.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR) for approval by the Local Planning Authority. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.

2.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.

2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

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

3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.

3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence

by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.

3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

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

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).

b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.

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

3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.

3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.

3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.

4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.

4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.

4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.

4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Store or other museum in Suffolk.

5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

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

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

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

5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication,* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

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

5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

5.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

5.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.

5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

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

5.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.

6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.

6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

6.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 13 September 2011

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

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

Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0142	0142	Ditch	Linear ditch feature, shallow concave sides and base. Orientated approx E-W.
0143	0143	Ditch	Mid brown/grey slightly orangy silty sandy clay with occasional rounded and broken stone 10-20mm.
0144	0144	Ditch	Linear ditch, shallow concave sides and base, orientated approx E-W.
0145	0144	Ditch	Mid brown/grey slightly orangy silty sandy clay with occasional rounded and broken stone 10-20mm.
0146	0146	Gully	Linear gully, slighlty irregular edges, NNW-SSE orientated with steep SW side to a sharp concave base and a near-vertical NE side.
0147	0146	Gully	Mid/dark greyish red/brown silty clay with occasional small flints and stones and moderate small chalk flecks.
0148	0148	Ditch	Linear ditch feature. E-W orientated ditch, c. 3m norht of ditch 0154 running parallel to it. Concave sides and base.
0149	0148	Ditch	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small angular-rounded stones and flints, very occasional charcoal lumps (particularly at the base of the fill).
0150	0150	Pit	Pit, fairly steep concave sloping sides to concave base, slighlty triangular in plan.
0151	0150	Pit	Mid brown silty sandy clay, with very frequent heated/fired clay and charcoal flecks and lumps
0152	0152	Posthole	Squared posthole with vertical sides and a flat base.
0153	0152	Posthole	Mid brown silty sandy clay. High clay content. Heated/fired clay and charcoal present.
0154	0154	Ditch	Linear ditch feature, orientated E-W. U-shaped profile, with concave sides and base.
0155	0154	Ditch	Mid slightly greyish brown firm silty clay. Occsaional small stones and flints, up to 80x50mm (poorly sorted). Occasional charcoal flecks and chalk flecks and nodules.
0156	0156	Pit	Circular pit with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Immediately adjacent to ditch 0154 but no stratigraphic relationship.
0157	0156	Pit	Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay mottled with reddened clay and charcoal. Frequent charcoal and heat-altered clay, occasional small flint pebbles and chalk flecks
0158	0158	Gully	Linear gully feature, NNW-SSE orientated shallow sloped sides to a slightly irregular shallow concave base.
0159	0158	Gully	Mid/dark greyish red/brown plastic silty clay with occasional small/medium flints. Clearly defined horizon.
0160	0160	Pit	Circular pit with concave sides, starting steep then becoming more gradual towards a shallow concave base. Cut through silty hillwash (0195).
0161	0160	Pit	Dark brownish grey firm sandy silty clay. Occasional small flints and stone, occasional charcoal flecks and lumps, frequent pottery sherds.
0162	0162	Ditch	Linear ditch, oreintated approx NW-SE. U shaped profile with concave sides and base. Cut by ditches 0164 and 0166.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0163	0162	Ditch	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate mixed flint pebbles up to 40x70m (rounded to sub-angular).
0164	0164	Gully	Irregular linear gully feature, orientated approx NW-SE and with a U-shaped profile (with a steeper NE side) - concave sides to a concave base. This feature runs parallel to gully 0166 and both cut across ditch 0162.
0165	0164	Gully	Mid-light greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional/moderate mixed flint pebbles up to 50x80mm, occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.
0166	0166	Gully	Linear gully feature, orientated approx NW-SE (parallel to 0164). U-shaped profile (slightly irregular concave sides to a shallow concave base). Cuts ditch 0162.
0167	0166	Gully	Mid/light greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional mixed poorly sorted flint pebbles up to 20x40mm, very occasional charcoal flecks, occasional chalk nodules.
0168	0168	Pit	Irregular ovoid shallow pit feature near northern edge of site. With medium sloped sides to a concave base (dished profile).
0169	0168	Pit	Dark blackish brown plastic silty clay with moderate charocal flecks and occasional small/medium flints
0170	0170	Pit	Large rectangular (with rounded corners) pit. Steep (near vertical) sides to a flat base
0171	0170	Pit	Mid brown silty sandy clay, slightly orangey in places with occasional small/medium rounded stones.
0172	0170	Pit	Dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional largish clay lumps throughout and moderate charcoal flecks. Very occasional small pieces of heat-altered/burnt bone present.
0173	0170	Pit	Light brown/grey silty sandy clay with very occasional small/medium flints/stones.
0174	0174	Pit	Oval pit (E-W orientated) with bowl-like shaped sides to the west and a slight lip to the east, down to a concave base. Heavily disturbed/truncaetd by modern ploughing/drainage. Possible creamtion urn fragments lifted from this pit en bloc.
0175	0174	Pit	Pale/mid (slightly grey) orangey brown firm very clayey silt/slity clay with occasional flint pebbles up to 80x70mm, occasional charcoal flecks and amorphous fired clay lumps. Single fill, contains possible base of urn 0176 and 2 possible hammer stones.
0176	0174		Possible base (?) of cremation urn containing fill 0189, lifted en bloc. If so it has been badly damaged by ploughing.
0177	0160	Pit	Mid brown firm clayey silt with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks/lumps, moderate pottery sherds.
0178	0178		Unstrat flint finds from hillwash. Cnetred on pit 0174 and extending radius 5m.
0179	0179	Pit	Ovoid pit, NW-SE orientated with steep sloping sides to a shallow concave base. Feature steps down to a possible posthole at the drawn section. Truncated by 2 field drains.
0180	0179	Pit	Mid/dull greyish brown plastic silty clay with occasional small-medium flints and prehist (?) pot fragments. Single fill, disturbed to the west and south by field drains.
0189	0174		Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate charocal fragments and amorphous fine clay lumps, contained roughly within circle of pot sherds 0176. No visible calcined bone. Deposit unexcavated - lifted en bloc with possible pot base 0176.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0190	0190	Posthole	Oval possible posthole with meduim sloping concave sides to a shallow concave base, situated adjacent to posthole 0192 and pit 0160.
0191	0191	Posthole	Mid brown firm clayeye silt with darker greyish brown mottling, very occasional small angular flint inclusions. Single fill with diffuse horizon.
0192	0192	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep straight sides to a concave base (U-shaped profile), adjacent to possible posthole 0190 and pit 0160.
0193	0192	Posthole	Dark brownish grey firm sandy silty clay with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks.
0194	0192	Posthole	Mid brown firm clayey silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizons.
0195	0195		Hillwash deposit on southern third of site. Mid reddish brown silty clay.
0196	0196	Pit	Ovoid pit with steep concave sides and base, adjacent to posthole 0208 but no visble relationship with it.
0197	0196	Pit	Mid brown firm silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and clay lumps (5-20mm) throughout.
0198	0198	Posthole	Circular possible posthole with steep straight sides to a concave base. Feature visible in plan but has indistinct edges.
0199	0198	Posthole	Mid brown firm clayey silt with darker brownish grey mottling, occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks.
0200	0200	Stakehole	Ovoid/near circular possible stakehole with vertical sides to a concave base.
0201	0200	Stakehole	Dark brownish fairly firm grey silty clay with occasional small rounded flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks
0202	0202	Pit	Banana-shaped ovoid pit with concave sides and an irregular concave base. Cut by an E-W orientated field drain and a NNE-SSW mole drain. Feature is clearly visible in plan, but sides and base are poorly defined. Cut into deposit 0195 (hillwash).
0203	0202	Pit	Dark brownish grey firm sandy silty clay becoming paler and less sandy lower down. With ocasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks.
0204	0204	Pit	Ovoid pit (orientated approx E-W) with sloping concave sides to a shallow concave base (NE slope slightly gentler).
0205	0204	Pit	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small rounded flint pebbles and charcoal flecks
0206	0206	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep/near vertical sides to a shallow concave/flattish base. Slightly truncated during stripping on the eastern side.
0207	0206	Posthole	Mid/dull greyish brown plastic (damp) silty clay with occasional small/medium flints and moderate charcoal flecks. Clear horizons and single fill.
0208	0208	Posthole	Steep sided (near vertical) posthole with a shallow concave/flat base.
0209	0208	Posthole	Mid brown silty sandy clay
0210	0210	Stakehole	Oval (NW-SE orientated) stakehole with steep sloping concave sides to a concave base (steeper to the NW).

