

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

An Assessment on the Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh Excavations (HAD 059)



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Summary

Hadleigh, Aldham Mill Hill, (TM/027 433; HAD 059) An archaeological excavation was carried out within part of a proposed development area at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, in order to sample and record any surviving archaeological deposits. This followed the evaluation by trial trench of the site in 1999 which, along with aerial photograph evidence, had identified areas of archaeological potential. A number of features were exposed and investigated within a total area of 12,840 square metres. These features included two large Bronze Age ring-ditches, and a smaller one which surrounded a group of urned and un-urned cremations. Cremations were also found grouped together within the northern ring-ditch and a few more in isolated positions just to the west of the ring-ditches. Central to the northern ring-ditch was an upturned biconical urn covering the cremated remains of a 35-40 year old male, a feature which may represent the monument's primary burial.

The southern ring-ditch provided a focus for four pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations located around the western side of the ditch. One male, two females and one individual of indeterminate sex dating from the 7th century were represented, all furnished with grave goods. These included beads, rings, knives and a complete pot of Merovingian origin. No Bronze Age funerary evidence was associated with this ring-ditch.

Medieval deposits were almost exclusively confined to the south western corner of the site and consisted of ditches, pits, post-holes and an oven. These appear to form the basis of a probable agricultural complex of medieval date. At least two structures were identified, but these were probably farm buildings rather than dwellings.

Away from the ring-ditches, prehistoric features were sparse but one isolated pit with Late Neolithic Grooved Ware was located. Prehistoric evidence dating back as far as the Mesolithic was present throughout the site but mainly as unstratified or residual finds. It was also noted that significant depths of silty subsoil deposits had built up since the Roman period.

(Linzi Everett for S.C.C.A.S. and Persimmon Homes; report no. 2000/96)

1. Introduction

An application (B/99/01273/OUT) had been made to develop the area around and including the former Ministry of Defence depot at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh (Fig. 1). The development area is centred on TM 027 433 on the eastern side of the River Brett, a tributary of the River Stour, and within the Brett Valley. The land rises gently across the 30m contour towards the south-east. Apart from the ex-MoD depot, the remainder of the development area was under arable cultivation until 1999 with a considerable depth of subsoil/hillwash between the topsoil and the underlying naturally occurring subsoil.

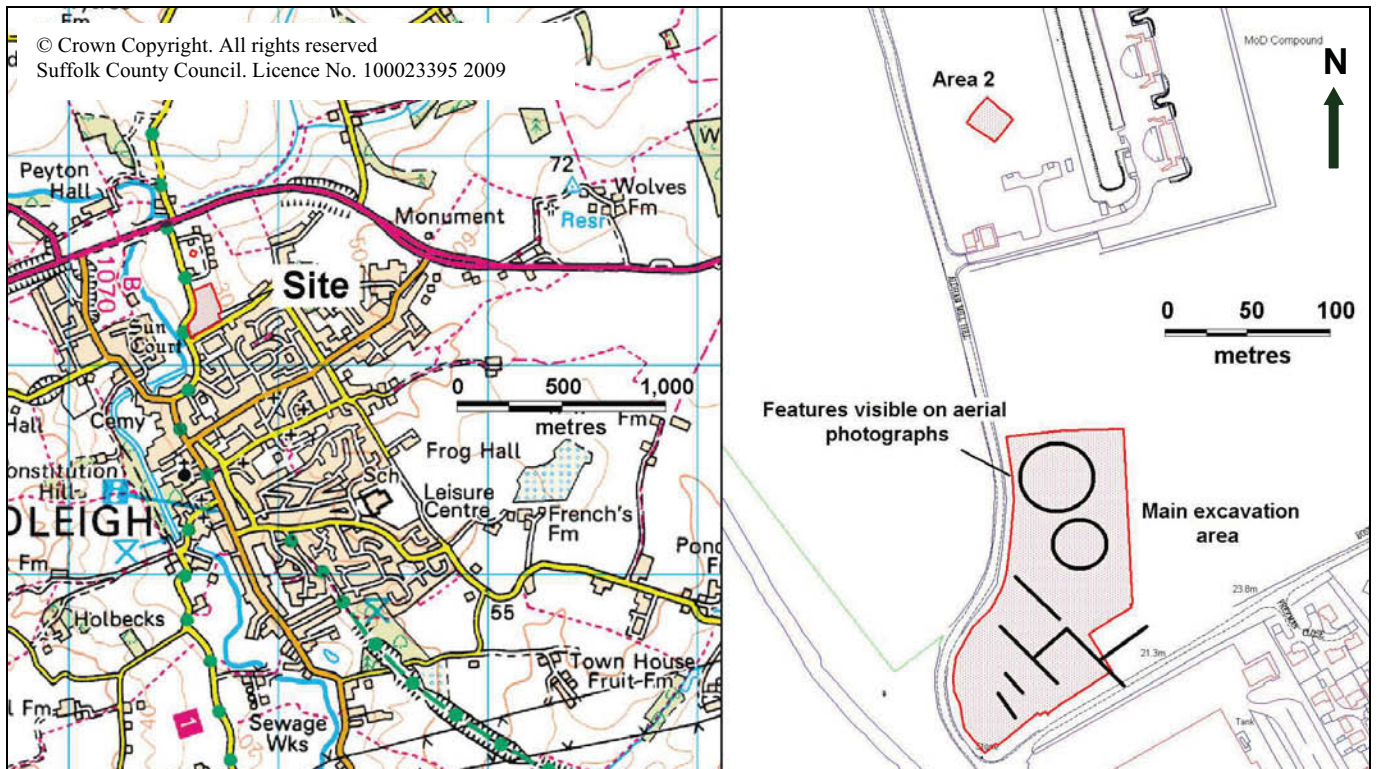


Fig. 1. Site location and excavated areas showing aerial photography plot

A desk-based assessment was prepared for the MoD by Gifford & Partners in 1997 using the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and cartographic sources including tithe maps in the County Records Office, looking for evidence of potential archaeology. An assessment of aerial photographs covering the area was also produced by Rog Palmer, with all archaeological features digitally mapped out (Fig. 1). These projects resulted in the site being recommended for archaeological evaluation in order to assess the levels of surviving archaeology, a

task carried out by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team in August-September 1999 (Everett, 1999).

The development area covers parts of two known archaeological complexes, both visible as cropmarks and one confirmed by previous excavation. The World War II and Cold War complex at the MoD depot was not considered for further research or examination. To the west of the area are two ring-ditches, likely to be the remains of Bronze Age burial mounds (HER numbers HAD 007, HAD 031). A further four ring-ditches (HER numbers HAD 020-023) are located outside the development area on the opposite side of Aldham Mill Hill, forming a linear barrow cemetery. At the northern edge, the site impinges on a large, double ditched rectilinear enclosure of Roman date (HAD 015), a small part of which was excavated in 1982 before the construction of the Hadleigh bypass. This work showed the presence of pre-Roman Iron Age activity in the area and indicated the possibility of further Roman features extending east out of the enclosure. The function of the enclosure is not known with any certainty, although it may be an agricultural complex, perhaps associated with a Roman water mill (J. Plouviez, pers. comm.). The 1999 evaluation recovered building materials and a pottery assemblage indicative of high status occupation but no further evidence towards the purpose of the site was found.

In the southern part of the development area, aerial photography had shown the likely presence of a field system of unknown date. A probable hearth and medieval ditches, some rich in pottery, were located during the evaluation, tying in with the location of ditches seen on air photos. The fact that these lay parallel and perpendicular to Boswell Lane, itself almost certainly medieval in origin, suggested that they may have been associated with an episode of roadside settlement. However, their context and full extent could not be judged from the trenching evidence. It was this area, up to and including the two ring-ditches, that was considered archaeologically significant and susceptible to most damage from the development. As a result, it was concluded that an area should be opened for full excavation, in order to record the surviving deposits prior to development. A second, smaller area within the MoD compound was also earmarked for full excavation following the discovery of a polished axehead and a pit containing

Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery. Part of the medieval site located during the evaluation was left in situ as it would not be damaged by the proposed development.

A 'Brief and Specification' for the archaeological fieldwork (Appendix I) was produced by Jude Plouviez of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.

2. Fieldwork Methodology

Approximately 12,840 square metres were stripped down to the level of the natural gravelly sand subsoil, in two areas agreed by the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council (Fig. 1). This was carried out by a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 2 metre wide trenching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Both the exposed surfaces and the spoil heaps were subjected to a metal detector search for artefactual evidence. The main excavation area measured 12,450 square metres whilst the smaller area within the MoD compound (Area 2) was 390 square metres.

Where features were revealed by machining, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER code HAD 059 (Appendix II), in this case, continuing the sequence that began during the evaluation. Features were then partially excavated in order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. Cremations and graves were fully excavated and 100% of cremation fills were removed for sampling. Where possible, cremation urns were lifted intact. Plans were drawn at 1:50 on site to record the features and excavated sections were drawn at 1:20 or 1:10 (Figs. 6-22). In addition, an overall site plan was produced using a total station theodolite. Features were also recorded photographically, using both monochrome prints and colour slides, to form a part of the site archive. The excavation archive will be deposited in the County HER at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

All finds were washed and marked before being quantified, identified and dated by the finds team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (see The Finds). The project was funded by Persimmon Homes.

3. Fieldwork Results

A total of 229 features was recorded during the excavation (Figs. 2, 4 and 5), representing six main phases of activity (Table 1 and Fig. 3).

Period	Date/Phase	Identifier	Features
I	Mesolithic	Pit	0522 (Total 1)
II	Neolithic	Pit	0598 (Total 1)
III	Bronze Age	Ring-ditches	0454, 0543, 0546, 0548 (Total 4)
		Cremations	0337, 0372, 0376, 0378, 0389, 0391, 0394, 0396, 0398, 0400, 0403, 0405, 0414, 0419, 0421, 0423, 0427, 0432, 0434, 0436, 0438, 0441, 0443, 0447, 0450, 0452, 0456, 0460, 0463, 0465, 0469, 0472, 0475, 0478, 0481, 0491, 0493, 0495, 0514, 0518, 0532, 0559, 0564, 0566, 0585, 0600 (Total 46)
		Grave	0488 (Total 1)
		Ditch	0425 (Total 1)
		Pits	0129, 0247, 0334, 0356, 0370, 0402, 0467, 0497, 0506, 0508, 0551, 0583, 0598, 0648, 0686, 0693 (Total 16)
Post-holes Layer	0499, 0648 (Total 2) 0418 (Total 1)		
IV	Early Anglo-Saxon	Graves	0317, 0352, 0407, 0674 (Total 4)
V	Medieval	Pit	0118, 0129, 0145, 0174, 0275, 0618, 0686, 0693 (Total 8)
		Ditches	0004, 0008, 0010, 0110, 0112, 0123, 0135, 0139, 0143, 0147, 0152, 0165, 0167, 0185, 0189, 0192, 0197, 0242, 0205, 0263, 0320, 0328, 0344, 0504 (Total 24)
		Post-holes	0131, 0133, 0149, 0154, 0156, 0158, 0160, 0162, 0172, 0177, 0180, 0187, 0201, 0215, 0218, 0221, 0226, 0228, 0230, 0232, 0234, 0236, 0238, 0240, 0244, 0254, 0267, 0275, 0273, 0277, 0280, 0282, 0284, 0288, 0290, 0292, 0294, 0300, 0302, 0304, 0306, 0311, 0313, 0315, 0318, 0324, 0332, 0359, 0380, 0382, 0385, 0387, 0661, 0663, 0665, 0667, 0669, 0672, 0677, 0682, 0684, 0688, 0696, 0698, 0705, 0707, 0709, 0711, 0713, 0719, 0721 (Total 71)
		Buildings	0151, 0732, 0733 (Total 3)
		Oven	0671 (Total 1)
		Slot	0690 (Total 1)
Layers	0116, 0658, 0225 (Total 3)		
Enclosure	0258 (Total 1)		
VI	Post-medieval	Pit	0182 (Total 1)
0	Undated	Pits	0137, 0210, 0286, 0308, 0342, 0346, 0348, 0417, 0430, 0445, 0511, 0520, 0524, 0526, 0527, 0528, 0536, 0590, 0592, 0602, 0622, 0626, 0635, 0645, 0647, 0651 (Total 26)
		Ditches	0207, 0368, 0483 (Total 3)
		Post-holes	0269, 0271, 0604, 0606, 0628, 0630, 0632 (Total 7)
		Layer	0596, 0128 (Total 2)
		Feature	0120 (Total 1)

Table 1. Provisional site phasing

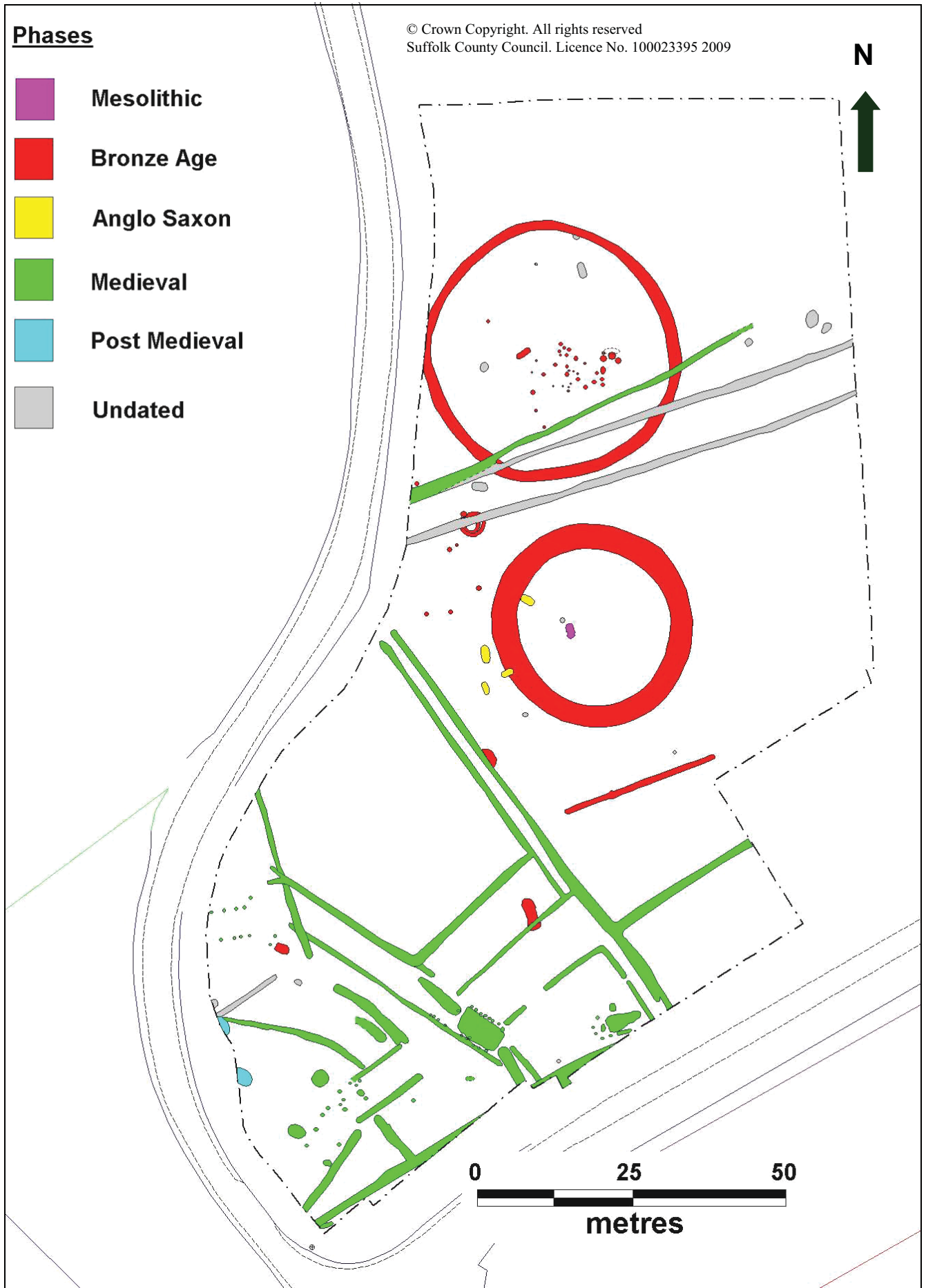


Fig. 3. Phased plan of features in Area 1

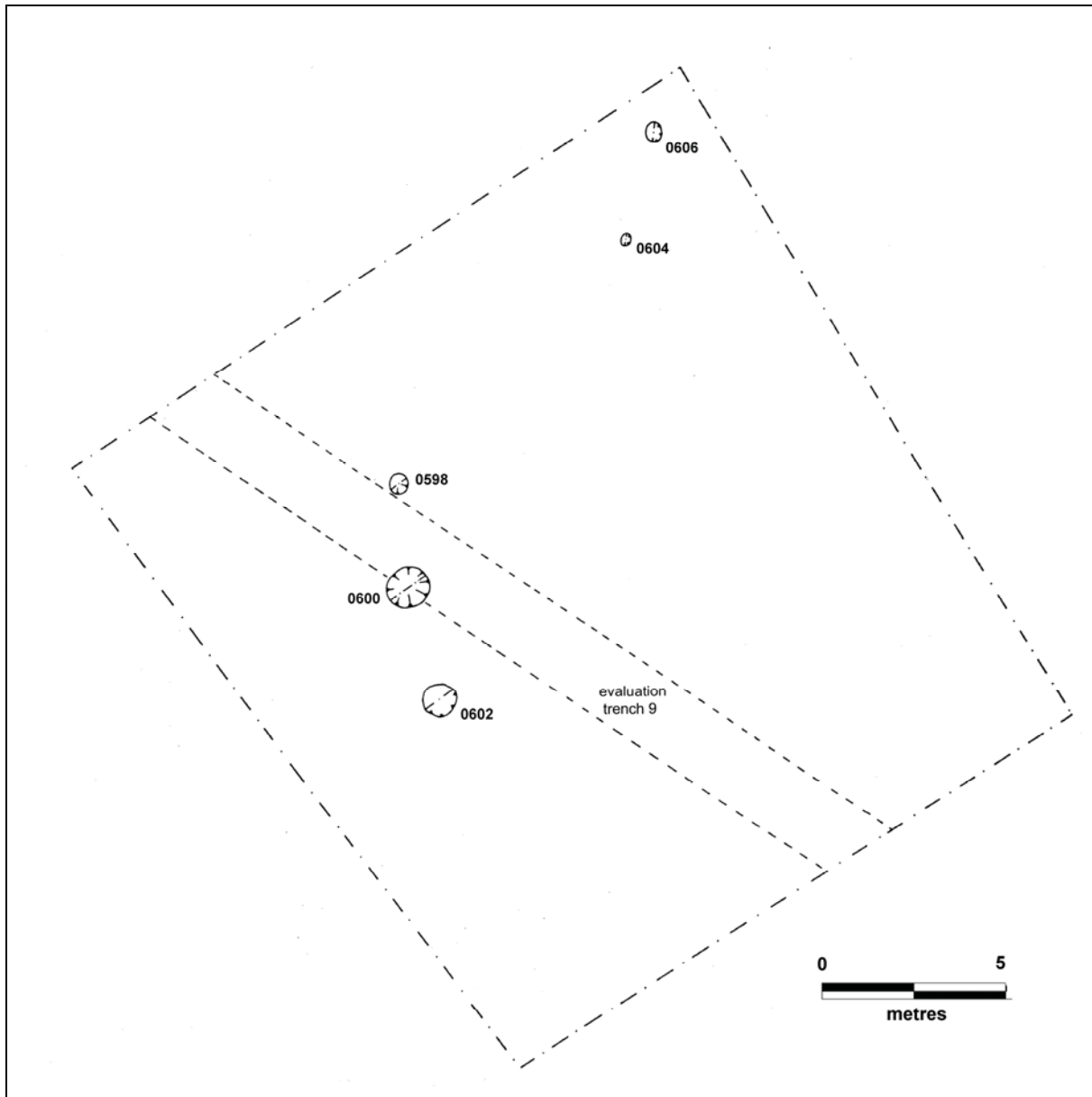


Fig. 4. Excavated features in Area 2

Period I- Mesolithic

A minor Mesolithic presence on the site was suggested by the presence of patinated flints from various features.

Owing to its shape on the surface and its location within the middle of ring-ditch 0543, feature 0522 was initially thought to be a possible grave. However, excavation proved this to be unlikely; the feature was irregularly shaped, contained no evidence of a body or of body staining and may be natural in origin.

Five patinated flint blades of probable Mesolithic date were the only finds recovered from the fill 0523.

Period II- Neolithic

Features which could be dated as Neolithic were found only in Area 2 (Figs. 3 & 13), within the former MoD compound, although artefacts of Neolithic date were found scattered throughout the excavated area.

0598 was a small, circular pit containing a number of flint flakes and pot sherds. It was seen during machining as a spread of pot and flints but no edges to the feature could be defined until a much lower level was reached. Its fill, 0599, was a pale greyish brown silty sand very similar in appearance and texture to the hillwash deposits which covered the area. This may explain why the cut was not visible until the true natural subsoil was reached, consequently making the feature appear much shallower than it probably was.

Two Neolithic axeheads were found within the excavation area. The first was a flaked flint axe (SF 1030) found in the topsoil at the western edge of the excavation. The second was a ground and polished stone axe (SF 1086) found on the machined surface in the north-west corner of the site. A third fragment of a stone axe was recovered during the evaluation (SF 1022).

Period III- Bronze Age

Ring-Ditches

Although aerial photography had revealed the presence of two ring-ditches in the excavation area, these were not trenched as part of the field evaluation. As a result, it was not known prior to excavation whether any associated features would be present inside or around the ditches. No evidence of a mound or other earthworks survived on the surface in either case. At the closest point, the outer edges of the ring-ditches were only 7.5m apart.

0543

The southern ring-ditch 0543, had a diameter of c.32m, with the ditch itself measuring between 3.65m and 4.80m wide with an average depth of c.1.25m. Six

sections were excavated through the ditch, removing a total of around 30% of the entire fill.

0454

Ring-ditch 0454 had a diameter of c.41m, with the ditch itself measuring between 1m and 2.2m wide. Eight sections of the ditch were excavated, removing around 22% of the total fill. The ditch was not only thinner, but much more shallow than 0543, measuring between 0.6m and 0.9m deep. The fill throughout the ditch was generally quite uniform, but slightly stonier at the base with no signs of ever having been re-cut.

Cremation burials

A total of 46 features were investigated as cremation burials during the excavations. With the exception of 0600, which was found in Area 2, these were focussed in and around the ring-ditches, the main complex of 30 being located within the central area of 0454. The cremations varied in character but could be said to conform to one of three types, assigned the following on-site terms for convenience:

Urned: cremated material discreetly contained within an urn. Total: 11 urned cremations (0378, 0398, 0400, 0403, 0405, 0414, 0427, 0469, 0475, 0493, 0518).

Un-urned: these represent the redeposition of pyre material directly into a pit with little or no sign of in situ burning. It is possible that such deposits were originally buried in organic containers such as leather bags or wooden vessels which have not survived. Small pots were very occasionally associated with these cremations as accessory vessels. Total: 25 un-urned cremations (0337, 0372, 0376, 0389, 0391, 0394, 0396, 0419, 0423, 0434, 0436, 0438, 0447, 0452, 0456, 0460, 0463, 0465, 0472, 0478, 0481, 0491, 0495, 0564, 0600).

'Rubified': appeared on the surface as a narrow ring of reddened silty sand encircling a pale greyish brown silty sand fill. Cremated material was present at the base of these pits. This type of cremation was studied and sampled by Dr.

Also within this mound material or buried soil horizon was a small mound of stones, 0418, located to the east of the cremation group within ring-ditch 0454. It was slightly damaged by machining but appeared to be a possible cairn of some sort. Pits 0417, 0467 and 0499 were located beneath the mound and whilst these produced no finds, one showed characteristics of being a small grave. This feature, 0467, was a small, oval pit with vertical sides and a flat base. However, there were no finds in the pit and no sign of body staining. Two sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from 0418.

Six cremations were also found in more isolated locations outside and west of the two large ring-ditches (Figs. 15-16):

- 0337 was an un-urned cremation of an adult or sub-adult of unknown sex.
- 0376 was an un-urned cremation of an adult of unknown sex.
- 0378 was a large pit containing the urned cremation of an infant. The sex of the individual could not be determined.
- 0398 was a small, shallow cremation where only the base of a cremation urn survived. One adult of unknown sex was represented.
- 0419 was a large pit filled by the un-urned remains of an adult of unknown sex.
- 0372 was investigated as a probable cremation. It was a small, shallow pit filled by a dark greyish brown charcoal flecked clay. It contained the damaged remains of a virtually complete inverted pot of Bronze Age date, initially assumed to have been associated with a cremation. However, study of the pit fill found no burnt bone, only unburnt fish bone.

A further complex of six cremations (0462) was surrounded by a small double ring-ditch (0546 & 0548), the outer of which only measured c.3m in diameter. It was located 7m south-west of the northern ring-ditch and 7m north of the southern ring-ditch. Machining initially revealed a spread of pottery and burnt bone c.0.65m above the natural subsoil. However, on excavation, it became clear that this was the remains of a number of urned and un-urned cremations (see plan, Fig. 15) which had been quite heavily damaged at some point in antiquity, presumably by agricultural activity. As a result, mixing of the various cremations is likely to have occurred, and individual deposits could not always be defined. Central to this

complex was a large urn which contained at least one smaller urn. The rims of these pots had been badly damaged, possibly during the digging of a ditch that cuts the feature.

After the removal of one un-urned and five urned cremations, the surrounding area was cleaned back down to the level of the natural subsoil. It was at this stage that the double ring-ditch became visible. Various sections were excavated to confirm not only that there were two concentric ditches but also that they were continuous ditches rather than post-hole circles. No finds were recovered from either ditch which were both c.0.35m wide and c.0.25m deep.

0600 was a circular pit in Area 2, a part of which had been investigated during the evaluation and found to contain Grooved Ware pottery (pit no. 0074 in evaluation sequence). 50% of the pit was excavated initially, allowing the identification of two distinct fills, 0601 and 0608. The upper fill, 0601, was a charcoal rich silty sand and contained more Grooved Ware as well as worked flints and fragments of burnt human bone, possibly the remains of an infant. 0608 was a mid brown silty sand which was flecked with charcoal. The association of Grooved Ware and human remains is of note as such an occurrence is very rare.

Graves

To the north west of the cremation group in ring-ditch 0454 was a large, oval feature some 2.8m long, which appeared to be a grave (0488) (Fig. 23). It had vertical sides with a fill (0489) from which no finds were recovered. However, at the base of the feature was a spread of compact purplish brown sandy silt (0490) which could represent body staining from a slightly crouched burial.

Ditches

Only one ditch was tentatively assigned a Bronze Age date. 0425 was a 25m long ditch aligned approximately east to west and with a maximum width of c.0.6m. Two sections were excavated through the ditch, only one of which produced any finds. One sherd of Bronze Age pottery and one unpatinated flint blade were recovered from fill 0426, although these could easily be residual finds.

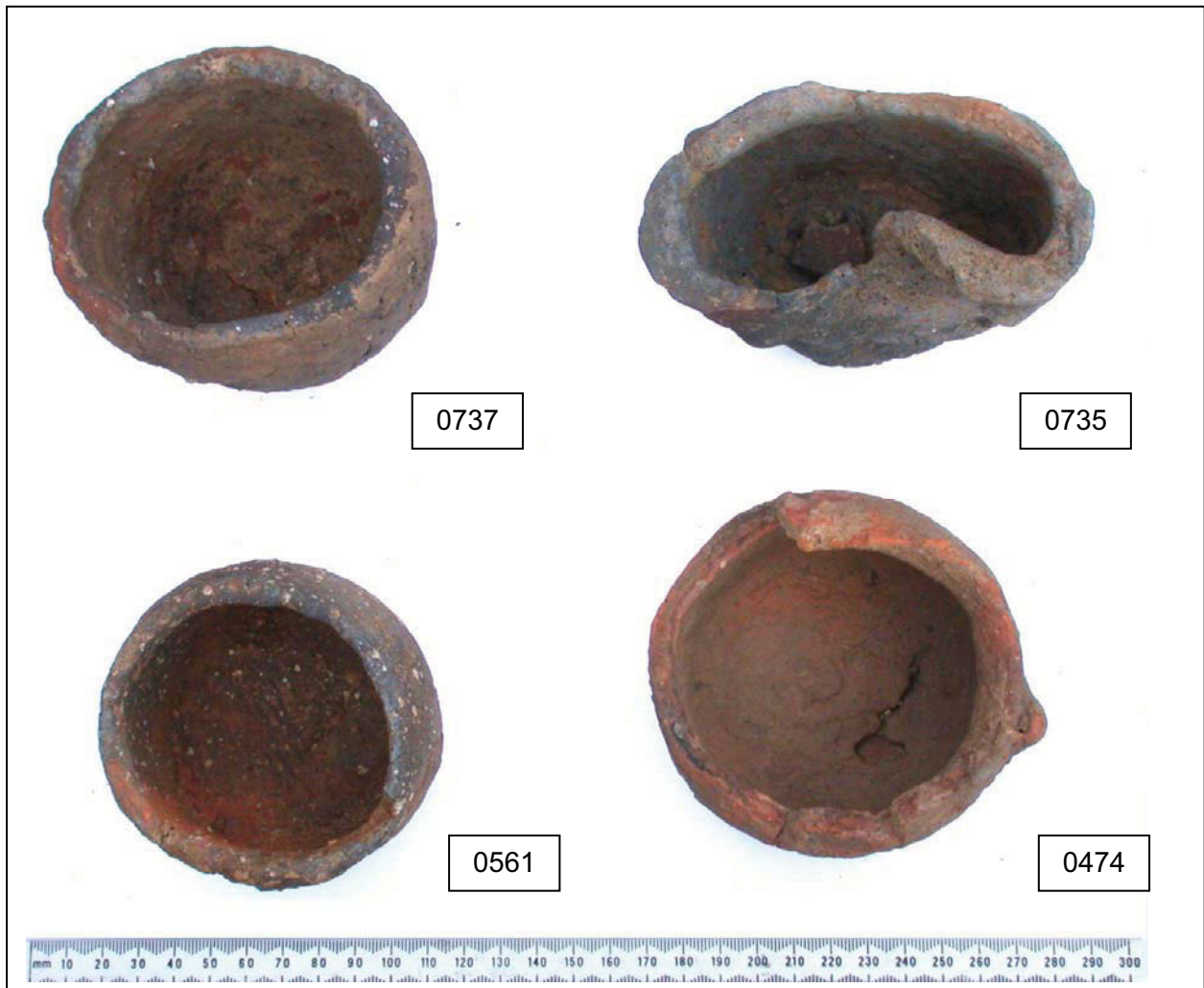
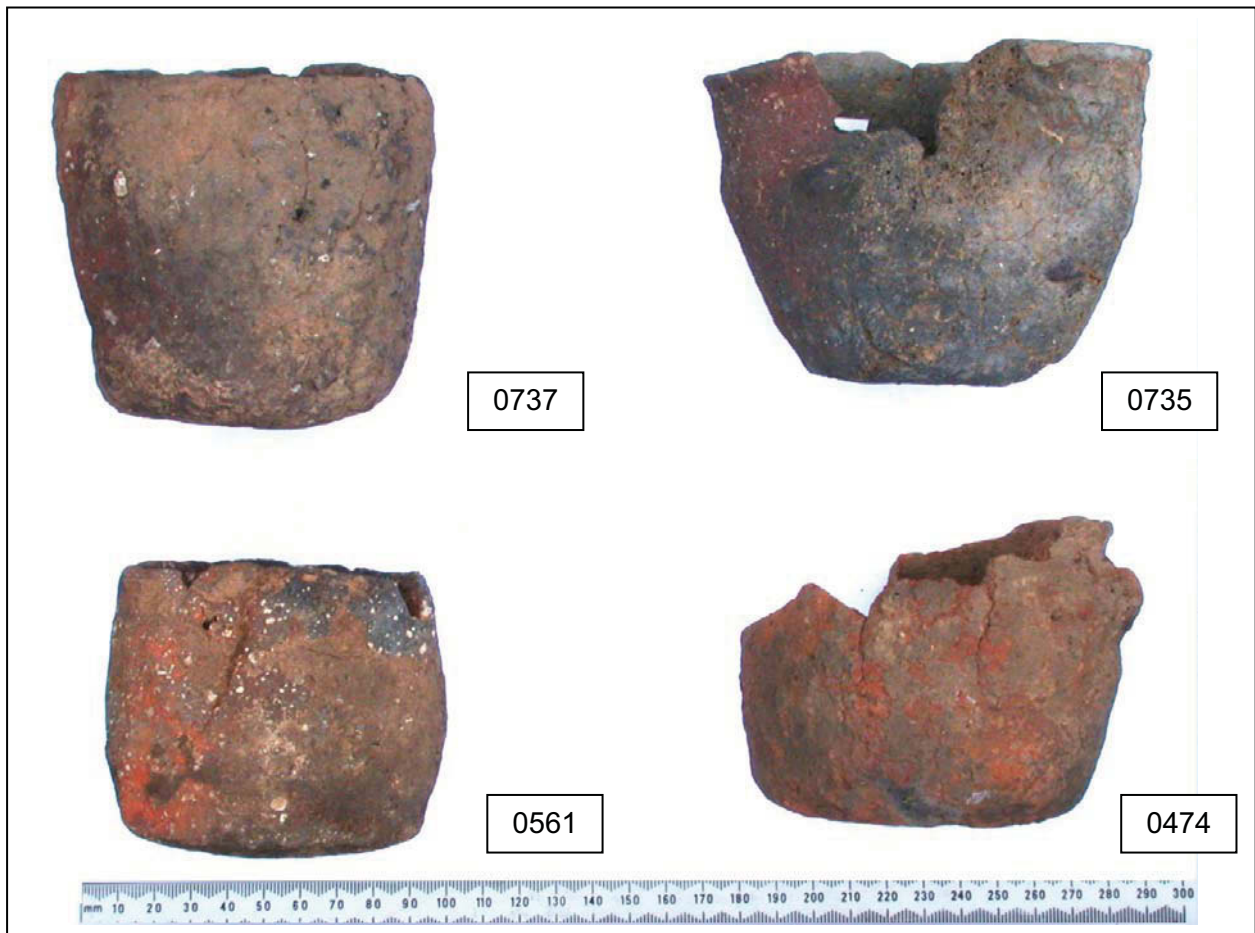


Plate 1. Accessory vessels

Pits

0247 was a shallow, sub-rectangular pit located in the western part of the site. Three sherds of Bronze Age pottery with burnished surfaces were recovered from the pit fill.

0334 was an oval pit from which two Bronze Age pot sherds were recovered. The pit, which was located to the south west of ring-ditch 0543, was quite shallow and had been cut by ditch 0008.

0402 was a large sub-circular pit some 1.27m deep. Flint flakes and nine pot sherds were found in the excavated pit. The pottery was of Early Bronze Age Beaker style, decorated with an impressed comb pattern of horizontal lines and 'criss-cross' lines. This feature cut 0356 (Fig. 22), a shallow pit containing in situ burnt material from which no dating evidence was recovered.

0648 was a small, circular pit or post-hole located between the two ring-ditches. It was filled by a pale yellowish brown silty sand from which three Bronze Age pot sherds were recovered.

0370 was an oval pit located to the east of 0648. It was tentatively dated as Bronze Age by the one small pot sherd located in its fill although this could be intrusive.

Period IV- Early Anglo-Saxon

Although no Early Anglo-Saxon evidence had been observed during the evaluation, four graves were found focussed on the western side of ring-ditch 0543. Bone survival was very poor, owing to the acidity of the gravel/sand subsoil.

Graves

0317 (Fig. 23)

This was a small grave, only 1.6m in length, 0.48m deep and orientated north to south. It was found approximately 4m west of the ring-ditch, initially visible only because of a spearhead protruding from the machined surface. The surrounding area was subsequently hoed clean to reveal the full extent of the grave. No bone

survived although a few tooth fragments were recovered from the northern end of the cut. These were the remains of permanent teeth but they were not badly worn, suggesting that the individual was a young adult or juvenile. At approximate waist level there was a small bronze buckle and small iron knife or dagger. A fragmentary section of thin bronze sheet was also located 0.15m to the west of the knife. These finds suggest that this was the grave of a male.

0352 (Fig. 24)

This was located just inside the north western part of the ring-ditch and was aligned north-west to south-east. The grave measured 2.1m in length and was extremely shallow (c.0.16m deep), but a number of finds remained in situ. At the north-western end were a number of teeth, the only remaining skeletal evidence for this burial, but enough to suggest that the individual was a young adult of c.18-25 years old. In the same area there were a number of beads, one of which was a large oval crystal bead, probably amethyst. Occasional patches of orange were also observed around the beads, which were initially thought to be natural sand brought up by worm action, but it is possible that this could have represented the degraded remains of amber beads. Silver rings and a bronze cosmetic set were also found amongst the beads and the remains of an iron knife was located just to the west of this finds group. At waist level, a large, elaborate chain was present. The chain was made up of a series of iron rings and rods and may have included one or more objects suspended towards the bottom of the arrangement.

0407 (Fig. 25)

This large grave, measuring 2.33m long and c.0.36m deep, lay north to south about two metres to the west of the ring-ditch. A few teeth remained within the lower jaw which was itself in a very poor state of preservation. Fragments of collar bone survived in a similar soft state, probably in this case preserved by the minerals from the bronze objects which overlay them. These finds included bronze rings, beads and a silver pendant indicating a female burial. To the east of the head area was a near complete, but very fragmented pot of Merovingian origin, whilst at the waist were a bronze buckle and iron knife. The teeth demonstrated low wear, suggestive of a young adult.

0674 (Fig. 25)

This 2.1m long and 0.44m deep grave was orientated west-east, the western end laying outside the ring-ditch whilst the eastern end had been cut into the ditch fill. Part of both femurs and remains of vertebrae survived in this grave, albeit in a very poor state, probably preserved by the siltier deposits within the ring-ditch. This was the burial of an adult of unknown sex, the only finds being a bronze buckle and iron knife found around the waist area. The robust nature of the little surviving bone may suggest that the individual was male.

Period V- medieval

A complex of medieval ditches, pits and post-holes investigated during the excavation were largely concentrated in the southern half of the site.

Ditches

Of 29 ditches identified during the excavation, 20 were of medieval date (0004, 0008, 0010, 0110, 0112, 0135, 0139, 0143, 0147, 0152, 0167, 0185, 0189, 0192, 0197, 0205, 0263, 0328, 0344, 0504) and a further 4 were of probable medieval date (0123, 0165, 0242, 0320). They mainly occurred in the south-western part of the site, making up what appears to be part of a medieval agricultural complex. 4 of these ditches had been sampled and recorded during evaluation of the site.

0504 was an approximately east-west aligned ditch which merged with 0368. No relationship between 0504 and 0368 was visible on the surface but a section (0616, 0617) revealed that although the fills of the two ditches were very similar, 0504 was the later feature. The only datable evidence recovered from this ditch was a large brick fragment of medieval or later date from fill 0510 and two lumps of medieval roof tile from fill 0616.

Pits

Three medieval pits of uncertain function were excavated.

0118 was a circular pit 1m in diameter and 0.52m deep which was tightly packed with stones. 12th - 14th century pottery, oyster shell and animal bone were recovered from the stony fill.