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0211	0210	Stakehole	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional orangey brown silty clay mottling. Very occasional small rounded flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
0212	0212	Posthole	Circular posthole withsteep straight sides and a concave base. Posthole bisected by a mdoern field drain (section drawn where field drain has truncated posthole).
0213	0212	Posthole	Dark brownish grey firm silty sandy clay with occasional small angualr flints and charcoal flecks. Clear horizons.
0214	0214	Ditch	Ditch, orientated E-W, with medium sloping concave sides and a shallow concave base.
0215	0214	Ditch	Mid brown/grey silty sandy clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions.
0216	0216	Posthole	Posthole - steep (near vertical) concave sides to a concave base.
0217	0216	Posthole	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small, mainly rounded, stones.
0218	0218	Posthole	Slightly ovoid, circular posthole with steep concave sides and base.
0219	0218	Posthole	Mid brown silty sandy clay with intermittent small/medium flints/stones.
0220	0220	Posthole	Circular posthole, near vertical sids to a slightly concave base.
0221	0220	Posthole	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
0222	0222	Pit	Oval shaped pit with concave sides and base.
0223	0222	Pit	Mid brown/slightly grey silty sandy clay with occasinoal charcoal flecking and sparse small flints and stones.
0224	0224	Posthole	Circular posthole with concave sides and base.
0225	0224	Posthole	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks
0226	0226	Posthole	Oval shaped posthole with concave sides and base.
0227	0226	Posthole	Dark brown silty sandy clay with charcoal flecking and occasional small gritty stone inclusions.
0228	0228	Pit	Possible pit cut. Circular feature, with concave sides to a flattish sloped base. Partially truncated by mole drain to SE.
0229	0228	Pit	Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay mottled with a mid brown silty clay, with occasional small poorly sorted rounded/sub-angular flint pebbles (up to 70x60mm) and occasional charcoal flecks.
0230	0230	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep concave sides to a concave base. Cuts through hillwash deposit 0195 and is partially truncated by a mole drain.
0231	0230	Posthole	Mid/dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded flint pebbles up to 40x50mm.
0232	0232	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep concave sides to a concave base. Cut into hillwash 0195.
0233	0232	Posthole	Mid/dark greyish brown firm silty clay with very occasional small rounded flint pebbles up to 40x60mm and occasional charcoal flecks
0234	0234	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep concave sides to a concave base, cut in to hillwash deposit 0195.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0235	0234	Posthole	Mid/dark greyish brown firm silty clay with very occasional small flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
0236	0236	Pit	Circular pit withj steep slightly concave sides to a flattish base. Partially truncated by mole drain to the east, cut into hillwash 0195.
0237	0236	Pit	Mid/dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small poorly sorted flint pebbles up to 40x60mm and occasional charcoal flecks.
0238	0238	Pit	Circular pit. Medium sloping sides to a flattish base.
0239	0238	Pit	Mid brown hard silty clay with moderate chalk flecks.
0240	0240	Pit	Circular pit, with steep sloping sides to a shallow concave base.
0241	0240	Pit	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
0242	0240	Pit	Mid brown/greenish grey firm silty clay with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks. Primary fill of pit 0240.
0243	0243	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloping concave sides to a concave base. Cuts hillwash 0195.
0244	0243	Posthole	Mid slightly greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent pottery sherds and occasional small rounded flint pebbles.
0245	0245	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloping sides along N and NE sides, shallower sloping sides along S and SE, to a concave base. Cut into hillwash 0195
0246	0245	Posthole	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with very occasional rounded flint pebbles up to 30x20mm and charcoal flecks.
0247	0248	spotfind	Single pot sherd found towards SE corner of site.
0248	0248	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloping sides to a concave base.
0249	0248	Posthole	Mid brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks
0250	0250	Posthole	Circualr posthole with vertical sides and a flat base.
0251	0250	Posthole	Mid brownish grey firm clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
0252	0252	Posthole	Circular posthole with gently sloping concave sides to a shallow flattish base.
0253	0252	Posthole	Light greyish brown clayey silt.
0254	0254	Posthole	Circualr posthole, medium sloping sides to a shallow concave base.
0255	0254	Posthole	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecking.
0256	0256	Posthole	Oval posthole, aligned NE-SW, with concave sides and base.
0257	0256	Posthole	Light brown clayey silt.
0258	0258	Pit	Oval pit with concave sides and base.
0259	0258	Pit	Light brown fairly soft clayey silt with occasional small sotne inclusions.
0260	0260	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated NW-SE with steep convex curving sides to a concave base.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0261	0260	Ditch	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent small-medium chalk and flint nodules, flecks and fragments.
0262	0260	Ditch	Dark greysish brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0263	0263	Pit	Elongated ovoid pit, orientated NE-SW, with concave sides (near vertical at top of slope) to a fairly flat base.
0264	0263	Pit	Mid brownish grey soft clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and intermittent medium flints and stones
0265	0265	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated N-S then turning towards the east, with concave sides and shallow concave base.
0266	0265	Ditch	Mid brown/grey silty sandy clay with occasional small flints/stones and chalk lump inclusions
0267	0267	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated approximately N-S, with concave sides to a shallow concave base. Truncated by ditch 0269 which is likely to be a re-cut.
0268	0267	Ditch	Mid reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles (up to 50x70mm), charcoal and chalk flecks.
0269	0269	Ditch	Linear ditch feature, orientaed approx N-S, with meduim sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base.
0270	0269	Ditch	Mid greysih brown firm silty clay with moderate mixed rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles (up to 80x110mm), moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks.
0271	0269	Ditch	Mid/light yellowish brown (slightly grey) firm silty clay with moderate mixed sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles, occasional chalk flecks and nodules and charcoal flecks.
0272	0272	Ditch	Linear ditch, WNW-ESE orientated, with concave sides and base. Feature is partially truncated by ditch 0274.
0273	0272	Ditch	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional mixed rounded and angular flints.
0274	0274	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated N-S, with a steep sloped side. Feature not bottomed as this is a relationship slot.
0275	0274	Ditch	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and nodules, mixed rounded and angualr flints.
0276	0276	Ditch	Linear ditch feature, orientated NW-SE, with concave sides to a shallow concave/flattish base.
0277	0276	Ditch	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with intermittent chalk flecks and small flint pebbles.
0278			Metal detector finds from post-med/modern N-S orientated ditch (not small finds or planned in)
0279			Metal detecting finds from N-S turning E-W post med /modern ditch in SW corner of site (not small finds or planned in)
0280	0280	Ditch	Ditch, E-W orientated at this point, with medium sloping concave sides to a shallow concave/flat base
0281	0280	Ditch	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occasional chalk lumps and stones.
0282	0282	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloping sides and a concave base.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0283	0282	Posthole	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles (up to 20x30mm), occasional chalk flecks and small nodules and occasional charcoal flecks (with a slight concentration towards the top of the feature)
0284	0284	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloping concave sides to a concave base.
0285	0284	Posthole	Mid greyish brown fim silty clay with very occasional small flint pebbels and occasional small chalk flecks and nodules, with occasional charcoal flecks (a slight concentration towards the top of the feature).
0286	0286	Posthole	Circualr posthole with a bowl-shaped profile and a shallow lip to the SW and S - concave sides to a concave base.
0287	0286	Posthole	Mid/dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles, chalk nodules and charcaol flecks.
0288	0288	Posthole	Circular posthole with shallow concave sides to a concave base.
0289	0289	Posthole	Mid slightly greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, flint nodules and charcoal flecks.
0290	0291	Ditch	Mid orangey grey/brown firm silty clay with occasional small chalk flecks and flint pebbles.
0291	0291	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated N-S, with a slightly irregular shallow U-shape. Medium sloped sides to a shallow concave base.
0292	0292	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated WNW-ESE, with concave sides and base.
0293	0292	Ditch	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional mixed roudned and angular flints and chalk nodules.
0294	0294	Ditch	Linear ditch feature, orientated N-S, with a farily steep straight edge.
0295	0294	Ditch	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional mixed angular/rounded flints, chalk flecks and charcoal flecks.
0296	0296	Ditch	Linear ditch, E-W orientated with moderately steep slightly concave sides to a shallow slightly irregular concave base.
0297	0296	Ditch	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional medium sized fragments of sub-angular flint and moderate chalk flecks.
0298	0298	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with a flat base and irregular steep sides.
0299	0298	Posthole	Mid-dark orangey brown firm sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0300	0301	Pit	Dark greenish orangey brown firm silty clay with moderate medium flints and stones.
0301	0301	Pit	Oval pit, aligned E-W, with shallow sloped sides to a flattish base.
0302	0303	Ditch	Mid greenish orangey brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small angular flints.
0303	0303	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated N-S, steep sloped side exposed.
0304	0304	Pit	Circular pit, with steep sloping concave sides to a shallow concave base.
0305	0304	Pit	Mid-dark brown silty sandy lcay with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps, charcoal flecks and small rounded flints and stones.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0306	0306	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated SE-NW, butt-ending to the SE with steep concave sides and a shallow concave/flattish base.
0307	0306	Ditch	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional chalk lump inclusions.
0308	0308	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated NW-SE, with convex sloping sides to a shallow concave/flattish base.
0309	0308	Ditch	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and intermittent medium/large chalk and flint nodules.
0310	0310	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated WNW-ESE, with concave sides and steep concave base.
0311	0310	Ditch	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasinoal small angular flints and chalk flecks, very occasional charcoal flecks.
0312	0312	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated N-S, with steep straight sides.
0313	0312	Ditch	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional mixed angular and roudned flints, chalk flecks and nodules.
0314	0314	Pit	Ovoid pit, orientated ESE-WNW, with fairly shallow concave sides to a shallow concave base.
0315	0314	Pit	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional/moderate mixed small flint pebbles, moderate heat-altered flint and sandstone. Moderate charcoal becoming more frequent towards the base of the fill. Occasional fired clay lumps and lenses, moderate/occasional pot sherds. Modern field drain cuts through feature just east of centre.
0316	0316	Ditch	Linear ditch butt end, orientated NW-SE, with steep concave sides to a shallow concave base.
0317	0316	Ditch	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and small nodules.
0318	0314		Possible loom weight in pit 0314. Situated toward centre of pit, very fragmentary on excavation.
0319	0314		Possible loom weight in pit 0314. Against south edge of pit, very fragmentary on excavation.
0320	0320	Pit	Rectangular pit, E-W orientated, with concaev sides and base (stepped side to east).
0321	0320	Pit	Dark reddish brown firm silty clay with intermittent large angular flint nodules.
0322	0322	Gully	Linear gully feature, orientated N-S, with medium sloped sides and an irregular flattish base. Truncated to south by ditch 0324 and pit 0326.
0323	0322	Gully	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with regular chalk flecking and occasional small angular flint flakes.
0324	0324	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated E-W, with shallow sloped sides to a concave base. Cuts across gully 0322.
0325	0324	Ditch	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks.
0326	0326	Pit	Sub-oval pit, very irregular sides and irregular flattish base.
0327	0326	Pit	Light orangey brown firm sandy silty clay with moderate chalk flecks.
0328	0328	Pit	Ovoid pit, orientated NW-SE, with concave sides and base.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0329	0328	Pit	Dark reddish brown friable silty clay with very occasional angular flints.
0330	0330	Ditch	Linear gully, orientated NW-SE, with steep sides to a shallow irregular concave base.
0331	0330	Gully	Mid greyish brown hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate small/medium flints and stones and occasional chalk flecks.
0332	0332	Gully	Linear gully, orientated NW-SE, with steep sides to a shallow irregular concave base.
0333	0332	Gully	Mid greyish brown hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate small/medium flints and stones and occasional chalk flecks.
0334	0334	Gully	Linear gully, NW-SE orientated, with steep sides to a shallow concave base.
0335	0334	Gully	Mid greyish brown hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate small/medium flints and stones and occasional chalk flecks.
0336	0336	Gully	Linear gully feature, NW-SE orientated, with steep sides to a concave base. Feature possibly fades out after 0.4m, disappearing into hillwash deposit 0195.
0337	0336	Gully	Mid greyish brown hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate small/medium flints and stones and occasional chalk flecks.
0338	0338	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated E-W, with moderately sloping concave sides to a concave base.
0339	0338	Ditch	Mid greyish brown compacted sandy silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints.
0340	0342	Pit	Mid greyish orange/brown firm silty clay with occasional large/medium angular-rounded flints sorted towards the base of the feature.
0341	0342	Pit	Mid orangey brown compacted silty clay with frequent small angular and rounded flints.
0342	0342	Pit	Elongated oval pit feature, orientated NE-SW with medium sloped straight sides to a flattish base.
0343	0344	Pit	Dark orange greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small/medium angular-rounded flints and occasional chalk flecks
0344	0344	Pit	Rough ovoid pit, orientated NNE-SSW, with medium sloping concave sides to a concave base.
0345	0346	Pit	Mid orange/greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small angular-rounded flints and moderate chalk flecks.
0346	0346	Pit	Unknown shape in plan (truncated by 0344). Profile unclear also due to 0344 and 0348 but approximately 45-degree sloping sides to a shallow concave base.
0347	0348	Pit	Pale grey/brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and intermittent small rounded flints.
0348	0348	Pit	Ovoid pit, with shallow concave sides to a concave base.
0349	0349	Pit	Oval pit, orientated N-S, with concave sides and an irregular concave base.
0350	0349	Pit	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional large flint nodules. Primary fill of pit 0249.
0351	0349	Pit	Dark grey-black friable ashy clay and silt with occasional large cracked flints and chalk flecks.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0352	0352	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated E-W, with moderately steep curved sides to a shallow concave base.
0353	0352	Ditch	Dark greyish red/brown firm (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate small-medium flint and stone fragments and chalk flecks and fragments.
0354	0354	Posthole	Circualr posthole with shallow concave sides to a concave base.
0355	0354	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with very occasional small rounded/sub-angular flint pebbles, occasional chalk nodules and flecks and very occasional charcoal flecks.
0356	0356	Posthole	Circular posthole with shallow concave sides to a slightly concave base.
0357	0356	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with very occasional small sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles, occasional chalk flecks and nodules and very occasional charcoal flecks.
0358	0358	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep concave sides to a shallow concave base.
0359	0358	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles, occasional chalk flecks and small nodules and occasional-moderate charcoal flecks.
0361	0361	Ditch	Linear ditch, orientated E-W, with shallow/medium sloped sides to a wide flat base.
0362	0361	Ditch	Mid-dark orangey brown sandy silty clay with frequent flecks of chalk and occasional small/medium flints and stones.
0363	0363	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep, near vertical sides, to a flattish base.
0364	0363	Posthole	Mid brown firm siltty clay with occasional small/medium flint pebbles, chalk and charcoal flecking.
0365	0365	Posthole	Circular posthole, immediately adjacent to, and intercutting, 0363. Steep concave sides to a concave flattish base.
0366	0365	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small/medium flints and stones, occasional chalk and charcoal flecking.
0367	0367	Pit	Ovoid pit, orientated E-W, with steep curved sides to a shallow irregular base.
0368	0367	Pit	Mid greyish red/brown hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate/frequent flint flakes and very infrequent chalk flecks/fragments.
0369	0369	Pit	Irregular ovoid pit, orientated e-w, with steep curved sides to a concave base.
0370	0369	Pit	Mid greyish red/brown hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate/frequent flint flakes and very infrequent chalk flecks/fragments.
0371	0371	Pit	Circular pit, with very shallow sloped sides to a slightly irregular flat base.
0372	0371	Pit	Mid greyish red/brown hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate/frequent flint flakes and very infrequent chalk flecks/fragments.
0373	0373	Pit	Circular pit with steep sides and a sharp break to a shallow concave/flat base.
0374	0373	Pit	Mid-dark orangey brown compact sandy silty clay with occasional medium sized angular flints and frequent chalk and charcoal flecks.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0375	0375	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep slped sides to a shallow flattish base
0376	0375	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small rounded flints, occasional chalk nodules and charcoal flecks and moderate chalk flecking.
0377	0377	Pit	Sub-circular possible pit with very irregular sides and base.
0378	0377	Pit	Mid orangey brown compact silty sandy clay with frequent flecks of chalk and small/medium flints and occasional charcoal flecks.
0379	0379	Pit	Circular pit, with vertical sides to an irregular concave base.
0380	0379	Pit	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and intermittent large chalk and flint nodules.
0381	0379	Pit	Dark grey/black friable silty clay with charcoal flecks/fragments.
0382	0379	Pit	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with very intermittent large chalk nodules.
0383	0383	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with medium sloped curving sides to an irregular/undulating base.
0384	0383	Ditch	Mid-dark orangey brown firm sandy silty clay with frequent flecks of chalk and small stones.
0385	0385	Pit	Ovoid pit, orientated approximatley N-S, with irregular medium sloped sides to a shallow concave base.
0386	0385	Pit	Dark brownish black hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks/fragments, occasional small stones/flints and very occasional possible fired clay fragments.
0387	0387	Gully	Curvilinear gully (N-S orientated) with shallow irregular sides to an irregular/undulating base.
0388	0387	Gully	Mid/dark brown compacted sandy silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and small flints.
0389	0389	Gully	Linear gully terminus (NW-SE orientated) with medium sloped sides to a shallow concave base.
0390	0389	Gully	Mid greyish brown hard (sun-baked) silty clay with moderate chalk flecking and occasional flints.
0391		Gully	Curvilinear gully , orientated SE-NW with a wide shallow U shape and a shallow concave base.
0392	0391	Gully	Mid/dark orangey brown compacted silty sandly clay with frequent flecks of chalk, occasional charcoal and small angular flints.
0393	0379	Pit	Dark yellow/brown firm silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional large chalk and flint nodules.
0394	0394	Pit	Possible sunken-floored building near the northern LOE of the site. More likely shallow pit feature.
0395	0394	Pit	Fill of pit 0394. Mid/dark brown silty clay with frequent small/medium stones and gravels spread throughout.
0396	0396	Posthole	Circular posthole with very steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base.
0397	0396	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small rouned stones and flint pebbles, occasional small chalk flecks and nodules and occasional charcoal flecks.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0398	0398	Pit	Probably oval in plan - truncated by 0379 to SW - aligned NE-SW with broad, medium/shallow curved sides to a near flat base.
0399	0399	Posthole	Circular posthole, with steep/near vertical sides to a concave base.
0400	0399	Posthole	Mid greyish brown hard silty clay with occasional flints and frequent chalk flecking.
0401	0401	Posthole	Ovoid posthole (NE-SW orientated) with steep sides to a concave base.
0402	0401	Posthole	Dark brown hard silty clay with moderate flints and frequent chalk flecks
0403	0403	Posthole	Circular posthole with vertical sides to a concave base.
0404	0403	Posthole	Dark brown firm silty clay with moderate small flints and frequent chalk fragments.
0405	0405	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep/near vertical sides ot a shallow concave base.
0406	0405	Posthole	Dark greyish brown hard silty clay with moderate flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks.
0407	0407	Posthole	Circular posthole with moderately sloped sides to a shallow concave base.
0408	0407	Posthole	Mid-dark brown firm silty clay with occasional small chalk nodules and flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small flint pebbles (up to 20x30mm).
0409	0409	Posthole	Circular posthole with concave sloping sides to a shallow concave base.
0410	0409	Posthole	Mid/dark brown firm silty clay with very occasional small flint pebbles, occasional small chalk nodules and flecks and occasional charcoal flecking.
0411	0411	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloping slightly concave sides to a concave base.
0412	0411	Posthole	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with very frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, very occasional small flint pebbles and occasional chalk flecks and nodules.
0413	0398	Pit	Dark grey brown firm silty clay with occasional small/medium angular/rounded flints and rare chalk flecks.
0414	0398	Pit	Pale grey/brown compacted silty clay with frerquent chalk flecks and flint pebbles.
0415	0398	Pit	Mid greyish brown compacted silty clay with moderate/frequent chalk flecks.
0416	0417	Pit	Pale greenish grey compacted silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and large angular flints.
0417	0417	Pit	Subcircular/ovoid pit, with a V-shaped profile - steep occasionally convex sides to a concave base.
0418	0418	Pit	Oval pit, fairly steep straight sides to west, more gradual sloped side to east to a concave base.
0419	0418	Pit	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional mixed angular flints, chalk flecks and nodules toward base of feature.
0420	0420	Gully	Curvilinear gully, orientated E-W, with irregluar medium crved sides to a flat irregular base.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0421	0420	Gully	Mid/dark orangey brown compacted silty clay with frequent small chalk fragments and flecks and occasional small flints.
0422	0422	Pit	Circular pit with shallow sloped sides and base.
0423	0422	Pit	Mid-dark greyish brown compacted sandy silty clay with frequent small angular flints, chalk flecks and abundant charcoal. Very occasional flecks of possible burnt clay and/or pottery. Very frequent medium-sized heat-affected flints/stones.
0424	0424	Posthole	Circular posthole, with shallow concave sides and base.
0425	0424	Posthole	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and small lumps, very occasional small angular/sub-rounded flint pebbles and occasional chalk flecks and nodules.
0426	0426	Pit	Elongated ovoid pit, with a steep straight side to the east, a more gradually slopign side to the west and a concave base.
0427	0426	Pit	Dark brownish grey firm silty clay (becoming mid brown towards easten edge of feature) with occasional small angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks in the deeper part of the feature and occasional chalk flecks to the easten side.
0428	0428	Posthole	Circular posthole. Very shallow feature with shallow dished sides to a concave base.
0429	0428	Posthole	Mid brown soft (dampened) silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0430	0430	Posthole	Circular posthole with medium sloping sides to a concave base.
0431	0430	Posthole	Mid/dark greyish brown soft (dampened) silty clay with moderate chalk flecking.
0432	0432	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep concave sides and base.
0433	0432	Posthole	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with infrequent chalk flecking.
0434	0434	Posthole	Circular posthole with shallow concave sides to a dished shallow concave base.
0435	0434	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with no inclusions.
0436	0436	Posthole	Small circular posthole.
0437	0436	Posthole	
0438	0438	Pit	Circular pit with shallow concave sides to a concave base.
0439	0438	Pit	Mid orangey brown firm sandy clay with abundant burnt rounded medium-sized stones, occasional fragments of medium sized flint and flecks of chalk, occasional lumps of burnt clay.
0440	0440	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep/near-vertical sides to a flat base.
0441	0440	Posthole	Dark brownish grey firm silty clay, fading towards edges, with occasional chalk flecking and nodules, small flint flakes and charcoal flecks.
0442	0442	Posthole	Circular posthole, with medium sloped concave sides and base.
0443	0442	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0444	0444	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep straight sides to a flat base.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0445	0444	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and very occasional medium rounded flints.
0446	0446	tree throw	South side of possible tree throw, consists of a series of 'postholes' very amorphous in shape and with very iregular sides and base.
0447	0446	tree throw	Mid brown firm silty/slightly sandy clay with chalk flecks and occasional lumps, moderate charcoal flcks an dlumps with some concentrations in specific areas and very occasional flecks and/or lumps of reddened heated clay.
0448	0448	Tree throw	SW end of tree throw feature with very uneven base and sides, very amorphous shape in plan.
0449	0448	Tree throw	Fill of SW en dof tree throw feature 0448. Mid brown firm slightly sandy silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and lumps and very frequent charcoal and reddened clay in the deeper part fo the feature.
0450	0450	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a shallow conacev/flat base.
0451	0450	Posthole	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks/fragments, occasional small flint pebbles and flakes and small chalk flecks and nodules.
0452	0452	Posthole	Circular posthole, with medium sloped concave sides and base.
0453	0452	Posthole	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with very occasional small chalk flecks and occasional small flint fragments/pebbles.
0454	0454	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloping concave sides to a concave base.
0455	0454	Posthole	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with very occasional small chalk flecks and occasional small flint pebbles.
0456	0456	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloping sides to a concave base.
0457	0456	Posthole	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with very occasional chalk flecks.
0458	0458	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloped concave sides and a shallow concave base.
0459	0458	Posthole	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with very occasional small chalk flecks.
0460	0460	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a concave base.
0461	0460	Posthole	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent chalk flecks.
0462	0462	Pit	Ovoid pit, orientated NW-SE with irregularly sloped sides to a slightly irregular shallow concave base.
0463	0462	Pit	Mid/dark orangey brown firm silty clay with frequent small/medium angualr flint pebbles and fragments towards the base of the feature, frequent chalk flecks and nodules and moderate charcoal flecks throughout the deposit.
0464	0464	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base.
0465	0464	Posthole	Mottled mid/dark grey/yellowish brown friable silty clay (moistened) with ocasional chalk flecks and small-medium flints.
0466	0466	Posthole	Irregular ovoid (NW-SE orientated) posthole(?) with medium sloped sides to a concave base. Feature appears to have been disturbed at both NE and SW edges.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0467	0466	Posthole	Mid reddish brown friable (moistened) silty clay with very occasional chalk flecks.
0468	0468	Pit	Ovoid pit (E-W orientated) with shallow sloped dished sides to a shallow concave base. A mole plough crossing the middle of the feature appears to have distorted the shape in plan.
0469	0468	Pit	Dark brown friable (moistened) silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles and very occasional chalk flecks.
0470	0470	Posthole	Oval posthole with concave sides to a shallow concave base.
0471	0470	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small angular flints.
0472	0472	Posthole	Oval posthole with steep/near-vertical straight sides to a shallow concave base.
0473	0472	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, charcoal flecks and small angular flints.
0474	0474	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep/almost vertical straight sides to a shallow concave base.
0475	0474	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small angular flints.
0476	0476	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep/near-vertical straight sides to a shallow concave base.
0477	0476	Posthole	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, small angular flints and charcoal flecks and lumps.
0478	0478	Posthole	Circular posthole with fairly steep straight sloped sides to a shallow concave base.
0479	0478	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small nodules and flint pebbles.
0480	0480	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a flattish base.
0481	0480	Posthole	Mid/dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional angular to roudned small flint pebbles, small chalk nodules and charcoal flecks.
0482	0482	Posthole	Circular posthole with medium sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base.
0483	0482	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small angular-rounded flint pebbles and chalk fragments, very occasional charcoal flecks.
0484	0486	Tree Throw	Mid orangey brown burnt clay with very frequent charcoal flecks and lumps.
0485	0486	Tree Throw	Mid orangey brown slighlty silty clay with very frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, occasional small flints and chalk flecks.
0486	0486	Tree Throw	Very irregular linear feature, with irregularly sloped sides and an irregular base. Filled with 0484 and 0485.
0487	0487	Pit	Large slightly rectangular pit, steep sloped side on the northern quadrant, much shallower side to the south, with a flattish base.
0488	0487	Pit	Mid to light brown/grey silty sandy clay with chalk nodules throughout but slightly more concentrated towards the base of the feature and to the northern half of the feature and large flint boulders and sandstone laying on the base of the feature.
0489	0489	Pit	Oval pit feature, orientated east-west, with shallow rather irregular sides to an irregular slightly concave base.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0490	0489	Pit	Mid/dark orangey brown firm silty sandy clay with occasional medium sized fragments of flint and occasional chalk flecks and lumps.
0491	0491	Pit	Circular pit with shallow concave sides to a concave base.
0492	0491	Pit	Orangey grey/light brown firm silty sandy clay with occasional chalk nodules.
0493	0493	Pit	Circular pit (slighlty amorphous on surface) with moderately steep concave sides to a shallow concave base.
0494	0493	Pit	Orangey grey/light brown firm silty sandy clay with occasional chalk nodules.
0495	0495	Posthole	Ovoid posthole (E-W orientated) with steep sides to a shallow concave/flat base.
0496	0495	Posthole	Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional flints and chalk flecks/lumps.
0497	0497	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave/flat base.
0498	0497	Posthole	Dark brown friable silty clay with moderate small flints and occasional chalk flecks.
0499	0499	Posthole	Circular posthole with a steep eastern side and a moderately steep western side to a concave base.
0500	0499	Posthole	Mid yellowish brown firm sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, burnt clay and chalk.
0501	0501	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with a shallow slopign south side to a concave base with a slightly steeper northen side.
0502	0501	Posthole	Mid/dark orangey brown firm silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt clay.
0503	0503	Posthole	Circualr posthole with shallow concave sloped sides to a concave base.
0504	0503	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with moderate yellowish (heat altered?) chalk nodules, occasional small sub-angular flints and charcoal flecks.
0505	0505	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base, with a shallow lip to the south (possible evidence of timber removal?)
0506	0505	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty lcay with occasional small rounded flint pebbles and chalk flecks and nodules, with very occasional charcoal flecks.
0507	0507	Posthole	Ovoid posthole, orientaetd E-W, with steep conacev sides to a concave base. Edge of feature to south slightly indistinct.
0508	0507	Posthole	Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angualr flint pebbles, small chalk nodules and flecks and very occasional charcoal flecks.
0509	0509	Pit	Pit, less than 0.01m deep so no section drawn. Feature suspected to have peeled off during stripping. Possibly slightly cocnave sides to a defiante flat base.
0510	0509	Pit	Orangey/mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
0511	0511	Posthole	Circular posthole with shallow concave sloped sides to a concave base.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0512	0511	Posthole	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, very occasional small rounded flint pebbles and occasional chalk flecks and small nodules.
0513	0513	Posthole	Circualr posthole with shallwo concave sides and a concave base.
0514	0513	Posthole	Mid/dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, very occasional reddened clay flecks and small chalk flecsk and nodules.
0515	0515	Posthole	Circular posthole with shallow concave sides to a concave base.
0516	0515	Posthole	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking, occasional small chalk nodules and flecks and very occasional small flint pebbles.
0517	0517	Posthole	Circular posthole with stepe/near-vertical sides to a shallow concave/flattish base.
0518	0517	Posthole	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small chalk nodules and flecks, very occasional small rounded flint pebbles and moderate/frequent charcoal flecks.
0519	0519	Posthole	Group number for posthole structure to eastern side of site. Comprises 4-post possible porch or separate 4-post structure 0354, 0356, 0424 and 0450 as well as posthole circle inclusing 0411, 0409, 0511, 0407, 0513, 0515, 0517, 0529 and 0531.
0520	0520	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with shallwo sloping concave sides to a concave base.
0521	0520	Posthole	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with rarea small rounded fragmetns of sandstone and frequent small chalk flecks.
0522	0522	stakehole	Oval stakehole with steep straight sides to a sharp v-shaped base.
0523	0522	stakehole	Mid greyish brown firm silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, small angular flint shards and moderate chalk flecks.
0524	0524	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep/near vertical sides to a flat base.
0525	0524	Posthole	Mid greyish brown firm silty sandy clay with frequent small rounded chalk lumps.
0526	0526	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole with a shallow norhten side and a shallow concave base to a steep southern side.
0527	0526	Posthole	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecsk and fired clay fragments.
0528	0314	Pit	Northern half of fill of pit 0314. Contains SF's 1010 thru to 1020. Drawn at 1:2 scale plan.
0529	0529	Posthole	Circualr posthole with shallow concave sides to a concave base, seen at the base of pit 0314 after removal of fill 0528. No stratigraphical relationship determined.
0530	0529	Posthole	Mid-dark greyish brown firm silty clay with mocerate charcoal flecks and occasional small chalk flecks and nodules. Clear horizon visible between natural and this fill, no determinable horizon between this fill and 0528 in pit 0314.
0531	0531	Posthole	Circualr posthole with steep/near vertical sides to a flattish base.
0532	0531	Posthole	Mid-dark brown firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional small chalk nodules and small rounded flint pebbles.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0533	0533	Group	number for natural geology
0534	0534	group	Group number for roundhouse
0535	0535	group	Group number for 4-post structure.
0536		group	Group number for roundhouse
0537	0537	group	Group number for 4-post structure
0538	0538	group	Group number for east-west orientated trackway ditches
0539	0539	group	Group number for large post-built roundhouse
0540	0540	Ditch	Group number for modern boundary ditch in centre of site
0541	0541	Ditch	Group number for modern boundary ditch in S.E. corner of site