0145 was a large circular pit filled by a mid brown silty clay. It was rich in finds, including pottery, lava quern, animal bone and ceramic building material, tentatively dating the feature to the early-mid 13th century.

0174 was a large sub-circular pit just to the north of 0145. Its upper fill (0175) comprised a mid yellowish brown clay silt which was removed to reveal a layer of chalky clay (0176). This was only c.80mm thick and probably represents deliberate sealing or capping of the pit for some reason. Below this clay was a reddish brown sandy silt fill (0224) containing 12th - 14th century finds. Finds from the two upper fills date from the 13th - mid 14th century.

Buildings

Three probable structures were investigated during the excavations. 0151 consisted of a rectangular layer or surface measuring c.7m long, c.4m wide and with an average depth of 0.15m (Figs. 20 & 26). This layer comprised a mid greyish brown sandy silt which was noticeably stoneless and contained only a few finds. The two long sides of this layer were lined with post-holes, numbering eleven on the western side and twelve on the east. A further two post-holes were visible under the layer. Finds from the post-holes and the layer mainly date from the 12th to the 14th century.

The second building, 0733, was visible as two parallel rows of four post holes, 0273, 0277, 0280, 0284, 0292, 0313, 0315 and 0318 (Figs. 8-9). These were all fairly uniform in size and in their fill, measuring between c.0.5-0.6m in diameter with patches of chalky clay in each fill. No finds were recovered from any of these post holes to be able to date the structure with any certainty but it seems most likely to relate to the surrounding medieval features.

A further cluster of post-holes was noted to the south of pit 0174. Fourteen post-holes (0154, 0156, 0158, 0160, 0162, 0172, 0177, 0180, 0215, 0221, 0254, 0267, 0275 and 0311) were excavated within an area of c.12 square metres and allocated the component number 0732. Whilst it seems most likely that they form part of a structure, its form is not obvious in plan.

Post-holes

A series of ten post-holes were excavated (0663, 0665, 0667, 0380, 0382, 0201, 0385, 0387, 0669 and 0672), running to the north-west of building 0151. These formed an approximate line along almost the same alignment as the post-holes to the west of building 0151. No datable evidence was recovered from any of these features.

Other features

0671 was an oven located close to the roadside at the south of the excavation area (Fig. 27). When the area was initially stripped, it was thought to be the floor of some kind of structure as it consisted of a clay spread surrounded by what appeared to be structural features, namely post-holes and a slot 0690. The whole area was given the component number 0657.

The oven measured c.5.5m in length and was shallow at the west, deepening towards a circular pit in its eastern end. It was lined with chalky clay which had been reddened by heat and the base was a black, hardened clay in places. A thin layer of ashy, burnt material lay on top of the clay base, a sample of which was taken to analyse for macrofossil evidence.

A number of post-holes and a slot were investigated directly around the oven. These appeared to form some kind of structure around the western side of the oven, although only one of the post holes, 0129, contained any datable evidence, a single medieval coarseware sherd.

The whole oven area was itself located within an enclosure allocated the OP number 0258. This comprised four separate lengths of narrow ditch or gully forming a recti-linear enclosure c.22m from side to side. Its full dimensions and form remain unknown as the feature continues beyond the edge of site. No dating evidence was recovered from the shallow ditches, however, it cuts a 12th -14th century ditch 0139, seems to respect building 0151 and has a possible association with 0657 and oven 0671, all of which suggest a medieval date.

Period VI- Post-medieval

Post-medieval evidence from the site was limited to unstratified finds in the topsoil and a few large pits extending beyond the western edge of site.

Period VII- Undated features

Ditches

0368 was an approximately east-west aligned ditch, cut by 0504. Within the top 0.1m of a section cut through this ditch (0369) was the majority of a 2nd century Roman flagon. This alone cannot be taken as reliable dating evidence as it may have been dumped in the partially filled ditch at a much later date, and no other datable artefacts were recovered. Fills 0616 and 0617 at the junction of ditches 0504 and 0368 were very similar in appearance which may imply that the two ditches were quite close in date. The fact that 0368 cuts through ring-ditch 0454 suggests that the ring-ditch was no longer a visible monument by the time the ditch was dug. This ditch is most likely to have either been filled during the Roman period or during the medieval period, judging by its relationship with 0504 and the medieval complex to the south. The similarity in the fills of 0504 and 0368 would suggest a medieval date rather than Roman, but no date can be confidently assigned.

Ditch 0483 runs virtually parallel with 0368 and is of similar dimensions. Few finds were recovered from the brown silty clay fill and included only one datable pot sherd. This was a small probable Bronze Age sherd, likely to be residual. It is probable that this ditch is contemporary with 0368, the two forming parallel boundaries of a possible trackway.

Pits

Five small pits or post-holes (0626; 0630; 0632; 0635 and 0645) were investigated within the internal area of ring-ditch 0543. No dating evidence was recovered from any of their fills and they did not form any obvious patterns that would suggest an association with each other, or the ring-ditch, with any certainty.

0210 was a small, oval pit cutting layer 0596. Burnt material was evident on its surface and within the mid brown sandy silty clay fill. Small lumps of undated burnt clay were recovered from the fill.

An oval pit or post-hole, 0286, was located at the western edge of the site. It was c.1.2m long, 0.95m wide, 0.7m deep and was entirely filled by chalky clay (0287). Its function and date are unclear and no finds were recovered from its fill.

Other features

0120 initially appeared as a circular ditch c.3m in diameter but cleaning and excavation proved it to be somewhat irregular in shape and probably natural in origin.

0596 was a large linear feature in the south-west corner of the site. It measured c.12m wide but a machine excavated trench showed it to be relatively shallow, measuring only c.0.5m at its deepest point. The feature was visible on air photos and appeared on the machined surface as a large ditch or channel filled by a dark brownish red silty material. It was initially thought that this feature could represent a palaeochannel but inspection by Palaeoenvironmentalist Peter Murphy and Soil Scientist Dr. Richard Macphail suggested this was unlikely. The feature is likely to be glacial in origin and is definitely cut by medieval features but its precise origins remain uncertain.

0592 was a circular pit located within the internal area of ring-ditch 0454. It was filled by a dark blackish grey sandy silt which was in turn packed with burnt flints. This had initially been interpreted as a cremation but no bone was recovered from the fill, nor did it yield finds to provide a date or clues as to the function of the pit. This type of feature is generally believed to be prehistoric but radiocarbon dating of a similar feature at Lound (Everett, 2003) produced a late Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon date. Similar features have also been excavated in association with the Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Snape (Filmer-Sanke and Pestell 2001) and Flixton (Boulter forthcoming) and the Early Anglo Saxon settlements at Flixton (Boulter forthcoming) and West Stow (West, 1985).

Four features, 0348, 0526, 0524 and 0622, all located around the ring-ditches, were investigated as possible graves. Although they had the appearance of graves on the surface, none produced datable evidence or clear signs of having ever contained a body.

4. The Finds (Alexis Willett unless otherwise stated)

Introduction

A summary of the bulk finds quantities from the excavation is presented in the table below. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix III.

Find type	No.	Wt/Kg
Pottery	2840	43.732
CBM	39	2.321
Fired clay	344	3.048
Worked flint	764	7.752
Heat altered flint	1109	27.419
Heat altered stone	1	3.170
Clay pipe	1	0.002
Slag	1	0.003
Lava quern	78	3.324
Iron (not SF)	12	0.151
Animal bone	130	1.447
Shell: oyster	385	2.785
Shell: snail	103	0.157
Charcoal	53	-

Table 2. Finds quantities

Pottery

A full quantification of pottery by context is included as Appendix IV. This lists pottery of all dates from the site.

Prehistoric pottery

Introduction

A total of 1784 prehistoric pottery sherds, weighing 29.070kg, was recovered during the excavation. Table 3 provides a summary of the quantifications.

Fabric		No	%No	Wt/kg	%Wt
G1	<i>Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age</i>	994	55.7	19.463	66.9
G2	<i>Early Bronze Age – ‘Beaker’</i>	131	7.3	0.512	1.8
F1		289	16.2	4.723	16.2
F2		230	12.9	3.399	11.7
QS1		37	2.1	0.658	2.3
QS2		99	5.5	0.307	1.1
O1	<i>Bronze Age</i>	3	0.2	0.007	Negligible
?	<i>?Prehistoric</i>	1	0.1	0.001	Negligible
Totals		1784		29.070	

Table 3. Summary of prehistoric pottery quantification

This assemblage is dominated by Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age wares.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using both sherd count and weight. For this group no attempt was made to record weights for separate body, base and rim sherds, or to quantify by form. Wares have been characterised by major inclusions.

Identification of the 'Beaker' style material is based on Clarke, 1970 and the 'Horseshoe-handled urns' and 'Grooved Ware' is based on Gibson and Woods, 1997. A x4 magnifying glass was used to identify the fabrics. Recording uses a system of letters and numbers for fabric codes. The letter prefix in the fabric codes represents the main inclusion present (F representing calcined flint, QS quartz sand, G grog pieces and O organics). SCCAS pottery spotdating forms were used and the results were input onto MS Access 6.0.

Fabrics

Seven fabric types were identified on the basis of inclusions. Basic fabric descriptions are provided below. All are soft and handmade. See key to inclusion sizes.

Code	Period	Description
G1	Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age	Major inclusion common, moderately sorted, medium, sub-angular grog pieces. Also abundant, very well sorted, very small, rounded quartz sand, sparse, poorly sorted, large, sub-angular organics and sparse, poorly sorted, large, angular calcined flint. Exterior surface and margin orange, core grey and interior margin and surface orange to grey. Powdery feel. Some sherds decorated with single band of finger impressions on a raised horizontal ridge/cordon of clay around the vessel. Also one vessel is possibly 'Grooved ware'. Primarily oxidised during firing.
G2	Early Bronze Age	Major inclusion common, well sorted, small, sub-angular grog pieces. Also abundant, very well sorted, very small, rounded quartz sand and sparse, well sorted, small, angular calcined flint. Exterior surface and margin red/brown, core and interior margin grey/brown and interior surface grey/brown to buff. Smooth feel. Decorated with variations of impressed comb patterns and incised lines, often in bands. 'Beaker' style. Oxidised during firing.
F1	Bronze Age	Major inclusion common, moderately sorted, medium, angular calcined flint. Also abundant, very well sorted, very small, rounded quartz sand, common, well sorted, small, sub-rounded organics and occasional, well sorted, small, sub-angular grog pieces. Exterior surface and margin grey, core orange and interior margin and surface orange/red. Rough feel. Often decorated with a single band of finger impressions on a raised horizontal ridge of clay around the vessel.
F2	Bronze Age	Major inclusion common, moderately sorted, medium, angular calcined flint. Also abundant, very well sorted, very small, rounded quartz sand and very sparse, very well sorted, very small, sub-angular grog pieces. Exterior surface dark grey/brown, exterior and interior margins, and core grey and interior surface brown/grey. Smooth feel. Some sherds burnished on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Fabric types Cont.

O1	Bronze Age	Major inclusion common, well sorted, small, sub-rounded organics. Also abundant, very well sorted, very small, rounded quartz sand. Exterior surface brown to brown/buff, exterior margin black to brown, core and interior margin black to grey and interior surface dark brown to buff. Powdery feel. Undecorated.
QS1	Bronze Age	Major inclusion abundant, very well sorted, very small, rounded quartz sand. Also very sparse, very well sorted, very small, sub-rounded organics and sparse, well sorted, small, sub-angular grog pieces. Exterior surface dark brown/black, exterior margin dark brown/black to red, core dark brown/black to grey, interior margin brown/orange to dark brown and interior surface orange to dark brown. Rough feel.
QS2	Bronze Age	Major inclusion abundant, moderately sorted, large, sub-rounded quartz sand. Also sparse, moderately sorted, medium, angular calcined flint. Exterior surface brown to black to orange, exterior margin brown to black, core black and interior margin and surface black to orange. Rough feel. Some sherds are decorated with a horizontal row of impressed finger marks. Primarily reduced during firing.

Definition of inclusion sizes: very small - <1mm, small 1-2.9mm, medium 3-4.4mm, large 4.5mm+

Pottery by period

Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Wares

Vessels identified as being made from fabric G1 are characteristic in form and, as such, have been dated to the Early Bronze Age.

Grooved Ware

One vessel, from isolated pit 0600, appears to be 'Grooved ware' which, in Southern England, belongs mainly to the 3rd Millennium BC (Garwood, 1999). It is considered to be from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze period and shows considerable overlap with early Beaker use. Four rim sherds of this vessel were recovered and display an upright, pointed form with decoration of horizontal incised lines on the inward slant. The exterior surface is decorated with incised grooves and recurring large ?comb pattern impressions. This decoration is similar to the 'Clacton' style of Grooved Ware (Wainwright and Longworth 1971). Other Clacton-style Grooved Ware from Suffolk has been dated to the Late Neolithic (Martin 1993).

Horseshoe-handled urns

Large vessels constructed from this fabric were present on the Aldham Mill Hill site. Several of the vessels appear to be in the same form and have

characteristics of 'Horseshoe-handled urns' (Gibson and Woods 1997). These urns are related to vessels of the early second millennium and are characterised by the horseshoe-shaped handles near the neck of the vessel. The vessels in this assemblage are primarily biconical in shape with single applied horizontal cordons just below the neck decorated and diagonal impressions along the line. The vessels are large, the whole pot from cremation 0427 standing approximately 390mm tall and a circumference of 1200mm at its widest point.

Beaker Ware

Fabric G2 has also been dated to the Early Bronze Age. Its major inclusion is common grog pieces and also has abundant quartz sand and sparse calcined flint inclusions. It is the most distinctive of the fabric types in this assemblage and appears to be of the 'Beaker' tradition. Most of the sherds are decorated with variations of impressed horizontal and zig-zag comb pattern lines, incised horizontal and criss-cross lines and triangular outlines and short wavy lines. Sherds representing the majority of one vessel, including the complete rim, were excavated from cremation pit 0501. This vessel is in the traditional bell beaker shape and is decorated across the whole exterior surface. Just below the rim are three impressed horizontal comb pattern lines, under which is a zig-zag comb pattern line. Five incised horizontal lines are beneath, followed by an undecorated band. Three further impressed horizontal comb pattern lines are above a narrow band of incised criss-cross lines which, in turn, is above two more impressed horizontal comb pattern lines. Incised triangle shapes filled with incised short wavy lines are the last in the sequence, beyond which the decoration is unknown, as the sherds in this assemblage seem to finish at this level on this vessel.

Other Bronze Age Wares

The other fabric types have the general appearance and matrices characteristic of Bronze Age material. Fabrics F1 and F2 are the most abundant of the unequivocally Bronze Age material. These fabrics are both calcined flint tempered wares with abundant quartz sand and sparse grog inclusions. Fabric F1 also contains common organics. Nine rim sherds of Fabric F1 were present in the assemblage along with five bases, some near whole, of the same fabric. Ten rim sherds and most of one base of Fabric F2 were also recovered.

Fabrics QS1 and QS2, also dated to this period, are apparent in significant quantities in this assemblage. They are tempered with abundant quartz sand with sparse calcined flint inclusions. Fabric QS1 also has grog pieces in its matrix.

Accessory Vessels

At least four near whole accessory vessels, two with bosses and two plain, were found. The two with bosses were of Fabric QS1 and were recovered from pits without cremated human bone. The two plain accessory vessels were made from Fabric F1 and were found in pits with cremated human bone. Such vessels are likely to be of an Early Bronze Age date as they are typically found accompanying cremations of the early second millennium (Gibson and Woods 1997).

The final fabric, O1, is tempered with common organics and abundant quartz sand. Only three undiagnostic sherds were found of this fabric.

Broad Prehistoric wares

One sherd has been classed under this very broad category as it very small undiagnostic.

Many of the sherds in this assemblage were singular and undiagnostic and therefore it is not generally possible to consider the forms of these vessels.

Pottery by feature

Table 4 shows a summary of the quantification by feature type.

Identifier	No	%No	Wt/kg	%Wt
Cremation	1516	84.9	27.084	93.2
Pit	189	10.6	1.662	5.7
Ditch	58	3.3	0.250	0.9
Layer	2	0.1	0.010	Negligible
Post-hole	3	0.2	0.002	Negligible
Grave	2	0.1	0.003	Negligible
Ring-ditch	5	0.3	0.011	Negligible
Hillwash	3	0.2	0.036	0.1
Unstratified	6	0.3	0.012	Negligible
Totals	1784		29.070	

Table 4. Prehistoric pottery quantification by feature type.

The vast majority of the prehistoric pottery collected from the Aldham Mill Hill site was recovered from cremation burials. A significant proportion of sherds were also

found in features described broadly as 'pits'. Only 4.5% of the total number and 1.1% of the total weight are provenanced from other feature types. A great number of the contexts produced only a few sherds of prehistoric pottery each and many of the sherds were residual in later features.

Summary

The Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age wares clearly dominate this assemblage and are seen in a number of forms. The quality and range of the vessels suggests that this was a place of importance in the landscape over a significant length of time. The range of styles and sizes of the vessels may reflect the different ranks of the members of society who were buried there and, along with the cremated bone evidence, may provide an insight into the people who inhabited (or were at least buried in) this part of Suffolk.

Roman and post-Roman pottery (by Sue Anderson)

Introduction

A total of 1056 sherds weighing 14.662kg were of Roman or later date. The assemblage was dominated by medieval pottery.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using both sherd count and weight. For the assessment, estimated vessel equivalents (eves) were not measured, and the medieval coarsewares were not divided into fabric groupings. A quantification by fabric, context and feature is provided as an appendix to this report. Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes (similar to that employed in London and Lincoln), together with number codes to enable ease of sorting in database format. Results were input into an MS Access database.

Roman pottery

Table 5 shows the quantities of Roman pottery collected from the site.

Fabric description	Code	No	%No	Wt/g	%Wt
RB Greyware	RBGW 1.10	2	9.5	2	1.7
RB Red Ware	RBRW 1.40	19	90.5	117	98.3
<i>Total Roman</i>		21		119	

Table 5. Roman pottery.

Two soft abraded sherds of possible Roman greyware were recovered from a medieval ditch and an Early Saxon grave. Nineteen sherds of a ring-necked flagon in a red fabric with buff surfaces were collected from ditch 0369. This was probably of 2nd century date (Cathy Tester, pers. comm.).

Early Saxon pottery

Table 6 shows the quantities of pottery identified as Early Saxon.

Fabric description	Code	No	%No	Wt/kg	%Wt
Early Saxon Coarse Quartz	ESCQ 2.03	2	1.1	0.014	4.9
Early Saxon Fine Sand	ESFS 2.04	2	1.1	0.003	1.0
Early Saxon import (Merovingian)	ESIM 7.70	180	97.8	0.270	94.1
<i>Total Early Saxon</i>		<i>184</i>		<i>0.287</i>	

Table 6. Early Saxon pottery.

Fragments of hard black sandy handmade pottery were identified as Saxon, but they were similar to the local early medieval fabrics and may belong to this later period. Two sherds showed evidence of possible burnishing, which is more in agreement with a Saxon date.

A large quantity of small sherds in poor condition was collected from grave 0407. These were fragments of a small biconical bowl with girth-grooving on the upper half (pot 0410). The vessel was wheelmade in a fine buff fabric with grey surfaces. It is probably of Continental origin and can be dated to the 6th century (Evison 1979). A 'Merovingian' vessel in a similar fabric was recovered from a recently-excavated Early Saxon cemetery in Coddendam.

Late Saxon and early medieval pottery

Pottery of Late Saxon and early medieval date is shown in Table 7.

Fabric description	Code	No	%No	Wt/g	%Wt
Thetford Ware (general category)	THET 2.50	1	1.9	2	0.4
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG 2.57	4	7.5	102	18.7
Early Medieval Ware (general)	EMW 3.10	37	69.8	311	57.1
Early Medieval Ware Gritty	EMWG 3.11	11	20.8	130	23.9
<i>Total Late Saxon/Early Med</i>		<i>53</i>		<i>545</i>	

Table 7. Late Saxon and Early Medieval pottery.

One sherd of Ipswich Thetford-type ware with girth-grooving was identified (0327). Several sherds of Grimston Thetford-type ware, three of which were probably part

of the same large storage vessel, were collected from three contexts (0115, 0146, 0164). All were abraded, and the sherds from the storage vessel showed signs of wear on the internal surfaces. Grimston Thetford ware is probably of 11th-12th century date.

Early medieval ware in this part of Suffolk is similar to Essex types. Although handmade, it does not have the fine, thin-walled black fabric characteristic of Norfolk and parts of Suffolk. It is generally coarse and tempered with medium or gritty sand. It can be difficult to distinguish from the later wheelmade medieval coarsewares if only a small body sherd is available, particularly as rims were often formed on a wheel and luted to a handmade body. It may well continue into the 13th century, especially on rural sites. Rim types were characteristic of Essex forms, and included several examples of jars with simple everted or slightly thickened rims, often with thumbed decoration at the edge.

Medieval pottery

Table 8 shows the quantities of medieval pottery collected from the site. The group forms 75% of the total Roman and later assemblage by count, and 92% by weight.

Fabric description	Code		No	%No	Wt/kg	%Wt
Medieval Coarse Wares (general)	MCW	3.20	743	93.3	12.823	94.6
Medieval Coarse Ware Gritty	MCWG	3.21	2	0.3	0.063	0.5
Hedingham Coarse Ware (Fine variant)	HCWF	3.43	2	0.3	0.008	0.1
		1				
Medieval Shell-Dusted Ware	MSDW	3.55	21	2.6	0.217	1.6
Hedingham Fine Ware	HFW1	4.23	8	1.0	0.092	0.7
Essex Sandy Orange Wares	ESOW	4.24	20	2.5	0.351	2.6
<i>Total Medieval</i>			796		13.554	

Table 8. Medieval pottery.

The majority of medieval pottery was classified as 'MCW', but it was clear that several fabrics were present in the assemblage. At present, these have not been characterised. Forms were generally similar to Essex types from Rivenhall (Drury 1993), and dating is based on the work done on that assemblage. Jars and bowls were the most common forms present at Hadleigh, although a few jugs and a handled ?jar were also noted. Many vessels were represented by several large sherds and could be reconstructed for illustration.

Most were undecorated, but a few sherds had combed wavy lines or applied thumbed strips. A distinct group had a surface treatment of shell-dusting and probably dates to the 12th-13th centuries, based on similar finds in Bury St. Edmunds. No rim types in this group corresponded with the latest medieval examples from Rivenhall, and it seems likely that most of the pottery is no later than 13th century in date.

Glazed wares were scarce and consisted entirely of Hedingham ware. Most sherds were soft and abraded. The majority were green glazed, but one example with a decayed yellowish glaze was probably originally orange in colour. One sherd had applied vertical strips (0176), a form of decoration which has been dated to the 13th-mid 14th centuries in Colchester (Cotter 2000).

Late and post-medieval pottery

Table 9 presented the quantities of late and post-medieval pottery.

Fabric description	Code	No	%No	Wt/kg	%Wt
Raeren/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3 7.13	1	50.0	0.134	85.4
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4 7.14	1	50.0	0.023	14.6
<i>Total Post-medieval</i>		2		0.157	

Table 9. Late and post-medieval pottery.

The only pottery of late date from this site was German stoneware. Half a large frilly base in Raeren stoneware and a body sherd of Frechen stoneware were identified.

Pottery by feature

Table 10 shows the quantities of pottery (count) by context identifier.

Identifier	Rom	ESax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed
building fill				8	11		
post-hole fill				2	14		
grave fill	1	180					
oven? fill					2		
ditch fill	20	4	4	10	370	1	
pit fill			1	11	239		
pottery spread					43		
layer				3	36		
subsoil				5	47		
evaluation?				2	2		
unstratified				7	32		1

Table 10. Pottery by context identifier.

The majority of pottery of all periods was collected from ditches and pits. Structural features (building fill and post-holes) produced only early and high medieval sherds. The possible oven and the pottery spread were also of this date. The Early Saxon graves contained one residual piece of Roman pottery, and 180 sherds of a single imported wheelmade vessel.

Discussion

The small amount of Roman pottery may have been derived from the nearby Roman sites at HAD 002 and HAD 015. The sherds represent only three vessels at most and cannot be taken to indicate activity of this date within the excavated area.

Possible Early Saxon pottery was similarly scarce, with the exception of the near-complete, but fragmented vessel from one of the graves. This vessel is of interest because it is an early wheelmade import, and suggests contacts with the Continent. It shows signs of having been worn and abraded when put into the grave, perhaps as an heirloom rather than a contemporary gift.

Much of the early and high medieval pottery from this site can be considered to represent a single phase of activity which can probably be dated to the 12th-13th centuries. There are no examples of the latest jar rim form which could push the date firmly into the 14th century, although a few vessel types may extend into the early part of this century.

Post-medieval pottery was not well-represented in the assemblage and may have arrived on site during agricultural manuring activity.

Building materials (by Sue Anderson)

Ceramic building materials (CBM)

Thirty-nine fragments of CBM were collected from the site (2.321kg). These included Roman, medieval and post-medieval pieces. They were divided into eight fabrics as follows:

- 1 Medium sandy, often with reduced core, pale orange. Medieval?
- 2 Well-fired, oxidised, sand and grog tempered. Late medieval and later?
- 3 Medium sandy, fully oxidised dark red. Late medieval and later.
- 4 Oxidised, sandy with grog and calcareous temper. Medieval and later?
- 5 Fine sand and ferrous temper. Post-medieval?
- 6 Coarse sandy with calcareous inclusions, oxidised with reduced core. Medieval.
- R1 Dense fabric, fine sand with occasional large quartz grains and ferrous oxide, some clay pellets. Roman.
- R2 Dense fabric, fine sandy, occasional calcareous and ferrous inclusions. Roman.

The quantities of each fabric are shown in Table 11. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix V.

Fabric	No	Wt/kg
1	11	0.206
2	5	0.243
3	7	1.178
4	2	0.033
5	2	0.021
6	4	0.184
R1	7	0.345
R2	1	0.111

Table 11. Quantities of CBM fabrics.

The majority of CBM was plain roof tile (27 fragments), of which 17 pieces were from 0183. Two fragments had round peg holes. Most roof tile fragments were in Fabrics 1 and 3.

One small fragment of brick was collected from 0183. A possible moulded brick with a concave upper surface was found in 0510. This had been knife-trimmed on the base and there were incised wavy and straight lines on the thick edge, possibly for mortar keying. However there was no trace of mortar on the fragment, and its purpose is uncertain. It was probably of medieval or later date.

Roman tiles were found in several medieval and later contexts (0114, 0136, 0146, 0164, 0183, 0212, 0299). Six fragments were not identifiable to type, but there was at least one flanged tegula and one imbrex. These were presumably robbed from the nearby Roman site(s) at HAD 002 and 015. They may have been used in medieval buildings or hearth structures.

Fired clay

The 345 fragments of fired clay from this site fell into three main groups: chalk-tempered (C), 'burnt sand' (BS) and flint-tempered (F). One fragment was in a

dense red fabric tempered with sand (S); this could be tile. Fabric quantities are shown in Table 12, and Appendix VI lists the quantification by context.

Fabric	No	Wt/kg
BS?	6	0.036
C	163	1.188
F	175	1.818
S	1	0.008

Table 12. Fired clay quantities.

The flint-tempered fragments were all abraded rounded pieces and were similar to the 'burnt sand', but with the addition of small natural flint pieces. Much of this material was collected during sieving of the cremation burial samples and is probably related to the method of cremation.

Chalk-tempered pieces, most of them small and abraded, were the most common type of 'true' fired clay. A few of the larger pieces, particularly in 0608, exhibited smoothed or flattened surfaces and may have been used for oven floors or domes. No pieces had wattle impressions and it is unlikely that any of this assemblage was used as daub.

Small finds (by Sue Anderson)

All small finds are listed by small find number in Appendix VII, together with bulk metalwork. Flint small finds are included in the section on flint, below.

Early Saxon Grave Goods

Grave 0317

Four objects were collected from this grave:

1044	Fe	Spearhead	432+mm long (tip broken). Swanton type E3.
1045	Ae	Buckle	Small oval frame and wire pin
1046	Fe	Knife	120mm long.
1047	Ae/Fe		Fragments of Ae sheet and Fe?

Grave 0352

Objects in this grave consisted of a knife, a chain, two finger rings, ten beads and several pieces of a cosmetic set (see descriptions below).

1053	Fe	Knife	Small knife, fragmentary.
1054	Fe	Chain	Several sections (numbered 1-15)
1055	Crystal	Bead	Purple, flat oval, 22 x 13 x 9mm.
1056	Glass	Bead	Green, 8mm diam, 5mm thick
1057	Glass	Bead	Green, 7mm diam, 5mm thick
1058	Glass	Bead	Red, wound, 9mm diam, 6mm thick
1059	Glass	Bead	Red, wound, 9mm diam, 6mm thick
1060	Glass	Bead	Green, 8mm diam, 5mm thick
1061	Glass/Ag	Bead	Blue with Ag wire loop, 8mm diam, 4mm thick
1062	Glass	Bead	Blue sphere, 7mm diam.
1063	Ae	Cosmetic set	Wire ring frag
1064	Ae	Cosmetic set	?Nail cleaner
1065	Ae	Cosmetic set	?Ear scoop
1066	Ae	Cosmetic set	Fragments
1067	Ae	Cosmetic set	Fragments
1068	Ag	Finger ring	Broken into 3 fragments, sheet band with 6 narrow raised lines running lengthways. c.23mm diam, 6.5mm thick.
1069	Ag	Finger ring	Wire ring with bezel formed of wire.
1070	Glass	Bead	Red, 9mm diam, 8mm thick
1071	Fe?		Irregular lump
1072	Glass	Bead	Red, 9mm diam, 6mm thick
1073	Ae	Wire	Wire fragment - poss part of cosmetic set 1063-67?

Grave 0407

This grave contained a similar range of dress accessories and personal equipment to 0352. These were a knife, four beads, a pendant, two finger rings, and fragments of wire suspension loops. There was also an imported pottery vessel, discussed above.

1074	Ae	Buckle	Oval frame, thick pin and small folded square plate with 2 large flat-headed rivets. Plate 15 x 14mm, buckle 20 x 13mm.
1075	Fe	Knife	147mm long
1076	Ae	Ring	19mm diameter, incomplete
1077	Glass	Bead	Red, 10mm diam, 9mm thick
1078	Glass	Bead	Blue, 9mm diam, 5mm thick
1079	Glass	Bead	Blue, double-sphere, 7mm long, 5mm wide
1080	Glass	Bead	Blue, 7mm diam, 5mm thick
1081	Ae		Small fragments of sheet
1082	Ag	Pendant	Sheet disc - scutiform? Central 'boss' lost, punched dot decoration around edge. 24mm diam.
1083	Ae	Ring	Part of wire ring?
1084	Ae	Finger ring	Wire, bezel formed from wound ends
1085	Ae	Finger ring	Broken. Shallow D-shaped section.

Grave 0675

This grave produced only a knife and a buckle.

1089	Ae	Buckle	Narrow oval buckle (19 x 12mm) with thick Fe pin, square plate (16 x 13mm) and 2 small rivets.
1090	Fe	Knife	185mm long

Coins and Jettons

Nine coins were recovered from the site, most of them from unstratified contexts or the spoilheap. They include one Roman, three medieval, one post-medieval and four modern examples. Two Nuremburg jettons were also unstratified finds.

1. Ae. As or sestertius, poor condition, illegible. Roman, 1st-3rd c. SF 1032 (0001).
2. Ag. Penny. Edward I? longcross penny. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB / VILLA BRISTOLLE 17mm diam... Medieval, 1278-1307? SF 1027 (0001).
3. Ag. Penny. Battered, worn, incomplete and illegible long cross ?penny. Medieval? SF 1026 (0114).
4. Ag. Penny? Bent and distorted longcross coin. Medieval/Late medieval. SF 1031 (0001).
5. Ag. Penny. Elizabeth I. E.D.G. ROSA SINE SPINA / CIVITAS LONDON shield. Post-medieval, 1558-1603. SF 1041 (0001).
6. Ae. Farthing. James I/Charles I. Modern. SF 1036 (not located).
7. Ae. Third-guinea. George III, first head type. GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA / MAG.BRI.FR.ET.HIB.REX 1798. Modern, 1798. SF 1034 (0001).
8. Ae. Penny. George V. Modern, 1912. (0001).
9. Ae. Halfpenny. George VI. Modern, 1939. (0001).
10. Ae. Nuremburg jetton, 24mm diam. Late medieval. SF 1049 (0001).
11. Ae. Nuremburg jetton, bent and distorted. Reichsapfel in trilobe / crown and lys c.19mm diam. Late medieval. SF 1029 (0001).

Dress Accessories

A buckle and a buckle plate were both unstratified finds.

12. Ae. Buckle plate. Cut sheet - probably double plate but only one side remains. Single rivet hole at one end. 30 x 15mm. ?Medieval. SF 1043 (0001).
13. Ae. Buckle frame (and plate?), double oval with lobed corners, 30 x 17mm. Late medieval+ SF 1037 (not located).

Household objects

A metal vessel rim was collected as an unstratified find from the spoilheap.

14. Ae. Vessel. Small fragment of vessel rim. Post-medieval. (0001).

Buildings and services

Approximately seven nails were found.

15. Fe. Clench nail? (0183).
16. Fe. Nail. (0597?).
17. Fe. Nail. 3 fragments of ?2 nails. SF 1040 (0183).
18. Fe. Nail. (0420).
19. Fe. Nail. 2 fragments of ?1 nail. (0175).
20. Fe. Nail. (0619).

Equestrian objects

Objects associated with horse-riding consisted of a harness mount and a fragment of spur.

21. Ae. Harness fitting. Bell mount and bell, gilded. Parallel: Salisbury Museum Catalogue 1, Fig 4, No. 25. Medieval, 13-14th c.? SF 1042 (0001).
22. Fe. Spur. Side of spur, S-shaped, figure-8 terminal. No exact parallels. Late medieval?. 14th-15th c.?. (0185).

Textile working objects

Objects associated with textile working were a medieval thimble and a spindle whorl.

23. Ae. Thimble. Dome-shaped, handmade with punching in spiral. Medieval, 13-14th c. SF 1048 (0001).
24. Stone. Spindle whorl. 33mm diameter, 15mm high. Plano-convex. Saxon or Medieval. SF 1052 (0329).

Industrial waste

Fragments of a possible copper alloy sprue, a melt fragment, and a large lead melt lump were collected. All are undatable.

25. Ae. Possible ingate sprue? (0001).
26. Ae. Waste melt fragment? SF 1038 (not located).
27. Pb. Large waste lump. SF 1028 (0136).

Weights and measures

A fragment of a possible balance arm, a cloth seal and three weights were all unstratified finds.

28. Ae. Balance arm? Poor condition. Medieval+. SF 1033 (0001).
29. Pb. Cloth seal. Augsburg type fustian seal. Ornate letter 'A' with four annulets. Parallel: Egan 1994 No. 309. Post-medieval, 16th-E.17th c. SF 1050 (0001).
30. Pb. Conical weight. (0001).
31. Pb. Disc-shaped ?weight. (0001).
32. Pb. Roughly formed conical weight with central hole, 30 x 34mm at base, 30mm high. SF 1051 (0001).

Miscellaneous fittings

A fragment of a possible socket from an iron tool or weapon was found in a medieval context which also produced a strap fragment with two rivets. A copper alloy mount of uncertain use was also collected.

33. Fe. Frag of spear or tool socket?. (0597).
34. Fe. Strap with two rivets? (0597).
35. Ae. Small square mount, two rivets, arm projecting from one side with loop terminal. 21 x 10mm. SF 1025 (0114).

Unidentified

Several fragmentary or incomplete objects could not be identified.

36. Ae. Cut sheet fragment, bent. SF 1039 (0001).
37. Ae. Tapered sheet fragment. (0001).
38. Fe. Sheet fragment. (0148).
39. Fe. Fragments of Fe sheet. (0114).
40. Pb? Possible degraded lead or iron?. SF 1035 (not located).

Flint and stone

A total of 750 flints were collected during the excavation. Table 13 shows a summary quantification of the flint categories. A full list is available in Appendix VIII.

The majority of the flints were recovered from ditches across the site and there appears to be no clustering in terms of their distribution. No refits were attempted.

Type	Unpatinated	Patinated	Totals
Tools:			
Axes (flint)	-	1	1
Axes (granite)	1		1
Scrapers	8	2	10
Hammer stones	1	-	1
Debitage:			
Cores	33	5	38
Blades	82	17	99
Flakes	545	35	580
Natural	-	-	22
Totals	669	59	750

Table 13. Summary of flint & stone categories.

Most of the evidence from the worked flints points to an Early Bronze Age date. The largest assemblages were produced by ditch 0557, ditch 0570, pit 0599 and pit 0608. All except ditch 0570 also produced pottery dated to the Bronze Age. The types of scraper in the assemblage are as follows: 1 disc scraper; 1 side-end scraper; 3 horseshoe scrapers; 2 end scrapers and 3 scrapers of utilised natural flint. The shape of the scrapers appears to suggest a Bronze Age date rather than earlier periods (SCCAS, 1976).

The large number of blades in the assemblage implies a significant Neolithic and possibly Mesolithic element. The flint/stone tools numbered as small finds also suggest Neolithic activity on this site: a patinated Neolithic flaked axe (SF 1030, unstratified), a Neolithic polished stone axe (SF 1086, 0037) and a patinated Neolithic end scraper (SF 1087, 0037). In addition, there was an unpatinated horseshoe scraper (SF 1088, 0454) queried as early Bronze Age. Another stone axe fragment (SF 1022, 0037) was recovered during the evaluation. The identification and dating of these finds is based on styles and descriptions in SCCAS 1976 and Healy 1996.

In addition there were 1081 fragments of heat-altered flint from the Aldham Mill Hill site, the largest group of which came from pit 0592.

Miscellaneous

Clay pipe

One clay pipe stem was recovered from 0183.

Slag

One fragment of ferrous ?slag was collected from possible cremation burial 0390. Tiny pieces of 'ferrous material' were sieved from several of the cremation samples but most of these were probably natural iron pan fragments.

Rhenish lava stones (by Cathy Tester)

Introduction and Methodology

Rhenish lava fragments were found in seven contexts from six stratified features and one unstratified context. They are all assumed to come from small hand mills (querns) or larger mechanically operated mills (millstones). The object of this report is to provide a basic catalogue of the material which gives quantities and identifications and to give an indication of whether the assessed material merits further study leading up to a final report. All recordable dimensions and other details are noted. If the rim is present, the thickness given is the maximum surviving which must be closest to the original thickness of the stone before wear took place.

The following is a summary of the lava fragments; the details are presented in OP number order; context and spot-dates are included if available:

- 0001** Flat quern rim fragment, diameter unmeasurable, maximum thickness 26mm, smooth grinding surface, opposite surface roughly dressed and irregular, weight 114g. Unstratified.
- 0001** More than 30 pieces of crumbled lava probably all part of one quern fragment originally, one piece with maximum thickness 45mm, no other dimensions recordable, weight 283g. Unstratified.
- 0114** More than 40 pieces of very crumbled lava, no recordable features, weight 153g. Subsoil. Mid-late 13th c.
- 0140** Flat quern fragment, maximum thickness 30mm, weight 16g. Fill of Ditch 0139. 12th-14th c.
- 0146** Flat stone rim, c. 700-750mm diameter, 70mm vertical edge thickness, smooth grinding surface, roughly dressed irregular opposing surface. Weight 2440g. Fill of Pit 0145. Early – mid 13th? (larger diameter indicates this is a millstone.)
- 0148** Single fragment of flat quern, maximum thickness 26mm, smooth grinding surface, opposing surface roughly dressed and irregular, weight 258g. Fill of Ditch 0147. 12th-14th c.
- 0183** Three non-joining lava fragments, no recordable features, weight 35g. Fill of Pit 0182. Post-medieval.
- 0603** One fragment of lava, less vesicular, no recordable features, weight 25g. Fill of Pit 0602. Undated.

Discussion

All of the lava is grey and vesicular and almost certainly of Rhenish origin. Most of it is poor in quantity and quality. In two contexts (0001 & 0114) the stone was extremely fragmented with nothing recordable and it was clear that even before breakage only a small part of the original stone was represented. Four pieces (0001, 0140, 0146 and 0148) were better preserved and large enough to provide additional detail. They all appear to be from medieval type 'flat' stones. All grinding surfaces where present were smooth and the opposite surfaces were roughly dressed and irregular which is characteristic of medieval querns and millstones. In addition, they come from contexts with medieval pottery spot-dates. It is impossible to identify or date the very decayed crumbled pieces and small fragments but perhaps that is an indication of their date. They generally do not survive very well in the ground so one can speculate that their state of preservation is an indication of their greater age — that they are Saxon or Roman. The thickness of the stones with two surfaces ranged from 26 – 70mm. Stone 0146 which had a measurable rim diameter of c.700-750mm and a thickness of 70mm at the edge, is of interest because its large size indicates that it formed part of a mechanically operated mill as opposed to a hand-turned quern.

It is not anticipated that further detailed analysis would provide useful information and none of the fragments merits illustration.

Biological evidence

Human bone (by Sue Anderson)

All unburnt human bone from this site was in very poor condition.

The bones of four individuals from four inhumation graves were collected. The following catalogue presents the results of the assessment.

Further study of this material is not considered worthwhile.

- 0323** A few small fragments of unworn permanent teeth (1-2 molars and unidentified fragments). Juvenile or young adult? Not sexable.
- 0354** Only teeth survived: six molars and six premolars, enamel only. Attrition was not heavy and suggested an age range of 18-25 years (young adult). Teeth present were:
- 7 6 5 4 - - - - - 4 5 6 - -
 - 7 6 5 4 - - - - - - - - - 6 - -
- The relatively small size of the teeth could indicate a female.
- 0409** This individual consisted of skull (petrous temporals) and tooth fragments and small pieces of leg bones. The teeth were very fragmentary but included lower first molar and premolar crowns with light-medium attrition, again indicating a young adult. The teeth were smaller than those of 0354, and suggest that the individual was female.
- 0676** The skeleton consisted of fragments of both femurs with robust muscle attachments. The individual was an adult, possibly male.

Cremated bone (by Jacqueline I. McKinley)

Cremated bone from 40 Bronze Age contexts was received for assessment; six deposits had each been recovered as two samples creating 12 sub-contexts. A variety of deposit types appear to be represented including six urned burials, a minimum of six un-urned burials and various deposits of pyre debris.

Methodology

The bone from each context was weighed and rapidly scanned to assess the condition of the bone, number of individuals in each deposit, age and sex, presence of pathological lesions and other inclusions. A summary of the scan is presented in Table 14.

Results

The deposits all appeared undisturbed but there had been varying degrees of truncation; all except the lowest 0.06m had been lost from three of the urned burials and other features ranged from 0.06m to 0.42m in depth. The bone was generally in good condition, and included both compact and trabecular bone. The bone from one context (0433) was worn and chalky in appearance, which suggests different treatment to the bone from other deposits – perhaps related to deposit type. Bone from several contexts was charcoal stained, indicative of it having been deposited in a charcoal-rich environment, again, probably related to the type of deposit.

Feature	Context	Deposit type	Bone wt.	Age/sex	Comment
0135	0142	ditch fill	-		not burnt; not human
0337	0339	rpd	85g	subadult-adult	slight charcoal staining; small fragments
0372	0373	small pit	-		unburnt fish vertebra; bone missing?
0376	0377	rpd	204g	adult	
0378	0378	urned burial	1.9g	infant	burnt flint; rpd in burial (?quantity)
0389	0390	small pit	9.9g	infant	2 samples
			0.7g		
0391	0392	?rpd	6g	adult	heavily truncated?
0394	0395	?rpd	1.8g	?infant + subadult-adult	heavily truncated? (?no <i>in situ</i> burning)
0396	0397	feature base?	110g	adult	small fragments
0398	0399	??urned burial	68.2g	adult	heavily truncated base urned burial? with charcoal
0400	0401	urned burial	1390.9g	adult male >35yr.	osteophytes, exostoses
0403	0404	redep. ?	55.7g	subadult-adult	redep./disturbed bone from above a vessel 0412; no bone from sample <5013> and no bone from 0412.
0414	0415	urned burial	584.4g	adult	2 samples (one should be context 0462 = grave fill? or redeposited)
0419	0420	rpd	38.5g	adult	
0421	0422	small pit	17.6g	adult male >35-45yr	2 samples; Schmorl's node
			620.4g		
0424	0425	ditch fill	69g	juvenile-subadult	2 samples;
			198.8g		
0424	0425	redep.	4.3g	juvenile-subadult	
0432	0432	Small oval pit	127.7g	adult	2 samples; slightly worn & chalky appearance.
			383.9g		
0434	0435	?crd	0.2g		?immature animal
0438	0439	?un-urned burial	119.7g	juvenile-subadult	some animal; ?truncated
0427	0440	urned burial	837.6g	adult c. 30-45 yr.	degenerative disc disease
0441	0442	rpd	62.9g	infant-juvenile	?was burning <i>in situ</i>
0443	0444	? <i>in situ</i> pyre debris	12.8g	subadult-adult	see 0459
0450	0451	?backfill with rpd	64.2g	subadult-adult	fill above 0480
0452	0453	small pit	361.5g	adult	slightly charcoal stained
0443	0459	<i>in situ</i> pyre debris	517.8g	older juvenile-subadult ?+ adult	see 0444 - ?relationship; periosteal new bone; animal bone
0414	0462	?redep.	441.8g	adult ??female	see 0415; unclear where this is from or what it relates to in overall burial group. Bird bone.
0463	0464	small pit	60.2g	adult	?no mention or sign of bone in site records
0469	0471	urned burial	207.1g	juvenile-subadult	
0472	0473	?un-urned burial	74.5g	subadult-adult	
0478	0479	?rpd	87.2g	adult >30 yr.	2 samples
			299.8g		
0450	0480	?un-urned burial	304.3g	?male	degenerative disc disease, osteoarthritis; charcoal stained
0514	0515	rpd	6.6g	adult	above burial 0517
0514	0516	rpd	8.2g	subadult-adult	above burial 0517
0514	0517	un-urned burial?	1215.7g	adult >30	exostoses
0532	0535	?	627.9g	adult >35 ?female	osteoarthritis, degenerative disc disease
0566	0567	?un-urned burial made over rpd?	1433.5g	adult c. 20-45 yr.	Schmorl's node
0585	0587	?un-urned burial	1037.3g	adult ?female c. 20-45 yr.,	degenerative disc disease
0600	0601	pit fill	1.4g	>infant	
0622	0623	pit fill	0.7g	-	animal

KEY: rpd - redeposited pyre debris, crd – cremation-related deposit.

Table 14. Summary of results from scan.

A wide range of ages are represented from infant to mature adult and both sexes are present. Pathological lesions were observed in bone from eight deposits. Fragments of pyre goods – cremated animal bone – were noted in several contexts.

There was a wide range in the weights of bone from individual contexts, from between 1.4g and 1433.5g, with four deposits containing substantial quantities in excess of 1000g.

Two deposits comprised only unburnt animal bone and two only burnt animal bone (Table 14).

Animal Bones

Introduction

A total of 135 animal bone fragments, weighing 1.546 kg, was recovered. The condition of the bone is variable although generally fragmentary and many of the bone surfaces are damaged by root activity.

Methodology

All the fragments were examined by eye and, for each taxon, were assessed in terms of skeletal elements, total numbers and weights and signs of immaturity, pathology, cut marks and any other observations. The results were recorded on SCCAS faunal remains forms and entered into a Microsoft Access database. A full list of the data recorded is available in the archive. References used for identification can be seen in the bibliography (Hillson 1992 and Schmid 1972).

Results

Table 15 shows the summary of quantification for each taxon. Of the total number of fragments in this assemblage 8.9% were considered to be unidentifiable, constituting only 0.7% of the total weight. Seven taxon categories were identified, although three are broad groupings in order to narrow down the classification of those fragments that were not readily identifiable. The broad groups can be defined as:

- Large mammal - an animal approximately the size of cattle / equid / large deer;
- Medium mammal - an animal approximately the size of sheep/goat / pig / small deer;
- Bird - the species of bird could not be identified due to a lack of reference material.

Taxa	No	% No	Wt/kg	% Wt
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	15	11.1	0.375	24.3
Equid (<i>Equus</i> sp.)	4	2.9	0.255	16.5
Sheep/goat (<i>Ovi/Capra</i>)	9	6.7	0.050	3.2
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	10	7.4	0.194	12.6
Large mammal	56	41.5	0.547	35.4
Medium mammal	27	20.0	0.112	7.2
Bird	2	1.5	0.002	0.1
Unidentifiable	12	8.9	0.011	0.7
Totals	135		1.546	

Table 15. Summary of quantification by taxa.

Assemblage composition

The most abundant taxon, in terms of the number of fragments, is that of large mammal, with 41.5% of the total number, followed by medium mammal, with 20.0%. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage limited the specific identification of many of the bones therefore leading to high totals of these broad categories. Cattle and pig bones also make up a significant proportion of the sample. Relatively small numbers of other taxa were recovered from the site. It is to be expected that larger animals are more prolific in the assemblage due to recovery and preservation biases, at the expense of the smaller bones and species. The minimum number of individuals has not been calculated for this site due to the small sample size.

In terms of skeletal element representation, it is mainly the skull and jaw and the lower long bones that are present in this assemblage. There is a notable lack of remains from the axial part of the skeleton, for example vertebrae, ribs and pelvis fragments.

Data by context

Table 16 shows the summary of quantification by feature type, and a full list is included in Appendix IX.

Identifier	No.	Wt/kg
Building fill	3	0.105
Pit fill	22	0.211
Post-hole fill	1	0.002
Oven? Fill	5	0.019
Ditch fill	75	0.851
Pottery spread	3	0.018
Layer	2	0.050
Subsoil	4	0.006
Evaluation	18	0.104
Unstratified	2	0.180

Table 16. Summary of quantification by feature type.

Only four features produced more than ten animal bone fragments each: ditch 0008, ditch 0192, ditch 0504 and pit 0686 from structure 0657. Only relatively small quantities of faunal remains were excavated from other contexts. Where dating evidence was available, most of the animal bone was recovered from medieval features.

Observations

Immaturity

A number of the bone fragments in this assemblage are from animals that were immature at the time of death. These were from both large and medium-sized mammals.

Cut marks

Only a few of the bone fragments show cut marks on their surfaces. Pig, cattle, equid, large mammal and medium mammal categories are all affected. The nature of the cut marks suggests that a range of tools and techniques were used on these animals. Most of the marks are shallow and small but the equid mandible has deep cuts into it.

Gnaw marks

There is evidence of gnawing on many of the animal bones which suggests post-depositional activity by other animals living on or around the site, most likely dogs. Such scavenging may imply that these bones have been re-deposited by the dogs from their original contexts.

Pathology

One sheep/goat tibia shows signs of osteoarthritic remodelling on the distal articular surface. No other obvious pathological changes were seen in this collection although the root damage to many of the bone surfaces may obscure some superficial pathologies.

Discussion

This small collection of animal bones appears to be the remains of butchery waste rather than cuts of meat, considering the elements that are generally present in the assemblage, but such a small sample is unlikely to assist in the overall interpretation of the site.

Plant Macrofossils by Val Fryer

Introduction

Samples for the extraction of plant macrofossils were taken from across the excavated area. Fifty eight were from deposits associated with the Early Bronze Age cremations and a further ten samples were taken from pot fills. Four were taken from the fills of the ring-ditches and a single sample was taken from the fill of a medieval field. Seven samples were taken from the other features including pits, a charcoal spread and the fills of an oven of possible medieval date.

Methodology

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots (or sub-samples thereof – a maximum of 3 x 9cm petri dishes of any one flot being sorted) were scanned under a binocular microscope at low power (x 16), and the plant macrofossils and other remains were noted. All plant remains were preserved by charring. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds/fruits, arthropods and fungal sclerotia were present in most samples.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Cremated bone fragments larger than 5mm were hand picked from the samples and the remaining residue smaller than 5mm was retained for

assessment of the small bone fragments. Some artefactual material was also recovered.

Plant macrofossils

With the exception of charcoal fragments which were common or abundant in all samples, plant macrofossils were generally either absent or very rare. However, the three samples from the possible medieval contexts (ditch 0135, fill 0142 & two, samples No.s 5085 & 5086 from fill 0717 in feature 0671) did contain a higher density of material. Preservation was moderate to good and only rarely had grains or seeds become puffed during charring.

Cereals

Cereal grains were recovered from twenty three samples of Early Bronze Age date, namely eighteen cremations, two pot fills, two samples from ring-ditch 0543 and from pit fill 0623. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were present with wheat being predominant. Chaff elements were not present.

Grains and chaff were common in the medieval assemblages. Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley, rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat grains were recorded with wheat again being predominant. Rachis nodes of bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type were noted in all three samples. A single cotyledon fragment of a large pulse (pea/bean) was found in sample 5085.

Wild flora

Seeds/fruits and tuber fragments, principally of grasses and grassland weeds, were noted in thirty one cremations and from three of the pot fills. Taxa present included onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goose grass (*Galium aparine*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), blinks (*Montia fontana*), indeterminate grasses and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Seeds/fruits were not present in any other assemblage of Early Bronze Age date.

Tree/shrub macrofossils were rare in the cremation deposits but did include fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, bramble (*Rubus* sect.

Glandulosus) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds and a single fragment of bullace/damson/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) type fruit stone.

Seeds/fruits of common weed species were present in the medieval assemblages from the field ditch and oven. Segetal species were predominant and included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), goose grass, indeterminate grasses, dock (*Rumex* sp.), sheep's sorrel (*R. acetosella*), chickweed (*Stellaria* sp.), campion (*Silene* sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) and vetch/vetchling.

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments were common or abundant in all samples. Fragments of charred root, rhizome or stem and indeterminate seeds and tuber fragments were also present or common in the Early Bronze Age assemblages.

Other materials

The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material are probably the residues of the combustion of organic materials, including cereals and seeds, at very high temperatures. Some may be cremation residues. Small fragments of calcined bone were present in many of the cremation assemblages. The small fragments of coal and the ferrous globules are probably derived from modern agricultural practices.

Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion, the Early Bronze Age and medieval assemblages will be dealt with separately.

Early Bronze Age

The cremation assemblages, which contain some cereal grains, seeds of grasses and grassland plants and common roots and tuber fragments are paralleled by cremation deposits from other contemporary sites, for example Moverons Farm, Brightlingsea, Essex (Murphy 1990) and barrows at Bixley and Caistor St. Edmund, Norfolk (Murphy 1992). The weed seeds, roots and tubers are probably derived from the use of dried grass etc as fuel or kindling for the pyres. However,

the cereals and possibly the hazel nuts and fruits may have been intentional offerings to the deceased. Although some cereals and processing debris may have been used as an additional fuel source, the condition of the cremated bone suggests that, in some instances, burning took place in a very slow and controlled manner. In these cases, any chaff or segetal weed seeds present as processing waste would probably have survived and this does not appear to be the case.

Medieval

The three samples of medieval date are almost certainly derived from cereal processing debris. The sample from fill 0142 in boundary ditch 0135 contains a high density of vetch seeds, which is typical of medieval assemblages. Historical evidence suggests that during the medieval period, animal manure for use as fertilizer was in short supply. From the thirteenth century onwards, this resulted in an increase of rotational legume production as a means of fixing nitrogen within the soil and, therefore, vetch seeds are commonly associated with cereals in contemporary assemblages. The samples from oven 0671 contain a moderate density of grains, some of which appear to be sprouted. These assemblages may be indicative of the use of both processing debris and spoiled grain as fuel for the oven.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In conclusion, the assemblages from the cremations have parallels at other contemporary sites. They appear to indicate that dried grass and grassland weeds were being used as kindling or fuel while small quantities of cereals were being included, possibly as offerings to the deceased. No evidence of other contemporary activities was recovered from the ditches, pits or other features. Three samples of medieval date appear to consist principally of cereal processing debris.

With the exception of charcoal fragments, plant macrofossils were extremely rare in the Early Bronze Age assemblages and no one sample produced a quantifiably viable amount of material (i.e. 100+ seeds/fruits/cereals). The medieval assemblages contained a far higher density of material but quantitative analysis of three samples in isolation would not significantly add to the interpretation of the

site or its component features. Therefore, it is not recommended that any further work be undertaken on this material.

Other environmental evidence

Shell

In total, the shells of 99 land snails, of the species *Helix aspersa*, were hand collected from four contexts on the site, ditch fill 0140, pit fill 0157, pit fill 0176 (96) and pit fill 0694. The fill (0176) of pit 0174 produced a group of 96 snail shells in itself which may imply a time of dry conditions as these snails cluster together in dry environments. The species *Helix aspersa* is a common land snail and occurs in many places thus this shell assemblage cannot provide significant interpretative evidence.

385 common oyster shells, *Ostrea edulis*, were also recovered from 21 contexts on this site. The majority were excavated from ditch 0192 (148 shells weighing 0.905kg).

Charcoal

Fifty-three pieces of charcoal were collected from nine contexts on this site. Ditch fill 0576 and ?oven fill 0718 produced the largest numbers of fragments, where the other contexts yielded just one or two pieces each.

Discussion (by Sue Anderson)

Three main periods of activity are indicated by the artefact assemblage from this site. These are related to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring-ditches, the Early Saxon cemetery and the Medieval settlement. In addition, small groups of finds belonging to the Roman and post-medieval periods were collected.

Prehistoric finds consisted in the main of Late Neolithic grooved ware, Early Bronze Age beaker pottery, Bronze Age urns, and worked and heat altered flint. Much of this material was associated with funerary activity. Cremated human bone was identified from at least twelve burials and several contexts of pyre debris. A polished axehead in green granite and a flaked flint axehead were of Neolithic date and were recovered from hillwash layers.

Roman finds were probably brought to the site from the nearby Roman villa and settlement. The ceramic building material was probably collected for re-use in the medieval period, perhaps for hearths or in masonry walls. The ring-necked flagon may have been collected as a curio and later discarded into an open ditch, although some of the ditches may be Roman in date despite the lack of finds.

The Early Saxon assemblage was almost entirely derived from four inhumation burials, and consisted of metal and pottery grave goods and fragmentary human skeletal remains. The small finds have not been studied in detail at this stage, but all appear to be fairly typical of East Anglian cemeteries of middle status. The only potentially high status object to be recovered was the imported wheelmade pottery vessel in grave 0407, which was probably in poor and worn condition when deposited.

Finds of medieval date suggest that the main period of activity was during the 11th-13th centuries. Pottery vessels typical of the Suffolk-Essex border in this period were recovered, but there was very little glazed ware and no imported material. Evidence for cereal processing in the form of lava querns and charred macrofossils from an oven were found, and much of the animal bone and shellfish evidence is probably related to this phase. Craft activity was represented by a medieval thimble and a spindle whorl. Overall, the assemblage indicates a rural settlement of limited means.

Late and post-medieval finds are limited to scatters of peg tile, brick, pottery and metalwork. Most of this material was probably deposited through manuring or casual loss.

Overall, the early phases of activity were funerary rather than domestic, and the medieval phase appears to be the only period when intensive occupation was present on the site.

5. Soil Evaluation (by Richard I. Macphail)

Introduction

During a site visit the stratigraphy and archaeology were discussed with Linzi Everett (SCCAS Site Director) and Edward Martin (SCCAS Conservation Officer).

Two areas were of particular interest, namely:

1. A palaeochannel soil with a markedly reddish hue, at the bottom of the site slope and.....
2. Red (burned) soil around Bronze Age cremation pits, within a large ring-ditch feature.

Soils

The site, with the River Brett along the valley floor occupy an area mapped as typical argillic brown earth loamy and sandy soil developed in fluvio-glacial drift (Ludford soil association) (Hodge *et al.*, 1983). Palaeoargillic brown earths (Terling and Maxted soil series) are also mapped within the Ludford soil association.

1. *Palaeochannel*

Machine excavation had removed some 0.80m of very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) recent colluvium and ploughsoil. This had exposed a stretch of dark reddish brown (5YR3/2) soil along the line of the possible palaeochannel (0596, juxtaposed to the River Brett) noted in an aerial photograph brought to the site by Edward Martin. A shallow (c.0.50m) machine cut trench was cut across this dark reddish soil, exposing the following sequence:

0.80-0.98m Dark reddish brown (5YR3/2) loamy sand with very dark greyish brown

(10YR3/2) soil infilled earthworm channels; moderately to very stony with small to medium siliceous stones (including flints); gradual wavy boundary to,

0.98-1.40m Dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/4) loamy sand; very stony with large rounded flints; clear horizontal boundary to,

1.40+m Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sands and gravels (stones).

Subsoils with such dark red hues, when argillic brown earths, can be classed as palaeoargillic brown earths, on the basis that these red colours formed in an earlier interglacial (Avery, 1990). At Hadleigh, this soil horizon apparently pre-dates the middle Holocene (Neolithic to Bronze Age) occupation of the site, and can be considered a natural phenomenon. Its exact origin must remain speculative, however, with for example some red colouring possibly come from lateral groundwater flow. The soil may be related to palaeoargillic brown earths (Terling and Maxted soil series) mapped elsewhere in the locality.

2. *Bronze Age cremation pits*

A number of these were examined and one was specifically excavated by Linzi Everett to provide a sampling example (feature 0532).

Local soils are argillic brown earth sandy loam soils (Ludford soil association). After machine excavation through some 0.50m of modern ploughsoil and colluvium, soils are composed of some 0.40-0.60m of brown (7.5YR5/4) loamy sands (Eb horizon), with weak fine mottling, over strong brown (7.5YR4/6) "clayey" sandy loams (Bt horizon), with sands and gravels (fluvioglacial drift) at depth. In plan, the cremation pits are some 0.40-0.80m in width, and sub-circular in outline. The outer part has a 50-100mm wide band of rubified (dark red 10R3/6) soil. Some contain urns and many just bones, burned soil and some charcoal. The formation process of these features, in terms of cultural activity, was discussed with Linzi Everett and Edward Martin. For example, was the fill formed by infilling a pit with hot soils and ashes from a cremation, helping to buffer the natural acidity of these argillic brown earths, and helping to preserve the cremated bone? (Locally, bone in Saxon inhumations was very poorly preserved or absent- Edward Martin, pers. comm.). Edward Martin suggested that the cremation pits had been sealed with turf/soil, this allowing the heat to rubify the surrounding soil. It was decided that some of this speculation could be tested by excavating and sampling an example of the cremation pits, with the view of assessing the impact of burning and chemical buffering by later testing for pH, phosphate and magnetic susceptibility.

Cremation feature 0532 was excavated and sampled. The following samples were taken -

In plan- cremation pit edge:

- 1) Brown (7.5YR5/4) sand surrounding cremation feature.
- 2) Weakly heated ("orange") yellowish red (5YR5/8) sands.
- 3) Rubified dark red (10R3/6) sand (fill 0534)
- 4) Heterogeneous lower fill of charcoal, red and brown soil, and cremated bone.

In section- cremation pit fill:

- 5) Brown (7.5YR5/4) sand (0-90mm) over stone line (fill 0533).
- 6) Brown (7.5YR5/4) sand (90-180mm) below stone line (fill 0533).
- 7) Heterogeneous lower fill (180-300mm) of charcoal, red and brown soil and cremated bone (fill 0535).
- 8) Black basal fill (300-330mm) of charcoal and cremated bone.

Control samples:

- 9) Control sample Eb loamy sands.
- 10) Control sample Bt sandy loam.
- 11) Selected pieces of burned red fill 0534.

Examination of this cremation with Linzi Everett, suggested that possibly this was an example of an *in situ* cremation, the cremation fire rubifying the surrounding soil. Earthworms had likely mixed some of the soil/turf fill with cremation debris. A stone line in soil fill 0533 and found over the rubified outer fill (0534) indicated post-depositional earthworm soil mixing, of likely prehistoric, rather than recent age. Still, a number of tests need to be made, in order to more accurately ascertain the formation process of the pit feature.

6. Discussion

The Aldham Mill Hill excavation produced evidence from the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period, suggesting virtually uninterrupted continuity of activity in the general area. Mesolithic and Neolithic evidence is mostly in the form of scattered finds but the large number of Neolithic flints, plus two features which may be dated to this time (0598 and possibly 0600), suggests a Neolithic element on the site.

The most significant evidence on the site dates from the Bronze Age which is represented by ring-ditches, cremations and worked flints. The ring-ditches clearly form part of a wider landscape of monuments and settlement activity but this excavation produced no direct evidence of Bronze Age occupation. However, excavations carried out on Red Hill Road some 600m to the north-east of the site (Meredith 2000) have revealed settlement evidence which may prove to be contemporaneous with the Aldham Mill Hill cremations. If this does prove to be the case, it would not be unreasonable to assume a direct link between the two sites. The two large ring-ditches are quite different from each other in terms of depth, diameter and internal features, which suggests that they were also very different structures when they were originally created. There are few clues as to the original appearance of each barrow but it is possible to speculate using the available evidence. With 0543, the digging of such a wide, deep ditch would have created a significant quantity of spoil which is unlikely to have been moved far, instead almost certainly being used to form an mound inside the ditch and possibly a bank surrounding it. The lack of Bronze Age funerary evidence from 0543 could be seen as an indication that any burial or cremation for which the monument was created was contained within a central mound since ploughed level. A possible reference to the disturbance of burials from such a mound could lie in the name 'Dead Vessel Lane', the former name for Boswell Lane, which runs to the south of the site. It is unfortunate that no burials or cremations were found within the area bounded by ring-ditch 0543 since these could have been used to provide an approximate date for the construction of the barrow, which could in turn be compared to the group within the area defined by ring-ditch 0454 to see whether the two were contemporaneous.

0454 is likely to have been very different in appearance to 0543. A narrower, shallow ditch would have produced less spoil and what spoil was created could have only formed a very low internal mound or an outer or internal bank, without the addition of imported material. It is possible that ploughing in antiquity may have damaged the ditch and made it shallower but such damage is likely to have been relatively slight. The build up of hillwash deposits which sealed the archaeology prior to excavation would have protected the monument from more significant damage by modern deep ploughing though it would seem the mound and ditch had already been levelled by the medieval period as demonstrated by ditch 0504. The sections excavated through 0454 showed no clear evidence of either bank or mound material eroding into the ditch when it was an open feature.

None of the cremations cut each other, implying that their locations were marked somehow. It may be that each cremation was covered by its own small mound, formed from the excess spoil created by digging each burial pit. Six other cremations were found outside the ring-ditch which may have also been marked by such individual mounds. Only the base of urn 0398 survived, the main body of the pot having been destroyed at some point in antiquity, presumably the result of ploughing.

The third, small ring-ditch is unusual, but similar features are not unknown. Barrow cemeteries at Ardleigh, Essex and Nayland with Wissington, Suffolk, both contain examples of small ring-ditches c.3m in diameter (Brown 1999; Lawson, Martin and Priddy 1981). However, the Ardleigh examples were all single ditches surrounding an individual cremation rather than the double ditch and several cremations that were associated with 0462. Only cremation pit 0475 which was central to the ring-ditches had been cut into natural, the surrounding cremations occurring within a subsoil layer at a slightly higher level. It was not until all the cremations had been excavated and the subsoil layer fully removed that ring-ditches 0546 and 0548 became visible. These facts suggest that a small mound had originally covered 0475 which was presumably the primary burial, and later cremations had been added to this mound.

Initial analysis of the cremation deposits has been able to determine the sex and approximate ages of some individuals, as well as information about pyre material and the inclusion of possible food offerings with some of the bodies. More detail may be possible with further study.

There was no evidence of Roman activity on the site, the period only being represented by occasional finds, probably collected by later occupants. This was perhaps slightly surprising given the proximity of the known Roman enclosure to the north of the excavation, but it does suggest only a low level of movement and re-use of whatever materials were used inside and that activity outside of the enclosure during its active life had been limited.

Apart from a few pottery sherds, the only real Anglo-Saxon evidence from the site was funerary. The four graves were of middle status and are quite unusual for comprising such a small burial group. The siting of Early Anglo-Saxon graves within or close to Bronze Age funerary monuments, either individually or as cemeteries, is well documented (e.g. Martin 1981, 75). Examples of this in Suffolk include sites at Flixton (Boulter, forthcoming; Martin et al 1991), Lakenheath (Caruth, forthcoming), Boss Hall, Ipswich (Everett 2001) and Sutton Hoo (Fern, forthcoming). In these instances, the graves are generally of 6th century date but later burials in association with Bronze Age barrows do occur at Lakenheath, where the cemetery extends into the early 7th century, and Boss Hall, which may have still been in use as late as the 8th century. Whilst it is possible that the graves excavated here represent the only such burials in the area, it may be worth considering the possibility of more Early Anglo-Saxon inhumations or cremations being focussing on the ring-ditches which lie on the other side of Aldham Mill Hill. The location of grave 0675 is particularly interesting as it cuts ring-ditch 0543, showing that the ditch had either fully or virtually silted up by the time this grave was dug. However, the very presence of the four graves would suggest that the mound within ring-ditch 0543 on which they focus was still very much a visible monument some two thousand or so years or so after it was first constructed. Since the ditch itself appears not to have survived into the Early Anglo-Saxon period as a significant earthwork, it seems all the more likely that 0543 was

constructed with a large, internal mound which influenced the location of later burials.

The medieval features in the south-west corner of the site were suggestive of some kind of agricultural complex consisting of a series of buildings, a possible trackway and ditches, some of which may form enclosures. Although building 0151 could have been a dwelling, it had no diagnostic features that would confirm this and may instead have been some kind of agricultural building. However, the presence of an oven (0671), domestic pottery and food waste from features in the locality implies nearby occupation. A possibility is that an area of burning, which may have been a hearth, and a spread of medieval pottery located during the evaluation could be a focus for occupation. No further investigation of these features was carried out since they lay outside of the area of proposed development.

Finds from the medieval features mainly dated from the 11th - 13th centuries and point towards a rural settlement of limited means. Periods immediately before and after this time were poorly represented, suggesting that the medieval activity on this site was limited to the high medieval, or 12th-13th centuries. It would certainly appear that the ceramics represent a single phase of activity and that the site had all but gone out of use sometime during the 14th century. This could be seen to relate to a general trend throughout the country of population growth and increased pressure on agricultural land during the 13th century, followed by a sharp decline in population and the desertion of many settlements during the later 14th century.

All features were sealed by a significant depth of subsoil, particularly the eastern half of the site. This subsoil comprised a quite sterile silt washed down the slope immediately to the east of the site over time. The proximity of the western edge of the site to the River Brett and its situation on former flood plain may also be a factor in the deposition of river-borne silts over this part of the site. This thick layer of subsoil must have accumulated significantly since the medieval period and its presence has sealed and preserved the surviving archaeological evidence.

7. Statement of potential and recommendations for analysis and publication

Statement of potential

The archaeological potential of the site has been informed by the English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda (English Heritage 1997, Draft), East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3 and 4 (Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties; 1. resource assessment and 2. research agenda and strategy) (EAA 1997 and 2000 respectively), Revision of the Regional Framework for the Eastern Region (EAA 2008) and by results of the individual specialist assessments.

The Aldham Mill site is specifically highlighted in the Bronze Age, Early Anglo-Saxon and medieval chapters in the Revision of the Regional Framework for the Eastern Region document as being one of the key projects (EAA 2008).

However, while generally recognised as an important project, the data has until now not been presented formally as a grey literature assessment (this document) which, in turn, would lead to further analysis and dissemination/publication.

The following perceived archaeological potential of the site is presented by period.

Period I- Mesolithic

Only limited evidence of Mesolithic activity was recovered, predominantly in the form of residual worked flints in later features. Further work on this material is considered unnecessary other than its inclusion in the overall site archive.

Period II- Neolithic

Only one feature was dated to this period, although unstratified and residual worked flint and stone of probable Neolithic date was present throughout the site and included two stone axes (one flint and one granite), while another fragmentary polished stone axe was recovered during the earlier evaluation. These are prestige objects and, as such, merit full analysis in their own right.

Period III- Bronze Age

Seventy one features were attributed to this period which clearly represents the earliest significant recognisable phase of activity on the site, and appears to be essentially funerary in character and includes elements of a wider monumental landscape known from aerial photographs.

The Research Agenda and Strategy document published in 2000 stated that '*Patterns of burial practice from the 4th to 1st millennia offer opportunities to explore the changing course of social action*' (Brown and Murphy 2000, 10) and while it is accepted that there has been considerable degree of work on Bronze Age sites in the region in the intervening period (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 30) the general statement still holds true and '*Patterns of burial practice need further examination*' (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 31). In continuing with this theme, a programme of further work will include the detailed analysis of the cremation burials. The specialist assessment of the cremations (McKinley, this document) concludes that the site has the potential to provide information on the following:

- **The nature of the cremation related deposits:** The formation processes will be assessed from the data recovered in identification of the remains considered together with the primary site record (see also soil analysis).
- **Detailed demographic data:** The question of the minimum number of individuals will need to be assessed together with the nature of the deposit. More detailed division of the age ranges should be possible and, although it is unlikely all adults will be sexed, it should be possible to be more conclusive with respect to some individuals and to suggest the sex of others.
- **The identification of additional pathological lesions:** While some were noted in assessment, others will probably be added in analysis, and although diagnosis will be limited due to the nature of the assemblage (cremated), some should be possible together with general comments on health.

- **Details of the funerary rituals and rites of cremation:** Both from the material contained within the deposits and as represented in the various types of deposit is potentially of great interest. Several studies have been conducted in this area within the Bronze Age (McKinley 1997) but the corpus of data is still relatively small at present and additional comparative data will broaden our understanding of the overall rite.
- **To place the Hadleigh cremation cemetery within its regional context:** Comparison in all areas of study with contemporaneous cremation cemeteries will assist in placing this one in its regional context.

On a national basis, the draft Research Agenda in a section entitled 'Territories and tenure in the 4th and 3rd millennium BC' (English Heritage 1997, p.47) it is stated that emphasis should be placed on the retrieval of well-dated samples of biological material. As the calcined bone from the cremations can be accurately dated by C14, it can be considered to fulfil the above criteria.

In addition, the cremation urns represent a significantly sized assemblage of earlier Bronze Age pottery. The Research Agenda and Strategy document highlights the fact that there is an ongoing critical reassessment of the traditional classificatory schemes (Brown and Murphy 2000, 9). The C14 dating of the calcined bone from the cremations would also provide a secure dating framework for the urns.

Period IV- Early Anglo-Saxon

There have been a number of Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries excavated in the region during the last two decades, most containing significantly more burials than the four at Hadleigh. However, the graves, which are clearly focussed on the earlier ring-ditch 0543, do form a discrete group and, as such, must be considered to be of at least local importance.

It is questioned in the Research Agenda and Strategy document whether tribal groupings can be identified from artefact distributions, due to other factors that may be involved in the translocation of artefacts from one place to another (Wade

2000, 23). However, detailed artefact studies can still help disentangle the complexities in grave good assemblages caused by a combination of the actual movement of people and the trade in artefacts from areas of craft specialisation and workshops. This has been demonstrated at Flixton Park Quarry where a particular type of annular brooch suggested links with Midlands technology (Boulter and Walton Rogers, forthcoming).

On that basis it is recommended that full analysis of the grave goods is undertaken with a view to providing more secure dating for the burials and recognising any tribal/cultural or regional artefact affinities that might be indicated by the overall finds assemblage or individual objects.

Period V- medieval

The medieval activity appeared to represent a single phase of activity dating from the 11th to 13th centuries. The character of the activity was essentially rural suggesting occupation associated with agricultural activity within a series of ditched field and enclosures.

At a regional level, the Resource Assessment document identifies the fact that there has been only limited excavation on medieval rural sites and, in Suffolk, only individual house sites have been investigated in detail (Wade 1997, 52).

Subsequently, the revision document of 2008 states that many of the research topics from the 2000 document still remain valid (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 95). Of particular relevance to the site at Hadleigh is the perceived need for further research on the origins and development of the different rural settlement types (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 96) as it provides an opportunity to study a significant area of a medieval rural occupation complex which includes buildings, trackways, fields/enclosures, an oven and is associated with a relatively large assemblage of contemporary pottery considered to be of regional importance.

Period VI- post-medieval

No further work required.

Publication Strategy

During the assessment of the site it has become clear that we are effectively dealing with two unrelated episodes of activity on the site, both meriting a level of publication. These being:

- The prehistoric period (principally the Early Bronze Age funerary activity associated with the two monumental ring-ditches and the subsequent focus of one of these monuments for inhumation burials in the Early Saxon period, and....
- The medieval occupation.

The site plan clearly shows that the prehistoric monuments and Early Anglo-Saxon graves had no discernable effect on the development of the medieval agricultural landscape and it seems likely that at least the northern of the two ring-ditches was not visible as a prominent landscape feature by that time (Fig. 3).

While both of the unrelated episodes of activity merit publication, it was not considered appropriate for them to be included in a single monograph volume of a series such as *East Anglian Archaeology*. It has been concluded that the most logical way of proceeding would be for the production of two separate reports that would be suitable for inclusion in a journal such as the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

Analysis tasks

The following analysis tasks have been divided between the two proposed publications and general analysis/archive.

Publication 1) *Prehistoric and Early Anglo-Saxon*

This will be the larger of the two publications with an estimated word count of 10,000. Decisions regarding the number of illustrations will be made after the analysis is complete. Artefact drawings that are not included in the publication will form part of the general site archive. In addition, while the following tasks include

full analysis of artefact categories such as worked flint and ceramics, some of the assemblage, such as the three stone axes, have no direct link to the funerary activity and will be consigned to archive only.

Stratigraphic Analysis

- Any changes to the Phasing/Dating resulting from the specialist analysis will be made.
- The monuments and features of the various phases will be compared with similar sites on a local, regional and national basis.

Finds Analysis

Worked flint

- A catalogue will be prepared and full analysis undertaken.
- Spatial analysis will be undertaken in order to interpret the use and deposition of this material.
- Detailed descriptions will be made of the three axes along with petrological analysis of the two non-flint items.
- The three axes and other selected tools will be illustrated (c.ten pieces).

Prehistoric pottery

- Analysis of the pottery will be undertaken and a full catalogue prepared.
- Temporal and spatial analysis will be undertaken.
- Complete vessels and other significant pieces will be illustrated.
- Contemporary parallels for the pottery forms and decorative styles will be identified.
- Information from the cremated bone analysis will be integrated.

Small finds

- Metalwork will be x-rayed.
- Identification and detailed description of some of the small finds will be enhanced by study of the x-ray plates.
- A catalogue of the grave goods will be prepared.

- All objects from the Early Anglo-Saxon graves require illustration (c.twenty five objects) or, in the case of the beads, photographed (c.thirteen beads).