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Evaluation contexts 0001-0137, Excavation contexts 0147-0532

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot Wt(g)	Pot date	CBM	CBM Wt(g)	F Clay	F Clay Wt(g)	Flint	Flint Wt(g)	B Flint	B Flint Wt(g)	A bone	A bone Wt(g)	Misc.	Spot date
0001	4	23	med L12-14th c					3	49						MED
0012				1	7	2	5								PMED?
0014				1	2										
0030	1	34	Rom C2+					1	1			8	19	Slag 1@25g	ROM?
0032	1	4	EIA	1	16			2	8						EIA
0036				1	2										
0051	1	1	EIA												EIA
0053			(Med/LMed tile)	8	422							10	60		MED/LMED
0057			(E PMed tile)	1	23										PMED
0064												45	143	LQ 11@33g, Sn 10@17g AB dog mand & leg; sn = cep nem	Undated
0065	19	37	EIA (1 LNEBA)					6	64						EIA
0076								1	10			1	1	Oy shell 1@15g, Sn 62@91g Snail (cep nem)	Undated

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot Wt(g)	Pot date	CBM	CBM Wt(g)	F Clay	F Clay Wt(g)	Flint	Flint Wt(g)	B Flint	B Flint Wt(g)	A bone	A bone Wt(g)	Misc.	Spot date
0080	2	36	Rom									54	132		ROM?
0082	1	4	E Sax									9	18		E SAX?
0084														Fe 1@76g	
0090	1	5	EIA												EIA
0093	4	33	EIA												EIA
0094	3	10	EIA (1 LNEBA)			2	5					3	26		EIA
0095	1	136	Rom	1	167									Rom tile +aa	ROM
0110	1	42	LIA-E Rom												LIA/E ROM
0116	4	29	EIA												EIA
0118						1	1								
0123	1	60	Rom												ROM?
0125	3	5	EIA (1 LNEBA)												EIA
0129				1	45										P-MED
0132	2	25	LIA/ESax?												LIA-E ROM (1) LIA/ESax(1)
0133	1	20	16-18th c	1	17										PMED
0134	7	23	Med L12-14th c												MED

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot Wt(g)	Pot date	CBM	CBM Wt(g)	F Clay	F Clay Wt(g)	Flint	Flint Wt(g)	B Flint	B Flint Wt(g)	A bone	A bone Wt(g)	Misc.	Spot date
0135														Fe 1@140g horseshoe L95mm W100mm	
0136	11	99	E.PMed			1	4							1 LMT + MCW	PMED
0137	2	65	Med, Rom	1	50					2	94				MED
0147				6	43										PMED+
0149	1	2	EIA												EIA
0153	5	9	EIA												EIA
0155	9	18	EIA												EIA
0161	482	2660	EIA			9	11	2	39	2	69				EIA
0163						2	2								
0165				2	56										MED+
0167				1	6										MED+
0169												1	1		
0171	11	58	EIA					5	93	2	42				EIA
0172	155	1345	EIA			11	175	4	181	7	376	10	16		EIA
0173	24	322	EIA			1	10			1	4				EIA
0175	40	294	EIA			2	11	3	198	1	137				EIA
0176	37	344	EIA			2	12					9	111		EIA
0177	55	797	EIA					1	15	1	3				EIA
0178								7	38						
0180	50	190	EIA												EIA
0189	31	349	EIA(?)			19	67					4	1	sample 25 (pot 0176)	EIA(?)