Scientific Analysis

Soil analysis (cremations)

A combined magnetic susceptibility (MS) and chemical (e.g. pH and phosphate) study of the 11 soil samples (subsampling of bone and soil may increase the number of samples to c.fifteen) will answer the following questions:

- Does MS measurement show a likely in situ heating gradient?
- Does MS measurement show that the overlying fill (0533) post-dated the cremation?
- Do pH measurements show how soils were buffered by ashes, aiding the preservation of bone?
- How concentrated is the bone and has there been some breakdown of bone into the soil (phosphate measurements)?

Radiocarbon dating

- Radiocarbon dating of a representative sample of the cremation burials should be undertaken (c.6 determinations) to include at least two from the main group confined within ring-ditch 0454, two of those associated with the small ring features 0458 and two of the isolated examples.

Biological Evidence

Human bone from the Early Anglo-Saxon graves

No further work

Cremated human bone

Osteological analysis will follow the writer's standard procedure for the examination of cremated bone (McKinley 1994, 5-21). Tasks will include:

- Assessment of age from the stage of skeletal and tooth development (Beek 1983, McMinn and Hutchings 1985, Webb and Suchey 1985) and the general degree of age-related changes to the bone (Bass 1987).
- Sex will be ascertained from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987, Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994)

- Efficiency of cremation will be monitored via the colour of the bone (Holden *et al* 1995a and b), and aspects of pyre technology and ritual following the writer's standard methodology (McKinley 1994, 2000).

Specific Publication Tasks

- A synopsis for the publication will be prepared for submission to the publishing body.
- Individual specialist analysis reports will be edited and integrated into the publication text along with a descriptive narrative of the site stratigraphy.
- Illustrations will be selected and prepared for the publication.

Publication 2) *Medieval*

This will be the shorter of the two proposed publications with an estimated word count of 4000. Decisions regarding the number of illustrations will be made after the analysis is complete. Material not used in the publication will be consigned to archive.

Stratigraphic Analysis

- Any changes to the Phasing/Dating resulting from the specialist analysis will be made.
- The monuments and features of the various phases will be compared with similar sites on a local, regional and national basis.

Finds Analysis

Medieval pottery

- The medieval coarsewares require further work to characterise fabrics and to record estimated vessel equivalents.
- A fabric description of the Early Anglo-Saxon import is required, and the vessel should be compared with others from the region and further afield with the aim of suggesting a possible source.
- The more complete vessels will be illustrated to help form the basis of a type series for this part of Suffolk (c.twenty vessels).
- Analysis of the pottery by site phase will be required.

Small finds

- Metalwork will be x-rayed.
- Identification and detailed description of some of the small finds will be enhanced by study of the x-ray plates.

Biological Evidence

Animal bone

No further work. Information from the assessment will be used in the publication.

Specific Publication Tasks

- A synopsis for the publication will be prepared for submission to the publishing body.
- Individual specialist analysis reports will be edited and integrated into the publication text along with a descriptive narrative of the site stratigraphy.
- Illustrations will be selected and prepared for the publication.

General Analysis/Archive

Stratigraphic Analysis

(undated/unphased features and features not relating to publications)

- Any changes to the Phasing/Dating resulting from the specialist analysis will be made.

Finds Analysis

Ceramic Building Material and fired clay

- Brief analysis of the CBM and fired clay by phase.

Small finds

- Metalwork will be x-rayed.
- Identification and detailed description of some of the small finds will be enhanced by study of the x-ray plates.
- Work on the majority of the post-medieval and unstratified objects will be limited to archiving tasks.

Animal bone

No further work. Assessment report will be consigned to archive.

General archiving

- The site archive will be fully indexed and deposited in the county Historic Environment Record (HER) at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

8. Bibliography

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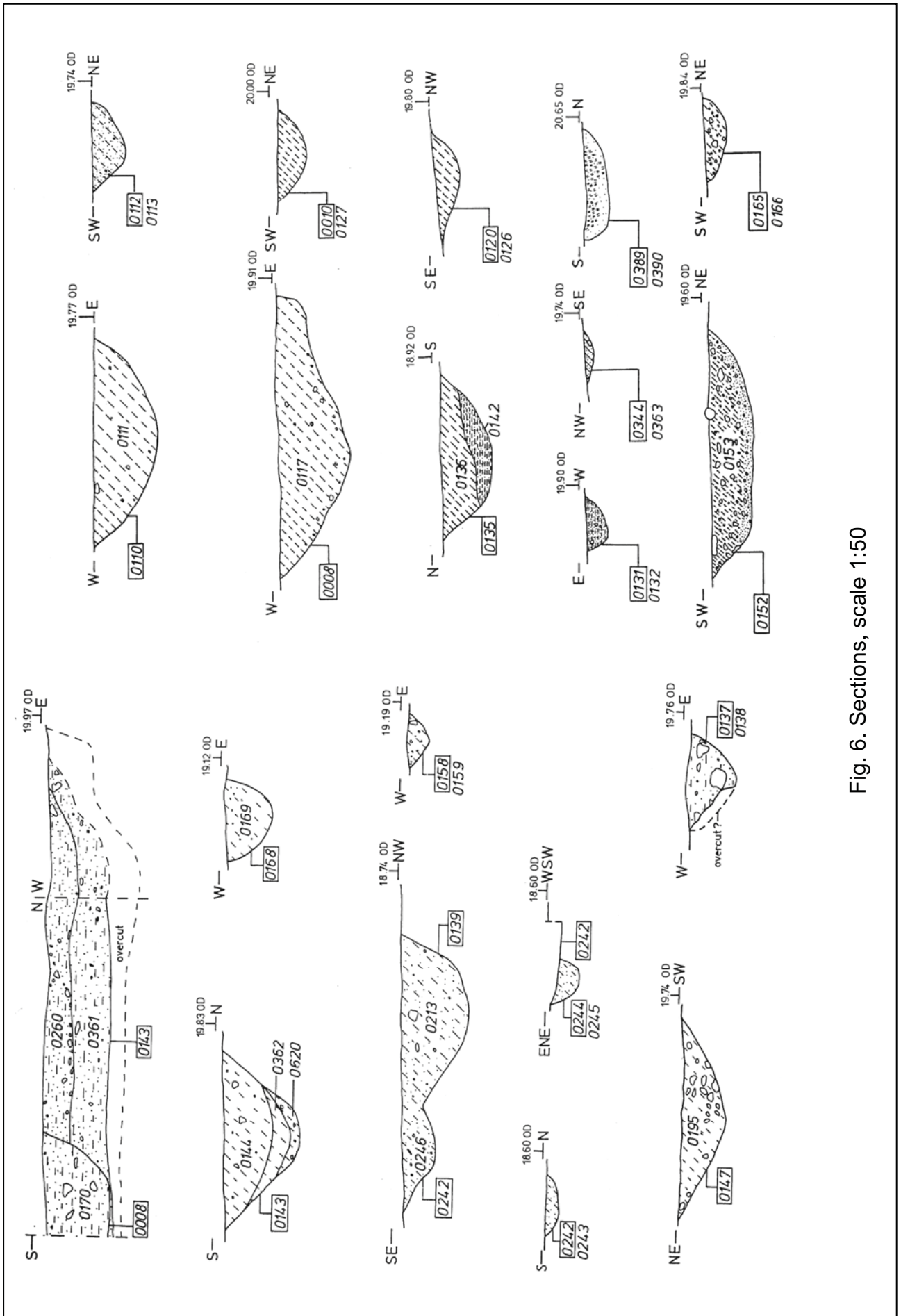


Fig. 6. Sections, scale 1:50

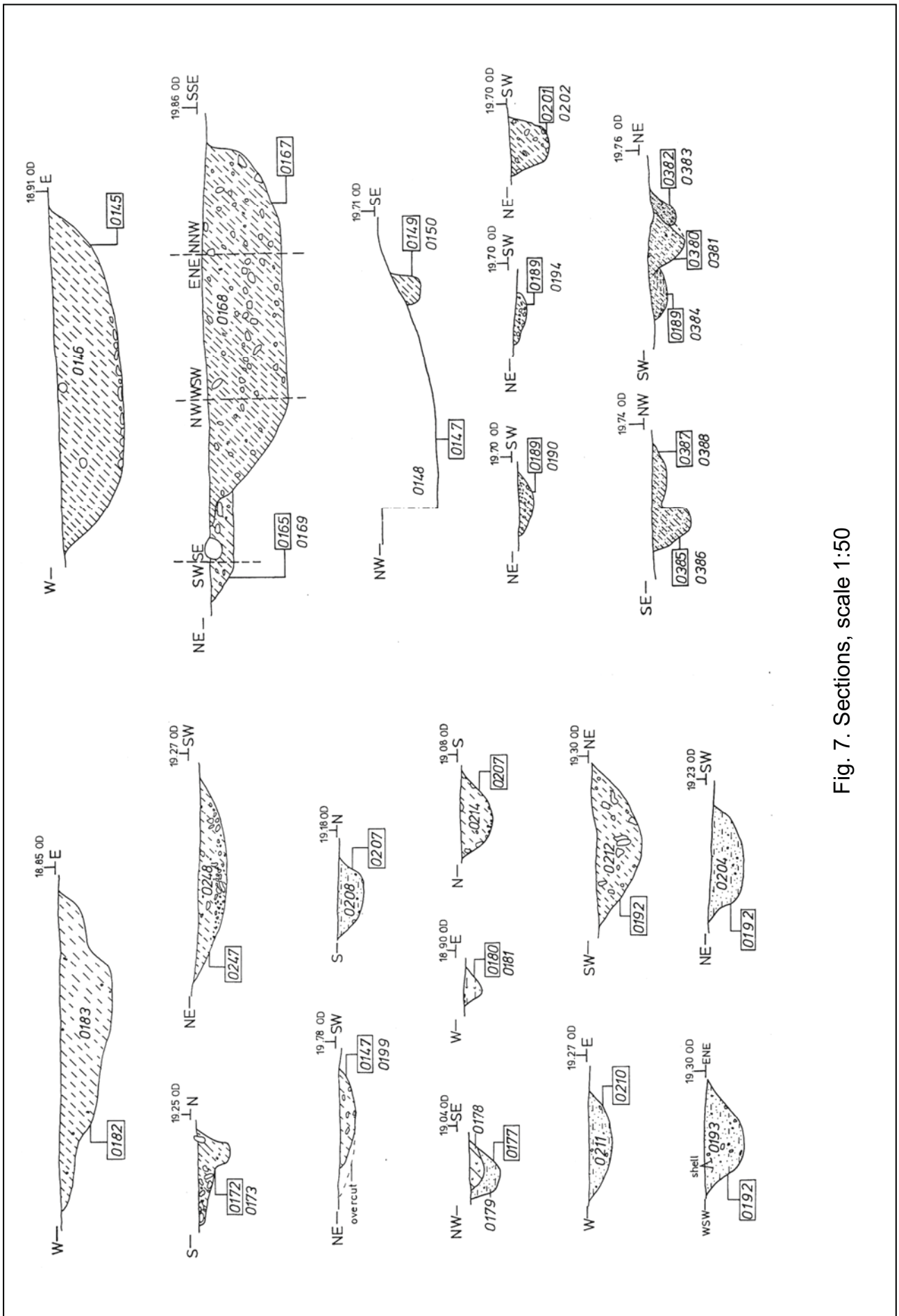


Fig. 7. Sections, scale 1:50

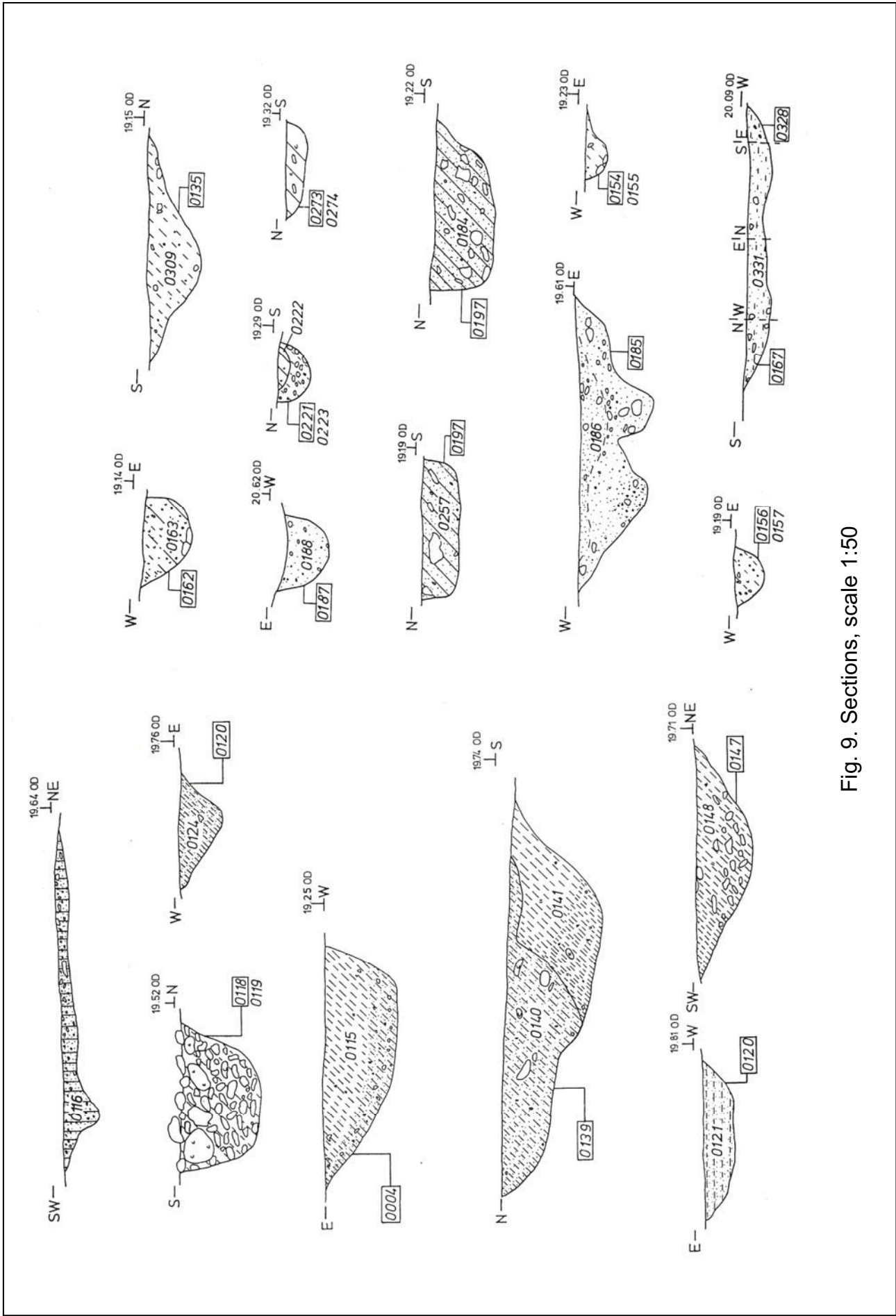


Fig. 9. Sections, scale 1:50

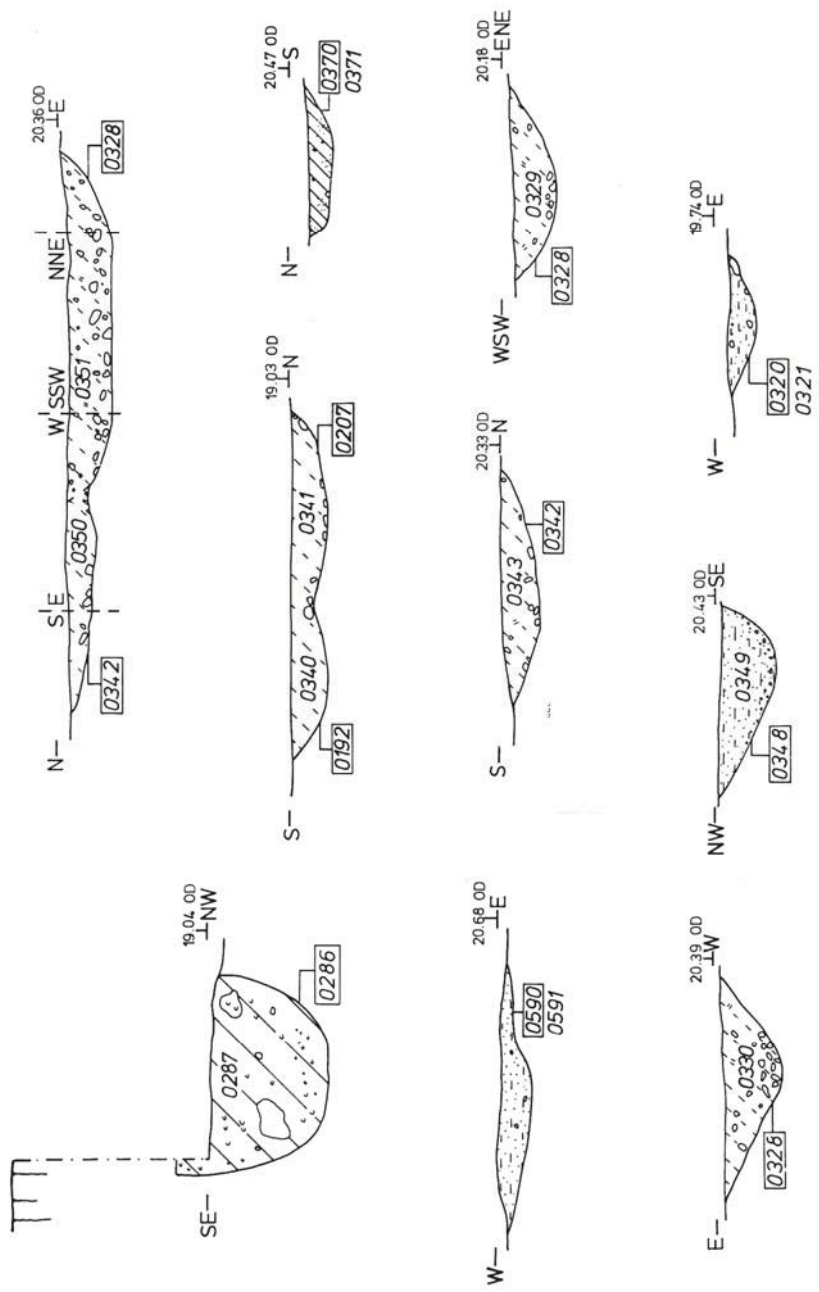


Fig. 10. Sections, scale 1:50

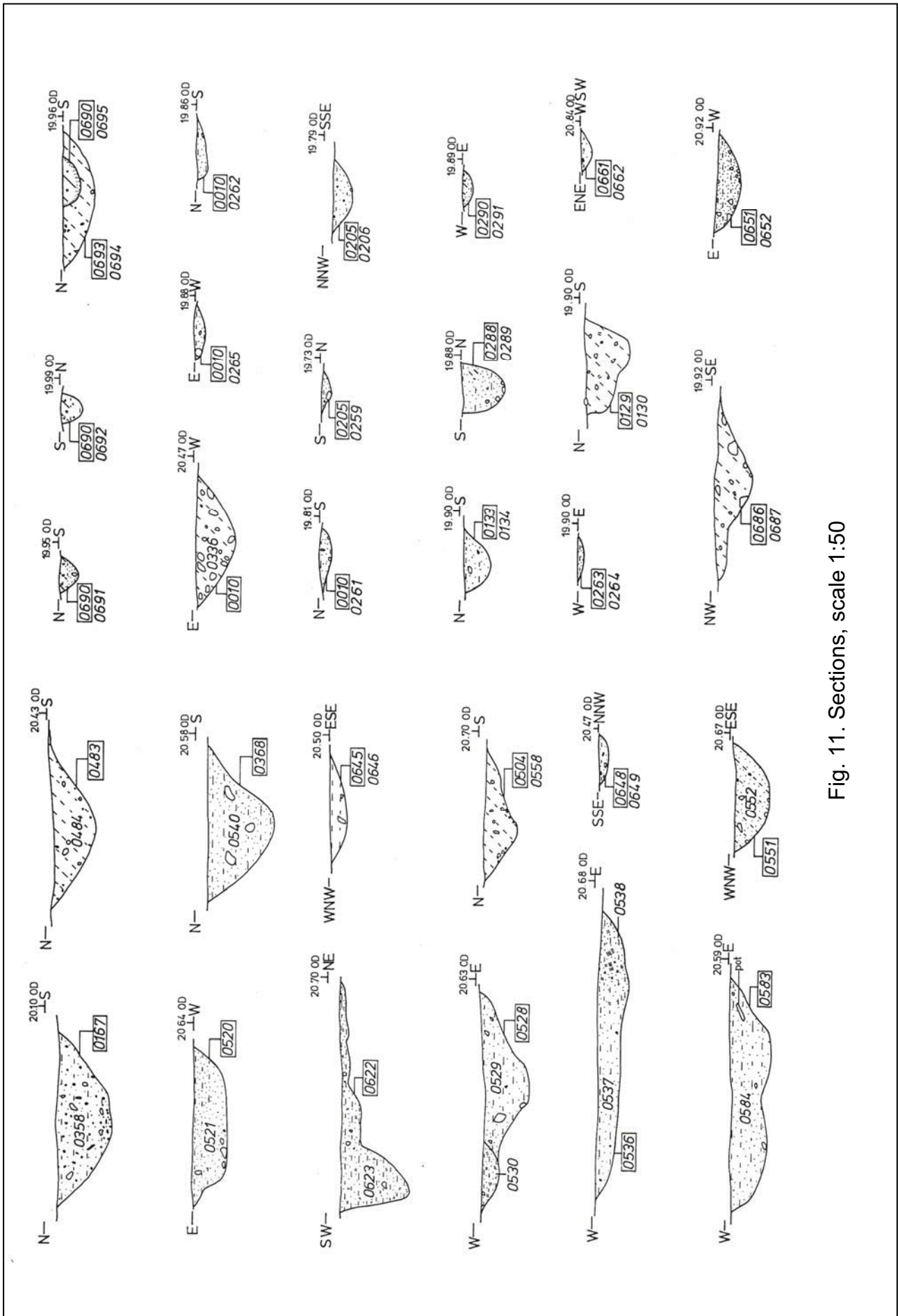


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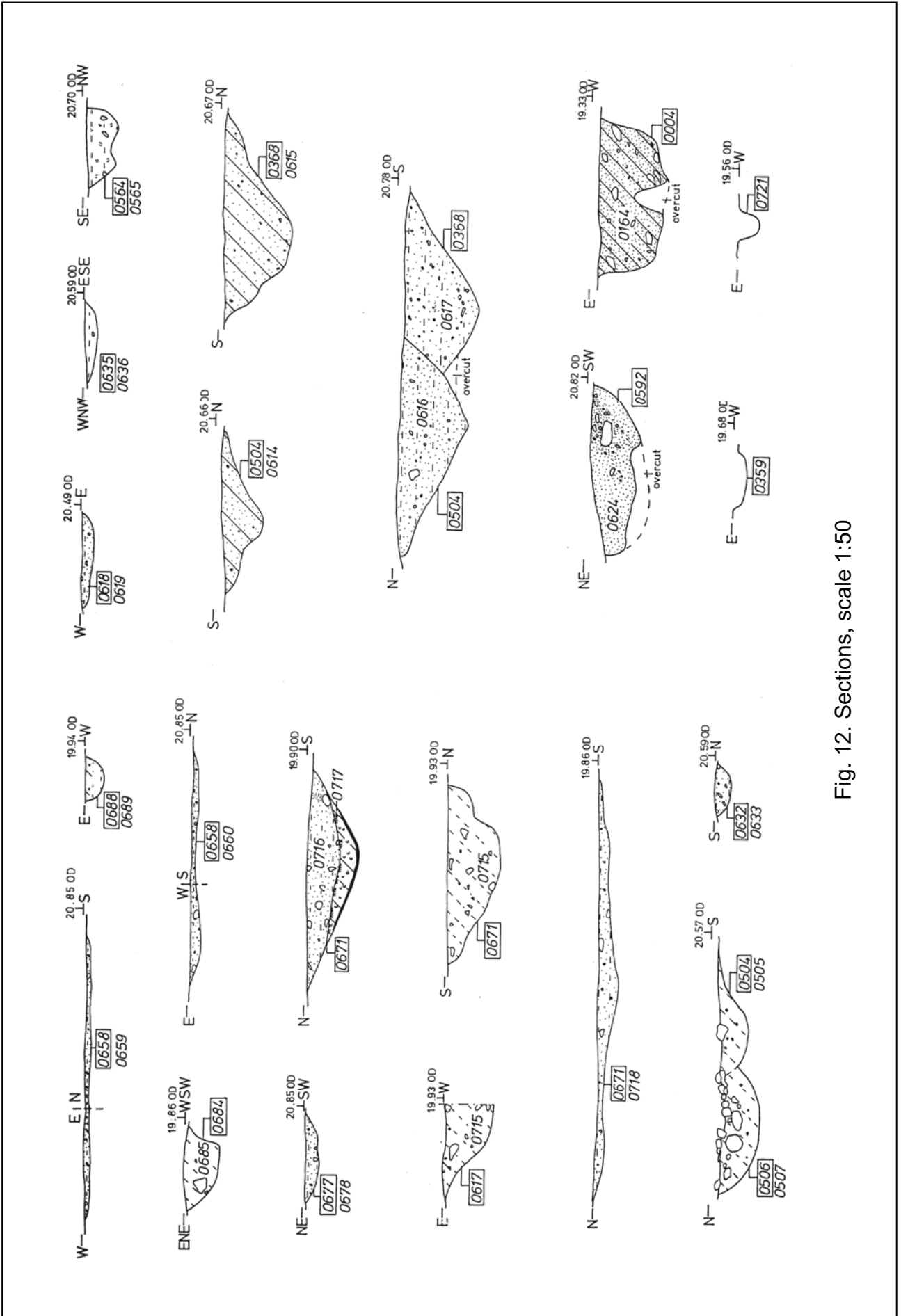


Fig. 12. Sections, scale 1:50

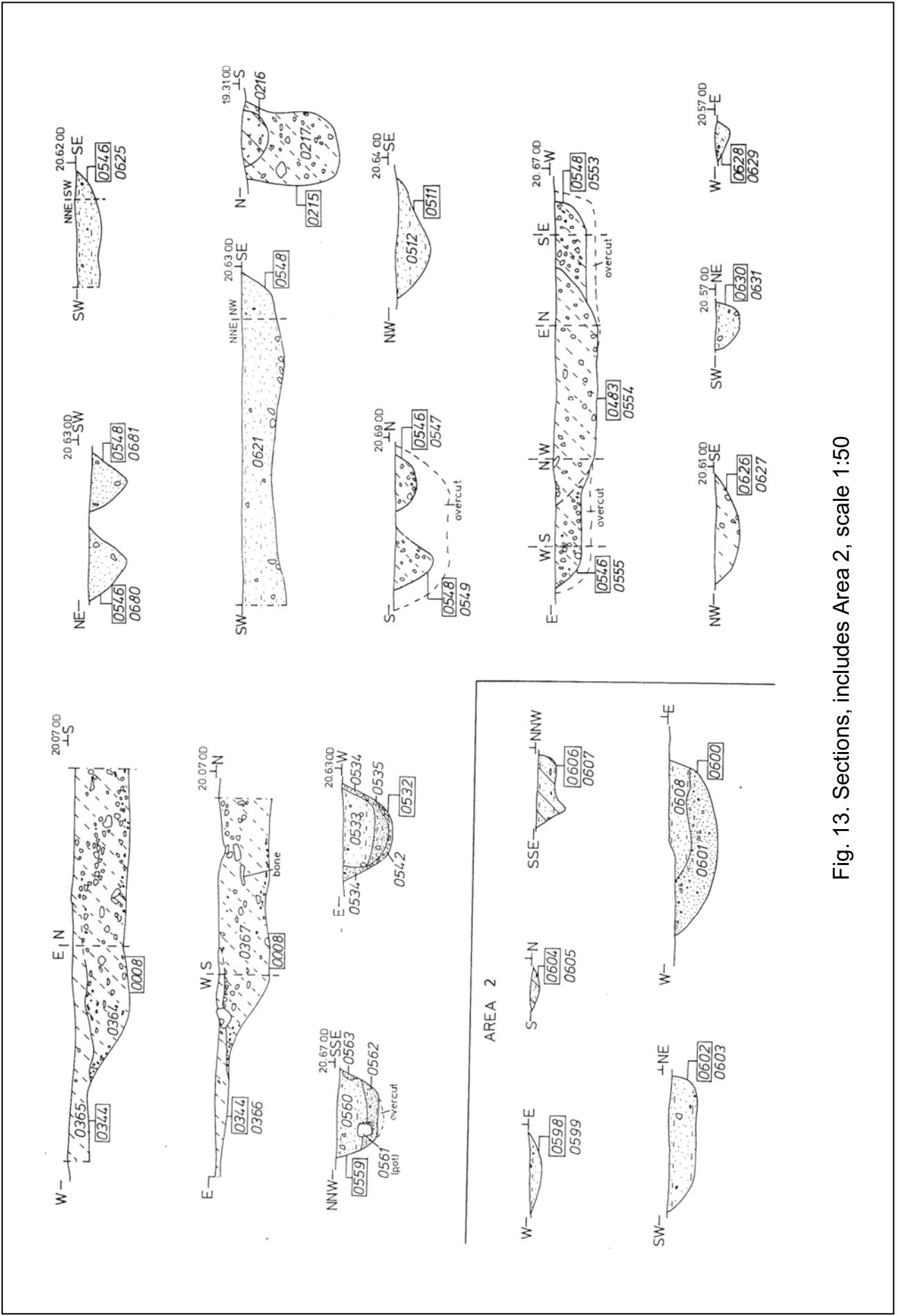


Fig. 13. Sections, includes Area 2, scale 1:50

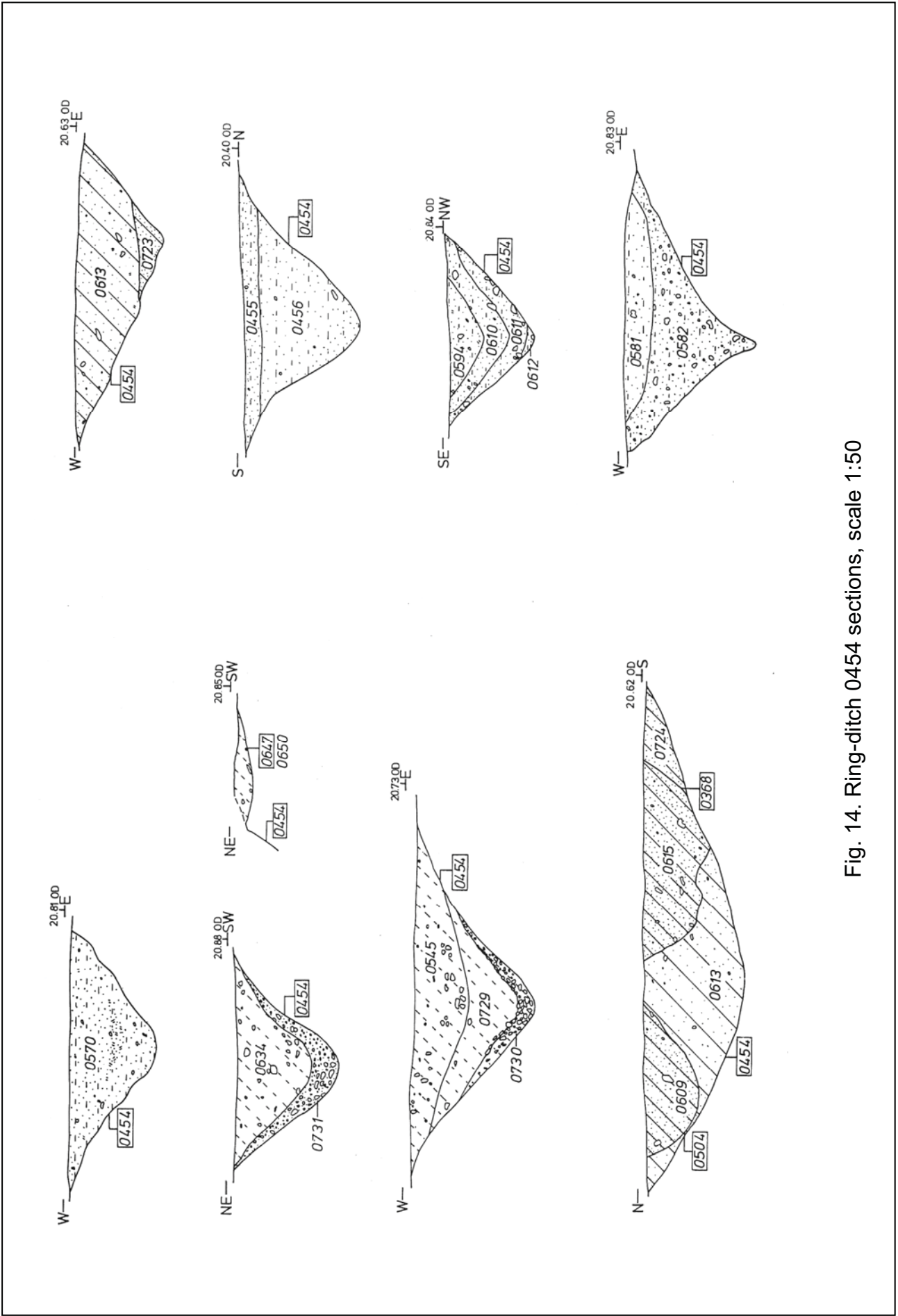


Fig. 14. Ring-ditch 0454 sections, scale 1:50

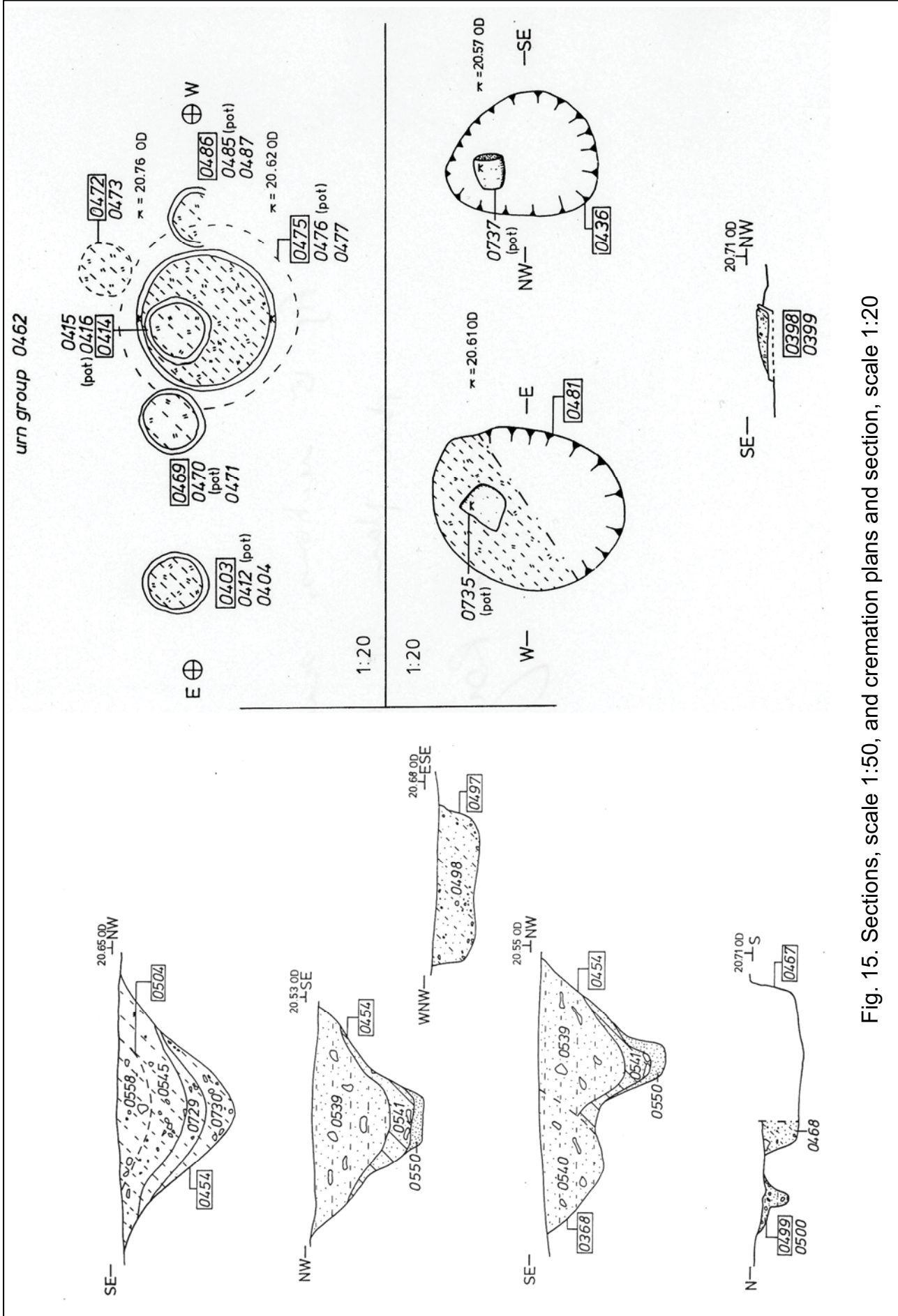


Fig. 15. Sections, scale 1:50, and cremation plans and section, scale 1:20

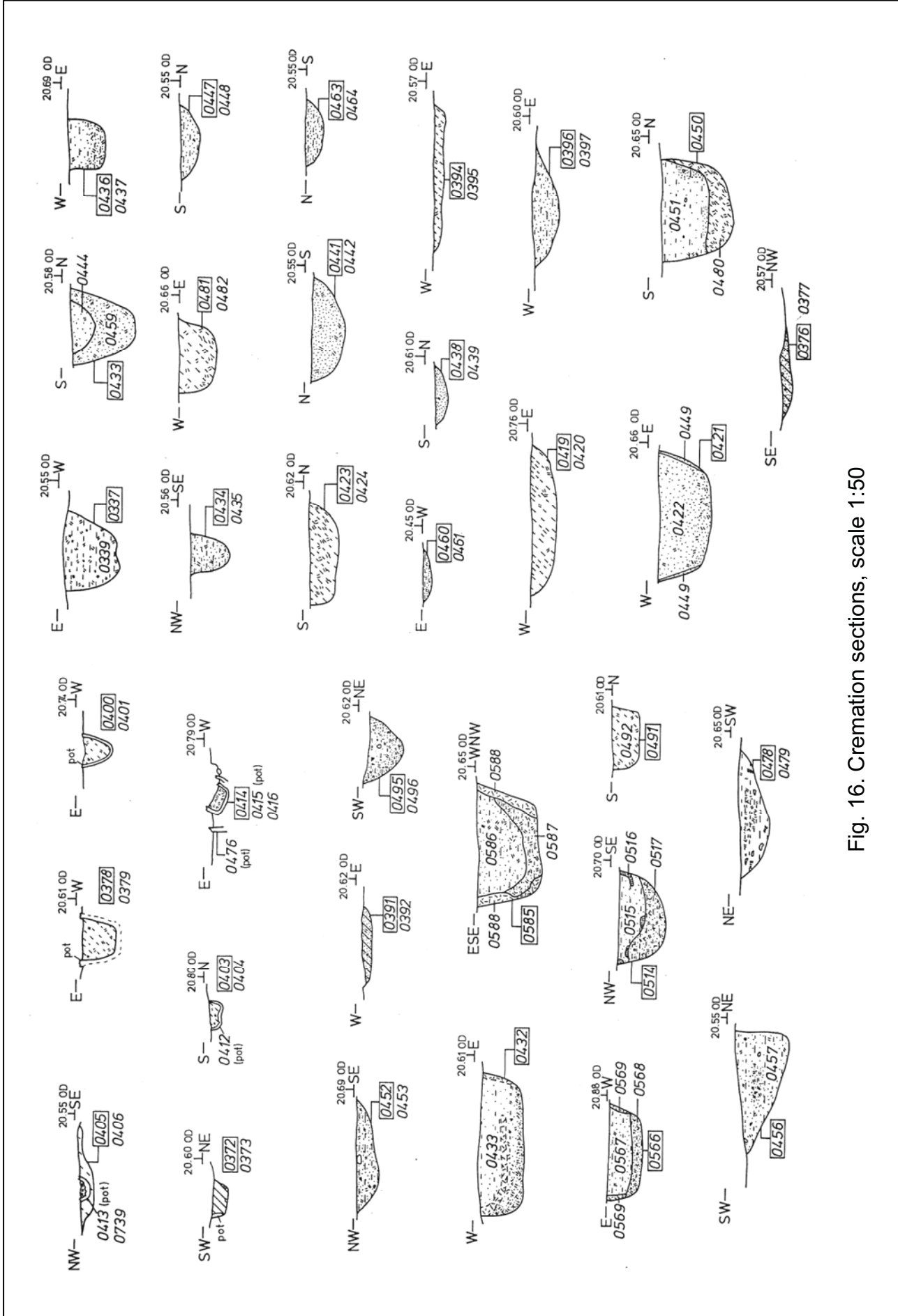


Fig. 16. Cremation sections, scale 1:50

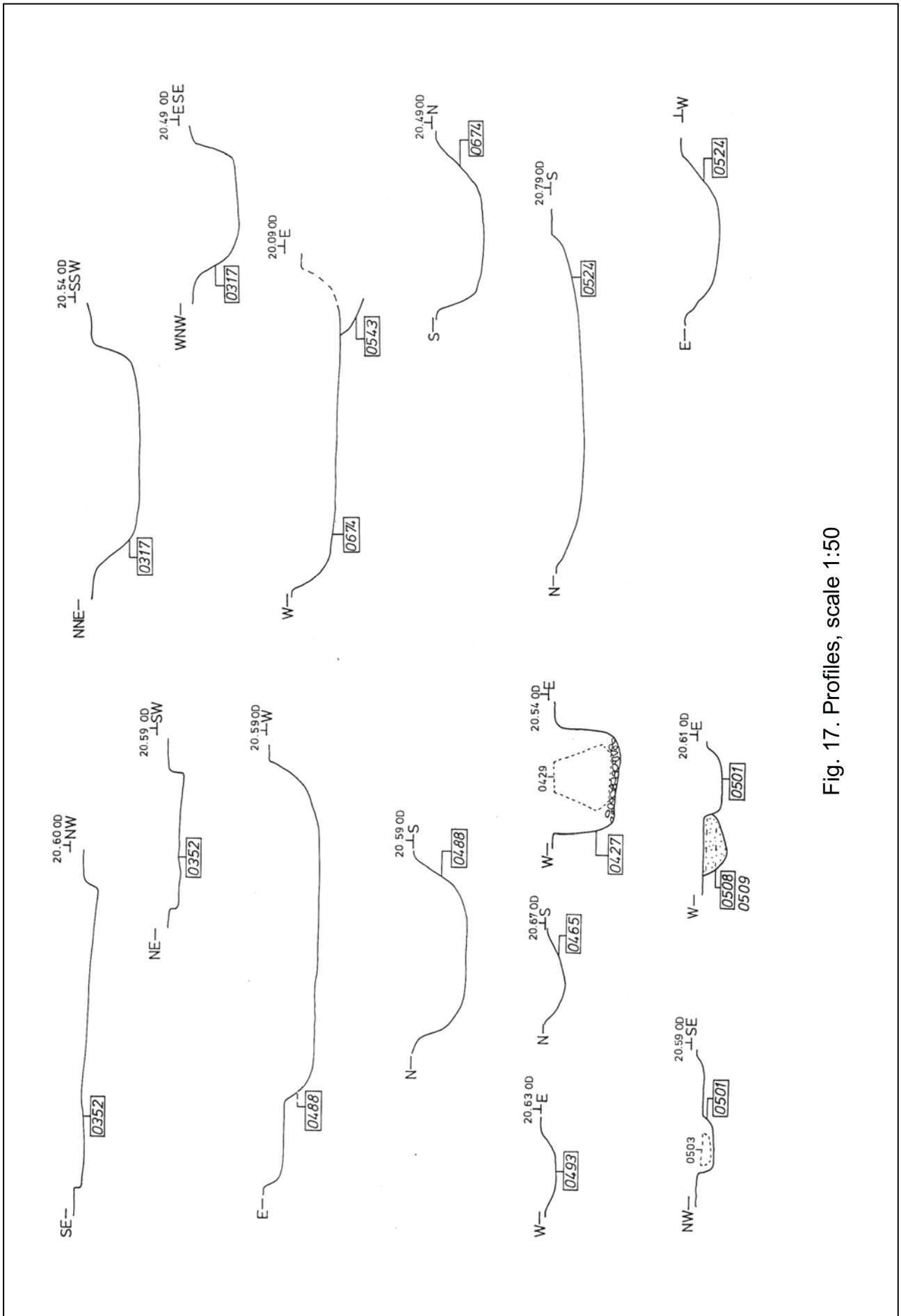


Fig. 17. Profiles, scale 1:50

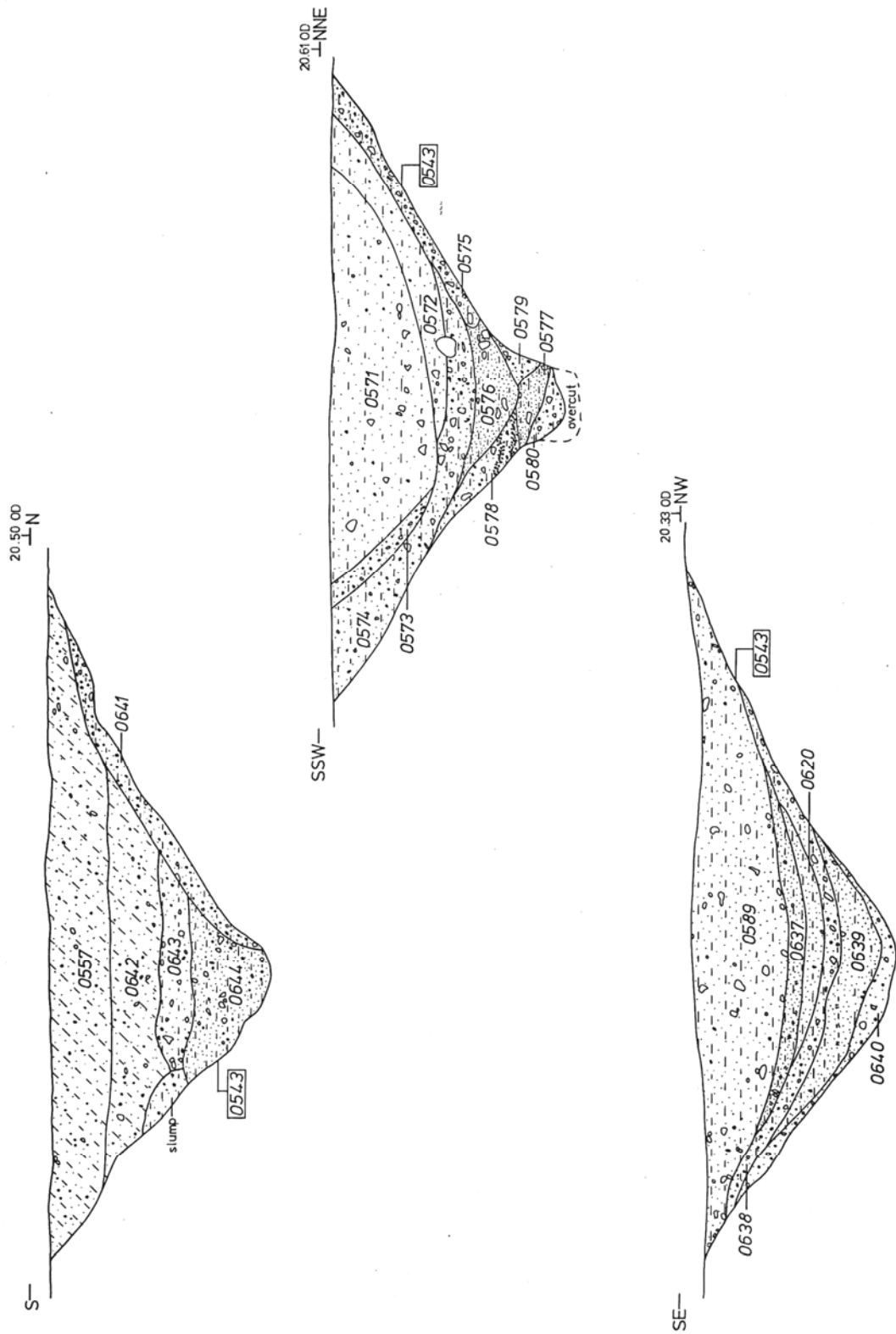


Fig. 18. Ring-ditch 0543, scale 1:50

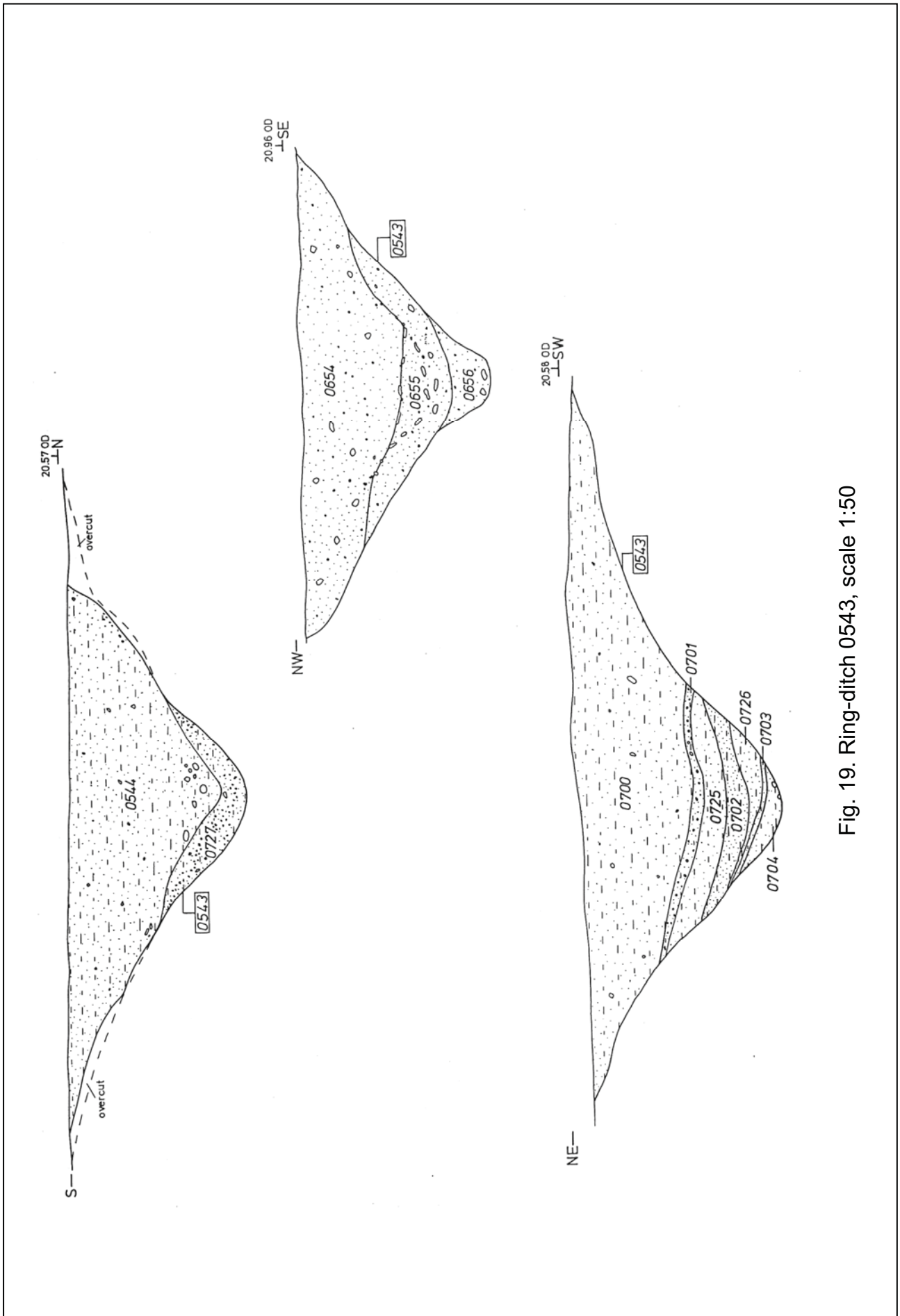


Fig. 19. Ring-ditch 0543, scale 1:50

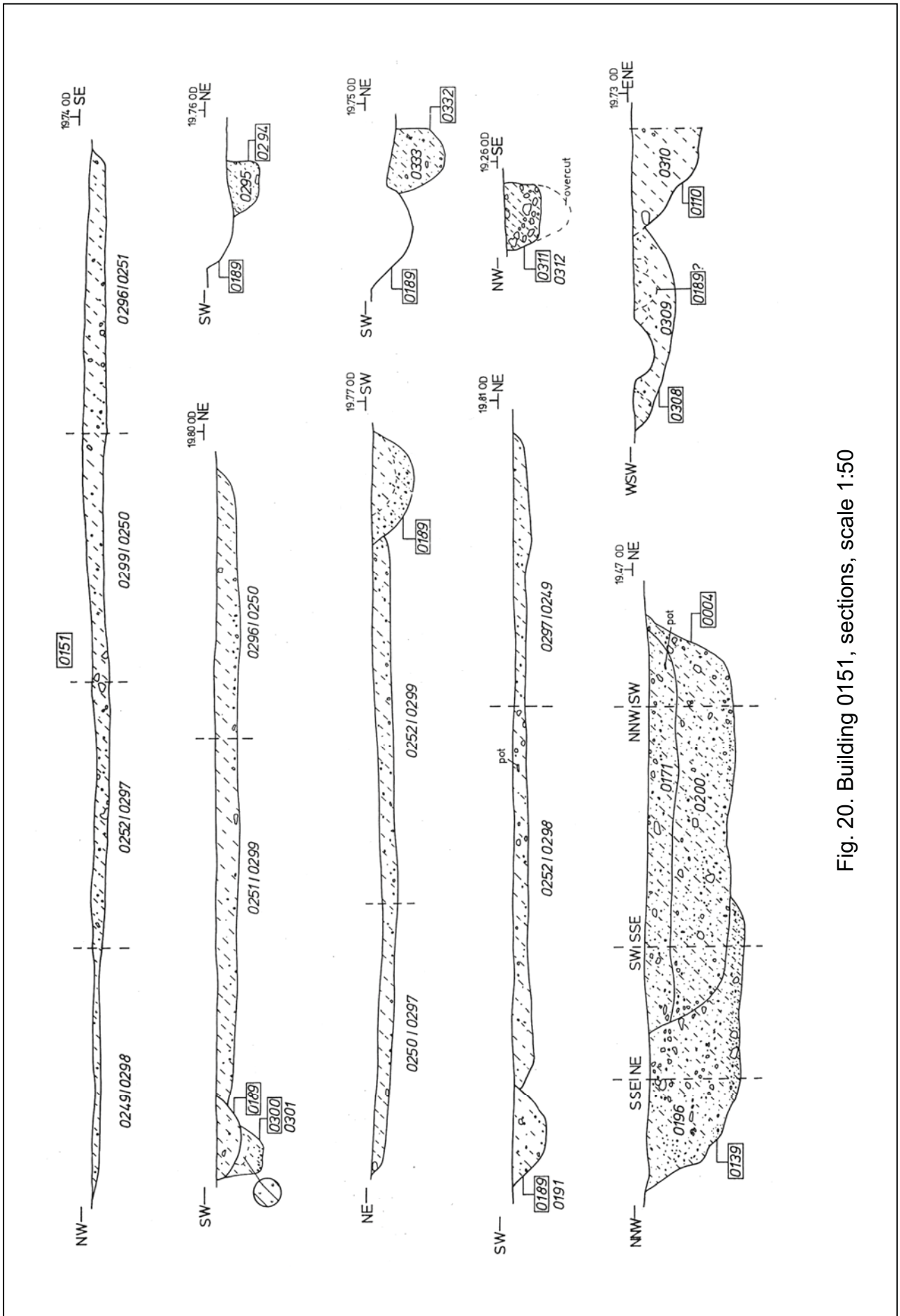


Fig. 20. Building 0151, sections, scale 1:50

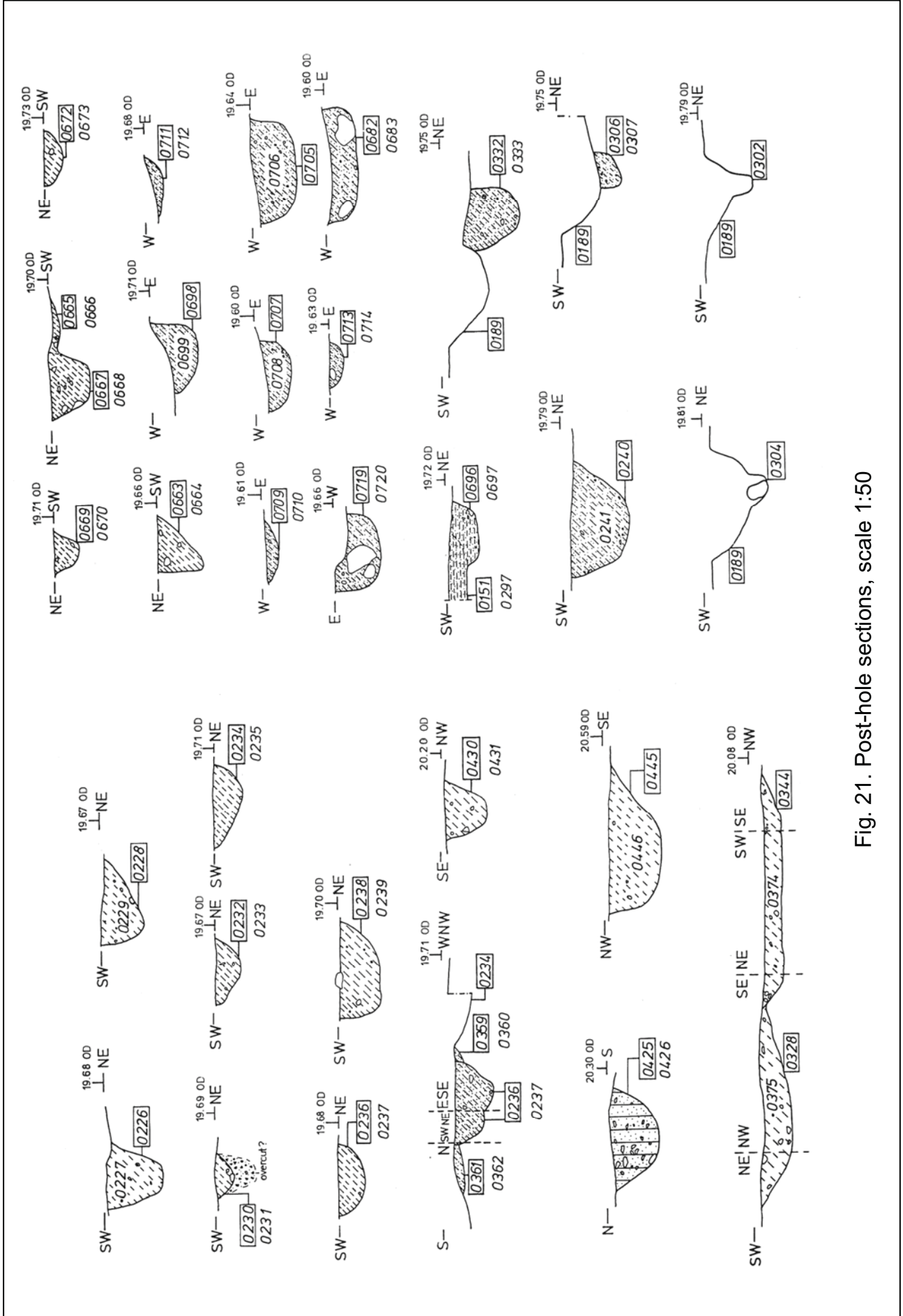


Fig. 21. Post-hole sections, scale 1:50

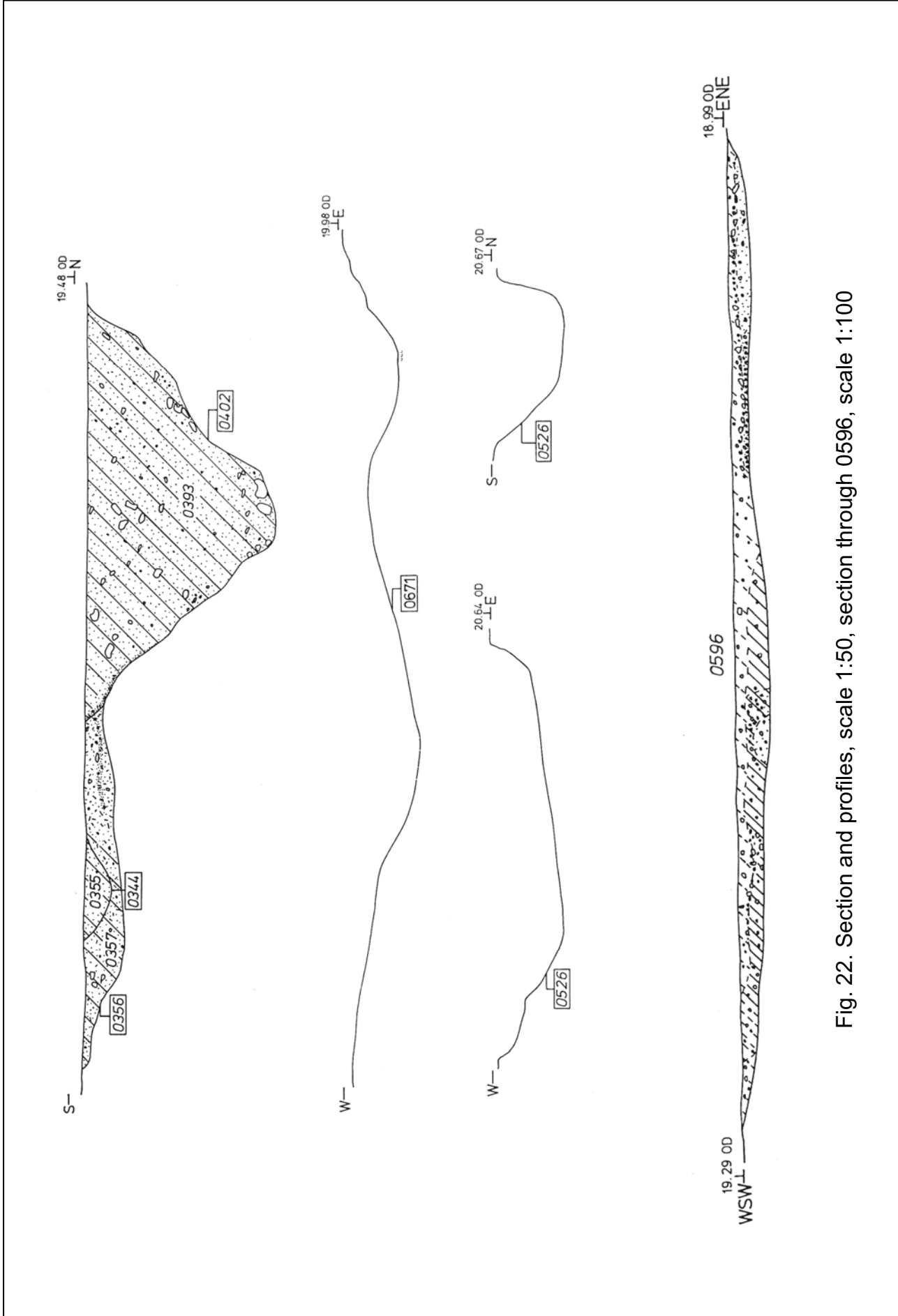


Fig. 22. Section and profiles, scale 1:50, section through 0596, scale 1:100

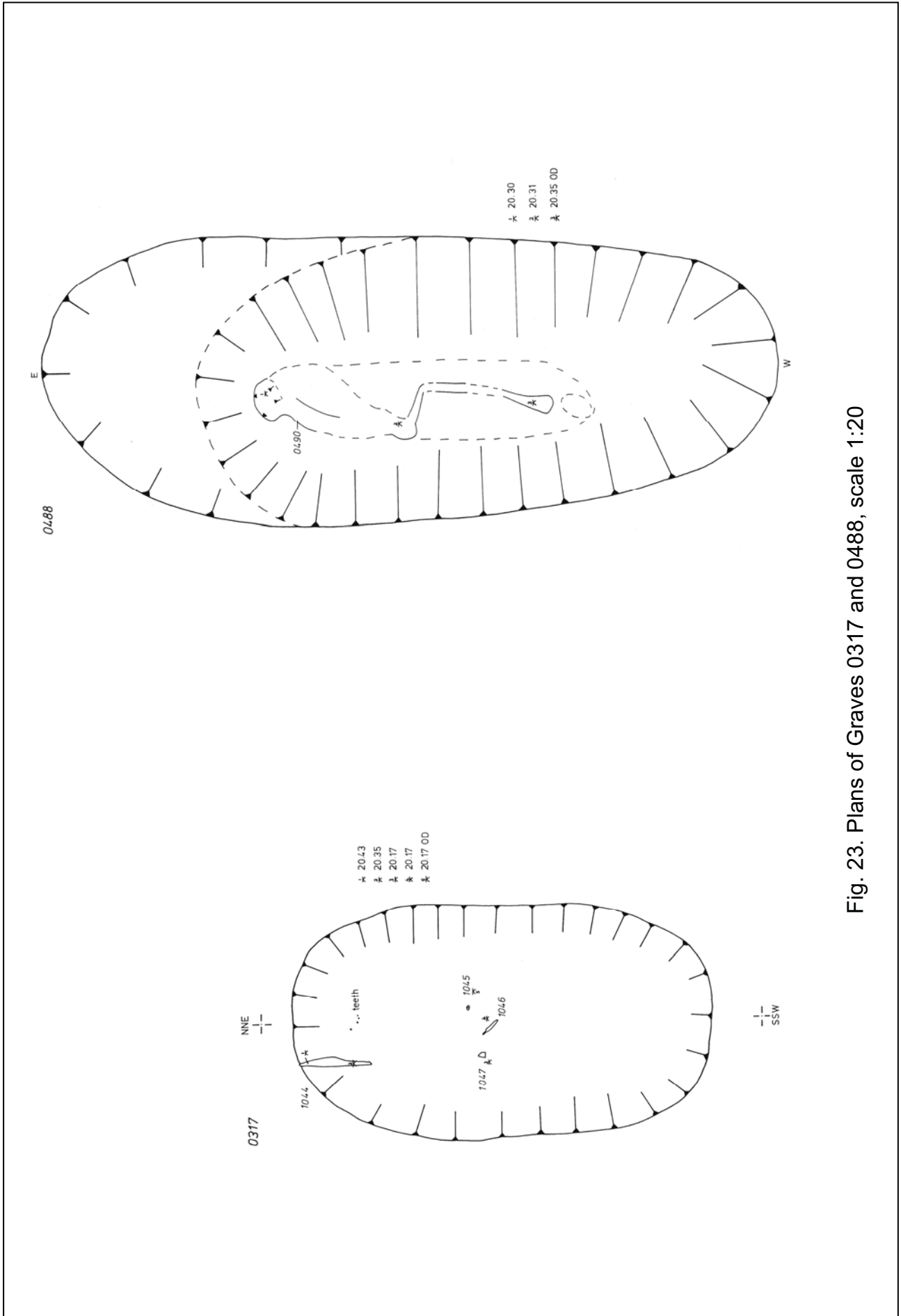


Fig. 23. Plans of Graves 0317 and 0488, scale 1:20

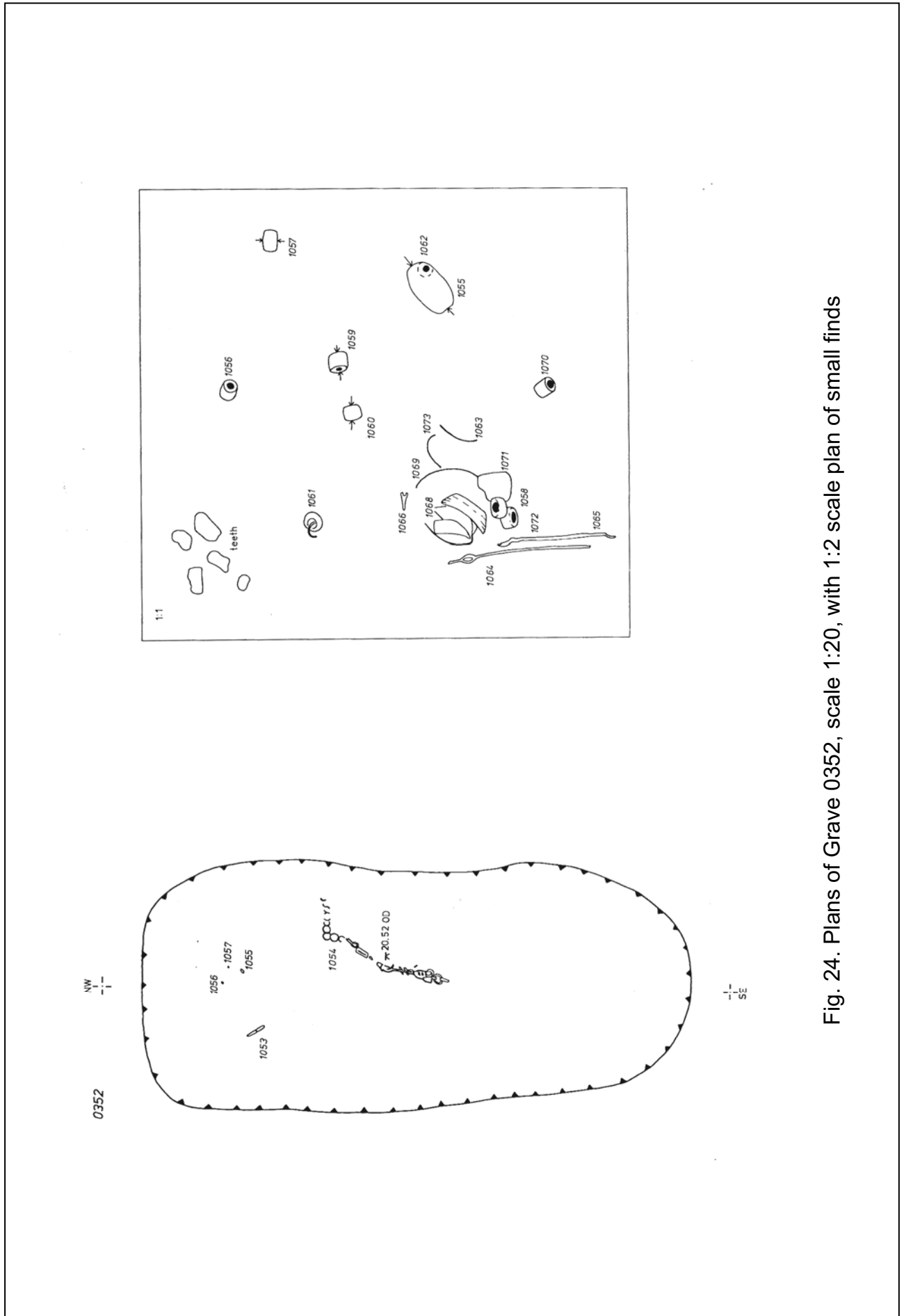


Fig. 24. Plans of Grave 0352, scale 1:20, with 1:2 scale plan of small finds

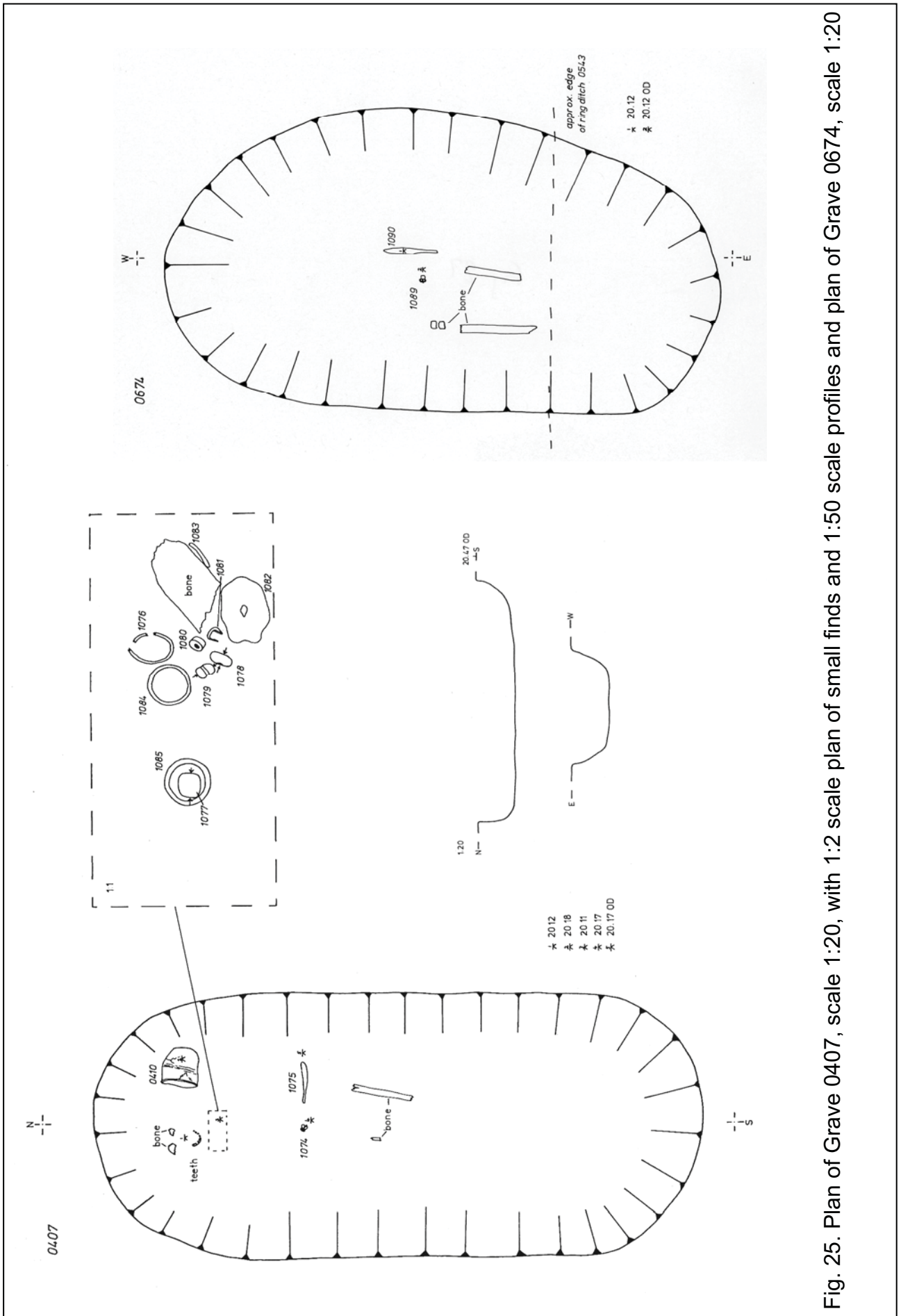


Fig. 25. Plan of Grave 0407, scale 1:20, with 1:2 scale plan of small finds and 1:50 scale profiles and plan of Grave 0674, scale 1:20

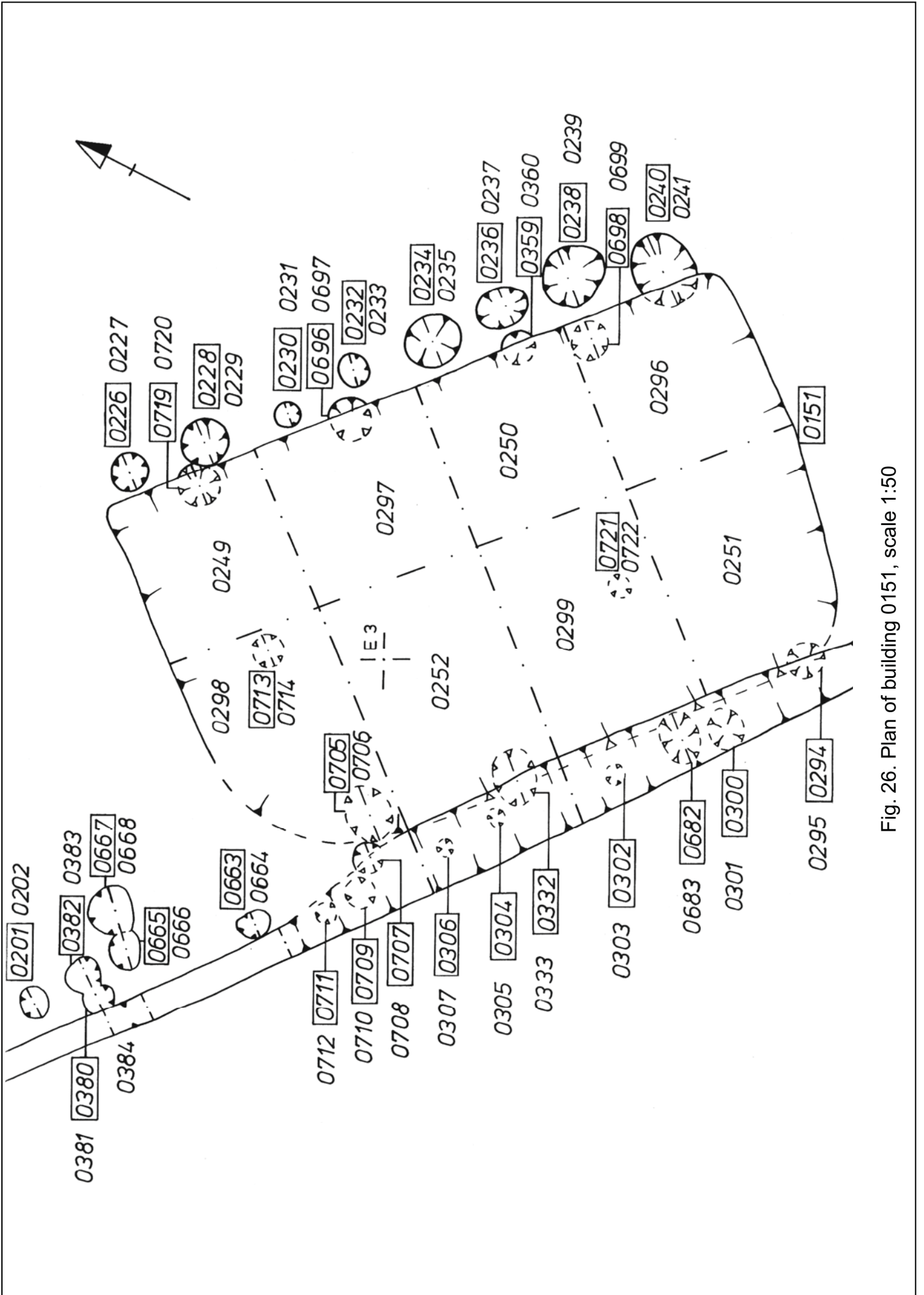


Fig. 26. Plan of building 0151, scale 1:50

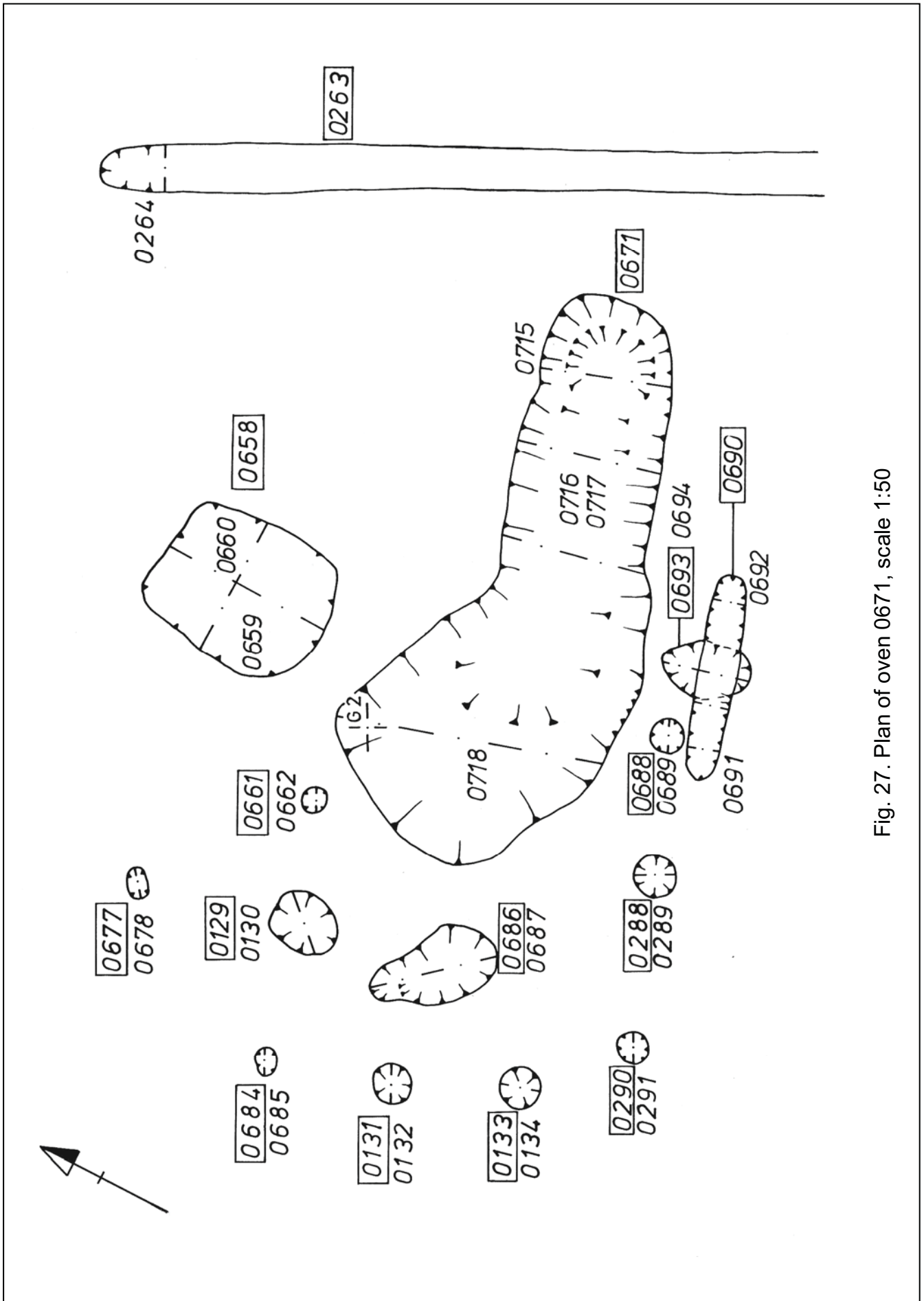


Fig. 27. Plan of oven 0671, scale 1:50

Appendix I Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

ALDHAM MILL HILL, HADLEIGH

1. Background

- 1.1 The area is the subject of two complementary planning applications, B/99/01273/OUT and B/99/01236/OUT. A PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition in both cases has been recommended to the planning authority.