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot Wt(g)	Pot date	CBM	CBM Wt(g)	F Clay	F Clay Wt(g)	Flint	Flint Wt(g)	B Flint	B Flint Wt(g)	A bone	A bone Wt(g)	Misc.	Spot date
0193	1	12	EIA					1	1						EIA
0197	36	334	EIA	1	10	6	40	4	242	2	34			Stone 1@364g	EIA (MED+ CBM)
0199								1	11						
0201	1	1	EIA												EIA
0203	15	118	EIA			3	32	2	9						EIA
0207	23	123	EIA												EIA
0215	2	5	EIA												EIA
0217	1	1	EIA					1	1						EIA
0233	2	5	EIA												EIA
0235	1	1	EIA												EIA
0237	4	8	EIA							1	25				EIA
0241										2	48				
0242	1	1	NCD												PREH
0244	110	135	EIA			1	1								EIA
0247	1	6	EIA												EIA
0249	4	10	EIA												EIA
0253	1	1	EIA												EIA
0259				2	8									Fe nail 2@308g; misc mod fe objs	P-MED+
0261				2	71										MED+
0264						3	3	1	5						PREH(?)
0266				2	13										PMED+
0271				12	656			1	8						PMED+

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot Wt(g)	Pot date	CBM	CBM Wt(g)	F Clay	F Clay Wt(g)	Flint	Flint Wt(g)	B Flint	B Flint Wt(g)	A bone	A bone Wt(g)	Misc.	Spot date
0277	1	2	MED	7	71			2	169			4	7	Fe nail 5@1303g; misc mod fe objs	PMED+
0278	1	7	P-MED											Fe nail 26@166g; misc mod fe objs	PMED+
0279														Fe nail 8@1043g; misc mod fe objs	PMED+
0281				1	1787							8	92	Clay pipe 2@3g; coal4@11g	PMED+
0290	2	12		10	256			1	3					Fe nail 2@8g; shell 1@5g; coal 1@2g; misc mod fe objs	PMED+
0309				11	180			1	1						MED+
315	168	1231	EIA			2	5	33	1141	31	1919	30	31	Burnt material light, blistered 5@18g; shell 1@10g; spindle whorl (SF1008)	EIA
318	9	19	EIA			87	131			1	9				EIA

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot Wt(g)	Pot date	CBM	CBM Wt(g)	F Clay	F Clay Wt(g)	Flint	Flint Wt(g)	B Flint	B Flint Wt(g)	A bone	A bone Wt(g)	Misc.	Spot date
319						54	562								PREH(?)
321	1	11	EIA												EIA
324				5	2										MED+
333				4	7										MED+
337				1	2										MED+
353	2	6	EIA			4	23								EIA
359						1	3								
362	1	3	EIA												EIA
374	12	13	LNEBA			4	5								LNEBA
380	171	3030	EIA			2	80					49	557	Stone 2@291g. triangular loomweight (SF1022)	EIA/MIA
381	51	545	EIA									20	203	Stone 2@45g	EIA
386						1	18								PREH(?)
387	1	1	EIA					2	5						EIA
390	4	54	MED			1	1								MED
391								4	24						PREH(?)
393	126	2691	EIA			3	45					20	213		EIA
412	1	7	EIA												EIA
413	34	177	EIA									4	13		EIA
415	25	96	EIA			2	7							Stone 4@21g	EIA
416	6	28	EIA							1	39				EIA
421								2	10	1	7				PREH(?)

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot Wt(g)	Pot date	CBM	CBM Wt(g)	F Clay	F Clay Wt(g)	Flint	Flint Wt(g)	B Flint	B Flint Wt(g)	A bone	A bone Wt(g)	Misc.	Spot date
423										1	19				PREH(?)
427	1	3	EIA												EIA
439						55	47								
451	6	2	EIA												EIA
463				2	3					1	9				MED+
467	1	2	EIA												EIA
469	1	2	EIA												EIA
475	5	12	EIA												EIA
488	1	30	MED	1	2			2	1546					Stone 7@3050g	MED+
518	2	1	EIA												EIA
528	432	2371	EIA			9	145	4	9	36	739	118	39	Stone 1@21g; spindlewhorls (SF1010-12)	EIA
532	1	1													

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd No.	Wt(g)	Form	Comment	Spotdate	Illustrate
0032	F2	1	5			EIA	
0051	F2	2	1			EIA	
0065	F2	15	26			EIA	
0065	F2	1	3			EIA	
0065	G1	4	9		fti all over	LNEBA	
0090	F2	1	5			EIA	
0093	F2	2	23		orange	EIA	
0093	Q1	1	6			EIA	
0093	F1	1	5			EIA	
0094	F2	2	6			EIA	
0094	G1	1	4		fti all over	LNEBA	
0116	F2	4	30			EIA	
0125	F2	2	4			EIA	
0125	G1	1	1			LNEBA	
0149	F1	1	3			EIA	
0153	F3	3	5			EIA	
0153	F3	2	4			EIA	
0155	F2	7	13			EIA	
0155	F4	1	3			EIA	
0155	Q1	1	3			EIA	
0161	F2	76	950			EIA	
0161	F3	82	833			EIA	
0161	F1	41	216			EIA	
0161	F2	90	172			EIA	
0161	F3	2	158			EIA	
0161	F2	2	86			EIA	
0161	F2	1	39			EIA	
0161	F1	1	5	Cup		EIA	
0161	F2	3	47	Jar		EIA	Y
0161	F2	1	33	Jar		EIA	Y
0161	F1	2	29	Cup		EIA	Y
0161	F2	2	28	Jar		EIA	
0161	F1	1	13	Bowl		EIA	Y
0161	F1	1	10	Cup		EIA	Y
0161	F1	1	7	Cup		EIA	
0161	F2	3	26		gritty bottom	EIA	
0161	F3	1	6		gritty bottom	EIA	
0171	F3	10	35			EIA	
0171	F5	1	21			EIA	
0172	F3	93	701			EIA	
0172	F2	24	212			EIA	
0172	F1	5	39			EIA	
0172	F1	6	19	Cup		EIA	
0172	F2	3	10			EIA	
0172	F2	1	17	Jar		EIA	
0172	F2	1	14	Jar		EIA	
0172	F2	1	10	Jar		EIA	
0172	F3	1	4			EIA	
0172	F3	1	133	Jar	gritty bottom	EIA	

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd No.	Wt(g)	Form	Comment	Spotdate	Illustrate
0172	F3	6	116		gritty bottom	EIA	
0172	F2	1	32	Jar	gritty bottom	EIA	
0172	Q1	1	25			EIA	
0172	F1	1	10		gritty bottom	EIA	
0173	F3	7	135			EIA	
0173	F4	11	78			EIA	
0173	F2	1	11			EIA	
0173	F4	1	14	Jar		EIA	
0173	F3	1	4			EIA	
0173	F3	2	74		gritty bottom	EIA	
0173	F3	1	9		gritty bottom	EIA	
0175	F2	31	148			EIA	
0175	F1	7	33			EIA	
0175	F2	2	7			EIA	
0176	F2	28	98			EIA	
0176	F2	1	55	Jar		EIA	Y
0176	F2	2	35		gritty bottom	EIA	
0177	F2	38	555			EIA	
0177	F1	6	40			EIA	
0177	F2	1	12		residue/soot	EIA	
0177	F2	8	47	Jar		EIA	Y
0180	F2	30	69			EIA	
0180	F2	16	36			EIA	
0180	F2	2	7	Jar		EIA	
0180	F3	1	7	Jar		EIA	
0193	F2	1	13			EIA	
0197	F3	13	125			EIA	
0197	F2	6	70			EIA	
0197	F2	3	44			EIA	
0197	F2	6	24			EIA	
0197	F2	4	35	Jar		EIA	Y
0197	F2	1	18	Jar		EIA	
0197	F3	1	9	Jar		EIA	
0197	F2	1	8	Jar		EIA	
0201	F1	1	1			EIA	
0203	F3	11	77			EIA	
0203	F3	3	39		residue/soot	EIA	
0203	F3	1	1			EIA	
0207	F3	12	62			EIA	
0207	Q1	1	22			EIA	
0207	Q1	1	21			NCD	
0207	F2	7	13			EIA	
0207	F1	1	7		sharp shoulder carination	EIA	
0215	F2	2	4			EIA	
0217	F3	1	1			EIA	
0233	F2	1	1			EIA	
0233	F2	1	3			EIA	
0235	F1	1	1			EIA	
0237	F2	3	8			EIA	
0242	Q1	1	1			NCD	
0244	F4	76	134			EIA	
0247	F2	1	7			EIA	

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd No.	Wt(g)	Form	Comment	Spotdate	Illustrate
0249	F1	3	6			EIA	
0249	Q1	1	3			EIA	
0253	F1	1	1			EIA	
0277	MCW	1	2			L12-14C	
0290	MCW	1	3			L12-14C	
0290	GRE	1	7			16-18C	
0290	STAF	1	9			L17-18C	
0315	F3	41	549			EIA	
0315	F4	46	283			EIA	
0315	F2	20	153			EIA	
0315	F5	24	76	6a		EIA	
0315	F1	10	40			EIA	
0315	F1	4	4			EIA	
0315	F2	3	15			EIA	
0315	F3	1	15			EIA	
0315	F5	2	15			EIA	
0315	F5	1	13			EIA	
0315	F2	1	12			EIA	
0315	F2	4	52			EIA	
0318	F5	7	15			EIA	
0318	F5	1	5	6a		EIA	
0321	F1	1	11		carinated shoulder	EIA	
0353	F3	1	4			EIA	
0353	Q1	1	3			EIA	
0362	F2	1	3			EIA	
0374	G1	4	8			LNEBA	
0374	F1	2	4		comb impressed	LNEBA	
0380	Q4	32	942			EIA	
0380	Q4	42	828	S jar		EIA	
0380	Q3	35	429		oxidised	EIA	
0380	F1	22	150		reduced thin	EIA	
0380	Q3	3	42		residue/soot	EIA	
0380	F5	1	11			EIA	
0380	Q4	5	220	S jar	pinched fti	EIA	Y
0380	Q4	1	79	Jar		EIA	Y
0380	Q3	1	40	Bowl		EIA	Y
0380	F1	1	26	Jar	cable	EIA	Y
0380	Q3	1	5	Jar		EIA	
0380	Q2	6	75			EIA	
0380	Q2	1	17		scored	EIA	Y
0380	Q2	1	131			EIA	
0380	Q1	1	14			EIA	
0381	Q3	18	142			EIA	
0381	Q4	2	78			EIA	
0381	F2	1	49			EIA	
0381	Q4	7	39			EIA	
0381	Q2	4	27			EIA	
0381	Q4	4	17			EIA	
0381	Q4	10	150			EIA	
0381	Q1	1	25			EIA	
0381	Q2	1	18			EIA	
0382	Q4	7	86			EIA	
0382	F2	9	85			EIA	

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd No.	Wt(g)	Form	Comment	Spotdate	Illustrate
0382	Q2	3	72			EIA	
0382	Q3	9	58			EIA	
0382	F4	3	21			EIA	
0382	Q1	1	5			EIA	
0382	Q5	1	5			EIA	
0387	Q1	1	1			EIA	
0390	HCWF	4	53			M12-M13C	
0393	Q1	19	365			EIA	
0393	Q3	13	309			EIA	
0393	Q3	7	324	Jar	cable on rim top and edge	EIA	Y
0393	Q1	3	75	Jar	defined concave band beneath neck SF1009	EIA	Y
0393	Q4	57	1331		incised scored	EIA	Y
0393	Q5	6	62			EIA	
0393	Q1	1	116			EIA	
0393	Q4	1	100			EIA	
0412	F2	1	8			EIA	
0413	Q2	13	73			EIA	
0413	Q1	2	45			EIA	
0413	F3	5	16			EIA	
0413	Q2	4	15			EIA	
0413	F1	1	11			EIA	
0413	Q2	1	8		cable on rim top	EIA	
0413	Q1	1	1			EIA	
0413	Q1	1	8			EIA	
0415	Q3	16	55			EIA	
0415	Q2	3	39	Jar		EIA	Y
0416	F3	3	10			EIA	
0416	Q1	2	10			EIA	
0416	Q1	1	8			EIA	
0427	F1	1	3			EIA	
0451	F1	5	3			EIA	
0467	F2	1	1			EIA	
0469	F2	1	3			EIA	
0475	Q1	5	12			EIA	
0488	MCW	1	30	Jar/bowl	rim	L12-14C	
0518	Q1	2	1			EIA	
0528	F3	135	1081			EIA	
0528	F5	88	747			EIA	
0528	F1	19	165			EIA	
0528	Q1	16	108			EIA	
0528	F1	12	54		orange	EIA	
0528	Q1	1	18			EIA	
0528	F3	1	15		impression perhaps where inclusion fell out	EIA	
0528	Q1	1	8			EIA	
0528	F2	1	4		residue/soot	EIA	
0528	F3	5	68			EIA	Y
0528	F5	2	21			EIA	
0528	F3	1	17			EIA	
0528	F1	1	10			EIA	
0528	F1	2	9	Cup		EIA	
0528	F2	2	8			EIA	

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd No.	Wt(g)	Form	Comment	Spotdate	Illustrate
0528	F1	1	3	Cup		EIA	
0528	Q3	3	240		scored, small find 1018	EIA	Y
0528	F3	1	27		gritted base	EIA	
0528	F2	3	13		gritted base	EIA	
0528	F2	2	10		orange	EIA	
0528	F2	2	8		gritted base	EIA	

Appendix 5. CBM catalogue

Ctxt	Form	No	Wt (g)	Height mm	Width mm	Abr.	Mortar	Notes	Spot date
0147	B/T	4	12					misc bric/tile frags	p-med/mod
0147	PEG	2	31						med-p-med/mod
0165	PEG	1	19						med-p-med/mod
0165	PEG	1	37					contains visible quartz/flint	med-p-med/mod
0167	LB	1	6			*			p-med/mod
0197	PEG	1	10				*		med-p-med/mod
0259	B	2	8			*			p-med/mod
0261	PEG	2	71						med-p-med/mod
0266	LD	2	13					S34, land drain frags	p-med/mod
0271	LB	8	45					misc frags	med-p-med/mod
0271	LB	1	112			*		brick corner	p-med/mod
0271	LB	1	460	45				brick corner	p-med/mod
0271	PEG	1	10						med-p-med/mod
0271	PEG	1	25						med-p-med/mod
0277	PEG	2	36			*			med-p-med/mod
0277	B/T	2	9					misc frags	med-p-med/mod
0277	PEG	1	9						med-p-med/mod
0277	PEG	2	16						med-p-med/mod
0281	LB	1	1787	60	115		*	red unfrogged brick end	p-med/mod
0290	PEG	2	90						med-p-med/mod
0290	PEG	3	69						med-p-med/mod
0290	PEG	4	82						med-p-med/mod
0290	LB	1	14			*			p-med/mod
0307	LD	11	67					S38, land drain frags	p-med/mod
0309	PEG	6	83						med-p-med/mod
0309	PEG	1	31						med-p-med/mod
0309	PEG	4	65			*			med-p-med/mod
0324		5	2			*		frags	
0333		4	7			*		frags	
0337		1	2			*		frag	
0463		2	3			*		frags	
0488		1	2			*		frag	

Appendix 6. Fired clay catalogue

Note- fired clay loomweight and spindle whorls listed with small finds (Appendix 8)

Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Abr.	Surface	Impress.	Notes
0151	ms	22	94	*			orange/some cream patches (from S18) + numerous (50) tiny frags
0161	fs	9	11	*			cream/orange
0163	fs	1	1				cream/grey
0163	fs fe	1	1				orange/grey
0172	fs vt	2	23		?	wattle impression	grey, vesicular
0172	fs bt	1	70	*	?		black burnt small inclusions (dung?)
0172	fs	1	3		?		orange (surface?)/ gray
0172	fs	7	78	*	y		yellow-brown, 2 moulded pieces 1 with right angle and folded piece, supports?
0173	fs vt	1	10	*	?		grey, vesicular, small shells of gaseous bubbles present
0175	fs	2	10	*			orange-yellow
0189	fs	7	7	*			cream/some orange streaks, slightly vesicular
0189	fs	9	44	*	y	chaff? Impres. on ?surface	pale orange/cream surface/grey, dense (from S25)
0197	fs	6	40	*	?		brown-yellow (surface)/grey
0203	fs	3	32	*			orqnge/grey
0244	fs	1	1				frag, orange
0264	fs	3	3	*			orange/grey
0315	fs	1	4	*			grey
0315	fs	55	152	*	y?	flat surface	rounded small lumps pale orange/grey (SF1026)
0315	fs ch	1	11				dense pale orange.grey (SF1026)
0315	fs fe	7	36	*			rounded small lumps, pale orange/grey (SF1026)
0315	fs fe	1	1	*			grey
0318	fs	9	19				yellow-orange/pale grey, vesicular, friable
0319	fs ch	4	62				brown-yellow, vesicular
0319	fs ch	50	500		y		orange-yellow/grey, dense, flat surface area, one piece may be crushed degraded F-Clay

Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Abr.	Surface	Impress.	Notes
0353	fs	4	23	*			pale orange-cream
0359	fs	1	3	*			pale orange-cream
0374	fs	4	5				cream/red, slightly vesicular
0380	fs ch	1	20	*	?		pale-brown/grey (not part of loom weight SF 1022)
0380	ms ch	1	60		y (2)		brown-yellow, curved with two surfaces, edges broken, thicker at one side
0382	ms cp	1	4	*	?		orange/cream/grey (not part of loom weight)
0382	ms cp	1	8		y?		cream, pale streaked orange-red (not part of loom weight)
0386	fs	1	18	*			orange/brown-cream/grey
0390	fs	1	1				red frag
0393	ms	1	40		y		brown-yellow, flat surface (with pottery SF1009)
0393	fs ch	2	5				red-orange, frags
0415	ms ch	1	6		?		orange (exterior)/grey
0415	fs ch	1	1		y		orange (surface)/grey
0439	fs cp	2	3	*			frags, orange with pale clay streaks
0439	fs ch	19	23	*	?		frags, brown-orange, cream surface?
0439	fs	34	29	*			frags, orange/ some cream areas
0528	fs	1	88		y		rounded part bun-like piece (SF1025), uneven surface, orange/grey, frable
0528	fs	7	45	*			rounded small lumps, grey/pale brown
0528	fs	2	26		y		pale orange surface/grey, 1 round wattle in flat surface (SF1013), dense, well fired
0528	fs	9	153	*	y	chaff? Impres. on ?surface	pale orange surface/grey, 1 round wattle in flat surface (SF1016), dense, well fired, some orange clay pellets
0528	ms	2	11	*			orange, slightly vesicular
0528	ms	2	16	*	?	poss wattle impres.	brown-cream, poss wattle impres, poss corner or bar like piece
0528	fs	1	3	*			frag, orange, slightly vesicular

Appendix 7. Flint catalogue

Context	Type	Cat.	Quantity	Non-str.
0001	scraper	scpf	2	
0001	non-struck fragment	unsk		1
0030	flake	flak	1	
0032	flake	flak	2	
0065	flake	flak	2	
0065	piercer	pecr	1	
0065	retouched flake	retf	1	
0065	utilised flake	utfl	2	
0076	flake	flak	1	
0161	flake	flak	2	
0171	flake	flak	2	
0171	retouched fragment	retf	1	
0171	non-struck fragment	unsk		1
0171	utilised flake	utfl	1	
0172	flake	flak	3	
0172	struck fragment	stfr	1	
0175	flake	flak	2	
0175	hammerstone	hams	1	
0177	retouched flake	retf	1	
0178	blade-like flake	flak	2	
0178	flake	flak	4	
0178	end scraper	scpf	1	
0193	flake	flak	1	
0197	flake	flak	1	
0197	shatter	flak	2	
0197	non-struck fragment	unsk		1
0199	blade-like flake	flak	1	
0203	spall	flak	1	
0203	non-struck fragment	unsk		1
0217	flake	flak	1	
0264	flake	flak	1	
0271	retouched flake	retf	1	
0277	hammerstone	hams	1	
0277	retouched flake	retf	1	
0290	bladelet	flak	1	
0309	spall	flak	1	
0315	flake	flak	2	
0315	shatter	flak	20	
0315	spall	flak	4	
0315	struck fragment	stfr	3	
0315	non-struck fragment	unsk		6
0387	flake	flak	2	
0391	flake	flak	3	
0391	notched flake	notf	1	
0421	blade-like flake	flak	1	
0421	flake	flak	1	
0488	shatter	stfr	1	
0488	tested piece	stfr	1	
0528	flake	flak	1	
0528	spall	flak	1	

Appendix 8. Small finds catalogue

SF	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Wt (g)	Comments	X-ray No
1008	0315	IA	FIRED CLAY	spindle whorl	1	32	complete biconical whorl	
1010	0528	IA	FIRED CLAY	spindle whorl	1	13	complete bun shaped whorl	
1011	0528	IA	FIRED CLAY	spindle whorl	1	23	slightly damaged near complete biconical whorl	
1012	0528	IA	FIRED CLAY	spindle whorl	1	21	complete bun shaped whorl	
1007		MOD	IRON	Obj.	1	66	iron point, expanding at broken end, asymmetric cross section	CX1523
1021	0279	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	strip	1	1	plain, folded thin strip	CX1523
1023	0290		COPPER ALLOY	sheet	2	2	sheet frags, very corroded	CX1523
1024	0278	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	button	1	2	small botton	CX1523
1022	0380	IA	FIRED CLAY	loomweight	5	1200	triangular loomweight, near complete, in 5 pieces	