This brief and specification deals only with the area on the north side of Boswell Lane.

- 1.2 The development area has been evaluated (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No 99/53), the report adequately describes the archaeology of the site.
- 1.3 The prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post excavation to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.5 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for Archaeological Project

- 2.1 In the areas defined on Figure 1, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development. The precise location of the area is relative to the recorded positions of the evaluation trenches and the location of cropmark features as plotted by Air Photo Services, report 1998/19.
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by any future detailed consent.
- 2.3 Because details of construction design are not yet available, all areas of potential archaeological interest have been included. However, if it can be shown that the car park formation level will not affect the ground more than 500m below the present surface in the area shown in Figure 1 (possible mitigation area) then recording by excavation will not be necessary as the deposits will be preserved *in situ*.
- 2.4 The academic objective will centre on the high potential for this site to produce evidence for:
- Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ritual and funerary activity (two areas, a feature containing Grooved Ware and two adjacent ring ditches).
 - Prehistoric settlement activity, particularly in the vicinity of the above two areas.
 - Elements of the Romano-British landscape (rectilinear enclosure and any associated elements).
 - Medieval settlement on the northern edge of an urban area.

- 2.5 In addition to the formal archaeological excavation there will be a programme of systematic archaeological monitoring of selected development works where the evaluation has shown the presence of archaeological features. This work is specified in Section 5.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with the 'Management of Archaeological Projects' English Heritage 1991 (MAP). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.7 The submission of a Project Design based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. The Project Design will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. Selection of an archaeological contractor should not take place until the Project Design has been approved.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Archaeological Service (Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. **Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

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

- 3.1 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.2 Fully excavate all features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural or funerary. Post-holes, and pits which may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned.
- 3.3 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features including ring ditches is to be excavated. The percentage for the ring ditches may be varied by agreement with the Conservation Team, if for example, they are consistently unproductive; however evidence of secondary burials would raise the requirement.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.
- 3.4 Collect samples for retrieval, assessment and analysis of biological remains, soils and sediments, following standard procedures (e.g. as outlined in Murphy and Wiltshire 1994). A general policy on environmental analysis, including sampling strategy and processing, is to be agreed with the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England) before commencement of site work, and should be contained within the Project Design. Named specialists are to be listed in the Project Design, and provision for them to visit the site during excavation is to be made.

- 3.5 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation deposits and building fills will be expected.
- 3.6 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.7 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input in decision making.
- 3.8 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.9 A sampling policy for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, palaeomagnetism, etc) is to be agreed on-site with the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England), where appropriate.
- 3.10 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in IFA Technical Paper 13 “Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains”, McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.11 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with Suffolk County Council Sites and Monuments Record requirements and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the SCC Conservation Team.
4. **General Management**
 - 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
 - 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an ‘at-cost’ charge will be made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]
 - 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
 - 4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
 - 4.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
 - 4.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.

- 4.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.
5. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**
- 5.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are not to be excavated prior to development but which will be damaged or removed by any development including services and landscaping included in the current planning applications.
- 5.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 5.3 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Suffolk County Archaeological Service (Environment and Transport Department, Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 5.4 A contingency allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological observer on the basis of the work specified below and the building contractors timetable and working practices.
- 5.5 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council archaeologist and an 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 5.6 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features, which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 5.7 The 'observing archaeologist' will not be entitled to enforce specific delays and hold ups to the work of the contractor other than those previously agreed and set out in the Project Design. If delays prove desirable to the archaeological recording process they should be arranged by mutual agreement with the contractor; the developer's architect may be approached as an arbitrator.
- 5.8 All archaeological features must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 5.9 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 5.10 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monument Record.
- 5.11 The precise monitoring works required cannot be specified until detailed development plans are formulated. The principal aim will be targeted monitoring to trace the line and extent of ditches which were encountered in evaluation trenches - particularly those around areas to be archaeologically excavated, and also the further investigation of isolated features. The form of the monitoring is likely to depend on the location of roadways, services and building footings. Working practices are to be defined in the Project Design. Of particular potential importance is the area to the north of the ring ditches - both area stripping and trenching must be observed in this part of the development.
- 5.12 The results of this monitoring must be recorded in a manner consistent with the main excavated areas and incorporated into the archive record.

6. **Archive Requirements**

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of ‘Management of Archaeological Projects’, English Heritage 1991 (MAP), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 6.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.7).
- 6.4 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the “Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels” of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 6.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.4 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 for Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored [in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines].
- 6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 6.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual ‘Archaeology in Suffolk’ section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

7. **Report Requirements**

- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 7.4 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. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.
- 7.5 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the SCCAS, Conservation Team.

Specification by: J Plouviez

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 5 October 1999

Reference: /aldham10.doc

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 II: OP list

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SO
0110	0110		Ditch cut		Medium sized ditch running N from S edge of site. Same as 0042 in evaluation.							
0111	0110		Ditch fill	mid brown silty clay						no		
0112	0112	0657	Ditch cut		Small, shallow ditch running NW-SE and adjacent to 0110 (0111). Same as ditch 0044 in evaluation.						E1	
0113	0112		Ditch fill	mid orangey brown silty sandy clay						no	E1	
0114			Subsoil	reddish brown sandy silt	Layer of subsoil, hillwashed or river borne, over W end of site along roadside (Aldham Mill Hill).					yes		
0115	0004		Ditch fill	mid grey brown silt	Stony with some tiny charcoal flecks. Same as 0004 in evaluation.					yes		
0116			Layer	Grey brown sandy loam	Shallow spread, no definable edges, no indication of feature but surface spread of pot sherds present. Gravel also present.					yes	D2	
0117	0008		Ditch fill	mid-dark brown clay silt	ditch cross section, sides and base consisting of stone, sharp sand and some clay.					yes		
0118	0118		Pit Cut		Sub-circular stone filled pit.							
0119	0118		Pit Fill	Mid brown clay silt	Frequent tightly packed stones ranging from 4cm-20cm in diameter, including some chalk lumps. Possible soakaway.					yes		
0120	0120		Ditch cut		Circular ditch.							
0121	0120		Ditch Fill	Mid/dark brown silty sand with blackish soil patches	Possible burning occurred within this section.					yes		
0620	0543		Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Flecks of charcoal. Relatively stone free.			(0638)	(0637)	no	K7	
0123			Dich cut		Narrow ditch approx NE-SW. Not excavated. W end not identified. Parallel with 0197							
0124	0120		Ditch fill	Mid/dark brown silty sand						yes		

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0159	0158	0732	Post-hole fill	Mixed brown clay loam and yellow chalky clay	Some flints.					no	B2
0160	0160	0732	Post-hole cut								B3
0161	0160	0732	Post-hole fill	Mixed brown clay loam and yellow chalky clay						yes	B3
0162	0162	0732	Post-hole cut								B3
0163	0162	0732	Post-hole fill	Mixed brown clay loam and yellow chalky clay	Some flints at base - possible post pad?					yes	B3
0128			Layer	Flints within brown/orange sand	Probable natural layer of flints. On surface, appeared as 2 possible flint filled post-holes. Once excavated, seen to be part of a natural layer visible					no	
0129	0129		Pit cut		Small circular pit.						
0130	0129		Pit fill	Mid brown clayish silt	Very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional stones.					yes	
0131	0131		Pit cut		Small circular pit or post-hole.						
0132	0131		Pit fill	Grey brown silty sand	W-E section of pit.					no	
0133	0133		Pit cut		Small circular pit or post-hole.						
0134	0133		Pit fill	Grey brown silty sand	N-S section of pit.					no	
0135	0135		Ditch cut								
0136	0135		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty clay	Charcoal flecks.			0142		yes	
0137	0137		Pit cut		Small circular pit/post-hole. Near southern edge of site, just north of 0139.						
0138	0137		Pit fill	Pale brown silty sand						no	

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0139	0139		Ditch cut		Large ditch running E-W along southern edge of site. Only partly on site.						
0140	0139		Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay silt	Upper fill from [0139]. Finds may also be from lower (0141) fill. Some chalk and charcoal.			0141		yes	
0141	0139		Ditch fill	Grey brown clay silt	Darker fill beneath (0140). Contains charcoal and chalk.				0140	yes	
0142	0135		Ditch fill	Dark brown/black burnt sandy silt					0141	yes	
0143	0143		Ditch cut		Medium sized shallow ditch running from ditch 0008 in an easterly direction. Same as 0006?						H3
0144	0143		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt						yes	H3
0145	0145		Pit cut		Large round pit, with red clay sandy side and a flint bottom. Flints well compacted.						
0558	0504		Ditch fill	Grey silty clay						yes	
0559	0559		Cremation cut		Small circular mid brown patch with traces of red burnt sand ring surrounding it. Small pot 0561 found towards base of cremation partly within						L11
0560	0559		Cremation fill	Mid brown slightly sandy silt	Frequent stones, some burnt. Top layer of fill within cremation [0559].			0562		yes	L11
0561	0559		Pot		Pot within cremation [0559]. Found towards base of cremation, just NW of centre. Partly within fill (0560) and (0562). Small - approx. 10x10cms.						
0562	0559		Cremation fill	Blackish charcoaly burnt slightly sandy silt	Thin 'strip' of burnt blackish material along same line of pot. Lower fill of [0559]. Occasional burnt bone and occasional stones.				0560, 0563	no	
0563	0559		Cremation fill	Reddish burnt silty sand	Forms an outer ring around cremation. Found above layer (0562). Burnt sand - quite hard in places.			(0562)		no	
0564	0564		Cremation cut		Roughly oval, flat bottomed pit. 12cm deep. Un-urned						L11
0565	0564		Cremation fill	Mid brown silt	Lumps of charcoal within SW end. No bone or burned soil.					no	L11
0566	0566		Cremation cut		Medium sized oval cremation. Almost vertical sides with a fairly clear distinction between natural and fill - burned sand came away fairly cleanly from						

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0567	0566		Cremation fill	Mixed mid brown slightly sandy silt with blackish charcoaly silt patches and	Upper fill of cremation [0566]. Very mixed with blackish burnt layer underneath and red sand around although in section. the distinction looks			0568		no		
0568	0566		Cremation fill	Blackish charcoaly sandy silt	Large amounts of burnt bone. Fairly hard, compacted layer - probably actual cremation although very mixed with layer above so sampled as				0567, 0569	no		
0569	0566		Cremation fill	Reddish burnt sand	Forms an outer ring around cremation. Patches quite hard. Also some hard grey clayish patches found within this fill. None can be seen in section.			0568		no		
0570	0454		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	South east part of ring ditch.							yes
0571	0543		Ditch fill	Mid/pale brown sandy silt	Small charcoal flecks, moderately stony with a no. of flint flakes recovered.			0572, 0573		yes		H6
0572	0543		Ditch fill	Mid/pale brown sandy silt	Very similar to 0571 but markedly less frequent stone inclusions. Charcoal flecks.			0574, 0575	0571			H6
0573	0543		Ditch fill	Mid/pale brown sandy silt	Distinct gravelly 'tip' similar to 0571.			0574	0571			H6
0574	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt	Quite frequent large pebbles and stones. Slightly darker fill than those above it. Charcoal flecks.			0576	0572, 0573			H6
0575	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt	Very gravelly, thin 'tip' down inner edge of cut.				0572, 0574	no		H6
0576	0543		Ditch fill	Mid/dark brown sandy silt	Relatively stoneless fill, quite compacted. Lumps of charcoal.			0578, 0579, 0577	0574	yes		H6
0577	0543		Ditch fill	Mid/dark brown sandy silt	Occasional pebbles, charcoal lumps. Similar to 0576.			0580	0576, 0579, 0578			H6
0578	0543		Ditch fill	Pale yellowish brown silty sand	Natural looking gravelly sand with iron pan bands. Possible slump from outer bank? - similar to 0579 and 0580.			0577	0574, 0576	no		H6
0579	0543		Ditch fill	Pale yellowish brown silty sand	As 0578. Possible slump, similar to 0578 and 0580.					no		H6
0580	0543		Ditch fill	Pale yellowish brown silty sand	As 0578. Probable initial slump of loose material following cutting of ditch. Natural iron panning in very base of cut.				0577	no		H6
0581	0454		Ditch fill	Light brown silty sand	Upper fill of ring ditch [0454] where this ring ditch meets W edge of site.			0582		yes		
0582	0454		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with numerous small flints	Lower fill of 4.5m long section through ring ditch [0454].				0581	yes		

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SO
0583	0583		Pit cut		Possibly two small pits or one large?							M10
0584	0583		Pit fill	Mid brown silt	Occasional charcoal flecks.					yes		M10
0585	0585		Cremation cut		Large (the biggest) oval cremation. Deep with almost vertical sides and even base. Very hard, dark brown orange gravelly natural at base. 50cms deep							L10
0586	0585		Cremation fill	Mid brown sandy silt mixed with blackish charcoaly silt	Moderate amount of charcoal flecks and lumps. Occasional stones. Upper fill of pit [0585]. Surrounded by (0588) and over (0587).			0587		no		L10
0587	0585		Cremation fill	Blackish charcoaly silt	Moderate amount of burnt bone. Surrounded by (0588) and below (0586). Some very hard burnt orange sandy lumps included within this fill.				0586	no		L10
0235	0234	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid brown grey clay silt	Includes small patch of chalky clay and some burnt clay.					no		E2
0236	0236	0151	Post-hole cut		Post-hole associated with building 0151.							E2
0237	0236	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid brown grey clay silt						yes		E2
0238	0238	0151	Post-hole cut		Post-hole associated with building 0151.							E2
0239	0238	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid brown grey clay silt	Patches of chalky clay and burnt clay.					yes		E2
0240	0240	0151	Post-hole cut		Post-hole associated with building 0151. In NE corner.							E2
0241	0240	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid orangey greyish brown clay sandy silt						no		E2
0242	0242		Ditch cut		Small shallow ditch running W-E adjacent to [0139] in SW corner of site.							A1
0243	0242		Ditch fill	Mid greyish reddish brown sandy silty clay						yes		A1
0244	0244		Post-hole cut		Small post-hole in butt end of ditch [0242]. Possibly contemporary with ditch or underneath. No visible cut in ditch fill.							A1
0245	0244		Post-hole fill	Mid greyish reddish brown sandy silty clay						yes		A1

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0246	0242		Ditch fill	Mid greyish reddish brown sandy silty clay	Fill of [0242] at section with ditch [0139] 0213. No visible cut.					no	A1
0247	0247		Pit cut		Medium sized shallow pit, oval in shape.						C5
0248	0247		Pit fill	Grey brown silty clay	Frequent flints at base.					yes	C5
0249	0151	0151	Building fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt	Northern most eighth of building 0151.					yes	
0250	0151	0151	Building fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt	Fill from an eighth of building 0151.					yes	
0251	0151	0151	Building fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt	Fill from an eighth of building 0151.						
0282	0282		Post-hole cut								B3
0283	0282		Post-hole fill	Grey brown red sandy clay	Flint gravel.					yes	B3
0284	0284	0733	Post-hole cut		post-hole 50-60cm in diameter. Looks like base of hole.						B5
0285	0284	0733	Post-hole fill	Clay chalk mixed with red silt	Flints present - concentration at base.					no	B5
0286	0286		Post-hole cut		Large circular post-hole. U-shaped cut located along SW edge of site. 15cm of depth lost to machine but still visible in site edge.						A5
0287	0286		Post-hole fill	Light yellow clay	Occasional chalk lumps and frequent chalk flecks.					no	A5
0288	0288		Post-hole cut		Small circular post-hole. Deep, almost vertical sides with uneven base.						F1
0289	0288		Post-hole fill	Mid/pale brown sandy silt with frequent grey/yellow clay chalky patches	Occasional sub-angular stones, especially on base of post-hole. Fairly loosely compacted soil.					no	F1
0290	0290		Post-hole cut		Small, shallow circular post-hole. Gently sloping sides with even base.						F1
0291	0290		Post-hole fill	Mid/pale orangey brown sandy silt with frequent grey/yellow clay patches with chalk	Loosely compacted soil. Very occasional stones in fill.					no	F1

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0292	0292	0733	Post-hole cut		post-hole approximately 64cmx22cm deep.						B6
0293	0292	0733	Post-hole fill	Light grey chalky clay	Some mixing of this clay with the reddish natural at the base of the post-hole.					no	B6
0294	0294	0151	Post-hole cut		Post-hole associated with building 0151.						D2, E2
0295	0294		Post-hole fill	Mid grey brown clay silt						no	D2, E2
0296	0151	0151	Building fill		Fill from an eighth of building 0151.						
0164	0004		Ditch fill	Dark brown/black sandy clay	Gravel, cobble stones and flints present - rounded river washed pebbles and fractured sub-rounded angular flints. Possible butt-end of ditch [0004].						B2-B3
0165	0165		Ditch cut		Small ditch running SE-NW. SE end butt-ends and the NW joins the right angle bend of a much larger ditch [0167]. Round bottomed ditch.		0167		0169		E4
0166	0165		Ditch fill	Mid/light brown clay silt	Very occasional charcoal flecks and medium sized stones. Frequent small stones. Sticky consistency.					yes	E4
0167	0167		Ditch cut		Large ditch. Same as 0020 in evaluation.	0165					E4
0168	0167		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Occasional charcoal flecks. Medium sized stone layer in fill (not organised) - seem in N facing section but not in drawn W facing section. Section					yes	E4
0169	0165		Ditch fill	Mid/light brown clay silt	Sticky consistency.		0167	0165		no	E4
0170	0143		Ditch fill	Orangey brown sandy silt	Medium and large flints.	0361, 0260				yes	G3
0171	0004		Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay sand	Frequent stones. Upper fill of ditch.	0139, 0196		0200		yes	C1
0172	0172	0732	Post-hole cut		Small round feature - either post-hole or small pit. Small olive brown clay area towards edge.						B3
0173	0172	0732	Post-hole fill	Orangey medium brown clay silt	Frequent tightly packed stones. No stones under, within or beside clay area. Pocket of charcoal flecks below clay area. The deeper pocket in this					no	B3
0174	0174		Pit cut		Sub-square, shallow pit cut with gently sloping sides and flat base. Clay lined with (0176).						B3

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0297	0151	0151	Building fill		Fill from an eighth of building 0151.							
0298	0151	0151	Building fill		Fill from an eighth of building 0151.							
0299	0151	0151	Building fill		Fill from an eighth of building 0151.							
0300	0300	0151	Post-hole cut		post-hole associated with building 0151.							D2
0301	0300	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid brown grey clay silt with yellowy green clay						no		D2
0302	0302		Post-hole cut									D2
0303	0302		Post-hole fill							no		D2
0304	0304		Post-hole cut									D2
0305	0304		Post-hole fill							no		D2
0306	0306		Post-hole cut									D2
0307	0306		Post-hole fill									D2
0308	0308		Pit cut		Shallow oval pit.					[0110], 0310		E2
0309	0308		Pit fill	Mid brown clay silty sand						[0110], 0310	yes	E2
0310	0110		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown clay silt sand						[0308], 0309	yes	
0311	0311	0732	Post-hole cut		Small sub-circular post-hole with possible flint post packing.							B2
0312	0311	0732	Post-hole fill	Dark grey silty clay							yes	B2

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0313	0313	0733	Post-hole cut		Post-hole 60cmx20-25cm deep within broad red band that runs N-S across site.						B6
0314	0313	0733	Post-hole fill	Chalky clay mixed with red silt sand	Fill is mixed with red silty sand at base.					no	B6
0315	0315	0733	Post-hole cut		Post-hole 50-60cmx15-25cm deep.						B6
0316	0315	0733	Post-hole fill	Mixed red silt	Fill is very similar to the surrounding natural. Slightly more grey with clay and flint lumps.					no	B6
0317	0317		Grave cut		Small grave orientated N-S approximately 3-4m from W edge of ring ditch 0543.						
0318	0318	0733	Post-hole cut		Very unclear area of greyish silty clay in red surround.						B6
0319	0318	0733	Post-hole fill	Greyish red silt						no	B6
0320	0320		Ditch cut		N-S linear ditch approx. 70cms wide.			0167			
0321	0320		Ditch fill	Dark reddish brown sandy silt	Very frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and pebbles. Fill very similar (identical?) to surrounding natural. Distinguished from natural as					no	
0322	0317		Grave fill	Pale greyish brown sandy silt	Moderately stony. Fill has root disturbance. Spear 1044 located on surface of grave at higher level than other finds which were found very near base of					yes	
0323	0317		Skeleton		Tooth fragments only surviving in N end of grave cut. No signs of body or coffin staining.					yes	
0324	0324	0733	Post-hole cut		Post-hole 50cmx20cm deep.						B5
0325	0324	0733	Post-hole fill	Reddish grey silt	Charcoal flecks.					no	B5
0326	0320		Ditch fill	Red/grey clay	Fill from S butt-end of ditch 0320 with flint gravel and cobbles.					no	C5
0327	0167		Ditch fill	Grey brown silty clay	Flints present.					yes	C6
0328	0328		Ditch cut		Medium sized linear ditch running NNW-SSE from N edge of grid sq. G3 where it joins another ditch at right angles and continues NNW through G4-G8	0350					G3-G8

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SO
0329	0328		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional small stones but dense with medium stones at base.					yes	G6	
0330	0328		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	NNW butt-end of ditch 0328. Occasional charcoal flecks and small-medium sized stones, dense at base.					no	G8	
0331	0328/0167		Ditch fill	Mid grey/yellow silty sand	Fill from intersection between ditches 0328 and 0167. No cut obvious in section, fill the same in both ditches and so assumed to be concurrent.					yes	G4	
0338	0337		Cremation cut		Number not really necessary.							
0339	0337		Cremation fill	Black charcoaly clay	Burnt bone fragments and some gravel pieces.					no		
0340	0192		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty clay	Frequent stone.						B5	
0341	0207		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty clay	Fill from intersection of ditches [0207] and [0340] at far W end of site. Stones present.					no	B5	
0342	0342		Pit cut		Oval shaped pit. Round ended at E end and W end is cut by ditch [0328]. Pit generally shallow except for deeper area at middle of section.		0328				G8	
0343	0342		Pit fill	Mid brown clay silt	Slight greyish tinge and sticky, very fine texture. Very occasional charcoal flecks and stones. Fill from E end of pit.					no	G8	
0344	0344		Ditch cut		Shallow E-W ditch.						F3	
0345	0344		Ditch fill	Grey brown silty clay	Fill of section of ditch 0344 where this ditch is adjacent to pit 0346.					no	F3	
0346	0346		Pit cut		Oval pit adjacent to ditch 0344.						F3	
0347	0346		Pit fill	Mid brown sandy clay						no	F3	
0348	0348		Pit cut		Oblong shaped pit.							
0349	0348		Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand						no		
0350	0342		Pit fill	Mid brown clay silt	Greyish tinge and sticky consistency. Very occasional charcoal flecks and stone and very fine textured slit. Fill from where ditch 0328 cuts this		0328			no	G8	

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0351	0328		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Fill from where this ditch cuts pit 0342. Frequent stones at base and occasional charcoal flecks.	(0350) [0342]				no	G8
0352	0352		Grave cut		Grave aligned NW-SE just inside W edge of ring ditch 0543. Very shallow (approx. 12cms).						I8
0353	0352		Grave fill	Mid brown silty sand	Moderately stony. Small pockets of orangey yellow around 'bead' area initially though to be natural sand brought up by worm action but may have been					yes	I8
0354	0352		Skeleton		Only teeth remaining towards N end of grave. No signs of body or coffin staining.					yes	I8
0355	0344		Ditch fill	Grey brown silty clay	Fill of section of E-W ditch 0344 where it cuts pit cut 0356	0357		0356		no	F3
0356	0356		Pit cut		Pear shaped pit.			0344	0355		F3
0357	0356		Pit fill	Grey brown sandy clay	Gravel with charcoal layer at NW end. Fill of pit cut where ditch 0344 cuts it.				0355	no	F3
0358	0167		Ditch fill	Mid yellowy brown sandy silt	Moderate/ frequent stones and pebbles. Parts of base natural (orangey brown sandy silt) and parts more shingly (frequent tiny pebbles). Fairly deep					yes	F4
0359	0359		Post-hole cut		Shallow post-hole to west of [0236] cut partially by building feature 0151.			0151			
0360	0359		Post-hole fill	Mid brown grey clay sandy silt						no	
0361	0008		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Occasional small to medium stones.			0143	0260	No	G3
0362	0143		Ditch fill	Mid grey brown clay silt	Few stones			0122	0144	no	H3
0363	0344		Ditch fill	Red brown sandy clay	Fill of butt-end of ditch 0344.					no	E2
0364	0008		Ditch fill	Brown silty clay	Some large flints. SW quadrant of intersection.					yes	G3
0365	0344		Ditch fill	Brown silty clay	SW quadrant of intersection between [0008] and [0344].					no	G3
0366	0344		Ditch fill	Brown silty clay	NE quadrant through intersection of ditches [0008] and [0344].					no	G3

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0383	0382		Post-hole fill									D3
0384	0189		Ditch fill									D3
0385	0385		Post-hole cut									D3
0386	0385		Post-hole fill									D3
0387	0387		Post-hole cut									D3
0402	0402		Pit cut		Large pit cutting [0356] 0357.	[0356]	0357					
0403	0403	0462	Cremation cut		Cremation with urn 0412. Bottom section only of pot. No visible feature outside pot perimeter.							
0404	0403	0462	Cremation fill	Mid/dark brown clay silt	Traces of charcoal and pieces of burnt bone. Sample 5012 from digger strip and initial cleaning from this area - may be contaminated. 5013 not							
0405	0405		Cremation cut		Cremation in urn 0413 - only bottom remaining. Removed with fill (0406). Urned							K10
0406	0405		Cremation fill	Silty clay charcoal	Charcoal with burnt bone still remaining in pot.					no		K10
0407	0407		Grave cut		Grave aligned N-S.							H7
0408	0407		Grave fill	Light brown silty sand	Contains some charcoal fragments.					yes		H7
0409	0407		Skeleton		Grave containing beads, AE rings, silver disc, AE buckle and iron knife. Teeth and small amount of bone remaining.					yes		H7
0410	0407		Pot		Complete pot in grave 0407 right of skull. Merovingian - late c7th.							H7
0411	0407	0410	Pot fill									H7
0412	0403	0462	Pot		Bottom section of pot only. Fractured and crumbly prior to lifting.							

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0413	0405		Pot		Base of pot only from cremation 0405.					no		
0414	0414	0462	Cremation cut		Urn with top broken off inside larger urn 0476. Initially unable to see large urn at lower level so 0414 dealt with separately - sampled and lifted.							
0415	0414	0462	Cremation fill	Mid brown clay silt	Darkened by charcoal fragments. Bone fragments also. General area containing bone and pot sherds cleaned and sample 5016 kept separate (This sample							
0416	0414	0462	Pot		Broken in antiquity - sherds collected and bagged. May be some contamination with adjacent pots.							
0417	0417		Pit cut		Small, shallow scoop/pit. Possible association with 0418.				0418			
0418	0418		Layer	Mid orangey brown clay silty sand	Layer consisting of stony spread of very large flints. Caught by digger bucket and so possible contamination.			[0467] (0468), [0417]		yes		
0419	0419		Cremation cut		Circular pit, flat bottomed.							
0420	0419		Cremation fill	Mid brown clay silt	Mottled with orange brown and patches of dark grey. Some charcoal fragments. Frequent burnt bone fragments.					no		
0421	0421		Cremation cut		Cremation pit with red edges - burnt sand. (Rubified)							L10
0422	0421		Cremation fill	Black burnt sand with red burnt edges	Evidence of burnt material - bone and pot.					no		L10
0423	0423		Cremation cut		Sub-circular pit. Steep sided with a flatish bottom.							K11
0444	0443		Cremation fill	Black sand	Dark sand with burnt bone fragments and possible wood. Red burnt sand surrounding pit.					no		L10
0445	0445		Pit cut		Pit thought to be possible cremation. Soil sample taken but cremation only possible. (Un-urned)							K10
0446	0445		Pit fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with patches of dark grey	Evidence of small bone fragments indicate possible cremation.					no		K10
0447	0447		Cremation cut		unurned							L11
0448	0447		Cremation fill	Dark brown/black burnt silty sand	Sample 5034 - top fill, sample 5035 - bottom fill					no		L11

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0449	0421		Cremation fill	Very red, almost powdery sand	Red edging which appears around the edge of the cremations. Heat altered sand.					no	
0450	0450		Cremation cut		Sub-circular cremation surrounded by dark red burnt sand ring. Rubified						K11
0451	0450		Cremation fill	Mid brown sand	Upper fill of 0450.						K11
0452	0452		Cremation cut		Sub-circular feature with considerable amount of burnt bone - cremation. Located very close to (just E) of [0493] cremation. Un-urned						L11
0453	0452		Cremation fill	Dark blackish brown charcoaly sandy silt	Occasional stones and very large amounts of burnt bone present. Steep sides with fairly even base.					no	L11
0454	0454		Ring ditch cut		V shaped ring ditch. North of ring ditch 0543.						
0455	0454		Ring ditch fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Top layer of soil from ring ditch 0454.			0458		no	
0456	0456		Cremation cut		Oval shaped possible cremation. Un-urned						L10
0457	0456		Cremation fill	Yellow/grey sandy clay	Charcoal deposits - possible cremation although could be a product of rodent action.					yes	L10
0458	0454		Ring ditch fill	Light brown grey sandy silt	Lower fill from ditch 0454.				0455	no	
0617	0368		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Fill of E-W ditch 0368. Section where 0368 and 0504 meet to show relationship. Quite stony fill - med./large flints and gravel.				0616	no	
0618	0618		Pit cut		Sub-circular, shallow pit. Within ring ditch 0454, close to ditch 0504. E of cremation group.						L10
0619	0618		Pit fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand	Occasional chalk lumps, pebbles and gravel.					yes	L10
0122	0143		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Moderate/frequent stones.				0362	no	H3
0621	0548		Ditch fill	Mid brown slightly sandy silt	Tightly compacted fill with occasional/moderate inclusion of stones - mostly angular and sub-angular. Section through ring ditch 0548 to see if					no	
0622	0622		Pit cut		Amorphous feature, probably originally a small circular pit later disturbed by animals/ploughing through shallow E side.						N11 (S of)

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0623	0622		Pit fill	Dark brown sandy silt mottled with orange	Quite charcoal rich fill. Occasional burnt flints.					yes	N11 (S of)
0624	0592		Cremation fill	Mid brown silty sand	Second fill of cremation/pit 0592. Contains no burnt flint or charcoal. Not sampled.					no	
0625	0546		Ditch fill	Mid brown/yellowy sandy silt	Medium compaction to soil with very occasional small pebbles and stones. Section through small ring ditch [0546] to look for evidence of postholes -					no	
0626	0626		Pit cut		Medium sized, shallow oval pit. Moderate/gentle slope to sides. Within ring ditch [0543].						I6
0627	0626		Pit fill	Mid orangey brown slightly clay silt	Occasional small stones and pebbles within fairly gravelly natural.					no	I6
0628	0628		Post-hole cut		Very small, circular post-hole within ring ditch [0543]. In line with post-holes [0630] and [0632]. Close to S edge of ring ditch. Sloping base with one						I6
0629	0628		Post-hole fill	Mid orangey brown very slightly sandy, slightly clay silt	Flecked with tiny bits of pottery. Occasional small stones and pebbles within gravelly natural.					no	I6
0630	0630		Post-hole cut		Small circular post-hole within ring ditch [0543]. In line with post-holes [0628] and [0632]. Close to S edge of ring ditch. Sloping base with almost						I6
0631	0630		Post-hole fill	Mid orangey brown slightly sandy silt	Occasional small stones and pebbles within gravelly natural.					no	I6
0632	0632		Post-hole cut		Small circular post-hole within ring ditch [0543]. Almost on ring ditch itself. In line with post-holes [0630] and [0628]. Gentle slope to sides with fairly						I6
0633	0632		Post-hole fill	Mid/pale orangey brown slightly sandy silt	Occasional small pebbles and stones within gravelly natural.					no	I6
0634	0454		Ditch fill	Smooth brown silty clay and gravelly sand	Some large flints.			0731		yes	M12
0635	0635		Pit cut		Small, shallow oval pit. Gentle slope to sides with even base. Within ring ditch [0534].						I6
0636	0635		Pit fill	Mid orangey brown silt	Very occasional stones present.					no	I6
0637	0543		Ditch fill	Mid/dark brown silty sand	Charcoal present - soil stained with charcoal wash.					no	K6
0638	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	Well defined row of stones in a concave shape.					no	K6

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0639	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with a small amount of clay binding the soil together						no	K6
0640	0543		Ditch fill	Orangey sandy stony silt						no	K6
0641	0543		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown stony gravely silty sand					0557, 0642, 0643, 0644	no	
0642	0543		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown clay sandy silt				0643	0557	yes	
0643	0543		Ditch fill	Mid greyish orangey brown sandy silt				0644	0642	yes	
0644	0543		Ditch fill	Mid/dark greyish brown sandy silt					0643	yes	
0645	0645		Pit cut		Sub-oval shaped pit within ring ditch [0543]. Fairly shallow with even base.						J6
0646	0645		Pit fill	Mid red/orange brown silt	Moderate slope to sides. Very occasional stones. Occasional/moderate charcoal flecks.					no	J6
0647	0647		Pit cut		Circular shallow pit cut. Possibly natural						M12
0648	0648		Post-hole cut		Small, sub-oval shallow post-hole. Just outside (N of) ring ditch [0534]. Gently sloping sides with even base.						K8
0649	0648		Post-hole fill	Mid/pale yellow brown sandy silt	Very occasional stones. Occasional pottery also present.					yes	K8
0650	0647		Pit fill	Grey/brown silty clay	Few small flints.					no	M12
0651	0651		Pit cut		Oval medium sized pit. Looked like area of burning - many burnt stones and blackish soil. Thought initially to be possible cremation as within						L12
0652	0651		Pit fill	Blackish brown sandy clay	Frequent burnt stones - some flint. Occasional charcoal lumps and flecks.					yes	L12
0653	0543		Ditch fill	Reddish sand	Section of large ring ditch. Fill is mostly reddish sand with flints which appear to form tip lines.					yes	I8
0654	0543		Ditch fill	Reddish sand	Upper layer of ditch.					yes	I8