Appendix 9. Faunal remains catalogue

Key:
NISP = **N**umber of **I**ndividual **S**pecies elements **P**resent.
Age - Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile, neo = neonatal, range = range of ages.
Element range: LL=lower limb, UL=Upper Limb, P=Pelvis, Sc = Scapula, MAND = Mandible, T=Teeth, V = Vertebrae, R = Ribs, F = Footbones
Measure = measureable bones following Von Den Driesch, 1976
Count = Countable bones following Davis, 1992
Condition = p = poor, er = eroded, b = burnt, f = greater fragmentation
Invert = isopods/molluscs/insect damage
Burnt = Burnt remains – number or percentage of fragments and g= grey, w = white, b = black colouration
Butchering: c = cut, ch = chopped

Context	Other	Feature	Type	Ceramic Date	Spot date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Measure	Count	Condition	Butchering	invert.	burnt	B.Col	Path	Comment
0030	Eval	0029	ditch fill	Rom C2+	Rom?	8	19	Mammal	8											
0053	Eval	0052	ditch fill	Med/LM	Med/LM	10	60	Cattle	2		ul, t		1	p						
0053	Eval	0052	ditch fill	Med/LM	Med/LM			Pig/boar	1		ul				ch					
0053	Eval	0052	ditch fill	Med/LM	Med/LM			Mammal	7											
0064	Eval	0063	ditch fill			45	143	Dog/wolf	45	a	mand, ul, ll, f, t	1	3	er		y				
0076	Eval	0075	ditch fill			1	1	Mammal	1											
0080	Eval	0079	ditch fill	Rom	Rom?	54	132	Cattle	5	j	mand, t									inc Dp4
0080	Eval	0079	ditch fill	Rom	Rom?			Mammal	49		fragments									
0082	Eval	0081	post-	E.Sax	E.Sax?	9	18	Pig/boar	1		skull									

Context	Other	Feature	Type	Ceramic Date	Spot date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Measure	Count	Condition	Butchering invert.	burnt	B.Col	Path	Comment
			hole fill								fragment								
0082	Eval	0081	post-hole fill	E.Sax	E.Sax?			Mammal	8										
0094	Eval	0094	layer	EIA(1LNEBA)	EIA	3	29	Equid	1	a	ll								
0094	Eval	0094	layer	EIA(1LNEBA)	EIA			Mammal	2										
0169	Excav	0168	pit fill			1	1	Mammal	1					b		1	w		
0172	Excav	0170	pit fill	EIA	EIA	10	16	Pig/boar	1	a	f			b		1	w		heavily burnt mp
0172	Excav	0170	pit fill	EIA	EIA			Mammal	8					b		8	w		
0277	Excav	0276	ditch fill	Med	PM+	4	7	Mammal	4										
0281	Excav	0280	ditch fill		PM+	8	92	Mammal	8		limb shaft frags			f					
0380	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA/MIA	49	557	Cattle	2	sa	mand, ll	1	1		c, ch				P4 erupted, but low wear
0380	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA/MIA			Equid	4	j	f, ul		2						
0380	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA/MIA			Pig/boar	1	a	scap, t, ll	1	1		c				knife cuts at art.end
0380	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA/MIA			Mammal	42										
0381	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA	20	203	Equid	4	a	scap, t, ll							1	some distortion and stress at prox MT
0381	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA			Sheep/goat	1		t								
0381	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA			Mammal	15		r, frags			f					

Context	Other	Feature	Type	Ceramic Date	Spot date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Measure	Count	Condition	Butchering invert.	burnt	B.Col	Path	Comment
0382	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA	9	111	Cattle	2	a	t								
0382	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA			Mammal	7										
0393	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA	20	213	Cattle	4	a	ul, pel		2						
0393	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA			Sheep/goat	1		ll								metacarpal shaft fragment, slender breed
0393	Excav	0379	pit fill	EIA	EIA			Mammal	15		fragments			f					
0413	Excav	0398	pit fill	EIA	EIA	4	13	Mammal	3		frags			f					
0528	Excav	0314	pit fill	EIA	EIA	118	39	Mammal	118		fragments			f, p/b		118	g-w		

Appendix 10. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key to tables:
+ =1-10; ++=11-50; +++=51-150; ++++=151-250; +++++=>250;
PH=posthole; SH=stakehole; UNK=unknown;
BA=Bronze Age; EIA=Early Iron Age; PMed=post-medieval; Mod=modern

Features 0144 to 0156

Spotdate	**UNK**	**PMed/Mod**	**PMed/ Mod**	**BA/EIA**	**UNK**	**BA/EIA**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**13 ***	**14***	**30**	**15**	**18***	**17***	**16**
Context No.	**0145**	**0147**	**0147**	**0149**	**0151**	**0155**	**0157**
Cut No.	**0144**	**0146**	**0146**	**0148**	**0150**	**0154**	**0156**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Gully**	**Gully**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**
Charred cereals							
Avena sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/*Triticum* sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. d*icoccum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain fragment)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*c*f. T*riticum aestivum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Herbs							
Galium aparine L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium verum/*mollugo*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Ajuga* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet. (seed fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (small)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fabaceae (large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum/*Persicaria* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus(L.)A.Love	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex acetosa/*crispus*/*obtusifolius*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria sp.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chenopodium album L.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L. (fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium cf. *hybridum* L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex prostrata/*patula*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Shrubs/Trees							
Corylus avellana L. (nutshell frags)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal >4mm^2	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	++	+++	-	+	+++++	-	-
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca- Woodland/Shade							
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Mollusca-Open Country							
Vallonia sp.	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Mollusca-Marine							
Cockle fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca -Catholic							
Cepea nemoralis	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-subterranean							
Ceciliodes acicula Müller	+++	++	+	+	++	+	-
Mollusca- unidentified							
Terrestrial Mollusca	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Other Invertebrates							
Beetle fragment	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Centi/Millipede fragments	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Fly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm eggs	+	-	-	-	-	-	-

Spotdate	**UNK**	**PMed/Mod**	**PMed/ Mod**	**BA/EIA**	**UNK**	**BA/EIA**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**13 ***	**14***	**30**	**15**	**18***	**17***	**16**
Context No.	**0145**	**0147**	**0147**	**0149**	**0151**	**0155**	**0157**
Cut No.	**0144**	**0146**	**0146**	**0148**	**0150**	**0154**	**0156**
Other remains							
Magnetic Material	-	-	++	-	+++	-	-
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	40	40	37	40	10
Volume processed (litres)	36	35	36	36	37	36	5
Volume of flot(litres)	0.025	0.025	0.040	0.030	0.090	0.025	0.005

Features 0160 to 0200

Spotdate	**LBA/EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**Preh**	**LBA/ EIA**
Sample No.	**19***	**24***	**20**	**21***	**22***	**23**	**26***
Context No.	**0161**	**0177**	**0169**	**0172**	**0175**	**0180**	**0201**
Cut No.	**0160**	**0160**	**0168**	**0170**	**0176**	**0179**	**0200**
Feature type	**Pit-upper fill**	**Pit - lower fill**	**Pit**	**Pit-middle fill**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**SH**
Charred cereals							
Avena sp.(grain)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**+**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/*Triticum* sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain fragment)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Triticum aestivum L. (grain)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Herbs							
Galium aparine L.	**-**	-	-	6	-	-	-
Galium verum/*mollugo*	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata L.	**-**	-	-	1	-	-	-
cf. *Ajuga* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	**-**	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet. (seed fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (small)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (large)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum/*Persicaria* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus(L.)A.Love	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rumex acetosa/*crispus*/*obtusifolius*	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Stellaria sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L. (fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium cf. *hybridum* L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex prostrata/*patula*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate seed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Shrubs/Trees							
Corylus avellana L. (nutshell fragments)	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Prunus spinosa L.	-	-	-	1	-	**-**	**-**
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal >4mm^2	**-**	**-**	**-**	++	++	**-**	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	+++++	+++	++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	++++
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Mollusca- Woodland/Shade							
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Open Country							
Vallonia sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Marine							
Cockle fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca -Catholic							
Cepea nemoralis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-subterranean							
Ceciliodes acicula Müller	+	++	+	+++	++	+	+
Mollusca- unidentified							
Terrestrial Mollusca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Invertebrates							

Spotdate	**LBA/EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**Preh**	**LBA/ EIA**
Sample No.	**19***	**24***	**20**	**21***	**22***	**23**	**26***
Context No.	**0161**	**0177**	**0169**	**0172**	**0175**	**0180**	**0201**
Cut No.	**0160**	**0160**	**0168**	**0170**	**0176**	**0179**	**0200**
Beetle fragment	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Centi/Millipede fragments	-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Fly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	12	40	30	20	0.5
Volume processed (litres)	34	30	12	32	26	18	0.5
Volume of flot(litres)	0.040	0.020	0.010	0.025	0.020	0.020	0.005
Other remains							
Magnetic Material	++++	++	++	+++	++	++	-

Features 0202 to 0282

Spotdate	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**Preh**	**UNK**	**PMed/ Mod**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**27**	**28***	**29***	**31***	**32***	**33***	**34**	**35**
Context No.	**0203**	**0204**	**0207**	**0213**	**0215**	**0241**	**0266**	**0283**
Cut No.	**0202**	**0205**	**0206**	**0212**	**0214**	**0240**	**0265**	**0282**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**PH**
Charred cereals								
Avena sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp. (grain)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/*Triticum* sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Triticum dicoccum L.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
cf. T*riticum aestivum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Herbs								
Galium aparine L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium verum/*mollugo*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Ajuga* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet. (seed fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (small)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum/*Persicaria* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus(L.)A.Love	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex acetosa/*crispus*/*obtusifolius*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L. (fragments)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium cf. *hybridum* L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex prostrata/*patula*	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Indeterminate seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Shrubs/Trees								
Corylus avellana L. (nutshell fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Prunus spinosa L.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal >4mm^2	-	+	++++	+	+	+++	-	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	++++	+++	+++++	+++++	+++	++++	++	++
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca- Woodland/Shade								
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-
Mollusca-Open Country								
Vallonia sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Marine								
Cockle fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca -Catholic								
Cepea nemoralis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-subterranean								
Ceciliodes acicula Müller	+	++	+	-	++	++	+	+

Spotdate	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**Preh**	**UNK**	**PMed/ Mod**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**27**	**28***	**29***	**31***	**32***	**33***	**34**	**35**
Context No.	**0203**	**0204**	**0207**	**0213**	**0215**	**0241**	**0266**	**0283**
Cut No.	**0202**	**0205**	**0206**	**0212**	**0214**	**0240**	**0265**	**0282**
Mollusca- unidentified								
Terrestrial Mollusca	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Other Invertebrates								
Beetle fragment	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Centi/Millipede fragments	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Fly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other remains								
Magnetic Material	++	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-
Sample volume (litres)	40	15	20	3	40	40	40	1
Volume processed (litres)	35	15	16	?	35	36	36	1
Volume of flot(litres)	20	10	25	10	25	30	25	1