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0655	0543		Ditch fill	Grey sand	Firm red/grey sand with flint tip lines, Difficult to discern from 0654.					no	I8
0656	0543		Ditch fill	Loose yellow/grey sand	Forms a layer towards the base of the section and seems to have some flints randomly within it.					no	I8
0657	0657	0657	Structure		Structure or structures within enclosure 0258. Consists of post-holes, slot and two 'surfaces'; one small, shallow rectangular, the other long and fairly						G1, G2
0658	0657	0657	Layer		Shallow depression or surface. Square/rectangular aligned approx. N-S.						G2
0659	0658	0657	Layer fill	Mid brown sandy silt	Moderately stony fill flecked with charcoal and containing occasional oyster shell fragments.					yes	G2
0660	0658	0657	Layer fill	Mid brown sandy silt	Moderately stony. Occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.					no	G2
0661	0657	0657	Post-hole cut		Small circular post-hole. Quite shallow.						F2
0662	0661	0657	Post-hole fill	Pale/mid greyish brown sandy silt	Very occasional small stones, flecked with charcoal.					no	F2
0663	0663	0151?	Post-hole cut		Small rounded steep sided post-hole. May be part of building 0151.						D3
0664	0663	0151?	Post-hole fill	Mid/dark brown silty clay	Contained one very large sub-rounded stone 20cmx13cm.					no	D3
0459	0443		Cremation fill	Dark sand (burnt?)	Some evidence of burnt bone and wood?					no	
0460	0460		Cremation cut		Un-urned						K10
0461	0460		Cremation fill	Mid brown/dark charcoaly silty sand						no	K10
0462	0462	0462	Cremation group		Group of six cremations all closely associated and fragmented (pots). Unclear which sherds relate to which pot. Likely 5 urned cremations and one			0438			I9
0463	0463		Cremation cut		Un-urned						L10
0464	0463		Cremation fill	Black burnt silty sand						yes	L10

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0465	0465		Cremation cut		Cremation with small (10cmx10cm) pot within to S edge of pit. Pot no. 0474, slightly damaged by machine. Unurned							L11
0466	0465		Cremation fill	Mid brown sandy silt with frequent blackish charcoaly patches	Occasional stones and pieces of pot broken by machine.					yes		L11
0467	0467		Pit cut		Small oval pit, possible grave. Phosphate sample taken to check for latter. Few finds - mainly burnt flint.				0418			
0468	0467		Pit fill	Mid orangey brown clay sandy silt					0418	yes		
0469	0469	0462	Cremation cut		Cremation with pot 0470. Cut unclear. Pot fragmented.							
0470	0469	0462	Pot		Fragmented.							
0471	0469	0462	Cremation fill	Mid brown clay silt	Fill from pot 0470. Bone fragments.							
0472	0472	0462	Cremation cut		Circular feature of burnt bone fragments. Cut unclear. The area of bone fragments is almost perfectly cylindrical and vertical - probable human							
0473	0472	0462	Cremation fill		Burnt bone fragments and very occasional charcoal.							
0474	0465		Pot		Small pot to south edge of cremation 0465.							
0475	0475	0462	Cremation cut		Pit cut varying between 5-10cm larger than pot. Pot very large.			0483				
0476	0475	0462	Pot		Large pot within 0475. Top broken off but remainder lifted whole.							
0477	0475	0462	Cremation fill	Dark grey clay silt	Charcoal and burnt bone from large cremation urn.							
0478	0478		Cremation cut		Shallow cremation. Un-urned							K11
0479	0478		Cremation fill	Grey brown silty sand	Mixed with reddish burnt clay, covering a mix of ash, burnt flint and bone fragments							K11
0480	0450		Cremation fill	Dark grey/black silty clay	Charcoal and burnt bone fragments. Lower fill of cremation 0450 containing significant amounts of burnt bone.				0451			K11

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0481	0481		Cremation cut		With pot- too small for adult remains?? (Class. - un-urned)							K10
0482	0481		Cremation fill	Dark grey silty clay	Charcoal, burnt bone and burnt clay present.					no		K10
0483	0483		Ditch cut		Ditch running W-E across site. Passes between ring ditches. Same as 0038	0546,0548						
0484	0483		Ditch fill	Brown silty clay	Some flints present.					yes		K9
0485	0486	0462	Pot		Fragmented.							
0486	0486	0462	Pot		Part of pot only. Top and north area missing - Pot fragmented. Northern half of pot possibly removed by ditch cut [0483].		0483					
0487	0486	0462	Cremation fill	Mid brown clay silt	Burnt bone fragments. Charcoal fragments. Contents of pot and pot sherds lifted together.							
0488	0488		Grave cut		E-W aligned grave. Has ledge at 'head' end of grave.							
0489	0488		Grave fill	Mid grey sandy silt				0490				K12
0490	0488		Stain	Reddish brown slightly peaty silty sand	Body stain in grave 0488. Probably in crouch position with head at E end. Fairly compacted and solid.			0489		no		
0491	0491		Cremation cut		Un-urned oval cremation							K10
0492	0491		Cremation fill	Dark grey silty clay	Burnt clay and charcoal present.					yes		K10
0493	0493		Cremation cut		Small cremation with one side of very fragmented pot. Positioned very close (just west of) cremation [0452]. Urned?							L11
0494	0493		Cremation fill	Mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent blackish charcoaly patches	Occasional stones and pieces of fragmented pot from remainder of urn. Even bottom with gently sloping sides.					yes		L11
0495	0495		Cremation cut		Un-urned							L10
0496	0495		Cremation fill	Yellowish grey silty sand	Charcoal rich, getting denser towards base							L10

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0497	0497		Pit cut		Small oval pit, possible grave. Phosphate sample taken to check for latter.						
0498	0497		Pit fill	Light/mid orangey greyish brown clay silt						yes	
0499	0499		Post-hole cut		Small post-hole.				0418		
0500	0499		Post-hole fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand					0418	no	
0501	0501		Cremation pit		Shallow bowl shaped cremation pit. Urned?						L10
0502	0501		Cremation fill	Grey brown silty sand	Occasional charcoal flecks. Surrounding pot 0503.					yes	L10
0503	0501		Cremation pot		Probable remains of heavily damaged cremation urn (decorated pot sherds).						
0504	0504		Ditch		U shape shallow ditch running W-E across site. Same as 0054?	0454					K10
0505	0504		Ditch fill	Silty brown/orange clay	Some large flints in centre.					yes	K10
0506	0506		Pit cut		Small pit filled with flints. Circular in shape.						K10
0507	0506		Pit fill	Silty brown clay	Many flints packed at top of fill.						K10
0508	0508		Pit cut		W-E section of small pit (possible P.H.), the E end of which butts against the NW edge of cremation pit [0501].						L10
0509	0508		Pit fill	Mid grey brown silty sand						no	L10
0510	0504		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	Shallow ditch section through where stony 'slot' appeared on surface. No depth to stone spread.					yes	
0511	0511		Pit cut		Oval pit.						K10
0512	0511		Pit fill	Grey brown silty sand						no	K10

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0513	0417		Pit fill	Mid orangey brown clay sandy silt	Fill of cut 0417 probably under layer 0418 but possibly same as - no difference in fills.				0418	no		
0514	0514		Cremation cut		Medium sized circular cremation. On surface, mid brown yellow sandy silt with red ring surrounding (0517). Once excavated, very black layer (actual							L11
0515	0514		Cremation fill	Mid brown yellow sandy silt	Very occasional stones. Upper layer of fill within [0514]. (0516) surrounds this almost as a ring.			0517		no		L11
0516	0514		Cremation fill	Reddish clay fill	Middle layer of fill of [0514]. Patches quite hard and compacted. Does not form a complete layer over (0517) but is definitely above it. Forms			0517		no		L11
0517	0514		Cremation fill	Blackish charcoaly sandy silt	Frequent burnt bone. Very occasional stones - most burnt. Bottom layer of fill within [0514]. Appears that this is the actual cremation and layers above are				0515, 0516	no		L11
0518	0518		Cremation cut		Urned							
0519	0518		Cremation fill	Dark grey/black silty sand	Broken pot and burnt bone. Possible bottom of urn, under which is a pile of medium sized flints.							
0520	0520		Pit Cut		Small oval pit near centre of ring ditch. Not certain it is a genuine feature.							I7
0521	0520		Pit fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt and gravelly sand						yes		I7
0522	0522		Feature cut		Irregular shaped feature slightly resembling grave. Excavated as if grave i.e.. no section.							I7
0523	0522		Feature fill	Lightish brown/grey sandy silt	Contains a few possibly Mesolithic worked flints.					yes		I7
0524	0524		Grave cut		Possible grave (due to shape). Aligned N-S. Inside ring ditch 0454.							
0525	0524		Grave fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay silt						no		
0526	0526		Grave cut		Large E-W grave with gentle slope/ledge at E end.							I10
0527	0526		Grave fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt	Contains several small worked pieces of flint			0531		yes		I10
0528	0528		Pit cut		Large oval pit with moderate slope to sides and uneven base. Very close to eastern edge of site.							

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0529	0528		Pit fill	Mid yellowy brown slightly sandy silt	Very occasional stones. Tightly compacted soil.				0530	no	
0530	0528		Pit fill	Mid/dark grey brown sandy silt	Frequent charcoal flecks and very occasional stones. This charcoaly patch is at the W edge of the pit in an almost circular shape. Perhaps a separate			0529		no	
0531	0526		Stain		Reddish brown slightly peaty fill in bottom of grave 0526. Could be some sort of stain left by body though shape is very irregular and does not resemble				0527	no	
0532	0532		Cremation cut		Sub-oval cremation - orange/red 'ring' on surface with pale grey brown material inside. Rubified						L10
0533	0532		Cremation fill	Pale yellowish grey/brown silty sand				0534		no	L10
0534	0532		Cremation fill	Orangey red 'heat altered' sand				0535	0533	no	L10
0535	0532		Cremation fill	Dark blackish silty sand	Main cremation material contained in this fill - charcoal lumps and flecks, large lumps of burnt bone.				0534		L10
0536	0536		Pit cut		Large amorphous shaped pit - possible tree bole. Charcoaly patch to east of feature. Close to E edge of excavation (just W of [0528]). Gentle slope to						
0537	0536		Pit fill	Mid yellowy brown slightly sandy silt	Very occasional stones. Lots of roots and medium compaction.					yes	
0538	0536		Pit fill	Blackish charcoaly slightly sandy silt	Area to E side of feature. Frequent charcoal flecks and lumps. Occasional hard, bright orange clay lumps within particularly charcoaly area.					no	
0539	0454		Ditch fill	Light tan coloured sandy silt				0368		yes	
0540	0368		Ditch fill	Tan sandy silt	Ditch approx. 50cmx60cm wide.					no	
0541	0454		Ditch fill	Buff-coloured clay sand	Flint inclusions.			0550	0540, 0539	yes	M9
0542	0532		Cremation fill	Black charcoal rich silt	Similar to 0535 but more dense black and with greater inclusion of bone. Thin layer 'lining' base of cremation pit.				0535		
0543	0543		Ring ditch cut		Actual ditch approx. 3.3m wide. South of ring ditch [0454].						
0544	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt	Section from far north of ring ditch.			0727		yes	

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0545	0454		Ditch fill	Silty grey/brown clay	Section of ring ditch 0454, cut by smaller ditch [0504]. Frequent large flints.		0504	0729		yes	M10
0546	0546	0462	Ring ditch cut		Small ring ditch centred on large cremation pot. Radius approx. 1m. Inside ditch 0548.		0483				I9
0547	0546	0462	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Frequent small stones.					no	I9
0548	0548	0462	Ring ditch cut		Small ring ditch outside [0546]. Appears to be centred on group of pots 0462. Radius approx. 1.5m.		0483				I9
0549	0548	0462	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Frequent small stones concentrated at base.		0483			no	I9
0550	0454		Ditch fill	Dark reddish sand	Lower fill of ring ditch below (0458). Almost a band approx. 10cm thick at base of ring ditch.					no	
0551	0551		Pit cut		Small oval pit initially thought to be a cremation because of frequent pottery on the surface. No evidence of cremation or any sort of burning once						
0552	0551		Pit fill	Mid brown slightly sandy clay silt	Moderate inclusion of sub-angular and angular stones. Pottery found on surface or just underneath only. Flints found towards upper half rather than					yes	
0553	0548	0462	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Frequent small stones.		[0483] (0554)				I9
0554	0483		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Stickier than (0553). Very occasional small stones - less than (0553)	[0548] (0553)				yes	I9
0555	0546	0462	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Frequent small stones.					no	I9
0556	0483	0462	Finds		Residual finds from ditch 0483 where it cuts feature 0462. Finds found whilst cleaning surface of ditch where it passes through ring ditches [0546] and					yes	I9
0557	0543		Ditch fill	Light/mid greyish orangey brown sandy silt	Top 30cm of ditch fill.			0641, 0642, 0643, 0644		yes	
0175	0174		Pit fill	Mid yellow brown clay silt	Moderate inclusion of chalk fragments, occasional shell pieces, lumps of yellow clay marl and rounded pebbles. Very occasional charcoal flecks.			0176		yes	B3
0176	0174		Pit fill	Mid/pale yellow clay marl	Clay marl lining of pit [0174].				0175		B3
0177	0177	0732	Post-hole cut		Sub-circular post-hole.						B2

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0178	0177	0732	Post-hole fill	Light brownish grey clay	Chalky upper fill of 0177.			0179		no	B2
0179	0177	0732	Post-hole fill	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, mottled slightly by clay (0178).				0178	no	B2
0180	0180	0732	Post-hole cut		Small, shallow sub-oval post-hole.						A2
0181	0180	0732	Post-hole fill	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	Occasional chalk flecks and lumps, mottled with grey clay.					no	A2
0182	0182		Pit cut		Large pit. Continues beyond edge of site						
0183	0182		Pit fill	Mid/dark brown clay silt	Flecks of chalk.Modern appearance					yes	
0184	0197		Ditch fill	Mid grey/brown sandy clay	Flint nodules and river washed sandstone cobbles.					no	C2
0185	0185		Ditch cut		Ditch running N-S. Same as 0022 in evaluation						C3
0186	0185		Ditch fill	Grey brown gravelly sand	Butt-end of ditch 0185. Large flints mixed with fine shingle at bottom.					yes	C3
0187	0187		Post-hole cut		Circular post-hole approx. 60cm in diameter.						C3
0188	0187		Post-hole fill	Grey brown sand	Flinty gravel.					no	C3
0189	0189		Ditch cut		Small ditch running E-W from ditch 0042 to grid sq. D5. Cuts through side of house 0151 and most post-holes on the W side of the house. Appears to	0151, 0711, 0709,					D3
0219	0218		Post-hole fill	Yellow clay	Chalk flecks with some flints. Upper fill of post-hole 0218. 30cmx20cm deep.					no	B3
0220	0218		Post-hole fill	Brown silty clay	Some large and small flints. Lower fill of post-hole 0218.					yes	B3
0221	0221	0732	Post-hole cut		Circular post-hole.						B3
0190	0189		Ditch fill	Mid/light brown clay silt mottled with orangey brown clay silt	Very occasional charcoal flecks. Small pockets (towards top of section) of sticky charcoal darkened brown clay silt. Occasional small stones.					yes	D3

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0191	0189		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Very occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional medium and small stones.					yes	D2
0192	0192		Ditch cut		Narrow linear feature orientated approximately N-S.						C3
0193	0192		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	Stony fill, rich in oyster shell and pottery. Fill of butt-end.					yes	C3
0194	0189		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Fill from butt end of ditch 0189. Frequent stones. Appears to be where ditch stopped and water filtered away rather than a distinct dug butt-end.					no	D3
0195	0147		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Dense concentration of medium and large stones at base on the SW side of the ditch (stone concentration was up to 5cm of the surface) but					yes	D3
0196	0139		Ditch fill	Light/mid orangey brown clay silt sand	Fill of ditch [0139] at junction with ditch [0004] (0171). Gravel and stones present.		0004, 0171, 0200			no	C1
0197	0197		Ditch cut		Ditch running W-E. Posthole 0254 touches edge of this ditch but relationship not clear.						B3
0198	0197		Ditch fill	Dark brown clay silt	Fill from semi-circular butt-end of ditch 0197. Frequent flint.					no	B3
0199	0147		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Fill from NW end of ditch 0147. Shallow round bottomed butt-end (much shallower than opposite butt-end 0148). Very occasional charcoal flecks					no	D4
0200	0004		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown clay silty sand	Lower fill of ditch 0004. Gravel and stones present.				0171	no	C1
0201	0201		Post-hole cut		Post-hole adjacent to ditch 0189.						
0202	0201		Post-hole fill	Mid brown clay silt	Occasional small stones. Trace of burnt clay on surface.						D3
0203	0135		Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown silty clay	Gradually gets darker towards base of feature but no discernable change in fill. Base at black and charcoal rich					yes	
0204	0192		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty clay	Flecks of chalk with little stone.					yes	B4
0205	0205	0258	Ditch cut		Narrow, shallow linear feature, aligned approximately E-W. W end stops at structure 0151. Appears to be part of enclosure 0258. Forms						
0206	0205	0258	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. Moderately stony. SW butt-end of ditch 0205.					no	E2

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SO
0207			Ditch cut		W-E (?) aligned ditch.							B5
0208	0207		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional clay	Chalk flecks with reddish clayey sides and base. Fill from butt-end of ditch cut.					no		B5
0209	0135		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty clay	Fill from butt end of ditch 0135.					no		B2
0210	0210		Pit cut		Small pit. Evidence of burning on top level.							C5
0211	0210		Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand/clay	Small burnt area at ground (stripped) level. Small pieces of burnt clay evident.					yes		C5
0212	0192		Ditch fill	Dark brown silty clay	U-shaped cut with stony base.					yes		B4
0213	0139		Ditch fill	Mid greyish reddish brown sandy silty clay	Relationship with [0242] 0246 unclear - no visible cut.					yes		A1
0214	0207		Ditch fill	Mid brown silt	Occasional stones. Stony sides and bottom.					yes		B5
0215	0215		Post-hole cut		Circular post-hole.							B3
0216	0215	0732	Post-hole fill	Yellow clay	Chalk flecks and flints. Upper fill of post-hole 0215.					no		B3
0217	0215	0732	Post-hole fill	Dark brown clay silt	Frequent flints. Lower fill of post-hole 0215.					yes		B3
0218	0218		Post-hole cut		Circular post-hole.							B3
0222	0221	0732	Post-hole fill	Yellow clay	Chalk flecks. Upper fill of post-hole 0221. 40cmx15cm deep.							B3
0223	0221	0732	Post-hole fill	Brown silty clay	Many flints. Lower fill of 0221.							B3
0224	0174		Pit fill	Red brown sandy silt	Layer appears beneath (0176) in feature [0174] and contains a fair amount of pot and flint, very little of which is worked.					yes		
0225	0151	0151	Layer		Cleaning area from top of building feature 0151.							C2

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0259	0205	0258	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Moderately stony. Opposite butt-end to (0206) - NE end. Occasional charcoal flecks.					no	E2	
0260	0008		Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy silt	Moderate inclusion of medium stones and pebbles.		0143	0361		no	G3	
0261	0010	0258	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Moderately stony. SW butt-end of [0010]. Occasional charcoal flecks.					no	F2	
0262	0010	0258	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Moderately stony with occasional charcoal flecks. Section from middle of linear feature [0010].					no	F2	
0263	0263	0258	Ditch cut		Narrow, shallow linear feature running approx. N-S. Forms part of N side of [0258] enclosure. Possibly cuts/cut by [0129] pit but relationship						G2	
0264	0263	0258	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Moderately stony fill. Butt-end of [0263] - N end. Occasional charcoal flecks.					yes	G2	
0265	0010	0258	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Moderately stony with occasional charcoal flecks. S butt-end of [0010].					yes	G2	
0266	0185		Ditch fill	Grey brown silty clay	Frequent flints. Section through butt-end of ditch [0185] at N end.						C4	
0267	0267	0732	Post-hole cut								B2	
0268	0267	0732	Post-hole fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay	Some charcoal flecks and some gravel.					yes	B2	
0269	0269		Post-hole cut		Small post-hole apparently clay packed - one of a number in this area. [0269], [0271], [0273].						C5	
0270	0269		Post-hole fill	Light green/grey clay	Chalk present.					no	C5	
0271	0271		Post-hole cut		Shallow post-hole with same fill as [0269] but doesn't appear to be as consolidated - perhaps top removed by digger?						B5	
0272	0271		Post-hole fill	Grey/green clay	Chalk present.					no	B5	
0273	0273	0733	Post-hole cut		Possibly only bottom of post-hole remaining as fill is mixed with red silty sand natural. In same area as [0269] and [0271] with similar fills.						B5	
0274	0273	0733	Post-hole fill	Grey/green clay	Mixed with chalk and red silty material.					no	B5	

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0275	0275	0733	Pit cut		Sub-oval pit.							A2
0276	0275	0733	Pit fill	Grey orange silty clay						yes		A2
0277	0277	0733	Post-hole cut		Shallow post-hole depression - possibly just the base remains.							B5
0278	0277	0733	Post-hole fill	Light clay chalk	Fill mixed with the surrounding red silty sand - probable base of post-hole.					no		B5
0279	0010	0258	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	Moderately stony with occasional charcoal flecks. Section taken at point where [0010] turns from E-W to N-S to determine if [0010] continues round or					no		G2
0280	0280	0733	Post-hole cut		post-hole 45cmx20cm deep.							B5
0281	0280	0733	Post-hole fill	Light clay chalk mixed with red silty sand						no		B5
0332	0332	0151	Post-hole cut					0189				D2
0333	0332	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid orangey brown clay sandy silt				0189	0252	yes		D2
0334	0334		Pit cut		Oval pit cut by ditch 0008.			0008				G6
0335	0334		Pit fill	Mid brown silty clay	Some flint.				0728			G6
0336	0010		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay silt	Frequent small/medium sized stones equally distributed. Fill from butt-end of 0010. Adjacent to butt-end of ditch 0328.					yes		G8
0337	0337		Cremation cut		Sub-oval cremation pit approx. 57cm in diameter. Unurned							
0388	0387		Post-hole fill									D3
0389	0389		Cremation cut		Sub-circular pit 20cm deep. Steep sided and flatish bottom.							
0390	0389		Cremation fill	Black charcoal	Small fragments and flecks of burnt bone.							

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SO
0391	0391		Cremation cut		Dark charcoaly patch within dark greyish brown sandy silt thought to be possible cremation. Burnt bone and not present in sample although only 2							K10
0392	0391		Cremation fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Frequent charcoaly black patches. Shallow with gradually sloping sides. No stones but occasional charcoal flecks.					no		K10
0393	0402		Pit fill	Mid grey/yellow sandy clay	Some charcoal flecks. Charcoal layer at base on south side - possibly representative of erosion from earlier fire in pit [0356] 0357, which has been cut	[0356] (0357)				yes		
0394	0394		Cremation cut		Dark charcoaly patch within dark greyish brown sandy silt thought to be possible cremation. Fairly shallow (3 inches) and so cremation not as likely.							K10
0395	0394		Cremation fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Frequent blackish charcoaly patches.							K10
0396	0396		Cremation cut		Round burnt area thought to be possible cremation. Un-urned							K10
0397	0396		Cremation fill	Darkish brown silty sand	Flecks of burnt bone and charcoal present.							K10
0398	0398		Cremation cut		Small urned cremation. Only base and part of body surviving							
0399	0398		Cremation fill	Mid orangey brown clay silt						yes		
0400	0400		Cremation cut		Cremation in urn.							
0401	0400		Cremation fill	Dark silt	Frequent burnt bone and charcoal.					yes		
0424	0423		Cremation fill	Mid brown silty clay	Black charcoal with frequent burnt bone fragments							
0425	0425		Ditch cut									
0426	0425		Ditch fill									
0427	0427		Cremation cut		Cremation in upturned urn resting on big flints and packed around with same. Urned							K11
0428	0427		Cremation fill	Top fill - brownish silty clay Bottom fill - charcoal rich silty clay	Top fill - sample 5022. Bottom fill - sample 5023. Both samples from outside pot.							K11

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0429	0427		Pot		Upturned cremation urn resting on big flints.						K11
0430	0430		Pit cut								
0431	0430		Pit fill								
0432	0432		Cremation cut		Oval cremation cut. Rubified						L10
0433	0432		Cremation fill	Dark brown silty sand	Charcoal and grey silty sand below above fill.						L10
0434	0434		Cremation cut		Un-urned						K10
0435	0434		Cremation fill	Dark brown/black burnt sandy silt						no	K10
0436	0436		Cremation cut		With pot- too small for adult remains?? (Class. - un-urned)						K10
0437	0436		Cremation fill	Dark brown/black sandy silt							K10
0438	0438		Cremation cut		Oval cremation cut. Un-urned						L10
0439	0438		Cremation fill	Black sand	Dark sand edges with some evidence of burnt materials.					no	L10
0440	0427		Pot fill		Human bone fragmented and some burnt from upturned urn 0429.						K11
0441	0441		Cremation cut		Rubified			0443			L10
0442	0441		Cremation fill	Dark black sand	Burnt material within such as bone and wood. Red burnt sand surrounding it.					no	L10
0443	0443		Cremation cut		Cremation adjacent to 0441. Rubified			0441			L10
0722	0721		Post-hole fill	Mid grey sandy clay silt						no	

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0723	0454		Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay					0613	no	J10
0724	0454		Ditch fill	Orangey mid brown sandy clay	Probable ring ditch fill.				0615	no	J10
0725	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with a slight tinge of orange				0702	0701	no	
0726	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with a slight tinge of orange				0703	0702	no	
0727	0543		Ditch fill	Reddish brown silty sand	Compact fill, rich in iron panning. Possibly natural/interface between ditch fill and original cut surface.				0544	no	
0728	0008		Ditch fill	Light/mid brown silty clay	Moderate inclusion of flints.			0335		no	
0729	0454		Ditch fill	Smooth grey silty clay	Some flints.			0730	0545	no	M10
0730	0454		Ditch fill	Greyish brown silty clay	Small gravelly flints.				0729	no	M10
0731	0454		Ditch fill	Gravelly orange brown sand	Slumped in on sides and bottom of ring ditch.				0634		M12
0588	0585		Cremation fill	Burnt reddish sand	Forms ring surrounding two other fills. Burnt sand from heat of cremation. Hard grey areas of sand also included within this fill but only small areas.					no	L10
0589	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown orangey silty sand						yes	K6
0590	0590		Pit cut		Small oval shaped shallow pit.						M10
0591	0590		Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand						yes	M10
0593	0592		Cremation fill	Dark grey/black silty sand	Occasional charcoal and much burnt flint. Dark patch of burning mainly on SW side of pit 0592. Possibly a cremation but no burnt bone visible.					yes	J11
0592	0592		Cremation cut		Large sub-circular pit. Steep sided, flatish bottom. Large amount of burnt flint visible on SW side prior to excavation.						J11
0594	0454		Ditch fill	Mid orangey greyish brown silty sand clay	Occasional charcoal flecks, especially towards base of fill (where sampled). Occasional pebbles.			0610, 0611, 0612		yes	

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0595	0454		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand	Very gravelly lower fill of ring ditch. Slightly natural looking.				0594	no		
0596			Linear spread		Wide band of dark red silty soil running approx. N-S across W edge of site. Lies between two gravel bands and continues N into next field (visible in air							
0597	0135		Pottery spread	Dark reddish brown sandy silt	Spread of pot, shell and stones visible on surface of ditch 0135. Slot excavated through (unrecorded) but ditch very shallow at that point. Possibly only lower					yes		
0598	0598		Pit cut		Circular pit. Found during machining as spread of pottery and flint but no cut visible until much lower level. Shallow.							AREA 2
0599	0598		Pit fill	Pale/mid greyish brown silty sand	Rich in pot and flint flakes. Quite stony fill.					yes		AREA 2
0600	0600		Pit cut		Oval pit							AREA 2
0601	0600		Pit fill	Dark brown/black burnt silty sand	Contains burnt flint, burnt bone, worked flint and large pot sherds. Burnt clay showing in section. Contains cremated human remains.					yes		AREA 2
0602	0602		Pit cut		Sub-oval pit.							AREA 2
0603	0602		Pit fill	Pale/mid brown grey silty sand with much burnt flint						yes		AREA 2
0604	0604		Post-hole cut		Shallow post-hole towards N corner of area 2.							AREA 2
0605	0604		Post-hole fill	Mid brown grey clay sandy silt						no		AREA 2
0606	0606		Post-hole cut		Post-hole in N corner of area 2. Deeper at its S side.							AREA 2
0607	0606		Post-hole fill	Mid brown sandy silt						yes		AREA 2
0608	0600		Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand	Occasional charcoal flecks.							AREA 2
0609	0504		Ditch fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay	Same as 0614.			0613		yes		J10
0610	0454		Ditch fill	Mid brown clay sandy silt	Moderate inclusion of stones.			0611, 0612	0594			

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0611	0454		Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown clay sandy silt	Frequent stones.			0612	0594, 0610		
0612	0454		Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown clay sandy silt	Frequent stones.				0610, 0611, 0594		
0613	0454		Ditch fill	Pale grey brown fine sandy clay				0723			J10
0614	0504		Ditch fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay		0454					J10
0615	0368		Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay				0724, 0613		no	J10
0616	0504		Ditch fill	Mid/dark brown sandy silt	Fill of E-W ditch. Section where 0504 and 0368 meet to show relationship at that point. Occasional pebbles and gravel.			0617		yes	
0665	0665	0151	Post-hole cut		Small shallow rounded post-hole. Part of building 0151.		0667?				D3
0666	0665	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid/dark brown silty clay	Some flints present.					no	D3
0667	0667	0151?	Post-hole cut		Circular post-hole. May cut [0665] but unclear in section. Possibly part of building 0151.	0665?					D3
0668	0667	0151?	Post-hole fill	Mid brown silty clay	Some flints present.					no	D3
0669	0669	0151?	Post-hole cut		Rounded small post-hole. Possibly part of building 0151.					no	D3
0670	0669	0151?	Post-hole fill	Dark brown silty clay						no	D3
0671	0671	0657	Oven?		Amorphous pit probably related to some sort of structure. Clay patches. Maybe oven - see (0717).						F1, G1
0672			Posthole cut		Small rounded 'possible' post-hole						D3
0673	0672		Post-hole fill	Dark brown silty clay with flecks of orangey sand						no	D3
0674	0674		Grave cut		E-W aligned grave. Medium sized. Although there is no definite cut, it must cut ring ditch as grave is Saxon and ring ditch is older.	0543					H7

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0675	0674		Grave fill	Mid greyish orangey brown sandy silt						yes	H7
0676	0674		Skeleton		Part of both femurs remaining and two bits of back bone?					yes	H7
0677	0677	0657	Post-hole		Small sub-oval, shallow post-hole.						
0678	0677	0657	Post-hole fill		1 sherd of pot at v. base of cut. Flecked with charcoal.					yes	
0679	0543		Ditch fill	Mid greyish orangey brown sandy silt	Upper ditch fill adjacent to Saxon graves and cut by grave [0674].					yes	H7
0680	0546		Ditch fill	Greyish orangish (?) sand	Fill of small ring ditch 0546.					no	
0681	0548		Ditch fill	Grey/green sand	Fill of small ring ditch 0548.					no	
0682	0682		Post-hole cut		Post-hole associated with house 0151 on W side between 0300 and 0302.		0189				D2
0683	0682		Post-hole fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay silt with patches of chalky clay	2 quite large stones at bottom of fill.					no	
0684	0684	0657	Post-hole cut		Medium/large oval post-hole within component 0657.						F2
0685	0684	0657	Post-hole fill	Mid brown/orangey clay silt	Occasional small pebbles and stones. 1 large stone in section. Steeply sloping sides with sloping base.					no	F2
0686	0686	0657	Pit cut		Medium oval pit within component 0657. Possible post hole to side cut in 0686.						F1
0687	0686	0657	Pit fill	Mid orangey brown clay silt	Occasional/moderate inclusion of stones and pebbles, some large. Occasional charcoal flecks.					yes	F1
0688	0688	0657	Post-hole cut		Small circular post-hole within component 0657.						F1
0689	0688	0657	Post-hole fill	Pale yellow/grey clay mixed with mid brown silt	Occasional/moderate charcoal flecks. Small charcoaly area on surface. V occasional pebbles. Moderate chalk flecks.					no	F1
0690	0690	0657	Slot cut		W-E linear slot within component 0657.		0693				F1

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID	SQ
0691	0690	0657	Slot fill	Pale yellowy grey clay mixed with mid brown silt	Occasional stones, pebbles and charcoal flecks. Fill from " end of slot 0690. Moderate chalk flecks.					no	F1	
0692	0690	0657	Slot fill	Pale yellowy/grey clay mixed with mid brown silt	E end of slot [0690]. Occasional small stones and pebbles and charcoal flecks. Moderate chalk flecks.					no	F1	
0693	0693	0657	Pit cut		Pit cut by slot [0690] within component 0657. Oval shape with moderate slope to sides.		0690					F1
0694	0693	0657	Pit fill	Mid brown clay silt	Occasional charcoal flecks and small stones and pebbles. Under slot fill (0695).		0690		0695	yes	F1	
0695	0690	0657	Slot fill	Pale yellowy/grey clay mixed with mid brown silt	Occasional charcoal flecks and moderate chalky flecks. Fill of slot within pit [0693].					no	F1	
0696	0690	0151	Post-hole cut		Post-hole within building 0151.							
0697	0696	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid brown sandy silt						no		
0698	0698	0151	Post-hole cut		Post-hole in building 0151. Uncertain of cuts.							
0699	0698	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid brown clay sandy silt						no		
0700	0543		Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with a slight tinge of orange						yes		
0701	0543		Ditch fill	Orangey brown silty sand	Layer of stone present.					no		
0702	0543		Ditch fill	Darker mid brown silty sand						no		
0703	0543		Ditch fill	Light orange silty sand	Layer of stone present					no		
0704	0543		Ditch fill	Light sandy silt. Yellow grey colour						no		
0705	0705	0151	Post-hole cut		Big post-hole in/on edge of house 0151 between [0707] and [0306] on W side of house.		0189? 0151?		0298			
0706	0705	0151	Post-hole fill	Mid brown grey clay sandy silt						no		

OP	FEATURE	COMP	IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER	FINDS	GRID SQ
0732	0732		Building		Group of post-holes. Likely to have formed one or more buildings but no obvious plan.						B3
0733	0733		Building		Group of post-holes aligned as though to form the sides of a building. No other evidence of structure such as floor surfaces, hearth etc.						B6

Appendix III: finds quantification and spotdates

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Burnt flint		Fired clay		Lava quern		Iron		Animal bone		Oyster		Crem Wt/g	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			
0001	46	587	6	121	74	1194	200	3740	1	9	31	397			2	80					U/S
0017	2	15													14	106					12-14
0037	3	36			80	482	2	56													BA
0043	2	5					1	10	2	3											11-12
0049	3	15	1	13	2	15	9	288												?could be human bone	Med+
0114	52	837	1	82	65	650					40	153	2	16	4	6	4	16			M-L.13
0115	75	1136			6	108									7	37					13
0116	35	353																			13?
0119	1	12													1	6	3	2			12-14
0121					2	5															
0125	1	14					2	52													12-14
0130	1	1																			12-14
0136	13	290	1	25					5	136							19	161			M-L.13?
0136/0140															5	89	95	745			
0140	3	49					1	23	3	14	1	16		3	72	5	35		5 (2g) snail shell		12-14
0141					1	15															
0142	74	2439			2	15	1	22	35	323				1					1	1 charcoal, fish bone	M-L.13
0144	9	43			2	10								1	12						M.12-M.14
0146	110	1630	1	60	7	99			12	72	1	2440		6	75	6	69		3 charcoal		E-M.13?
0148	3	33									1	258	1	3	2	40	4	66			12-14
0153	15	142												1	2	14	77				12-14
0155	1	8																			11-12
0157	4	22																		1 (1g) snail shell	12-14
0161	1	18							1	3											12-14
0163	9	55																			M-L.13
0164	25	322	1	111	3	25								1	3						M-L.13
0166					1	5															
0168	1	1			1	5								1	2						Rom?
0171	10	55							2	1				1	3	1	5				12-13
0175	48	438			2	20			7	43			2	8	1	2	3	11			L.13-M.14?
0176	23	159							3	15				1	2					96 (153g) snail shell	13-M.14

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Burnt flint		Fired clay		Lava quern		Iron		Animal bone		Oyster		Crem Wt/g	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			
0299	2	37	1	153										1	84						12-14
0309					2	80	1	15													
0310					1	25															
0312	2	12																			11-12
0322																			Sk.=0323		ESax
0327	1	2																			10-11
0329	1	1						1	1												12-14
0333							1	4	2	2											
0335	2	6																			BA
0336														4	13						
0339								1	6										89		
0353																				Sk.=0354	ESax
0358							1	1						1	17						
0364	1	1												10	193						12-14
0367					3	77								3	43						
0369	19	117																			2nd c.
0371	1	3																			BA
0373	26	366																	1		BA
0374					1	102															
0375					1	3															
0377																				207	
0378	303	5709																			BA
0379	30	110																	2		BA
0390																			16	Slag 1;3g	
0392																			7		
0393	9	32			23	150															EBA
0395																			2		
0397																				114	
0399	97	303																	69		BA
0401	136	2362																	1495	Unsorted	BA
0404	61	74																	255	0.198kg unsorted	BA
0408																				Sk.=0409	ESax

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Burnt flint		Fired clay		Lava quern		Iron		Animal bone		Oyster		Crem Wt/g	Miscellaneous	Spotdate		
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g					
0679	5	28			20	87	3	152														BA	
0687									4	2					11	15							
0694																					1 (1g) snail shell; 10+ charcoal		
0700	6	50			7	58									1	20						BA	
0715	1	2																				12-14	
0716															2	10					1 charcoal		
0717															1								
0718	1	16													3	6	1	3			10+ charcoal	M-L.13	
Total	2840	43732	39	2321	764	7752	1109	27419	344	3048	78	3324	12	151	130	1447	385	2785	13687				

Appendix IV: pottery

Context	Fabric	Fab. No	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate	Type date
0001	O1		3	7			?ba	
	F1		3	5			ba	
	EMW	3.10	7	42				11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	31	498		2 bowl, 2 jar	13-14?	L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	1	12				12th-13th c.
	GSW4	7.14	1	23				16th-17th c.
0017	MCW	3.20	1	2				L.12th-14th
	ESOW	4.24	1	13			Med	L.12th-14th
0037	F1		2	21			ba	
	G1		1	15		smooth interior surface - possibly burnished	ba	
0043	EMW	3.10	2	5				11th-12th c.
0049	?F1		3	15 ++		overfired	?ba	
0114	EMW	3.10	2	8 +				11th-12th c.
	EMWG	3.11	3	28				11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	38	687		Incl. ATS. Several sherds of same vessels.		L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	1	7				12th-13th c.
	HFW1	4.23	1	25		Spots glaze ext., worn.		M.12th-M.13
	ESOW	4.24	7	82		2 vessels? Incl. jar rim H1.	M-L. 13	L.12th-14th
0115	ESCQ	2.03	1	11				ESax
	THETG	2.57	1	69		LSV - worn int.		10th-11th c.
	EMW	3.10	1	7 +		Rim - as Essex types		11th-12th c.
	EMWG	3.11	8	102		Or MCWG, mainly 1 vessel		11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	56	806		1 x IWL, Rims: C1 with FTI at shoulder, 2 x H1, 13 1 x H2, 1 thumbd (poss EMed), 1 carinated bowl, 1 jug		L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	8	141		Incl. bowl rim.		12th-13th c.
0116	EMW	3.10	2	11				11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	28	270		Jug rim?	13?	L.12th-14th
	HFW1	4.23	1	26		Rim/handle attachment, GG jug.		M.12th-M.13
	ESOW	4.24	4	46		1 vessel		L.12th-14th
0119	MCW	3.20	1	12				L.12th-14th
0125	MCW	3.20	1	14				L.12th-14th
0130	MCW	3.20	1	1 ++				L.12th-14th
0136	MCW	3.20	9	160		1 jar rim H1/3	M.13-M.14	L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	1	4				12th-13th c.
	ESOW	4.24	3	126		3 jar rims H1	M-L.13?	L.12th-14th
0140	MCW	3.20	3	49				L.12th-14th
0142	F1		1	6 +		body sherd	ba	
	MCW	3.20	30	1061		Prob 1 vessel, jar rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	38	1094		Incl. large sherd of bowl with IWL int and ext, and another bowl rim. Several sherds of few vessels.	13-14	L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	5	278		Prob 1 vessel, jar rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
0144	EMW	3.10	1	3		Rim		11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	3	11				L.12th-14th