Features 0284 to 0359

Spotdate	**UNK**	**UNK**	**PMed/ Mod**	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/EIA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**36**	**37***	**38**	**39***	**82**	**40***	**42***	**43***	**41**
Context No.	**0285**	**0305**	**0307**	**0315**	**0528**	**0351**	**0357**	**0359**	**0355**
Cut No.	**0284**	**0304**	**0306**	**0314**	**0314**	**0349**	**0356**	**0358**	**0359**
Feature type	**PH**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**
Charred cereals									
Avena sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/*Triticum* sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. d*icoccum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. Triticum aestivum L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Herbs									
Galium aparine L.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Galium verum/*mollugo*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Ajuga* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet. (seed fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (small)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum/*Persicaria* sp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus(L.)A.Love	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex acetosa/*crispus*/*obtusifolius*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L. (fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium cf. *hybridum* L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex prostrata/*patula*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Shrubs/Trees									
Corylus avellana L. (nutshell fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal >4mm^2	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	++++	+	+	+++	++++	+	+++++	+++++	-
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	-	-	-	1	-	+	-	-	-
Mollusca- Woodland/Shade									
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Open Country									
Vallonia sp.	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Marine									
Cockle fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Spotdate	**UNK**	**UNK**	**PMed/ Mod**	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/EIA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**36**	**37***	**38**	**39***	**82**	**40***	**42***	**43***	**41**
Context No.	**0285**	**0305**	**0307**	**0315**	**0528**	**0351**	**0357**	**0359**	**0355**
Cut No.	**0284**	**0304**	**0306**	**0314**	**0314**	**0349**	**0356**	**0358**	**0359**
Mollusca -Catholic									
Cepea nemoralis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-subterranean									
Ceciliodes acicula Müller	-	+	++	+	-	+	-	+	-
Mollusca- unidentified									
Terrestrial Mollusca	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Invertebrates									
Beetle fragment	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Centi/Millipede fragments	-	-	-	++	+	-	+	+	+
Fly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Other remains									
Magnetic Material	-	-	-	++++	++++	++++	-	-	-
Sample volume (litres)	1	40	40	40	10	40	0.5	40	0.5
Volume processed (litres)	1	35	37	36	10	37	0.5	38	0.5
Volume of flot(litres)	0.001	0.035	0.070	0.025	0.020	0.040	0.005	0.030	0.005

Features 0363 to 0396

Spotdate	**UNK**	**UNK**	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**44**	**45**	**60***	**61***	**46**	**47***	**48**	**49**	**50***
Context No.	**364**	**376**	**382**	**381**	**384**	**0386**	**391**	**395**	**397**
Cut No.	**363**	**375**	**379**	**379**	**383**	**385**	**392**	**394**	**396**
Feature type	**PH**	**PH**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Gully**	**Pit**	**PH**
Charred cereals									
Avena sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/*Triticum* sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. d*icoccum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*c*f. T*riticum aestivum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Herbs									
Galium aparine L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium verum/*mollugo*	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Plantago lanceolata L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Ajuga* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet. (seed fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (small)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum/*Persicaria* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus(L.)A.Love	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex acetosa/*crispus*/*obtusifolius*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Chenopodium album L. (fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium cf. *hybridum* L.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Atriplex prostrata/*patula*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Shrubs/Trees									
Corylus avellana L. (nutshell fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal >4mm^2	-	-	++	++	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	+++ +	++	++++	++++	++++	+++++	+++	+++	+++
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca- Woodland/Shade									

Spotdate	**UNK**	**UNK**	**LBA/ EIA**	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**44**	**45**	**60***	**61***	**46**	**47***	**48**	**49**	**50***
Context No.	**364**	**376**	**382**	**381**	**384**	**0386**	**391**	**395**	**397**
Cut No.	**363**	**375**	**379**	**379**	**383**	**385**	**392**	**394**	**396**
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Mollusca-Open Country									
Vallonia sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Marine									
Cockle fragment	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Mollusca -Catholic									
Cepea nemoralis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-subterranean									
Ceciliodes acicula Müller	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Mollusca- unidentified									
Terrestrial Mollusca	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	++	-
Other Invertebrates									
Beetle fragment	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centi/Millipede fragments	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Fly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm eggs	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
Other remains									1
Magnetic Material	-	-	+++	++	-	+++	+	++	-
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	40	10	20	20	10	40	20
Volume processed (litres)	18	18	35	9	17	18	9	37	10
Volume of flot(litres)	0.020	0.005	0.020	0.020	0.025	0.050	0.040	0.025	0.010

Features 0398 to 0426

Spotdate	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**LBA/ EIA**
Sample No.	**55**	**51**	**52**	**53***	**54**	**57***	**58**	**56**	**59***
Context No.	**0413**	**0408**	**0410**	**0412**	**0419**	**0421**	**0423**	**0425**	**0427**
Cut No.	**0398**	**0407**	**0409**	**0411**	**0418**	**0420**	**0422**	**0424**	**0426**
Feature type	**Pit-Upper fill**	**PH/SH**	**PH/SH**	**PH/SH**	**Pit**	**Gully**	**Pit**	**PH**	**Pit**
Charred cereals									
Avena sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/*Triticum* sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain fragment)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. T*riticum aestivum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Herbs									
Galium aparine L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium verum/*mollugo*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Ajuga* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lamium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet. (seed fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (small)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum/*Persicaria* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus(L.)A.Love	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex acetosa/*crispus*/*obtusifolius*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L. (fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium cf. *hybridum* L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex prostrata/*patula*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Shrubs/Trees									
Corylus avellana L. (nutshell fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Spotdate	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**LBA/ EIA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**LBA/ EIA**
Sample No.	**55**	**51**	**52**	**53***	**54**	**57***	**58**	**56**	**59***
Context No.	**0413**	**0408**	**0410**	**0412**	**0419**	**0421**	**0423**	**0425**	**0427**
Cut No.	**0398**	**0407**	**0409**	**0411**	**0418**	**0420**	**0422**	**0424**	**0426**
Prunus spinosa L.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	1	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal >4mm^2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	++	+	++++	++++	++	++	++	+++	+++
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca- Woodland/Shade									
Discus rotundatus	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Open Country									
Vallonia sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Marine									
Cockle fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca -Catholic									
Cepea nemoralis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-subterranean									
Ceciliodes acicula Müller	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Mollusca- unidentified									
Terrestrial Mollusca	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
Other Invertebrates									
Beetle fragment	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Centi/Millipede fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Worm eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other remains									
Magnetic Material	++	+	-	++	+	-	+	++	++
Sample volume (litres)	40	0.5	0.5	0.5	40	10	40	0.5	40
Volume processed (litres)	38	0.5	0.5	0.5	38	9	37	0.5	36
Volume of flot(litres)	0.025	0.005	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.005	0.020	0.005	0.025

Features 0436 to 0482

Spotdate	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**LBA/IA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**62***	**64**	**63**	**73**	**65***	**66**	**72**	**67**	**68**	**69**
Context No.	**0437**	**0439**	**0441**	**0447**	**0451**	**0463**	**0465**	**0477**	**0481**	**0483**
Cut No.	**0436**	**0438**	**0440**	**0446**	**0450**	**0462**	**0464**	**0476**	**0480**	**0482**
Feature type	**PH**	**Pit**	**PH**	**Tree throw**	**PH**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**
Charred cereals										
Avena sp.(grain)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/*Triticum* sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. d*icoccum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*c*f. T*riticum aestivum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Herbs										
Galium aparine L.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Galium verum/*mollugo*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Plantago lanceolata L.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
cf. *Ajuga* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Poaceae indet. (seed fragment)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	1	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fabaceae (small)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fabaceae (large)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Polygonum/*Persicaria* sp.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fallopia convolvulus(L.)A.Love	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Rumex acetosa/*crispus*/*obtusifolius*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Stellaria sp.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Chenopodium album L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L. (fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium cf. *hybridum* L.	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Spotdate	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**LBA/IA**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**62***	**64**	**63**	**73**	**65***	**66**	**72**	**67**	**68**	**69**
Context No.	**0437**	**0439**	**0441**	**0447**	**0451**	**0463**	**0465**	**0477**	**0481**	**0483**
Cut No.	**0436**	**0438**	**0440**	**0446**	**0450**	**0462**	**0464**	**0476**	**0480**	**0482**
Atriplex prostrata/*patula*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Shrubs/Trees										
Corylus avellana L. (nutshell fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal >4mm^2	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	+++++	+++	+++++	-	-	+++++	+++	++++	+++	+
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca- Woodland/Shade										
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Mollusca-Open Country										
Vallonia sp.	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Marine										
Cockle fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca -Catholic										
Cepea nemoralis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-subterranean										
Ceciliodes acicula Müller	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Mollusca- unidentified										
Terrestrial Mollusca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Invertebrates										
Beetle fragment	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centi/Millipede fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other remains										
Magnetic Material	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	-	+	+
Sample volume (litres)	10	30	16	10	10	20	10	15	4	2
Volume processed (litres)	10	27	19	7	7	17	9	15	4	2
Volume of flot(litres)	0.020	0.020	0.025	0.010	0.010	0.030	0.010	0.010	0.005	0.005

Features 0486 to 0529

Spotdate	**UNK**	**UNK**	**MED**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**70**	**71***	**74***	**77**	**78**	**75**	**76**	**80**	**79**	**81**	**83**
Context No.	**0484**	**0485**	**0488**	**0500**	**0502**	**0504**	**0506**	**0514**	**0518**	**0527**	**0530**
Cut No.	**0486**	**0486**	**0487**	**0499**	**0501**	**0503**	**0505**	**0513**	**0517**	**0526**	**0529**
Feature type	**Tree throw**	**Tree throw**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**
Charred cereals											
Avena sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum/*Triticum* sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale/*Triticum* sp.(grain)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum cf. dicoccum L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. T*riticum aestivum* L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Herbs											
Galium aparine L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium verum/*mollugo*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Ajuga* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet. (seed fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (small)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum/*Persicaria* sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus(L.)A.Love	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex acetosa/*crispus*/*obtusifolius*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Spotdate	**UNK**	**UNK**	**MED**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**	**UNK**
Sample No.	**70**	**71***	**74***	**77**	**78**	**75**	**76**	**80**	**79**	**81**	**83**
Context No.	**0484**	**0485**	**0488**	**0500**	**0502**	**0504**	**0506**	**0514**	**0518**	**0527**	**0530**
Cut No.	**0486**	**0486**	**0487**	**0499**	**0501**	**0503**	**0505**	**0513**	**0517**	**0526**	**0529**
Stellaria sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L. (fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium cf. *hybridum* L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex prostrata/patula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Shrubs/Trees											
Corylus avellana L. (nutshell fragments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal >4mm^2	-	++++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	+++	++++	+++++	+++	+++	+	+	+	++	++	+
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca- Woodland/Shade											
Discus rotundatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Open Country											
Vallonia sp.	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Marine											
Cockle fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca -Catholic											
Cepea nemoralis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-subterranean											
Ceciliodes acicula Müller	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-
Mollusca- unidentified											
Terrestrial Mollusca	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
Other Invertebrates											
Beetle fragment	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centi/Millipede fragments	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worm eggs	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other remains											
Magnetic Material	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	40	1	1	10	1	0.25	1	1	0.25
Volume processed (litres)	9	9	38	1	1	0.5	1	0.25	1	1	0.25
Volume of flot(litres)	0.010	0.040	0.020	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.002

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