Context	Fabric	Fab. No	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate	Type date
0144	HCWF	3.431	1	4		Or RBGW		L.12th-13th
	HFW1	4.23	4	25		1 vessel, GG, COHL.		M.12th-M.13
0146	THETG	2.57	1	4		Same as 0115?		10th-11th c.
	EMW	3.10	9	92				11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	84	997		2 x H1 jar, 2 x C1?	13?	L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	14	474		Mainly 1 jar H2, full profile.	E-M.13	L.12th-14th
	MCWG	3.21	2	63		2 jars H2, 1 COWL	E-M.13	L.11th-13th
0148	MCW	3.20	3	33				L.12th-14th
0153	ESFS	2.04	2	3 +				ESax
	MCW	3.20	11	86				L.12th-14th
	ESOW	4.24	2	53		Jug rim.		L.12th-14th
0155	EMW	3.10	1	8				11th-12th c.
0157	MCW	3.20	4	22				L.12th-14th
0161	MCW	3.20	1	18				L.12th-14th
0163	MCW	3.20	8	44				L.12th-14th
	ESOW	4.24	1	11		Jar rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
0164	ESCQ	2.03	1	3 +				ESax
	THETG	2.57	1	6 +		Ot THET		10th-11th c.
	THETG	2.57	1	23 +		ATS, worn int., same as 0115?		10th-11th c.
	MCW	3.20	21	282		2 x H1 jar rims	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	1	8		Rim, TR		12th-13th c.
0168	RBGW	1.10	1	1 ++				RB
0171	MCW	3.20	10	55		1 jar rim, TR	12-13	L.12th-14th
0175	EMW	3.10	1	3				11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	42	404		1 x ATS, Rims: 1 x H2, 1 x H3, 1 x H1	L.13-M.14?	L.12th-14th
	HCWF	3.431	1	4		Or THET?		L.12th-13th
	MSDW	3.55	3	14				12th-13th c.
	ESOW	4.24	1	13		Rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
0176	MCW	3.20	20	136		1 jar rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
	HFW1	4.23	2	16 +		1 GG with applied strips, 1 OG.	13-M.14	M.12th-M.13
	ESOW	4.24	1	7				L.12th-14th
0183	MCW	3.20	1	4 ++		clay pellets		L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	36	322		Rimss B2, B4	L.12-13	L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	1	4				12th-13th c.
0190	MCW	3.20	1	6				L.12th-14th
0191	MCW	3.20	2	1				L.12th-14th
0193	MCW	3.20	9	582		1 vessel, mainly base.		L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	15	318		1 vessel, rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	22	720		1 vessel, rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	12	76		1 COWL		L.12th-14th
0195	MCW	3.20	8	36		Mainly 1 vessel		L.12th-14th
0203	MCW	3.20	5	321		1 vessel, rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	15	309		Incl. 1 H1 rim	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
0204	MCW	3.20	2	3				L.12th-14th

Context	Fabric	Fab. No	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate	Type date
0204	MSDW	3.55	1	4				12th-13th c.
0212	MCW	3.20	2	39		Jar rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
0214	MCW	3.20	2	10				L.12th-14th
0217	MCW	3.20	2	11				L.12th-14th
0220	MCW	3.20	8	28				L.12th-14th
0224	F2		2	10		body sherds	ba	
	MCW	3.20	15	107				L.12th-14th
0225	EMW	3.10	1	18				11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	3	64				L.12th-14th
0248	F2		3	15		burnished interior and exterior surfaces	ba	
0249	MCW	3.20	1	38		Handled vessel, rim B4	L.12-E.13	L.12th-14th
0250	MCW	3.20	2	27		Incl. rim H2 jar, COWL sherd		L.12th-14th
0251	MCW	3.20	2	15				L.12th-14th
0252	MCW	3.20	1	15		Same in 0251		L.12th-14th
0255	MCW	3.20	1	5				L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	2	13		Rim, TR.		12th-13th c.
0266	MCW	3.20	6	61		Incl. jar rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
0297	EMW	3.10	7	67				11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	2	14		1 same in 0251/0252		L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	1	4				12th-13th c.
0298	MCW	3.20	1	11		Handle from rim in 0249		L.12th-14th
0299	EMW	3.10	1	35				11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	1	2				L.12th-14th
0312	EMW	3.10	2	12		1 vessel		11th-12th c.
0327	THET	2.50	1	2		GGR		10th-11th c.
0329	MCW	3.20	1	1 +				L.12th-14th
0335	QS1		2	6 +		overfired	ba	
0364	MCW	3.20	1	1 +				L.12th-14th
0369	RBRW	1.40	19	117		Ring-necked flagon 'buff ware'	2nd c.	RB
0371	QS1		1	3			ba	
0373	F2		26	366		9 rim sherds - upright, plain. diameter: 190mm;	Ba	64%
0378	G1		303	5709		14 apparent flat base sherds. 4 decorated sherds - Ba ridge of clay with incised dots approx 10mm in diameter in horizontal row around vessel. Like pot 0429.		
0379	G1		13	71			Ba	
	F1		17	39		at least 7 sherds with the decoration of clay ridge with impressions - like 0378/0429	Ba	
0393	G2		9	32		all sherds decorated with impressed comb pattern of horizontal lines and criss-cross lines - Beaker style	BA - Beaker	
0399	QS2		97	303		8 decorated sherds - row of impressed finger marks	ba	
0401	F2		135	2360 +		not quite complete vessel; no obvious rim sherds	ba	

Context	Fabric	Fab. No	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate	Type date
0401	G1		1		2		ba	
0404	G1		61		74	1 rim - upright, flat top (wobbly!), perforation just below rim	ba	
0410	ESIM	7.70	180		270	Evison group 3a, poor cond. Biconical bowl with girth-grooving	6th c.?	5th-7th c.
0412	G1		170		489	at least 5 flat base sherds	ba	
0413	F2		20		530	most of base - flat. burnished interior and exterior	ba	
0415	G1		95		176	2 decorated sherds: 1 with impressed circles, 1 with impressed dots	BA	
0416	F1		82		1310	most of base - flat. 1 decorated body sherd with finger impressions all over exterior surface	ba	
0418	F1		1		8		ba	
	QS1		1		2		ba	
0426	F1		1		6	possibly a base sherd - very flat!	ba	
0429	G1		1		9700	large whole pot! Possible 'horseshoe - handled urn' (Gibson + Woods, p188). Clay ridge with finger impressions in horizontal row around vessel, upside down horseshoe handle shape applied nr rim. NB: approx wt as too fragile to put weigh without support	ba	
0436	F1		1		420	upright, plain, small pot. Overfired, slightly squashed	ba	
0454	QS1		2		2		ba	
	F1		3		9 +	1 rim sherd - slightly everted	ba	
0462	G1		8		270	1 sherd decorated with ridge of clay with finger impressions; probably like 0378, 0429 etc	ba	
	F1		92		1920	1/2 vessels. Most of base, flat. 4 rims - upright, plain. All decorated. 1 vessel - finger impressions. 1 vessel combination of finger nail marks and impressed comb pattern, horizontal and vertical but random - rim diameter 170mm, 20% approximately	ba	
0464	?F1		13		80	overfired. 2 flat base sherds. 1 rim upright, plain	?BA	
0471	G2		37		60	3 decorated sherds - slight comb pattern impressions	BA - Beaker	
0473	G1		4		7		BA	
0474	QS1		8		335	near complete pot. Small, plain with everted rim. overfired. Boss on side near top of vessel just above shoulder.	BA	
0476	G1		150		895	at least 16 base sherds - flat. No apparent rim sherds.	ba	
0476?	F1		16		70	fabric like the 'finger-impression' pot from 0462 but undecorated	ba	
0476a	G1		3		245	'loose sherds sherds from pot edge'. Like pot 0476	ba	
	F1		11		310	'loose sherds sherds from pot edge'. Like pot 0462 - comb pattern/finger nail marks	ba	
0476b	G1		6		148	'sherd found deep in pot' - like pot 0476. 1 rim seems upright and slightly pointed but bit too small to tell	ba	
	F1		19		150	'sherd found deep in pot' - 17 sherds like pot 0462 - finger impressions. 2 rim sherds upright and plain - fingernail marks/comb pattern	ba	

Context	Fabric	Fab. No	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate	Type date
0482	QS1		2	231		near whole accessory cup. Overfired. Squashed during firing. 4 bosses around slight shoulder. Rim beaded slightly	ba	
0484	F1		1	2			?BA	
0485	F2		30	56			ba	
	G1		1	34			ba	
0494	QS1		12	30		similar fabric to 0474 pot. 1 rim - upright, plain. Overfired.	ba	
0498	?G1		2	15 +			?ba	
0503	G2		80	415		most of one vessel - no base sherds. Rim diameter: approx 120mm, 100%. Beaker decoration - horizontal+ zigzag comb patterns, incised horizontal and criss-cross lines + short incised wavy lines; all in bands	Ba - Beaker	
0505	GSW3	7.13	1	134		Large frilly base		L.14th-E.16t
0507	QS1		1	1			ba	
0517	?QS1		1	19		body sherd?	?BA	
0545	G1		2	23 +		1 base sherd - flat.	ba	
	F1		2	5			ba	
0552	G1		35	305		2 flat base sherds. 2 decorated sherds - ridge of clay with finger impressions	ba	
0554	G1		1	1			ba	
0557	F2		3	7			ba	
	G1		3	8 +			ba	
0561	F1		1	260		near whole accessory cup. Plain upright vessel	ba	
0582	?		1	1		?pottery - finger impressed clay fragment?	?preh	
0583/058	G1		13	119		1 sherd has 3 finger nail impressions in a row	ba	
0584	F1		3	3			ba	
	G1		17	29			ba	
0589	?G2		5	5		1 sherd has slight comb pattern impressions	?ba - beaker	
	QS2		2	4 +		1 sherd overfired	ba	
	F1		4	7			ba	
	G1		7	23		1 rim sherd - upright, plain, flat op which is slightly impressed	ba	
0594	?F1		6	45		1 rim sherd - upright, plain. Very coarse fabric	?ba	
0597	MCW	3.20	9	588		Full profile - bowl, rim H2	E-M.13	L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	7	316		Full profile - bowl, rim H2	E-M.13	L.12th-14th
	MCW	3.20	27	255				L.12th-14th
0597?	MCW	3.20	55	1000		Includes same vessels as 0597, 2 x H2, 1 x H1	13	L.12th-14th
	MSDW	3.55	1	6				12th-13th c.
0599	G1		76	880		at least 15 base sherds - flat	ba	
0601	QS1		2	6 +			BA	
0601/060	G1		20	223 +		4 rim sherds - upright, pointed with decoration of horizontal incised lines on inward slant. Many decorated with incised grooves and possible large comb pattern impressions - '?Grooved ware' (Gibson and Woods, p179). 3 abraded sherds from 2nd vessel.	ba	

Context	Fabric	Fab. No	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate	Type date
0634	G1		1	2	+		ba	
	QS1		3	15	+		ba	
0642	QS1		2	8			ba	
0643	F1		2	4			ba	
0649	F2		3	2			ba	
0675	F2		2	3			ba	
	RBGW	1.10	1	1	++			RB
0678	MCW	3.20	1	5				L.12th-14th
0679	F1		5	28			ba	
0700	F2		6	50	+	3 abraded sherds. 1 rim sherd - upright, plain, flat top	ba	
0715	MCW	3.20	1	2	++	or poss earlier?		L.12th-14th
0718	MCW	3.20	1	16		Rim H1	M-L.13	L.12th-14th
Total			2840	43732				

Appendix V: Ceramic Building Material

Ctxt	Fabr	Form	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Peg holes		Notes
						R	Abr	
0001	1	RT	5	106		1	+	
	2	RT	1	15			+	
0049	2	RT?	1	13				
0114	R1	IMB	1	82				
0136	R1	RBT	1	25	24			
0146	R1	RBT	1	60				
0164	R2	RBT	1	111	20		+	
0183	1	RT	6	100			+	
	2	B	1	122				
	2	RT	2	93				
	3	RT	3	82				
	4	RT	2	33				
	5	RT	1	14				
	6	RT	2	94				
	R1	RBT?	1	1				Flake
0212	R1	RBT	2	24			+	
0250	3	RT	1	32				
0299	R1	FLT	1	153	23			Flange height 46mm, flange width 25mm
0510	3	MB?	1	1054				IWL ?keying on one edge - 24-63+mm
0589	5	RT?	1	7				
0616	6	RT	2	90		1		1 with reduced surfaces
0619	3	RT	2	10				
Total			39	2321		2		

Appendix VI: fired clay

Ctxt	Fabri	Type	No	Wt/g	Flat surface	Impressions	Abr.	Notes
0001	C		1	9				
0043	C		2	3				
0136	C		5	136				Grass imp., oven dome?
0140	C		3	14	1 smooth surface			
0142	C		35	323		grass		Incl. from sample 5000, 1 large piece.
0144	C		1	2				
0146	C		12	72	6 frags			
0161	C		1	3				
0171	C		2	1				
0175	C		7	43		straw/grass		1 frag reduced
0176	C		3	15				
0183	C		3	25				
0191	C		1	16				
0193	C		2	10				
0203	C		7	68		grass		
0211	C		4	14				
0239	C		1	11				
0243	C?		4	2				leached?
0245	F?		2	4				
0253	C		3	12				
0264	C?		2	1				v. small
0265	C?		2	3				
0297	C		2	4				
0329	C		1	1				
0333	C		2	2				
0339	F		1	6				bs 5001
0358	C?		1	1				
0422	BS?		4	27				bs 5019
0435	C?		7	2				bs 5026
0451	BS?		2	9				bs 5036
0479	F		16	102	1 flat piece			bs 5047
0480	F		3	10				bs 5037
0516	F		5	25				bs 5062
0535	F		13	128				bs 5069
0567	F		86	682				bs 5072
0580	F		7	27				bs 5037
0587	F		42	834				bs 5073
0597	C		1	8				
0597?	C		2	18				
0608	C?		42	367	6 flat, 2 curved			Chalk leached? Otherwise same as other 'c'. Several flat frags similar to briquetage
0608	S		1	8				poss tile
0687	C		4	2				2 frags reduced
Total			345	3050				

Appendix VII: small finds and metalwork

OP No	Ctxt	Mat.	Category	Findtype	No	Description	Period/Date	Parallel	Xray No
0001	0001	Ae	Industrial waste	Ingate sprue	1	Possible ingate sprue?			
0001	0001	Ae	Coins, tokens and jettons	Halfpenny	1	George VI halfpenny, 1939	PMed	1939	
0001	0001	Ae	Unknown or uncertain function		1	Tapered sheet fragment			
0001	0001	Ae	Household objects	Vessel	1	Small fragment of vessel rim	PMed		
0001	0001	Pb	Weights and measures	Weight	1	Conical weight			
0001	0001	Pb	Weights and measures	Weight	1	Disc-shaped ?weight			
0001	0001	Ae	Coins, tokens and jettons	Penny	1	George V penny, 1912	PMed	1912	
0114	0114	Fe	Unknown or uncertain function		2	Fragments of Fe sheet			
0148	0148	Fe	Unknown or uncertain function		1	Sheet fragment			
0175	0175	Fe	Buildings and services	Nail	1	2 frags of ?1 nail			
0183	0183	Fe	Buildings and services	Clench nail	1	?			
0185	0185	Fe	Equestrian objects	Spur	1	Side of spur, S-shaped, figure-8 terminal.	LMed?	14th-15th c	
0420	0420	Fe	Buildings and services	Nail	1				
0597	0597	Fe	Miscellaneous fittings		1	Strap with 2 rivets?			
0597	0597	Fe	Military equipment and weaponry	Spearhead?	1	Frag of spear socket? Or tool socket?			
0597?	0597?	Fe	Buildings and services	Nail	1				
0619	0619	Fe	Buildings and services	Nail	1				
1025	0114	Ae		Mount	1	Small square mount, 2 rivets, with arm projecting from one side, with loop terminal. 21 x 10mm			
1026	0114	Ag	Coins, tokens and jettons	Penny	1	Battered, worn, incomplete and illegible long cross ?penny.	Med		
1027	0001	Ag	Coins, tokens and jettons	Penny	1	Ed I? longcross penny. EDW R ANGL DNS HYB / VILLA BRISTOLLE 17mm diam.	Med	1278-1307?	
1028	0136	Pb	Industrial waste	Waste	1	Large waste lump			
1029	0001	Ae	Coins, tokens and jettons	Jetton	1	Nuremburg jetton, bent and distorted. Reichsapfel in trilobe / crown and lys c.19mm diam	LMed		
1030	0001	Flint	Miscellaneous tools	Axe	1	135 x 43 x 22mm	LNeo?		
1031	0001	Ag	Coins, tokens and jettons	Penny?	1	Bent and distorted longcross coin	Med/LMe		
1032	0001	Ae	Coins, tokens and jettons	As?	1	As or sestertius, poor condition, illeg.	Rom	1st-3rd c.	
1033	0001	Ae	Weights and measures	Balance arm?	1	Poor condition	Med+		
1034	0001	Ae	Coins, tokens and jettons	Third-guinea	1	George III third-guinea, first head type. GEORGIVS III [DEI] GRATIA / MAG.BRI.FR.ET.HIB.REX 1798	PMed	1798	
1035		Pb??	Unknown or uncertain function		1	Poss degraded Pb?			
1036		Ae	Coins, tokens and jettons	Farthing	1	James/Charles I farthing	PMed		

OP No	Ctxt	Mat.	Category	Findtype	No	Description	Period/Date	Parallel	Xray No
1037		Ae	Dress accessories	Buckle	1	Buckle frame (and plate?), double oval with lobed corners, 30 x 17mm	LMed+		
1038		Ae	Industrial waste	Melt	1	Waste melt fragment?			
1039	0001	Ae	Unknown or uncertain function		1	Cut sheet fragment, bent.			
1040	0183	Fe	Buildings and services	Nail	2	3 fragments of ?2 nails			
1041	0001	Ag	Coins, tokens and jettons	Penny	1	Eliz I penny. E.D.G. ROSA SINE SPINA / CIVITAS LONDON shield	PMed	1558-1603	
1042	0001	Ae	Equestrian objects	Harness fitting	1	Bell mount and bell, gilded.	Med	13-14th c.?	Salisbury Mus Cat 1, Fig 4, No. 25
1043	0001	Ae	Dress accessories	Buckle plate	1	Cut sheet buckle plate - probably double plate but only one side remains. Single rivet hole at one end. 30 x 15mm			
1044	0317	Fe	Military equipment and weaponry	Spearhead	1	432+mm long (tip broken).	ESax		Swanton E3
1045	0317	Ae	Dress accessories	Buckle	1	Small oval frame and wire pin	ESax		
1046	0317	Fe	Personal equipment	Knife	1	120mm long	ESax		
1047	0317	Ae/Fe	Unknown or uncertain function		1	Fragments of Ae sheet and Fe?	ESax		
1048	0001	Ae	Objects associated with textile work	Thimble	1	Dome-shaped, handmade with punching in spiral.	Med	13-14th c.	
1049	0001	Ae	Coins, tokens and jettons	Jetton	1	Nuremburg jetton, 24mm diam	LMed		
1050	0001	Pb	Weights and measures	Cloth seal	1	Augsburg type fustian seal. Ornate letter 'A' with four annulets.	PMed	16th-E.17th	Egan 1994 No. 309
1051	0001	Pb	Weights and measures	Weight	1	Roughly formed conical weight with central hole, 30 x 34mm at base, 30mm high			
1052	0329	Stone	Objects associated with textile work	Spindle whorl	1	33mm diameter, 15mm high. Plano-convex.	Sax/Med		
1053	0352	Fe	Personal equipment	Knife	1	Small knife, fragmentary.	ESax		
1054	0352	Fe	Personal equipment	Chain	1	Several sections (numbered 1-15)	ESax		
1055	0352	Crystal	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Purple, flat oval, 22 x 13 x 9mm.	ESax		
1056	0352	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Green, 8mm diam, 5mm thick	ESax		
1057	0352	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Green, 7mm diam, 5mm thick	ESax		
1058	0352	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Red, wound, 9mm diam, 6mm thick	ESax		
1059	0352	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Red, wound, 9mm diam, 6mm thick	ESax		
1060	0352	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Green, 8mm diam, 5mm thick	ESax		
1061	0352	Glass/A	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Blue with Ag wire loop, 8mm diam, 4mm thick	ESax		
1062	0352	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Blue sphere, 7mm diam.	ESax		
1063	0352	Ae	Toilet and surgical objects	Cosmetic set	1	Wire ring frag	ESax		
1064	0352	Ae	Toilet and surgical objects	Cosmetic set		?Nail cleaner	ESax		
1065	0352	Ae	Toilet and surgical objects	Cosmetic set		?Ear scoop	ESax		

OP No	Ctxt	Mat.	Category	Findtype	No	Description	Period/Date	Parallel	Xray No
1066	0352	Ae	Toilet and surgical objects	Cosmetic set		Fragments	ESax		
1067	0352	Ae	Toilet and surgical objects	Cosmetic set		Fragments	ESax		
1068	0352	Ag	Dress accessories	Finger ring	1	Broken into 3 fragments, sheet band with 6 narrow raised lines running lengthways. c.23mm diam, 6.5mm thick.	ESax		
1069	0352	Ag	Dress accessories	Finger ring	1	Wire ring with bezel formed of wire.	ESax		
1070	0352	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Red, 9mm diam, 8mm thick	ESax		
1071	0352	Fe?	Unknown or uncertain function		1	Irregular lump			
1072	0352	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Red, 9mm diam, 6mm thick	ESax		
1073	0352	Ae	Miscellaneous fittings	Wire	1	Wire fragment - poss part of cosmetic set 1063-67?	ESax		
1074	0407	Ae	Dress accessories	Buckle	1	Oval frame, thick pin and small folded square plate with 2 large flat-headed rivets. Plate 15 x 14mm, buckle 20 x 13mm.	ESax		
1075	0407	Fe	Personal equipment	Knife	1	147mm long	ESax		
1076	0407	Ae	Miscellaneous fittings	Ring	1	19mm diameter, incomplete			
1077	0407	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Red, 10mm diam, 9mm thick	ESax		
1078	0407	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Blue, 9mm diam, 5mm thick	ESax		
1079	0407	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Blue, double-sphere, 7mm long, 5mm wide	ESax		
1080	0407	Glass	Dress accessories	Bead	1	Blue, 7mm diam, 5mm thick	ESax		
1081	0407	Ae	Unknown or uncertain function		1	Small fragments of sheet			
1082	0407	Ag	Dress accessories	Pendant	1	Sheet disc - scutiform? Central 'boss' lost, punched dot decoration around edge. 24mm diam.	ESax		
1083	0407	Ae	Miscellaneous fittings	Ring	1	Part of wire ring?			
1084	0407	Ae	Dress accessories	Finger ring	1	Wire, bezel formed from wound ends	ESax		
1085	0407	Ae	Dress accessories	Finger ring	1	Broken. Shallow D-shaped section.	ESax		
1086	0037	Stone	Miscellaneous tools	Axe	1	Igneous rock axehead, 121 x 69 x 35mm	Neo		
1087	0037	Flint	Miscellaneous tools	Scraper	1				
1088	0454	Flint	Miscellaneous tools	Scraper	1				
1089	0675	Fe	Personal equipment	Knife	1	185mm long	ESax		
1090	0675	Ae	Dress accessories	Buckle	1	Narrow oval buckle (19 x 12mm) with thick Fe pin, square plate (16 x 13mm) and 2 small rivets.	ESax		

OP	Flakes		hinge fractures	Cores		Scrapers		scraper type	Blades		Other tool		Notes
	unpat	pat		unpat	pat	unpat	pat		unpat	pat	unpat	pat	
0607	1												
0608	79		2	10		1	1 end scraper		5		1		1 hammerstone frag; 2 utilised flakes; (7 natural)
0623	1												
0634	9												
0642	11	1	1	1									1 utilised flake
0643	11	1	1	1									
0644	9	1											
0652	1												
0675	3												
0679	18	2							1	1			
0700	7		1										
1030													1 Neolithic flaked axe
1086													Granite (not flint) Neolithic polished axe
1087							1 1 end scraper						Neolithic
1088						1	1 horseshoe scraper						?Early Bronze Age
Totals	545	35	30	33	5	9	3		82	17	1	1	

Appendix IX: animal bone quantities

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Ribs	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	C/T	MP	LB s	Uniden	Total no	Total wt	Notes	
OP 20597 medium mammal																								1	1	1	
<hr/>																											
<i>Totals</i>																								1	1	1	
<hr/>																											
OP 0001 equid									2																2	180	with lower part of ulna; root damaged surfaces
<hr/>																											
<i>Totals</i>									2																2	180	
<hr/>																											
OP 0017 cattle				7	2																				9	91	gnaw marks; immature
<hr/>																											
sheep/goat														1											1	10	gnaw marks; distal articular end has osteoarthritic remodelling
<hr/>																											
unidentifiable																								8	8	3	
<hr/>																											

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Ribs	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	C/T	MP	LB s	Uniden	Total no	Total wt	Notes	
unidentifiable																							1	1	6		
<hr/>																											
<i>Totals</i>																							1	1	6		
<hr/>																											
OP 0136																											
large mammal								1																	1	32	
<hr/>																											
pig		1		1																					2	51 large section of maxilla; immature	
<hr/>																											
medium mammal																								2	2	5 gnaw marks	
<hr/>																											
<i>Totals</i>		1		1				1																2	5	88	
<hr/>																											
OP 0140																											
medium mammal																								1	1	2	7 metapodial has gnaw marks
<hr/>																											
cattle																								1	1	65 gnaw marks	
<hr/>																											

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Ribs	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	C/T	MP	LB	s	Uniden	Total no	Total wt	Notes		
<i>Totals</i>																								2	1	3	72		
OP 0144																													
large mammal																									1	1	13	?gnaw marks	
<i>Totals</i>																									1	1	13		
OP 0146																													
pig			1	2																						3	29	maxilla + 1 incisor immature; 1 canine (tusk) adult - male	
large mammal																									2	2	42		
medium mammal																									1	1	4	gnaw marks	
<i>Totals</i>			1	2																					1	2	6	75	
OP 0148																													
large mammal																										2	2	40	?small cuts
<i>Totals</i>																										2	2	40	

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Ribs	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	C/T	MP	LB s	Uniden	Total no	Total wt	Notes		
medium mammal																							1	1		3 gnaw marks		
<i>Totals</i>																							<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>			
OP 0176																												
medium mammal																								1	1		3	
<i>Totals</i>																							<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>			
OP 0193																												
bird																										2		2 1 coracoid; 1 tarsometatarsus - immature
large mammal			1				12																		13		35 scapula fragments join	
<i>Totals</i>																							<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>37</i>		
OP 0203																												
medium mammal																							1		1		11 immature - distal epiphysis missing	
<i>Totals</i>																							<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>			

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Ribs	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	C/T	MP	LB	s	Uniden	Total no	Total wt	Notes
large mammal														1											1	109	immature - distal epiphysis missing; gnaw marks
<i>Totals</i>														1											1	109	
OP 0249 medium mammal									1																1	6	gnaw marks
<i>Totals</i>								1																	1	6	
OP 0250 cattle				1																					1	14	
<i>Totals</i>				1																					1	14	
OP 0266 large mammal														2											2	116	1 has badly eroded bone surfaces; 1 has cut marks
medium mammal																							1		1	1	

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Ribs	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	C/T	MP	LB	s	Uniden	Total no	Total wt	Notes	
cattle												2													2	100	fragments join; gnaw and cut marks	
equid				1																					1	70	deep cuts	
sheep/goat				6																					6	23	near complete half of mandible; immature	
medium mammal																							1		1	1		
<i>Totals</i>				7								2													1	10	194	
OP 0367																												
pig				1	2																					3	43	teeth fragments join
<i>Totals</i>				1	2																					3	43	
OP 0597																												
sheep/goat				2																						2	17	fragments join

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Ribs	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	C/T	MP	LB s	Uniden	Total no	Total wt	Notes																							
large mammal																							1	1	19	?fossil bone																							
<i>Totals</i>																							<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>19</i>																								
OP 0716																																																	
medium mammal																							2	2	10	gnaw marks																							
<i>Totals</i>																							<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>																								
OP 0718																																																	
large mammal						1																	1	2	5	cut marks on longbone shaft fragments																							
medium mammal																							1	1	4	cut and gnaw marks																							
<i>Totals</i>																							<i>1</i>																					<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>			
Totals	1	2	24	11	12	13	16	2	5	2			5									2	18	20	135	1546																							

Appendix X

Sample No.	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005	5006	5007	5008	5009
Context No.	O339	O373	O377	0379	0390	0392	0390	0395	0397
Cereals									
Cereal indet. (grains)	x						x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)							xcf		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			x					x	
Herbs									
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber frags.)				x		x	xcf		
Fabaceae indet.			xcotyfg						
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.						x			
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.							xcf		
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.							x		
Small Poaceae indet.			x						
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	xcoty						xcoty		
Trees/shrubs									
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.						xcf			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.								x	
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx			x		x	x	
Charred root/rhizome/stem	xx	x	x	xx	xx	xx	xx		x
Indeterminate seeds	x		x	x					
Indeterminate tuber frags.	xx			x					
Other material									
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x		x		x		xx
Black tarry material							x		
Bone	xb	xxb		xb	xb		xb	xb	
Small mammal/amphibian bone								xpmc	
Sample volume (litres)	49.5	3.5	6	11	15	6.5	22.5	30.5	22.5
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	0.2	<0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
% flot sorted	50%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	100%	50%	50%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the cremations, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Sample No.	5010	5011	5012	5013	5016	5017	5018	5019
Context No.	0399	0401	0404	0404	0462	0415	0420	0422
Cereals								
Cereal indet. (grains)			xfg					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)							xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x			x			
Herbs								
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber frags.)							x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.				x				
Fabaceae indet.					xcoty			
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love				x	x			
<i>Galium</i> sp.		xcf						
<i>G. aparine</i> L.							x	
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.				xcf	xcf			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.							x	
Large Poaceae indet.					x			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.						xcoty		
Trees/shrubs								
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.					x		x	
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (fruit stone frag.)		x						
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	x	x	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm		xx						xxx
Charred root/rhizome/stem		x		x	xxx	x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)					x			
Indeterminate seeds				x	x		x	
Indeterminate tuber frags.			x		x		x	
Other material								
Black porous 'cokey' material			x	x		x	xx	x
Black tarry material			x		x		x	x
Bone	xb	xb	xb	xb	xb		xb	xb
Burnt/fired clay							x	
Small coal frags.					x		x	x
Vitrified material							x	
Sample volume (litres)	0.5	4	1.5	1.5	35	1.5	47.5	82
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	2
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	<10%

Table 1a. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the cremations, Aldham Hill Mill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Sample No.	5020	5021	5022	5023	5024	5025	5027	5028	5029
Context No.	0424	0424	0428	0425	0433	0437	0435	0437	0437
Cereals									
Cereal indet. (grains)			x		x		xfg		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x							
Herbs									
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber frags.)		x							
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.				xcf					
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.	x	x			x	x	x		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.			x	x					
<i>Rumex</i> sp.				xcf					
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.	x								
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.							x		
Trees/shrubs									
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x		xcf					xcf
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x				xx	xxx		xxx	xxx
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	x	xx	xx	x	x	xx		
Indeterminate inflorescence frags.				x					
Indeterminate seeds		x			x				
Indeterminate tuber frags.			xx	xx	x				
Other material									
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x		x		x		
Black tarry material	x		x		x		x		
Bone	x	xb		xb	xb		xb		
Small mammal/amphibian bone					xpmc				
Vitrified material	x								
Sample volume (litres)	14.5	27.5	5.5	5.5	76.5	50.5	3	3	15.5
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	<0.1	0.4	2.5
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	<10%	100%	25%	<10%

Table 1b. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the cremations, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Appendix X

Sample No.	5030	5031	5032	5034	5035	5036	5037	5038	5039
Context No.	0439	0442	445/6	0448	0442	0450	0450	0444	0457
Cereals									
Cereal indet. (grains)			x						
Herbs									
Fabaceae indet.								xcoty	
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.								x	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.						x			
Polygonaceae indet.	x								
Rosaceae indet.	x							x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.								x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.			xcoty					x	
Trees/shrubs									
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			x					x	
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm		xxx			x		x	x	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	xx	x	x	x		x		xxx	x
Indeterminate seeds	x		x		x	x		x	
Indeterminate tuber frags.	x					x		x	
Other material									
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx		x	x		x	xx	x	x
Black tarry material						x			
Bone		xb						xxx	
Ferrous globules							x		
Small mammal/amphibian bone								xpmc	
Vitrified material	x								
Sample volume (litres)	11.5	28.5	14	3.5	4	37	37.5	9	26.5
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	2.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	1	0.1	0.3
% flot sorted	100%	<10%	100%	100%	100%	50%	<10%	100%	50%

Table 1c. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the cremations, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Appendix X

Sample No.	5040	5041	5042	5043	5045	5046	5047	5049
Context No.	0459	0461	0464	0466	0473	0479	0479	0482
Cereals								
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)				xcf				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x							
Herbs								
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber frags.)							x	
Fabaceae indet.					xcoty			
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.			x					x
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.						x		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.					x			
Trees/shrubs								
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			x					
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx		x			xxx	xx	
Charred root/rhizome/stem	xx		x		x	x	x	x
Indeterminate tuber frags.						xx	x	
Other material								
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x		xx	x	x		
Black tarry material	x		x	x			x	
Bone	xb		xb		xb		xb	x xb
Small mammal/amphibian bone			x					
Small coal frags.		x		x	x			
Vitrified material		x					x	
Sample volume (litres)	22.5	6	17	9.5	1.5	15.5	26.5	25.5
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	<0.1	0.3	0.2	<0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
% flot sorted	25%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	25%	50%

Table 1d. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the cremations, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Appendix X

Sample No.	5050	5054	5055	5056	5057	5061	5062	5063	5064	5069
Context No.	O492	O494	O495	0502	0453	0515	0516	0517	0519	0535
Cereals										
Cereal indet. (grains)									x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)									x	
Herbs										
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.										x
Large Poaceae indet.									x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.									x	
Trees/shrubs										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.				xcf						
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x		xxx	x	x	x		xx		x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x			x		x	x	x	x	x
Indeterminate inflorescence frags.						x				
Indeterminate seeds	x									
Indeterminate tuber frags.										x
Other material										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x			x			x	x	x	
Black tarry material				x						
Bone						xb	xb	xb		x xb
Burnt/fired clay		x							xxx	
Ferrous globules							x			
Small mammal/amphibian bone									x	
Small coal frags.		x							x	
Sample volume (litres)	22	7	22	14	31	7	6.5	34.5	3	25
Volume of flot (litres)	.7	<0.1	1	0.2	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	1	<0.1	0.3
% flot sorted	12.5	100%	12.50%	50%	25%	100%	100%	<10%	100%	50%

Table 1e. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the cremations, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Sample No.	5070	5071	5072	5073	5077
Context No.	0565	0562	0567	0587	0593
Cereals					
Cereal indet. (grains)		x			x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)					x
Herbs					
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.				xcf	
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.			x		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.			x	x	
Polygonaceae indet.				x	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)	xcf				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.				x	
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.				x	
Trees/shrubs					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.					xcf
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab.				x	
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx	x	xxx	
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x		xx	x	
Indeterminate seeds		x			
Indeterminate tuber frags.		x	x		
Other material					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x		xx
Bone		x	xb	xb	xb
Fish bone					x
Small coal frags.		x			
Sample volume (litres)	24	21.5	55.5	59	7
Volume of flot (litres)	1	0.3	0.7	1	<0.1
% flot sorted	<10%	50%	12.50%	<10%	100%

Table 1f. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the cremations, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Sample No.	5000	5074	5075	5081	5088
Context No.	0142	0589	0594	0644	0576
Cereals					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x				
(awn)	x				
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx				
(sprout frags.)	x				
(silica skeletons)	x				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x			x	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> (rachis nodes)	x				
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x			
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	xx				
Herbs					
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	xx				
Asteraceae indet.	x				
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x				
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x				
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x				
Small Poaceae indet.	x				
Large Poaceae indet.	x				
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	xx				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xx				
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.	x				
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.)Vill.	x				
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.)Schultz-Bip	x				
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	xxx xxcoty				
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm		x			xxx
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	x	x		
Indeterminate inflorescence frags.	x				
Indeterminate seeds		x			
Other material					
Black porous 'cokey' material			xx		
Black tarry material	x		xx		
Bone	x				
Fish bone	xx				
Small coal frags.		x		x	
Sample volume (litres)	1.5	3	3	7	0.5
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
% flot sorted	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the ditch fills, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Sample No.	5044									
Context No.	0471	0406	0411	0437	0440	0474	0476	0482	0503	0560
Cereals										
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)						x	xcf			
Herbs										
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber frags.)					xcf					
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.							x			
Small Poaceae indet.	x									
Large Poaceae indet.							x			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.							x			
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm				xx	x					
Charred root/rhizome/stem					x		xx			x
Indeterminate seeds			x		x		x			
Indeterminate thorns (Prunus type)							x			
Indeterminate tuber frags.	x						x			
Other material										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x				x			
Black tarry material						x			x	
Bone		xb					xb			
Burnt/fired clay			xxx							
Vitrified material					x			x		
Sample volume (litres)	1	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.5	15.5	0.25	2	0.4
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the pot fills, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Sample No.	5068	5076	5078	5079	5080	5085	5086
Context No.	0538	0601	0623	0640		0717	0717
Cereals							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)							xx
Cereal indet. (grains)						x	xx
(sprout frags.)							xx
Large Fabaceae indet.						xcotyfg	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> (rachis nodes)						x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			xcf			x	xx
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)						x	x
Herbs							
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.						xx	xx
Asteraceae indet.						x	
Chenopodiaceae indet.							x
Fabaceae indet.						xcoty	x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.						x	x
Small Poaceae indet.						x	x
Large Poaceae indet.							x
Polygonaceae indet.						x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						x	x
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.						x	
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L.							x
<i>Silene</i> sp.						x	x
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.)Schultz-Bip							x
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> s p.						xcoty	x
Trees/shrubs							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.					xcf		
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	x		xxx		
Charred root/rhizome/stem		x			x		
Indeterminate inflorescence frags.						x	xx
Indeterminate seeds						x	x
Other material							
Black porous 'cokey' material				x	x	x	
Black tarry material		x				x	x
Bone		xb				x	
Ferrous globules					x		
Small coal frags.					x		
Small mammal/amphibian bone							x
Sample volume (litres)	3	3.5	3	0.5	3	1.5	1
Volume of flot (litres)	0.3	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from other contexts, Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.